

practitioner of the 16th century, who said, "First I physicks them, then I sweats them, then if they wants to die I lets them."

A few weeks ago one of our guests said to me, "What you medical men in Arizona need is a good laboratory." Gentlemen, a laboratory is the very least of all our needs. What we do need is a few men with a limited knowledge of medicine and a large fund of "common sense." In other words, what we need is, not so much, to know more of medicine as to make better use of what little we do know.

You will notice that in the title of this paper I have used the expression, "the best treatment." As the treatment is the best, one would naturally conclude that it is limited in its application to the few who can afford to take it. Such, unfortunately, is the case. And yet, if you will stop and consider for a moment, you will perhaps come to the conclusion which I reached a few years ago, that it is this few who are greatly in need of treatment.

During the past twenty years there have arisen in different parts of this country, large and well equipped hospitals and sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis. Following in the footsteps of Trudeau, the American pioneer, in this class of work, quite a few medical men have succeeded in having sanatoria established, where tubercular patients of limited means may, for a nominal sum, get the most approved form of treatment, under the constant care of a physician. More recently the attention of our governments is being directed to this work, and in not a few states and provinces these institutions are being maintained in whole or in part by state aid. In short, the indigent tuberculars and those of limited means bid fair to be moderately well provided for in the next decade.

On the other hand, the very wealthy are quite able to take care of themselves. A person of this class can, on the first appearance of this disease, take his physician, his family and servants, go where he finds the best climate, lease, buy or build a suitable residence, and live amid the most favourable surroundings, under the constant care of his own physician.

But what of the unfortunate individual who is neither pauper nor millionaire? What provisions are being made for his comfort and care? Take, for example, the case of a prosperous business or professional man, in whom this disease has been discovered in its incipency. He is advised that he must give up work for a year or more, place himself in the most suitable environment, and receive the very best of care. He prepares to leave home, possibly accompanied by his wife and child, and