

The existence of a well-conducted sanatorium is a gratuitous advertisement of the city or town as a health resort. It becomes a school of hygiene prophylaxis and treatment, an educator in respect to this malady of which only those who come in closer contact with it are fully aware.

The best evidence of all against these objections is the long-continued existence in many instances of such institutions within the limits of cities and towns without any evidence of danger to the community, any deterioration of business or injury to property values. There are several in Canada. The Brompton Hospital, in London (England), has been in existence since 1841 and there are many others in the various large cities of Great Britain. In New York City the House of Rest for advanced consumptives has been in existence since 1869, and there is, in addition, accommodation for about 1,500 cases of Consumption in sanatoria or homes within the City of New York. The same is true of other portions of the United States, and there is yet to be advanced the slightest evidence that these institutions have any but a good effect in the neighborhood where they are established.

The advantages are: The patient, not being deterred by a long railway journey, goes to the sanatorium earlier and has, consequently, a better chance of cure. The expense of travel being eliminated, he is thus enabled to make a longer stay. He has the comfort of being able to see his family and friends oftener. They, too, benefit by seeing the conditions under which the patient lives. They see him in pleasant surroundings and their natural prejudices are removed. Their intelligent co-operation is secured. The patient, because of the fact that he can see his friends frequently, does not suffer from homesickness. His increased length of stay prevents his going to work too soon. He does not have to adjust his life to a change of climate. Above all, the local institution is a practical example to his friends and the whole community and will often prove of value to other victims of the disease.

There is no great necessity for elaborate buildings. The patients in the Kendall

pavilions at Gravenhurst, where in the severest weather both men and women sleep by preference in what is practically the open air, has convinced me that expensive buildings are not a necessity in the treatment of Consumption.

I have shown, I think, that there is none of the popularly supposed danger to the community from an institution of this kind; that, on the contrary, it is a distinct benefit to any community and one at least, if not the greatest, factor in the care of this disease.

Education of our people about Consumption is of the greatest value. Even members of our profession have none too much knowledge regarding it. But people must be educated in a rational manner. It is a mistake to frighten people, to create a panic in respect to Consumption. The Provincial Board of Health Exhibit is endeavoring in some measure to disseminate such rational teaching. We hope to improve as time goes on. This association has the same object in view. All agencies in the Province should co-operate in so far as possible in this matter, the one aim being to lessen the ravages of this disease, to make the way of the poor consumptive easier, to cure as many as possible, and, above all, to prevent the infection of future generations, the ultimate ideal being to make the disease in Canada as rare as typhus, cholera or malaria. With this attainable ideal before us let us hope that the interest of the Government, of this association and of all who have an interest in this subject will have no relaxation until the happy result shall have been attained and the people of this great Province, as is fit and proper, shall be an example to the world as at once the healthiest and happiest of all.

"From statistics just published in the new Tuberculosis Directory of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, it is ascertained that over 600 cities and towns of the United States, besides about 100 in Canada, are engaged in the war against Consumption, and that on April 1st there were nearly 1,500 different agencies at work in the crusade, an increase of nearly 700 per cent. in the last seven years.

"The new directory lists 421 tuberculosis sanatoria, hospitals and day camps;