

should be pioneer workers in nation-building, not mere parasites satisfied to live on the labor of others. Why should our library shelves be filled with series of books, unbroken by the name of a single Canadian author? We have in our diversified climatic conditions, in the varied physical conformations of our country, and in its mixed races, hygienic and other problems, the solution of which should be inspiration enough for any student in research work. We are not all endowed with a genius for this kind of work, but we should all be willing to lend whatever aid we can in fostering it. Another reason that should appeal very strongly to the members of the medical profession as a whole, is the fact that as yet we have not, in our ranks at least, a wealthy class, who have both leisure and means to devote to original work. To earn "our bread and butter" is a very imperious claim on most of us. We should, therefore, be willing to combine our efforts in seeking out and in encouraging those amongst our students and recent graduates who show a zeal and aptitude for research work. What the "Salon" in London or Paris is to the young artists, a Canadian Academy of Medicine would be to our young scientists. It would give their work, when meritorious, not only national, but world-wide recognition. In conclusion, the value of some of these contributions to the lives of our people, would soon be appreciated by the public, and, as in the case of the proposed new hospital, our wealthy men could be counted upon for substantial aid in developing Canadian medical science.

"The day is short and the work is great. It is not incumbent upon thee to complete the work, but thou must not therefore cease from it."

THE TUBERCULOSIS QUESTION.*

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I. INTRODUCTION.

THE Vienna school still holds since Skoda the reputation of strict logical mode of thought and the genius of the Austrian people possesses the qualification on the one side of "bon sens," and on the other side of direct impressionability. These qualities protect us from being one-sided and dogmatic. The doctrine of Tuberculosis has yet many deep loop-holes, and rapid deductions from the knowledge thus far attained may become positively and negatively dangerous. Though not as a specialist, but as a student, and as a thinker strictly methodical from the school of the creator of the "pure critique of reason" in medicine, Skoda, as pupil of the incomparably unprejudiced diagnostician and

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