

of Diphtheria." He said that an investigation had recently been held in Toronto, and in the comparison which was made no difference to any extent was shown between block pavements and macadam in causing outbreaks of diphtheria. Observations are being continued, and will be made the subject of a paper later.

The last two papers elicited a short discussion, City Engineer Surtees, of Ottawa, Mr. Mackenzie, Dr. Bryce and Dr. Cassidy taking part.

An evening session was held at the Russell House, at which Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, read a paper on "The Duty of the Public in Dealing with Tuberculosis." Dr. Bryce, in opening, gave the expenditure which was made annually on Government and civic charities. If, then, we are to look, he said, to the enlarging of expenditures for further charitable works in the Province, such as we believe to be necessary; if we are going to effectually deal with tuberculosis as we do with other contagious diseases, it will be apparent that the people, as residents of our municipalities, must realize that the work must principally be undertaken directly by themselves, either as individuals or as citizens upon municipal committees. "I feel," he said, "the people feel, that the tuberculized poor can be treated in a sanitarium, located favorably, conducted and managed by the Government, as are the public institutions for the cure of the insane. They must be prepared to supply largely the funds therefor, as was done long ago, when the Legislature authorized an assessment for the maintenance of lunatics. In the meantime, however, there is the fact that the present situation demands from the public, whether in city or country, the undertaking of actual effort for limiting the ravages of tuberculosis. The education of the public is the first step, to realize the true nature of the disease as regards curability.

"The subject," he said "had become a matter of general discussion amongst the people of Ontario. Hundreds of people had been sent to Muskoka this summer with tuberculosis, by their physicians, with no place there for treatment, and they were looked upon almost as lepers. The public can assist in the work of relieving these people in two ways: first, by people being honest with their physician; and, second, by granting money for the establishment of homes of recovery, or sanitariums for consumptives. In every sanitarium I have visited the same remark has been made by the staff, 'Oh! if the doctor would only send the patient early enough we could hope for the best results.' In Toronto hospitals, in 1896, 473 consumptives were treated at an average of fifty days each, or 21,850 days of medical service. In the maintenance of these the public of the city paid some \$5,000. As 257 of these died, it is plain most were in the latest stages of the disease. They must be dealt with in a different fashion 'How?' you say. By air cure, or life in the pure country air. The death-rate of Toronto is one consumptive for every two