

cil offering to give \$25,000 to build a home for consumptives, if the city would provide a site, a reply was sent suggesting that the money be devoted to building a wing to the Home for Incurables, so prevalent was the idea that consumption was incurable. When the Association was formed, its first efforts were directed to the establishment of a Sanatorium in the delightful Muskoka region. To-day it has two Sanatoriums there, one for paying patients, one for the poor. These institutions represent a capital outlay of \$140,000 and provide beds for 160 patients. Over 2,000 patients have received treatment, the maintenance expenditure amounting to \$400,000. Some of these patients have been maintained free of all cost for periods of twelve months.

The Association is endeavoring to do its share in checking the spread of this scourge through Canada. All contributions received are devoted to educational work and the maintenance of needy patients in the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. To further its work thirty-two branch associations have already been formed in the following towns and cities. Their activity is shown in the fact that one half are contributing funds to maintain one or more beds in the Muskoka Free Hospital.

#### BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS OF THE NATIONAL SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION.

The following is a list of places where branch associations of the National Sanitarium Association have been established, the figures in brackets indicating such associations as have raised the requisite amount of \$300 a year to endow a bed :

Acton	Orangeville
Brantford (1)	Oshawa (1)
Brussels	Ottawa (16) xx
Belleville (1)	Picton
Cobourg	Port Hope
Campbellford	Peterboro (1)
Exeter	St. Mary's
Guelph (2)	Sarnia (1)
Georgetown	St. Thomas (1)
Goderich	St. Catharines
Hamilton (12) x	Tillsonburg
Hanover	Walkerville (1)
Ingersoll (1)	Wingham (1)
Kincardine	Woodstock (1)
Lindsay (1)	Montreal (2)
London	Stratford (2)

x A pavilion with 12 beds has been set aside for Hamilton and Wentworth County for the past two years, maintained during that period by the Hamilton Branch Association.

xx Ottawa has contributed \$4,300, which has been accepted by the Association to set aside two wards for eight patients each in the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. Ottawa not only has furnished this amount for the purpose named, but provides also for the maintenance of all patients sent under an agreement with the Association.

The following is a list of municipalities that have contributed the required \$300 a year to endow a bed in the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives for a period of twelve months. Allowing four months as the average of attendance, this gives accommodation for three patients from these municipalities each year.

Brant Co., Ont.	Lambton Co., Ont.
Brantford City, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Chatham, Ont.	Lincoln Co., Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	City of St. Catharines, Ont.
Perth Co., Ont.	Oxford Co., Ont.

102 other municipalities have contributed amounts from \$5 to \$100 during the past year.

Last year there were admitted to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives on order of the municipality from

City of Toronto	37 patients
" Hamilton	21 "
" Ottawa	10 "

Under statute enactment any municipality may make an agreement with the Association whereby the institutions of the Association shall treat its patients and the municipality may pass by-laws or issue debentures to raise money to assist this Association in its work.

To further its educational campaign, the Association has arranged with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (U.S.A.), that the exhibition which was so successfully organized and held in New York last winter under its auspices, and which has since been in a number of the principal cities of the States, should be transferred to Toronto, and this is now occupying the new Science Building of Toronto University.

Since this Association was organized, the death rate from tuberculosis in Ontario has fallen from 16 per 10,000 to 12 per 10,000. We cannot but think that this is in part due to the educational side of the work done.

#### THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

This was organized in March, 1901, at the instance and under the patronage of the Earl of Minto, then Governor-General. The objects of the Association are fully set forth in the Constitution then adopted.

Lectures have been delivered in all of the chief towns and centres in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; in Sherbrooke and the country round about, in the Province of Quebec; throughout the Ottawa Valley, on both sides of the river, in towns and cities on the St. Lawrence River; in North and South Grey, St. Mary's, London, Ingersoll, Woodstock, and several other places, including Sault Ste. Marie, in Ontario.

About two and a half million pages, bearing directly on the cause and prevention of consumption, have been distributed.

There are at present nine active branches: Charlottetown and Summerside, in Prince Edward Island; Colchester County, with headquarters in Truro, Nova Scotia; Sherbrooke and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, in Ontario; and the Association for the prevention and treatment of Consumption, in British Columbia, with headquarters in Victoria.

In several smaller places, where there does not seem to be room for active organization,