

CANADIAN OUT-DOOR LIFE.

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A MAGAZINE devoted to the gospel of out-door life in the treatment of tuberculosis and the value of fresh air and hygienic living for everyone.

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28 ADELAIDE ST. WEST (Saturday Night Building) - - TORONTO, CAN.

PROLONGING HUMAN LIFE.

DR. WILEY presents an interesting subject for speculation when he discusses the possibilities of prolonged human life as the result of the progress of medical science and improved sanitation. Infants under five years of age, he told a newspaper interviewer the other day, have about twice the chance of living now that they had twenty-five years ago. The average span of life of adults has been materially lengthened in the same period of time. Dr. Wiley is inclined to believe that some day the average length of human life, instead of the exception, will be three score and ten. Tuberculosis is the chief scourge of the race, and the one against which medical science has made slow progress, compared with the results achieved in some directions. But Dr. Wiley believes that the out-door treatment, coupled with the segregation of patients, will greatly lessen the inroads of this disease, and further aid in reducing mortality.

WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS.

THE earnest people who are constantly devising ways of warring on the great white plague will find some encouragement in the report given by an exchange of the results achieved in Prussia.

In that country, within the five years from 1900 to 1905, the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis has decreased 10 per cent. In 1900 there were 21 deaths from consumption out of every 10,000 population, and in 1905 the proportion of deaths from that disease fell to 19 in every 10,000. This at first thought may not seem much of an improvement, but the same proportion of disease in the United States would mean the saving of about 17,000 lives a year. Besides, the encouraging feature is that if a decrease of 10 per cent. in the mortality from consumption can be attained in five years by the adoption of proper safeguards, with the concurrent education of the people in regard to the best means of preventing contagion, the cumulative effect of precautionary measures may be expected to be a steadily decreasing mortality from tuberculosis.

\$50,000 needed to extend the work for needy consumptives at Muskoka.