

tor, but a question of life or death to the individual. Dr. Birrell, of Boston, in a recent presidential address before the American Medical Association, answers this question, holding that the public has the right of education in the scientific medicine of the present day. He thus develops the idea:—If it is true that the medical profession now has accepted facts that bear on the welfare of the people, is it not our duty to make them known. Judicious publicity is a new duty of the profession to the laity. Let us not be blind to the fact that our scope of usefulness as physicians, in dealing with the large disease problems, depends in great measure on the co-operation of the public. To secure this definite information must be given by the profession to the associate partners.

Along what lines will this information be given? Dr. Birrell again makes answer:—Tuberculosis is still the most pertinent subject on which information should be given. The work already accomplished by the public in co-operation with physicians in controlling Tuberculosis. Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Smallpox. Yellow Fever, etc., comes to every one's mind. When it is recognized and brought home to the public, that contagious disease in children are to a degree unnecessary, that by proper sanitation and medical school inspection they may be in a large measure prevented, then people will demand that their little ones in public schools be protected from disease which often leaves them invalided and crippled for life.

Then after dealing with the subject from an economic standpoint, and indicating those portions of the public who should be first educated, he concludes as follows:—"A great duty rests on the practitioner of medicine

to-day. He must not shirk it, he must rise to his new burden, accept it and bear it. The reward to the profession for taking this new burden of judicious publicity in medicine. (which, you will observe, is practically all along the line of prevention of disease—S. L. W.) will be a broader life for the physician, a greater consideration for his fellowman, better citizenship and the recognition by the world that the medical profession is a great public benefactor."

So much for an ethical introduction. Now for a few economic considerations. And there never was a time when economic considerations should receive more attention than at the present time in these Maritime Provinces, not so much because of the present depression which has been world-wide, but on account of our especial relation to the United States and Western Canada. For years we furnished artisans, business men, domestic and other help to the Eastern States, and we deplored the Exodus. Recently, we have been sending business men, professional men, our young men and young women, to our glorious heritage in our own Canadian West. 'The West has thrown out its challenge to the young heroes and heroines of these Maritime Provinces and they are responding heartily to the noble call. They have discovered that there is something nobler than a narrow provincialism. They have caught the new spirit and are rejoicing in the fact that they are members of a new Empire.' This is fine rhetoric, (for we have quoted from a Presbyterian divine), to cover up, what is to us a lamentable fact, that these Maritime Provinces are being bled of their best blood to furnish brain and brawn for the rest of the Dominion. Such conditions as these make economic considerations of vital importance to us