

spend our money in the work rather than on the workshop.

We require, however, good tools and good workmen. Physicians have frankly acknowledged their inability, unaided, to cope with this disease. It is not a medical question, but it is an economic and social disease which we are called upon to cure and to prevent.

Tuberculosis, this grim, relentless, untiring, deceptive and all-powerful foe, feeds and is fed upon our misfortunes and sorrows. We do not know whether to regard tuberculosis as the cause of poverty or poverty as the cause of tuberculosis. Those of us who have been too enthusiastic, and have had our ardour dampened by a dawning realization of the magnitude of the task, are not yet discouraged.

We have profited by our mistakes and disappointments. We have seen in time the need of co-operation of medical, social and economic forces. We have had to demonstrate by voluntary agencies and the expenditure of generous contributions and the brain and brawn of the enthusiastic volunteer that this foe can be conquered. We now are securing co-operation of federal, provincial and civic forces, not yet, however, to the proper degree. The volunteer fire brigade has been replaced by a professional, adequately supported public fire-fighting organization, but we have no comparable mechanism for preventing and fighting the fires of this fever. In time of warfare our volunteer militia becomes a trained arm of the Government.

We are at war now with tuberculosis and other diseases, but we lack the co-ordinating devices and the proper mechanism for articulating our volunteer with our Governmental forces. We need a scout service, that is, research institutions backed by, if not entirely provided for by, public funds. Thus, shall we find out new weaknesses of our enemy and acquire new weapons. We need better trained physicians or officers in this fight. If they are really social servants, and not members of a privileged class, then Society should demand efficiency and provide means of securing and ensuring it. Efficient officers should be trained at public expense, and, when trained, their compensation should be derived from the public chest. This is true also for nurses, social workers, teachers of personal hygiene and all other expert officers in this campaign.

Our universities, technical schools and colleges are the Kingstons and West Points for the training of our officers to whom we look to win our fight. Are we going to insist that these officers be expert and trained to the minute in modern public health warfare or are we going to permit them to continue to gain their experience at the expense of life and health; that is, train themselves in actual battle as we have done, instead of preparing intelligently before hand? Who shall constitute the rank and file of the army? The answer is, everybody. We must instruct our soldiers, and childhood is a good place to begin. Military tactics are taught to some extent in public schools. The tactics of personal efficiency and public health are surely of importance. To avoid embarrassment and to ensure wide diffusion of the truth, the teaching of the adults must not be neglected. We are doing some of these things now. That public interest has been aroused and hope of better things has been born cannot be doubted. If you are skeptical, compare the newspapers and magazines of to-day with those of fifteen years ago, and you cannot fail to be convinced that man is becoming interested in his own health and strength. He is also more discriminating as to the source and accuracy of his information.

The evidence of active work throughout the whole Dominion presented in the eleventh annual report of The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is stimulating to our pride and courage. We cannot stop. We must go on. Those of us who were afraid that organization of tuberculosis crusades might interfere with and possibly check other important public health work have been reassured. We find that there is an insensible merging of every kind of effort which looks toward the increase of man's efficiency.

We find it very easy to extend the tuberculosis exhibit method of teaching into other lines and to add instructive display materials concerning typhoid, diphtheria and other communicable diseases. Infant welfare exhibits and publicity campaigns concerning racial and sexual hygiene are naturally following the lines opened up for tuberculosis.

We must not be over confident. There is no method of protecting individual or public health which is proof against ignorance,