

us with ample proof that family income is a most important factor in raising or lowering mortality."

Reverting to the statement that the degenerative diseases are especially demanding the attention of modern society, we have in tuberculosis and syphilis, two which especially affect the man-power of the wage-earning age periods. In the New York survey previously reported, it was stated that in 33 cases of tuberculosis, the sickness had averaged three years. Setting aside the danger to others, and assuming that these represented one in ten of those sick, the loss in a single year through them was \$2,000,000. If applied to Canada, where there are annually about 8,000 deaths, averaging two years at least of invalidism, the loss on this basis would amount to over \$3,000,000 annually, not to mention the poverty resulting from the loss of the wage-earner.

The full meaning of this will be appreciated by a comparison of the deaths from tuberculosis in 1901 and 1916 in two Ontario cities, Hamilton and Ottawa.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN 1901 AND 1916

	Year	Population	Deaths from tuberculosis	Rate per 1,000 population
Ottawa	1901	59,938	139	2.2
Hamilton	1901	52,034	95	1.6
Ottawa	1916	96,720	133	1.37
Hamilton	1916	104,330	87	0.80

It will be seen that the two cities have increased in population since 1901 at much the same rate; but, while the number of deaths in each from tuberculosis was high in 1901, the decline in both, while notable, has been almost unprecedented in Hamilton, amounting to 75 per cent, if allowance be made for population increase. Eleven years ago Hamilton established a sanatorium and Ottawa did so four years later. During the year 1916-1917 the two sanatoria had the number of inmates as shown in the following table:

TABLE SHOWING SANATORIUM EXPENDITURES AND WORK DONE

	Total inmates	Total hospital days	Total days' stay	Total deaths	Total expenditure	Daily cost
Ottawa	211	20,245	95	51	\$35,569.66	\$1.66
Hamilton	246	34,852	142	12	\$41,276.44	\$1.18

The table shows that, with 35 more patients, Hamilton had only 12 deaths, as compared with 51 in Ottawa. It further appears that, while in Hamilton each patient received 142 days' treatment, in