

Ottawa each had but 95 days. The per diem cost, moreover, was but \$1.18 in Hamilton as compared with \$1.66 in Ottawa. To explain the very remarkable differences, both in deaths and cost, it is necessary to examine the figures in the following table:

TABLE SHOWING SANATORIUM CASES BY AGES
IN OTTAWA AND HAMILTON

Age period	Ottawa March 1st, 1916, to March 1st, 1917	Hamilton October 1st, 1915, to September 30, 1916
0-9	2	48
10-11	16	10
12-19	48	22
20-24		36
25-29	62	43
30-34		30
35-39	38	12
40-44	12	9
45-49		2
50-54	9	1
55-59		1
60 and over	1	2
Total	211	246

It is seen that, while Hamilton treat 188 patients of 11 years and under, Ottawa treated but 18. As is now known, owing to the slowly progressive character of the disease in childhood, there are relatively few deaths at this age, but if their treatment and recovery does not now take place, such appear in increasing numbers, both in the hospitals and death list, during the later wage-earning periods of life. This is seen in the following table:

TABLE GIVING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN 1916 IN
OTTAWA AND HAMILTON, BY AGE PERIODS

Form of disease	0-14 years	15-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 and over
Tuberculosis of lungs	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
Acute miliary	0 3	16 8	11 18	28 25	18 8	9 7	7 7
Meningeal	6 1	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Abdominal	1 4	2 1	0 2				
Other forms	2 11	1 0	3 1	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0
	2 0	11 0	0 0	1 0	0 2	0 6	0 0
	14 8	20 7	35 21	30 25	18 12	9 7	7 7

Thus, in the 0-19 year age period Hamilton had only 15 deaths, as compared with 31 in Ottawa, while in the period of 20-59 years there were in Hamilton but 65 deaths, as compared with 92 in Ottawa.