

standard of dairy farming throughout the district. If, as was well seen after our tuberculosis exhibition in Montreal and Quebec, we impress upon the people the value of sleeping with open windows as a means of strengthening the system against consumption we at the same time raise the general health of those who follow this piece of advice, and consequently their powers of resistance against all forms of infection. If, we demonstrate to our cities for the mortality statistics that slums and regions of overcrowding are the hot beds of tuberculosis, and persuade them that by legislative enactment these slums must be suppressed, we inevitably develop schemes of city planning, of provision of parks and playgrounds, of schemes for the provision of healthy houses for the artisan class, such as we must rejoice to see M. Bourassa persuaded our local house at Quebec to make one of the matters that the Commission of Enquiry upon city planning for Montreal is to enquire into—and here let me express the debt of gratitude which Montreal owes to Sir Lomer Gouin, who personally brought the Bill establishing that Commission before the House, and by his influence carried it through.

I might thus afford instance after instance. Everything, in short, that makes for impoverished health makes for susceptibility to tuberculosis. Everything that makes for better social conditions develops naturally as an object and outcome of our campaign. Thus, it is coming to pass that our tuberculosis leagues and associations are becoming the centres and meeting points for all in the various communities who actively interest themselves in the betterment of social conditions.

Discussing our Annual Report, I cannot forbear calling attention to the admirable work accomplished by our conjoint secretary and lecturer, Dr. Porter. He has during the year travelled from one end of the Dominion to the other, and such is his capacity as a popular lecturer, such his enthusiasm and organizing ability, that he has succeeded in attracting crowded audiences, and in establishing numerous branch associations. Only this last month with Dr. Seymour, of Saskatchewan, he has succeeded in establishing 20 district associations in that province. We owe much to him for the advance of our work.

Yet another matter is likely to develop out of the report, namely, the most important subject of the care of the indigent incurable cases. In accordance with a resolution passed at the Hamilton meeting last year, when Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, so admirably filled the presidential chair, I wrote, as president, to the various provincial governments and to the general hospitals throughout the Dominion calling attention to the urgent need that cases of this order be not treated as social outcasts, but that where a general hospital is in receipt of government assistance, and