

Sanatorium. \$50,000 has already been subscribed, and the Legislature has promised \$25,000.

The Provincial Laboratory examines all sputum submitted.

Ontario

(No report from Secretary of Provincial Board of Health.)

The Province of Ontario has enacted special legislation to assist in the erection of sanatoriums, providing one-fifth of the cost (up to \$20,000) of a sanatorium erected by any municipality or recognized association. Three Sanatoriums have received the help to date.

In addition to assisting in the initial cost, the Government grant assistance to the extent of \$1.50 per week per patient for all public ward patients, in lieu of the ordinary hospital grant, which is about 15 cents per day.

At the last session of the Legislature, \$15,000 was voted the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, to assist in its work.

The Provincial Laboratory examines all sputum free of charge.

Quebec

(Reported by Dr. Elzéar Pelletier, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.)

In January 1895 the legislature set apart 400 acres in Trembling Mountain Park for sanatorium purposes, but nothing has been done to supplement this. In June, 1905, 137 acres were granted for sanatorium purposes on Lake Edward, 1,200 feet above sea level. Towards construction of the proposed sanatorium, Rev. Canon Scott reports \$22,000 promised, conditional on \$40,000 being raised.

Legislative enactments:

(1) The Health Act enacts that open tuberculosis is to be notified to municipal authorities.

(2) The By-laws made by our Board (under the authority of the same Health Act) renders disinfection obligatory after the death of a tuberculous patient.

(3) The By-laws made by our Board respecting factories, provide for lighting, cubic space, aeration and ventilation, evacuation of dust, etc.

(4) Tracts and "Sanitary Bulletin" are distributed gratis.

The Provincial Board of Health has transmitted to the Government, for sanction, additional by-laws which, when duly sanctioned*, will:—

(a) Make disinfection obligatory after the removal of a tuberculous patient (as well as already done after his death).

(b) Forbid spitting in streets, roads, public places, buildings and conveyances.

(c) Provide for confiscation of meat from tuberculous animals, about on the lines suggested by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

(d) In regard to habitations: provide for (1) a minimum cubic space, (2) natural lighting, (3) prohibition of the use of cellars for day or night occupation, (4) minimum cubic space in night refuges, (5) open spaces around dwellings, (6) damp courses in certain cases.

(e) In regard to hospitals, homes, asylums, prisons, provide for cubic space and ventilation.

(f) In regard to dairies, provide among other things, for (1) the notification of tuberculous cases, (2) the isolation of suspected tuberculous cows until a veterinary surgeon has verified to the udder not being involved, the certificate to be renewed at least every three months and to be put aside whenever bacterial examination would show the existence of the bacillus in the milk.

(g) In regard to educational institutions, provide for cubic space, ventilation, natural lighting, prohibition of dry sweeping.

New Brunswick

The New Brunswick Medical Society and representative business men have met the Government urging the establishment of a Provincial Sanatorium. The Provincial Board of Health have made similar recommendations. The Government have as yet taken no definite action.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia has been the first and so far the only Province in Canada to build a Provincial Sanatorium for its patients. This is situated at Kentville in the Annapolis Valley. Initial cost \$20,000. Annual grant \$9,000. Twenty beds. The province does not intend to provide beds for all, but has undertaken this work rather for its great educational value. The Provincial Laboratory examines sputum free of charge.

Prince Edward Island

No Board of Health Regulations re Tuberculosis.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL MEASURES.

Letters of enquiry were sent to sixty-two towns and cities with population of 5,000 and over as recorded at the census of 1901, submitting the following questions:

(1) Have you any special hospital or sanatorium for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis?

(2) Are cases of pulmonary tuberculosis admitted to the wards of all or any of your hospitals?

(3) Have any special wards been provided for the care of these cases?

(4) Have you a special dispensary for the treatment of tuberculosis? If so, kindly outline its organization.

(5) Have you any local organization for the care of tuberculous patients in their homes?

(6) Have you an anti-spitting By-law? (6a) Are notices posted without by-law?

(7) Have you compulsory or voluntary notification of phthisis.

(8) Does your Board of Health disinfect after tuberculosis as after scarlet fever and other infectious diseases?

(9) Other measures.

The replies received are tabulated on page 6.

*Sanctioned September 8th, 1906.