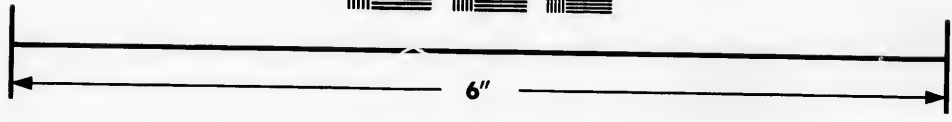
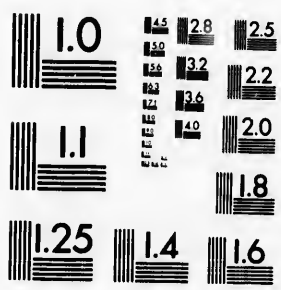


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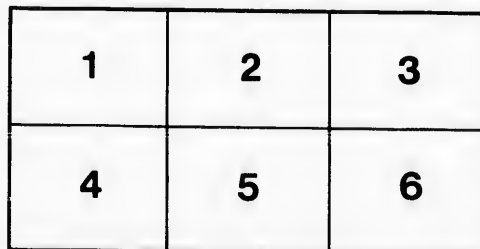
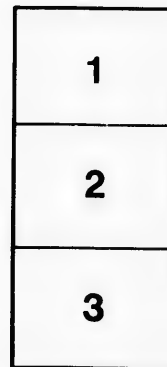
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Rep REPORT
OF THE
INAUGURAL MEETING

OF

*The Toronto Association for the Prevention
and Treatment of Consumption and
Other Forms of Tuberculosis*

HELD IN

ASSOCIATION HALL,

May 8th, 1900.

TORONTO:
WILLIAM BRIGGS, 29-33 RICHMOND STREET WEST.
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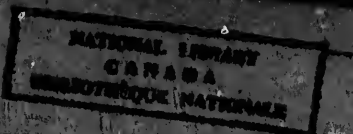
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PREFATORY.

The inaugural meeting of the "Toronto Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis" was held in Association Hall at 8 p.m., May 8th, 1900.

Sir Oliver Mowat had consented to preside if it were possible for him to be present.

The evening turned out to be stormy and for other reasons the time was unfavorable. A large attendance, however, graced the occasion. Sir Oliver Mowat, the Hon. J. R. Stratton, Sir Jas. Grant and Dr. I. H. Cameron were unable to be present.

The speakers who were present and took part in the meeting were as follows:

REV. WM. CLARK, D.C.L., Professor in Trinity University.
E. J. BARRICK, M.D., President of the Association.

ADAM H. WRIGHT, M.D.
THOS. CRAWFORD, Esq., Member of Legislative Assembly.

REV. WM. CAVAN, D.D., LL.D., Principal Knox College.
JAMES LOUDON, M.A., LL.D., President of Toronto University.

CHAS. SHEARD, M.D., Health Officer for City of Toronto.
REV. C. S. EBY, P.A., D.D., Secretary-Organizer of the Association.

A letter from Sir James Grant makes the record of the meeting complete as a statement of the case now before the public.

A number of first-class artists had kindly consented to participate in the gathering. All of these, so far as they were able to appear, did excellent service and would have been repeatedly recalled by the delighted audience if anconat had not been prohibited.

At a subsequent meeting of the General Board the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That the best thanks of this Association are due and are hereby presented to Mrs. Brereton for the untiring efforts made on behalf of the entertainment element in the inaugural meeting, and that special thanks are hereby also tendered to Miss Winifred Skeath-Smith and her mother, Mrs. Skeath-Smith, to Miss Winifred Skeath-Smith and Miss Jennie Williams, who so kindly and voluntarily gave their valuable services to the musical part of the programme, also to Miss Jessie Alexander for the extremely appropriate and artistically rendered selection from the literary picture of Dr. Wm. McClure, and also to Mr. Burbidge, the leader of the Dovercourt Baptist Church Orchestra, the members of which kindly responded to the call, but whose circumstances prevented their appearing before the meeting. We ask him to convey to all the members of the orchestra our appreciation of their willingness to assist."

