

consumptives, and of tenement houses where such live. After death, official disinfection takes place, without which, it is illegal to re-let any room or house. Like action has been adopted by the City Council of St. Louis, and the Provincial Board of Ontario, Public Health Act, 1897, Section 101.

Fortunately, in keeping with the scientific progress of the time, such regulation against the spread of tuberculosis is becoming very general. The Council of "*The National Association for the prevention of consumption*", London, (Nov. 11th, 1901) passed the following resolution: "That, in the light of our present knowledge, the time has now come " when the whole question of tuberculosis, including the treatment of " suitable cases, in Municipal Sanatoria, should be undertaken by municipal corporations, and county councils, throughout the country ". The act recently passed by the Ontario Legislature is precisely in these lines, with proposals of financial assistance, of a most commendable character. Statistics from sanatoria for consumptives in all stages of the disease, state that fully 25 per cent. leave cured, and 40 to 50 per cent. leave much improved and able to earn a good living. Public encouragement should be given to such desiring work, particularly as it is neither wise nor prudent at this stage to exclude the tuberculous from work.

An important record as to treatment in the *early stages of this disease* is, that from 70 to 75 per cent have been cured; hence the importance of early diagnosis. The yearly death-rate in Canada is estimated at between 7,000 and 8,000. In the United States, the death-rate annually is placed at 150,000, and in Great Britain, from 60 to 70,000. How truly saddening are such records and what a degree of apathy exists in our very midst, and more particularly when the most advanced ideas have changed from heredity and incurability to communicability and curability! This undoubted mortality has aroused the public to action. Conferences have been held in Vienna, London, New York and Ottawa City in 1901, the latter under the patronage of Their Excellencies, the Governor General, and The Countess of Minto. Fully 300 delegates from the Atlantic to the Pacific assembled, and much valuable information was given to the public. Executive meetings are now held monthly, and literature on this subject, published systematically, in many of the leading papers of Canada.

At this stage, with the able assistance of Church and State, we hope for practical results in lessening the prevalence of this disease. Our sanatoria, Laurentian Mountains, St. Agathe, also at Gravenhurst and the Toronto Home of Playter, are doing excellent work with most practical results. The sanitarium in the Adirondacks, under Dr. Trudeau, has contributed most valuable data on this subject, and thrown fresh light on obscure points in the pathology and treatment of consumption. The idea of a California Climate for treatment of tuberculosis is no longer considered a necessity in Canada. Fresh outside air, sun light, and