

to bring medical education under the control of the state and other universities, and when such a result is fully attained no doubt the standard of efficiency in medical education will at once rise. We in Canada have all but succeeded in that respect, but the present condition of things was opposed by some who, for various reasons, object to the university and state control of medical education, nominally on the ground that the latter is "professional." "I think nothing human foreign to me," said the Roman of old, and our present-day culturists subscribe to the sentiment and urge the state to endow the study of language, of which but less than one per cent. of the population receive the benefit, while they are ready to oppose granting state aid to the study of pathology and sanitary science, by which every unit of the population would be benefited directly or indirectly.

A third cause of the failure of the public, through constituted authority, to support medical research is the prevalence of a spirit very much like that of fatalism. It is a harsh term to employ, and I use it apologetically, although I cannot find a milder one that befits the situation. In the east, where cholera and leprosy find a permanent home, there is an extraordinary apathy regarding them. No effort is made on the part of the natives to prevent the occurrence and spread of these diseases, or of any other, for that matter. Why should they, when they regard these as ordained by fate? What is the use of fighting against fate? We wonder and are perplexed at the phase of character presented, without thinking that we of the west, as a whole, exhibit the same.

We have had with us from time immemorial that disease, tuberculosis, of which annually more people die in America alone than of cholera in the whole world. It is indeed the scourge of the race. When cholera threatens to invade us we become vastly alarmed, and every agency employable by the state for that purpose is utilized to prevent its advent, while we regard with apathy the ravages of tuberculosis, on the plea that nothing can be done. Although it is a disease that is on the increase, and although its causation was definitely determined over eleven years ago, no civilized government has, so far as I am aware, directly encouraged any research with the object of finding a cure, preventing its spread, or stamping it out altogether. Had scientific facts indicated it to be incurable, we might have an excuse for our apathy; but facts point in the contrary direction, and show that a number recover on hygienic treatment alone. When I say that no government has favored research in tuberculosis, I 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