"The thanks of the Association are also hereby tendered to the Newcombe Piano Company for the loan of a piano for the occasion."

INAUGURAL MEETING.

In the absence of Sir Oliver Mowat, Professor Clark took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN—I am very sorry, indeed, to have to announce the inability of Sir Oliver Mowat to be present at this meeting this evening. I am sure he would have been pleased to have been here and to have taken part in the good work in which we are engaged; but as it is impossible for him to be here, the duties of filling the position of Chairman have devolved upon me.

I am not going to detain you, ladies and gentlemen, by any extensive setting forth of the objects of this meeting; that will be done by our President, Dr. Barriek, who has mastered the whole subject completely. You will also hear other speakers of eminence who are familiar with the subject. I may just remind you that this is one of the most important undertakings in which men can possibly be engaged, that of endeavoring to shut out and put down that awful malady in the human family. You will hear from Dr. Barriek and others that this terrible disease of consumption, which we once thought was merely hereditary and incurable, is not always hereditary, although the predisposition to it may be inherited. We find it is contagious; we find to a large extent that it is curable. If that be the case, it becomes an absolute duty for all men and women who love their kind to do all in their power to remove this scourge from the face of the earth.

With regard to the meeting to-night, it is a matter of great satisfaction to see that so much interest is being taken in our enterprise. You will be addressed by gentlemen belonging to all the churches. We have here Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Hebrews, Presbyterians, Methodists and representatives of almost every conceivable creed. We do not come here to propagate any opinions which we may hold as individuals; we come here engaged in a work for humanity with one heart and mind.

I have very great pleasure in calling upon the President to deliver his inaugural address.

THE PRESIDENT, E. J. BARRICK, Esq., M.D.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Before commencing my address I wish to read a short letter from one who has done more to advance this cause than perhaps any person in this country, who has been instrumental in introducing into the Legislature at the last session a Bill which makes it possible to bring a Sanatorium within reach of every consumptive in every municipality of this Province. I refer to the Hon. J. R. Stratton, whom we expected to have had with us to-night.

Wherever the campaign against consumption is pressed the "Stratton Sanatorium Bill" will be referred to as an up-to-date measure, and worthy of being copied in every Province and Territory in this Dominion.

TORONTO, May 8th, 1900.

DEAR SIR,—I very greatly regret that pressure of official occupation deprives me of the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to be present at the meeting of your Association.

I can assure you, however, that my sympathy is with it, and my best wishes for the success of the work of your Association accompany my regrets at my inability to be with you to-night.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. STRATTON.

Dr. E. J. Barrick,
60 Bond St., City.

On the 20th and 21st of May last year there was held in Berlin, at the request of the Emperor of Germany, a congress of leading medical men and scientists, who for two days discussed the subject of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis.

On the 25th of April of this year the International Tuberculosis Congress opened in Naples in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy, the Prince and Princess of Naples, the Duke of Genoa, the Premier, the Minister of Public Instruction and other notables.

Nearly every country in Europe has had its Tuberculosis Congress. In America a few weeks ago a Tuberculosis Congress was held in Chicago. The Prince of Wales is the Honorary President of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis in England.

At the recent session of our Local Legislature a Bill was passed encouraging the establishment and maintenance of Sanatoria for consumptives in this province. And to-night we have the inaugural meeting of "The Toronto Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis." In Guelph a similar association has been formed, and steps have already been taken for the formation of an Ontario, and also a Canadian Association.

Why all these congresses? Why all these associations? Why are kings, queens, princes, princesses, dukes, knights, premiers and governments, etc., giving attention to this question?

The Hon. G. W. Ross, on the 7th of March, in replying to the deputation, said: "The most valuable asset any nation can have is its people, its men and women, its sons and daughters." The white plague is abroad among these people, the men and women, the sons and daughters are stricken down, the wail of anguish is heard in every land. It comes from the cities and the country; it comes from the mansion and the cottage; the king and the beggar are alike subject to its ravages; premature graves are being filled; the tramp of the orphans produced by this disease is heard in every orphanage; the poverty caused by this disease is heard knocking at the door of every philanthropic and charitable institution. This is why.

