

fifteen and thirty-four years of age are due to tuberculosis. If, however, one compares the figures of deaths from tuberculosis with the total population at different ages, because of the lesser number of people living at the later age periods, late middle life actually shows a higher death rate from tuberculosis than early adult life (English statistics, 1904). We have, therefore, much reason to suspect tuberculosis, clinically, in patients of later adult life, though, because of the greater amount of illness at this period, tuberculosis, amongst the varied causes, plays apparently a less important rôle than in earlier life.

With two thousand five hundred deaths in Ontario from all forms of tuberculosis for each of the years 1907 and 1908, two thousand one hundred (84 per cent.) are recorded as tuberculosis of the lungs. We may, then, conservatively estimate the actual amount of active pulmonary tuberculosis in Ontario as at least ten thousand cases. Any figures suggesting the incidence of disease from the death rate are open to criticism, but this number is reached by two methods which seem reasonable. There are five hundred and forty-seven beds in the nine sanatoria and special hospitals, which have in the past year treated fourteen hundred and twenty-one cases. A fair classification of these cases from a sanatorium standpoint would be 15 per cent. incipient, 45 per cent. moderately advanced, and 40 per cent. far advanced. Assuming that the mortality figures represent the death of the far advanced cases, who all die within the year, and that the proportion of other cases to these is the same in the province as in the sanatoria, then the total number of recognized cases in the province, including those treated in sanatoria, is fifty-two hundred and fifty of the same average type. As definite symptoms of tuberculosis have been found to average more than a year's duration in the sanatorium group it is naturally often impossible to fix the time of actual implantation—we may assume that there are at least an equal number with active pulmonary tuberculosis, besides those estimated from the death rate, giving ten thousand five hundred in all. In pre-sanatorium times the average duration of life of tuberculous out-patients, with active disease, at a metropolitan hospital, was placed by Pollock at more than four years, so that at the present day under improved conditions five years would be a very reasonable estimate of the duration of the disease. From the actual number of deaths we must, then, estimate approximately ten thousand five hundred, a number identical with that obtained by the other method. R. W. Phillips, of Edinburgh, considers that a conserva-