

lish workingmen sufficient money has been subscribed, largely due to the efforts of H. R. H. Princess Christian, to equip a sanatorium of 200 beds at Beneden, in Norfolk. Forty thousand members of the Postal Union have voluntarily taxed themselves to the amount of two shillings per year in order that, should necessity arise, they might have advantage of sanatorium treatment.

It will be readily recognized that the directors of an insurance company are not liable to be swayed by any emotional feelings or any interest beyond the securing of dividends for their shareholders. When we find such men spending millions of pounds in supporting their tuberculous clients in sanatoria, we are fairly justified, I think, in assuming that such directors have concluded that sanatorium treatment pays and that in these institutions they have found the most powerful instrument at their command for enabling them to achieve the end they have in view.

In Britain ten years ago there was but one consumptive sanatorium. Now there are over sixty, and the cry is for more. What does this mean? It means that medical men, sanitary students and the general public have learned the practical value of such institutions and that, in addition, they have realized the truth of von Leyden's words: "There is no specificity in the part of any particular climate in the cure of Consumption, but I think it very essential that the majority of tuberculous patients be treated and cured in the climate in which they have afterwards to live and work."

To come home, I wish to repeat that in the Province of Ontario there died of tuberculosis disease, in the year 1909, 2,511 persons. The average age at which death occurred was, roughly speaking, 30 years. According to the period of average expectancy of life worked out by insurance companies, there was in each instance a loss of life period of about 33 years. The Labour Bureau of the Province tell me that the sum of \$400 per annum is a low average earning power of adult individuals. At this low estimate we are losing in earning power each year a sum of \$100,000. Multiply this by 33 and we have the total loss of earning power of one year's deaths from this disease—the

sum of \$3,300,000. This surely is bad enough. We are justified in considering, in addition, the additional expense of, in many instances, years of incapacity, of medical care, of nursing, all of which combined total up an enormous loss to the Province, all or nearly all of which may be by proper care and treatment of such cases be prevented.

The Government of the Province of Ontario has provided for the establishment of municipal sanatoria to the extent of \$4,000 in each case. In addition, \$3 per week per patient is allowed for maintenance and municipalities are empowered to add \$3.50 per week per patient.

Under this plan four municipalities have already availed themselves of the provisions of the Act respecting Consumptive Sanatoria. There are at the present time twelve sanatoria in the Province and five dispensaries.

The only objections urged in respect to such sanatoria established within the limits of or adjacent to a city or town are:

(1) that they are a danger to the community,

(2) that they injure business,

(3) that they depreciate the value of property. These objections have no real basis. It is a matter of almost universal knowledge that as a rule business is improved, the population increases, and there is less tuberculous infection in communities adjacent to sanatoria than anywhere else.

Taking thirty-three institutions in twenty-two States in the United States, it is conclusively proven that in 67 per cent. the surrounding property has increased in value. In 23 per cent. the assessed value increased and in over 50 per cent. new residents were attracted. In no instance has it been shown that property decreased in value or population decreased from this cause. There is no place so free from infection as a well-conducted sanatorium for Consumption. In nineteen years no servant, nurse or attendant at Trudeau has contracted the disease. The fact that meat, milk, butter, eggs, cream and other first-class foods are consumed therein in large quantities is surely an argument in favour of, rather than against, business interests.