

state at the outset that if deficiencies or short-comings in our present campaign are brought to light, these are mentioned not in a spirit of criticism but purely from a belief that strength often lies in a careful recognition of existing weaknesses.

Indeed the Dominion Anti-tuberculosis Association speaks for itself, not in words but in works. When one considers the great amount of literature that has been distributed, the hundreds of lectures delivered, the local societies organized, the stimulus to activity in the many centres where sanitoriums have been built, or are about to be built, when one considers that the whole country from Atlantic to Pacific has been covered by the Dominion Anti-tuberculosis Association, and when one looks at the results, one cannot help wondering how so much has been accomplished with the yearly allowance the Association has been granted for the financing of its undertakings. If the Association has any deficiencies or short-comings it is clearly not from lack of energy or enthusiasm, not from lack of masterly guidance, but from a lack of financial support wherewith to launch into the greater schemes, to develop the more thorough measures.

It has been the policy of the Dominion Anti-tuberculosis Association to remain the executor of the Government's anti-tuberculosis funds, and the difficulty has ever existed that the Government has been unable to appreciate the enormity of the work to be accomplished. Is it not reasonable to suppose that could the Government be induced to become the executor of its own anti-tuberculosis funds it would soon be brought to a keener appreciation of what is necessary in the warfare against tuberculosis? Is it not also reasonable to suppose that, with the Government as an executive body, a strongly influential society like the Dominion Anti-tuberculosis Association, acting in an advisory capacity, could bring home to the Government the needs of the country in a more forcible manner and could gain for the Dominion a more effective campaign than it has been possible to conduct in the past?

It has been conceded that the Federal Government ought to take some part in the fight against tuberculosis, but because of inopportune suggestions such as, that the

Government should erect sanitoriums and grant a per capita allowance, etc., which suggestions have been continually advocated from many quarters, nothing has as yet been realized. Why should not the Government make a start in a small way with an educational propaganda? It would be work that in no way conflicts with the help being given by the Provincial Governments, and it would be as much in harmony with the provisions of the British North America Act as is the technical education of the farmer, as carried on by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Further, we all know what a vast field exists for development, and when once that field has been fully developed, no criticism could hold against the Government for failing to take its share in the work of prevention of tuberculosis.

Under the central responsible business management of a Government Department it is fair to suppose that it would be possible to conduct a more expeditious campaign than under an elective executive, the members of which are scattered over the Dominion, and whose meetings in consequence must necessarily be curtailed in time and frequency.

As has been hinted, there is a negative side to our present campaign, and although stringency of finance is in large part responsible, nevertheless it may be conceived that Departmental control would tend to overcome some of the difficulties.

Let me enumerate in a few words some of the considerations which are forced upon the attention of one seeking economic efficiency in dealing with the problem of tuberculosis from a national standpoint.

1. There is no recognized authority to appeal to, from which absolutely reliable information, on matters pertaining to tuberculosis, can be received, and as a result various localities are spending a great deal of time and money in ill-advised schemes which do not give the results which the same energy and money properly directed would yield.

2. The general practitioner of medicine, being an extremely busy man, unfortunately is unable, in many instances, to devote the time he should to the anti-tuberculosis society of his municipality, and as a result laymen are forced to take the matter in their own hands and do their best, unguided by any scientific advice