

omitted to mention that the national government of the United States has, through its Bureau of Animal Industry, taken up the question of tuberculosis in cattle. That does not need any comment.

Why should not tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other zymotic diseases be the subjects of research carried on under state control and by state aid? When the state institutes investigations into hog cholera and cattle plagues, surely it ought to do no less for diseases of the human subject. It is true that the state has attempted to extend its functions in the direction of the prevention of disease through its sanitary officials; but so long as the number of deaths per annum preventable by ordinary means is more than two thousand for every million of people, it is evident that the state has not done its duty fully.

It is interesting to compare the aid extended by the public to theological and technical education with that granted, for the same purpose, to medicine. According to Dr. Gould, the editor of the Philadelphia *Medical News*, there is, in the United States, a sum of between seventeen and eighteen millions of dollars invested in theological education, while there is less than half a million invested in medical education. In Ontario, according to the estimates I have in hand, the figures are, respectively, \$2,100,000 and \$85,000. The amount invested in technical education in the United States it is difficult to estimate, but is undoubtedly a vast sum. In this province the amount given to aid agricultural and mechanical instruction and civil engineering reaches the neighborhood of \$300,000, and this from the state. It may be urged that whatever is given to hospitals should be considered under the head of medical education; but if it could be shown that they always serve that purpose, the contention would be, in some respects, a valid one. But who will contend that this very indirect aid, if it is that, is the equivalent of that granted to instruction in mining, mechanical and civil engineering, and to agricultural education? When millions are given voluntarily by the people to the support of instruction in the various denominational theologies, the state ought surely to presume to give a fraction of such a sum to aid that which is, in the language of the Marquis of Salisbury, "the most sober, the most absolute, the most positive of all the sciences."

Now, let us turn from the dark to the bright side of this picture. What of the future? I have already pointed out how all the sciences which lie at the foundation of medicine have progressed during the last thirty years, and I have stated that the present abundance of publications containing original observations on subjects within the provinces of these sciences indicates that a host of enthusiastic workers are directing their energies to problems, the solution of some of which would be of inestimable importance to the welfare of mankind. Just as it has been in the