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Dr. Trimble said the title of the lecture provoked a query that was not capable of a simple answer. Even if Spahlinger had produced an effective serum and vaccine, the problem of tuberculosis as a world menace would remain until the last patient had been cured, and until the conditions of life were such that new cases of tuberculosis were as rare as cases of typhus fever or cholera. The magnitude of the problem to be dealt with might be realised when it was remembered that 50,000 persons died annually of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom alone, and it had been calculated that at least ten persons were suffering from tuberculosis for every one that died of the disease. Thus, the national problem in the United Kingdom alone was the cure of 500,000 persons, and the advent of an ideal social condition in which unemployment and short time would be reduced to a minimum; in which adequate housing accommodation would be available for every citizen and in which the education of the people would include a knowledge of simple hygiene, and an appreciation of the symptoms of the earliest departure from health in the individual. Spahlinger claimed that this was exactly the problem which he had set himself to solve, rather than mere treatment of individual patients. This desirable end was worthy of all commendation, but certain difficulties stood in the way. Presuming that Spahlinger had elaborated an effective serum, it still required to be produced on a national scale, not only for Great Britain, but for all other countries; for if the problem were successfully tackled in one country only, tuberculosis would soon spread again from surrounding countries where the problem had not been faced. Unfortunately, financial difficulties had dogged the steps of Spahlinger from the beginning, until now he found all his energies absorbed in meeting his many monetary obligations. These difficulties not only prevented