

of each human life in England. In the Province of Quebec there are upwards of 3,000 persons who die of tuberculous disease annually, and, taking \$800.00 as the average value of each producer, we see that the province sustains an annual loss of \$2,400,000.00. In 1897 there were 497 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in the City of Montreal between the ages of 15 and 60, a loss to the city for that year of \$397,600.00. I am sorry to say that the annual report of the Board of Health states that, instead of decreasing, consumption goes on increasing from year to year.

I have endeavored to show that tuberculosis is a curable disease and that the state loses every year an enormous amount of money by not treating its poor in special consumptive sanatoria and hospitals. Treated in sanatoria, we should expect at least one-third of the cases to be cured, and just as many improved. The question now arises:—How can we accomplish the task of giving to the consumptive poor the benefits of the fresh air treatment? Knopf is of the opinion that every town and city should have a hospital for its consumptive poor. (1) That the hospital should be situated outside the city limits, in a site as favourable as possible, and should receive patients in all stages of the disease. (2) That sanatoria should be established within easy reach of the city, where chosen cases should be sent which have the most need of changes of air.

Von Leyden insists that in order to make sanatoria really beneficial, very sick tuberculous patients must be excluded, and only those admitted who have a decided prospect of cure or of considerable improvement. This is due to the fact that sanatoria have methods of treatment which are not suitable to bed-ridden patients.

Almost all physicians who have seriously considered the question of providing for the consumptive poor agree that advanced cases should have access to special hospitals near or in cities where they can be cared for. This is advisable on humanitarian grounds and also to limit infection, as such patients are often a serious danger to those about them if their secretions are not properly disposed of. They should be treated so far as possible according to those rules observed in the hygienic-dietetic treatment. Incipient cases, and advanced cases with a chance of recovery, should be sent to good climates, to sanatoria constructed for this purpose, and made to lead a regular life according to rule and under medical supervision.

In conclusion, I wish to consider for a little some points in the treatment of tuberculosis. Former speakers have already dealt with this part of the discussion, so I will dwell only on a few points.

There exist several methods of treating tuberculosis. The specific method aims at producing direct healing, and is directed against the