

practically accomplished already by the Provincial Association with the aid of the various local societies. A splendid site has been secured in the Qu'Appelle Valley where building operations are to begin at an early date. Much educational work has also been done throughout the Province by the Bureau of Public Health.

"In Manitoba the sanatorium at Ninette is operating successfully to full capacity. In Winnipeg, they have a home for advanced cases, but purpose erecting a new one to accommodate eighty patients. A 'Trudeau' home, where tuberculosis patients may find board and lodging, is also projected. This is the first of its kind in Canada. The City Board of Health is doing a splendid work of an educational kind, and also attends to the inspection of food, etc. Altogether, Manitoba has made great advance during the past three or four years.

"In Ontario there is a steady movement throughout the Province for the proper care of the consumptive and the lessening of tuberculosis. Provincial legislation granting assistance to local sanatoria has materially aided the movement. Hamilton, Ottawa, London, St. Catharines, Kingston and Brantford, in the order named, have fallen into line and other municipalities are moving slowly but surely. That this policy is being followed by the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Alberta is good evidence of its soundness, and as pointed out in the report of the Inspector of Hospitals, 'the construction of a sanatorium in every county in Ontario would be an immense stride in the fight against tuberculosis.

"The British Parliamentary Committee recently appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to guide the Government and local bodies in making or aiding provision for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanatoria or institutions or otherwise, recommends that 'the unit of area should generally be that of a county or county borough.' The National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in the United States also recommends the same policy. Surely it is time for more counties to wake up to their responsibility in this matter!

"During the year a private philanthropist has donated \$50,000 for a local sanatorium in Ottawa, to complete the equip-

ment there. This will place the Capital City in an enviable position regarding the care of their tuberculous patients. The Berlin Municipal Council has purchased a house and farm which the local Anti-Tuberculosis Society purpose converting into a sanatorium. Oxford County has united with Middlesex and the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium at London will take over their patients for the time. The London Association has also started a branch dispensary in St. Thomas, as the County of Elgin has also united with them in this movement. The Brant County Association has had a beautiful site donated to them by one of Brantford's citizens upon which they are to commence at once the building of a home for advanced cases. For this purpose they have already raised more than twenty thousand dollars and the County Council has voted 25 per cent. of the cost of maintenance, while the municipality has voted the other 75 per cent. The Kingston Health Association is now erecting an institution for the care of the tuberculosis there. St. Catharines has already its institution, and Hamilton, London and Ottawa are all on a sound basis for the proper control of the situation in their respective cities. The three institutions at Gravenhurst, the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, the Muskoka Free, and the Minnewaska, for incipient cases; the institutions at Weston for advanced cases, and the Heather Club Pavilion for tuberculous children at the Lakeside Hospital Grounds, Toronto, complete the list for Ontario.

"There are now four dispensaries in Toronto, and the Health Department, as will be seen in the local report, has now six nurses under its control. The department attends to the disinfection of houses, examines sputum free of charge, and already has some eight hundred cases under its supervision. The medical inspection of school children is also a great step in advance. At the last session of the Ontario Legislature it was enacted that no general hospital receiving Government aid may refuse cases of tuberculosis. This will mean that where there is no special provision for the tuberculous they must be provided for by already existing hospitals. This most necessary and just legislation ought to do much to dispel the needless fear of infec-