

In addition to the foregoing facts, it may be of interest to cull a few opinions of responsible people as represented by their policy in respect to institutions of this character.

I quote from Dr. David Lawson. The King and Queen of Sweden in 1905 donated for a consumptive sanatorium for consumptive poor £100,000, this being the sum presented to them to commemorate the silver jubilee of their reign. The Queen of that country has, in addition, lent her patronage to the establishment of a children's sanatorium, containing 100 beds, and in 1897 a sanatorium for the Dutch poor was erected and opened under her auspices. His late Majesty King Edward devoted the whole amount of a gift of £200,000 received from Sir Edward Cassell for the purpose of a consumptive sanatorium in England. In 1894 the Emperor and Empress of Austria were largely instrumental in the establishment of the Alland Sanatorium, near Vienna, where the poor are treated free of charge. All over the world philanthropic men and women are giving of their means towards the establishment of sanatoria for this disease.

The Government of Germany makes an annual contribution of £7,000 towards the cost of erecting new sanatoria in Germany. The Governments of the United States, New Zealand and Australia, as well as our own Province of Ontario, all contribute to the erection and maintenance of consumptive sanatoria.

The Maryland Tuberculosis Commission reported that the establishment of sanatoria has proved most valuable in the treatment of this disease.

The Government of the United States has established a sanatorium for the treatment of its soldiers, and also one for the treatment of its sailors afflicted with Consumption.

In New Zealand the M. H. O. has power to compel local authorities to erect sanatoria wherever he thinks desirable. One-half the cost of such is paid by the local authority and the other half by the Central Government. In addition, the Government of New Zealand in 1901 bought 1,000 acres of land and upon this erected a sanatorium for the poor, making a charge only for those who are willing and able to contribute something towards their sup-

port. In respect to the care of consumptives, as well as in other matters of benefit to its people, this progressive portion of the British Empire is a shining example to the rest of the world.

Previous to ten years ago the mortality from Consumption in Norway and Sweden was steadily increasing. Since that time the death-rate has steadily decreased, falling in some portions of the country by 50 per cent., and over the whole country 15 per cent. The Government Medical Officer, Dr. Somme, states that the causes of this substantial reduction in the death-rate may be ascribed to:

- (1) Tuberculosis laws.
- (2) Nursing Homes.
- (3) Consumptive Sanatoria.

Switzerland had as long as ten years ago five sanatoria for its consumptive poor. The number has largely increased since then.

Denmark is at present the only country in the world where the provision of sanatoria is now considered fully equal to the demand.

Australia, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Italy, Egypt, Belgium and Bulgaria all possess sanatoria supported partly or completely by the state funds. Here in Canada there are at least between twenty and twenty-five institutions of this character which are more or less in the receipt of Government aid.

It would seem that these facts show that Governments, the reigning heads of various countries, reputable individuals and responsible bodies all over the civilized world have been for years alive to the value of sanatoria in the care and treatment of victims of this scourge.

What has been the attitude of municipal bodies in respect to this great question? Moscow, in Russia, provides for the maintenance of the sanatorium for the poor of that city. The same is true of Paris, of Belfast, of Newcastle, of Birmingham, and of Liverpool. The public councils of the three southern counties of Scotland have combined to provide for and maintain a consumptive sanatorium for the poor of their counties. The list might be greatly multiplied were it necessary to convince you by any further evidence of the recognized value of these institutions.

In response to the public appeal of Eng-