

are now engaged in some other campaign against unrighteousness. The politicians who promised so well have probably forgotten all about their pledges, the resolutions adopted have been tied up with red tape and relegated to official pigeon holes, and the few laws and regulations enacted have become practically a dead letter.

While I can hardly hope to add anything to what has been so eloquently said and so thoroughly argued, or even to place matters in a new light, I hope, by reiterating what you are all familiar with, to impress upon this Society—which I think was the first organization in the Maritime Provinces to bring this matter under the notice of the public authorities—the importance of its being unceasing in its efforts both collectively and as individuals, to force our public bodies to do their duty towards the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Men in other walks in life may gain *kudos* by public action in this regard, and may by rhetorical display, raise a temporary enthusiasm; but we, as medical men, with the responsibility of our certain and definite knowledge, must in season and out of season keep the matter before the notice of those who make and who enforce our laws.

The Dominion, by its federal laws regulating quarantine and immigration, the Provinces by the appointing of Provincial Boards of Health and Provincial Bactereologists, and our civic and municipal authorities by the establishment of Health Boards, the appointments of Health Officers, and the enactment of sundry laws, have endorsed the policy and accepted the duty of restricting the ravages of controllable disease.

The more so have our own Province and Municipality by the establishment and maintenance of General Hospitals, Insane Asylums, and Isolation Hospitals, admitted that the care of the sick, the insane and those suffering from contagious disease, come under their direct care and charge, and that the duty of providing for the housing and treatment of such, belongs to the public bodies which govern us.

Further even than this, has parentalism gone in our own and other free countries. It has even ventured in the interest of the safety of the community, to assume the power of compulsorily enforcing vaccination—compelling thus an individual in good health to undergo a minor ailment, in order to remove a natural susceptibility to a dangerous contagious disease. It has further insisted that when contagious disease is discovered, it must be reported and, if required, isolated.

Surely the duties and privileges of the State in regard to tubercular disease can no longer be gainsaid, nor should the public nor the medical profession longer silently tolerate the neglect to provide and enforce the obviously necessary means for restricting this dangerous and widespread disease.