

me the more convinced of the rightness of my contention. Koch, unfortunately, as most now agree, in his celebrated pronouncement failed to draw this latter deduction and failing, placed in the hands of the retrogressivists a powerful instrument against legislative advance. But if thus, while agreeing with him upon the main data, it has been my fate to join issue with him over the most important matter,—to be a David to his Goliath—that does not one whit detract from my admiration of his great achievements and recognition of the debt owed to him by humanity for all that he accomplished in the development of bacteriological technique, and, above all, for his discovery of the tubercle bacillus. And I would propose that this congress convey to the German Consul, for transmission to his Government, a vote of appreciation of what Canada and the world in general owes to the great man of science recently deceased.

But if we have to commemorate these most notable losses, here in Canada the last twelve months have been memorable as no previous year has been, for enthusiastic and active advance all along the line and that from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Everywhere our people have been roused to a realization of the seriousness of the problem, of the losses that phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis inflict upon the community, of the possibility and the practicability of counteracting the inroads of the disease. The secretary's report, read this morning, gave us in detail the progress made in the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the central west and in British Columbia. From each province comes the same story of associations being established, of hospitals and sanatoriums being either in the course of erection or thrown open, of generous aid to the work by private individuals, of municipal contributions and support, and last, and not the least, of participation by the local Governments in the good work and direction and support of the efforts of the municipalities and antituberculosis associations in the different provinces.

More than ever it is brought home to us that this is not merely a campaign against tuberculosis, but is the inevitable centre of a great movement making for social betterment, for the healthy home, for the well being of our people and for their prosperity. If, recognizing the danger to infants from the milk of tuberculous cows, we succeed in establishing a system of inspection of farms and bacteriological examination of milk supplied to our cities we do much more than banish tuberculosis from the dairy herds: we inevitably lead to the production of a milk that is clean and healthy in every respect: to the establishment of well ventilated byres and cattle that are properly cared for; we raise the