This disease produces more than twice as many deaths as small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough and typhoid fever put together; in industrial occupations it is the cause of nearly one-half of the mortality, and more than half of the invalidism; of all the people who die between the ages of 15 and 60 no less than 37 out of every hundred die of this disease; 37 out of every hundred die at an age when their lives are of most value to the nation, the municipality and the home; 37 out of every hundred die of a disease that is contagious, infectious, preventible and curable, especially in the earlier stages; that in the United States causes the death annually of no less than 100,000; that in this Dominion claims each year about 9,000 victims; that in this Province in 1898 caused the death of 3,291—equal in number to more than the three contingents sent to South Africa; that in this fair city each year carries off about 500 of our people. This is why.

Add to this the popular error, that consumption is hereditary and incurable, and you have a picture so dark, the contemplation of which makes the stoutest heart grow faint. To dispel this darkness I am glad to say that the star of hope has risen. Through the discovery of Prof. Koch, some eighteen years ago, and subsequent investigations, it is a generally accepted fact that consumption is produced by a germ entering the body from without, mainly by the inhalation of dried and pulverized particles of sputa floating in the air, and by food, especially milk from tuberculous cattle. In the later stages of the disease millions of these germs are said to be thrown off daily in the sputa. That while heredity may predispose the system to the development of the disease, yet until the germ is introduced from without the person, there can be no consumption.

It has also been clearly established that the disease is curable. Science and clinical experience have therefore exploded the popular error referred to. But it is only by a campaign of education that the public mind can be disabused of this deeply seated error. To do this and to check the spread of the disease, and save and prolong the lives of the people is the main object of this Association.

The concensus of medical and public opinion in both Europe and America is that Sanatoria treatment of consumption produces the best results. At the Congress in Berlin, already referred to, all the discourses led up to and culminated in a hearty endorsement of Sanatoria treatment of consumption. In Germany, where compulsory life insurance is in force, where all receiving a wage lower than a certain amount are obliged to be insured, the growth of Sanatoria treatment has been remarkable, owing largely to the action of life insurance companies expending much money in the erection and maintenance of Sanatoria, where they send their insured who are suffering from consumption, finding that, from a financial standpoint, it is economy to prolong the lives of their insured in this way and postpone the day of paying the death claim. That while in 1895 there were only two of such Sanatoria in Germany, at the present time there are over sixty, and more being built each year.

While we find that Sanatoria have been built in various parts of

the world for the admission of those who are able and willing to pay, and are in the early stage of the disease, the door is effectively barred against the great mass of sufferers who are poor, and others where the disease has passed the early stage. These outcasts for whom there is no Sanatorium accommodation are left to roam abroad, ride in our street cars, cough in the faces of our children, drink from the same cup at the fountain, expectorate in the public halls and conveyances. Some of them pass into the hospitals where little or no isolation from other patients is adopted, others are confined for months in small, unsanitary rooms, badly ventilated, and the whole family exposed to the contagion, and there they die, followed later on by other members of the family to a premature grave, and everybody wonders why so many people die of consumption.

In this Province in 1898, 3,291 persons died of tuberculosis. This disease may extend over one, two, three, four or more years; it is therefore within the mark to say that we have continually in Ontario eight to ten thousand afflicted with the disease—we have say 8,000 who should be brought within reach of Sanatorium treatment.

The Sanatoria accommodation of this Province is fifty beds at Gravenhurst Sanatorium—an excellent institution doing a good work and a credit to its promoters. Here only those are admitted who are in the early stage of the disease, and are able and willing to pay \$6 or \$7 a week.

For the balance, 7,950, there is no Sanatorium accommodation. To bring Sanatorium treatment within reach of these 7,950 is the problem that this Association is trying to solve.

The only Sanatorium that seems worth contending for is one where neither poverty nor advanced disease bars the door, where all those who are curable may be cured, where all those who are improvable may be improved, where all those who are incurable may be cared for until they pass over to the great majority, and where each patient may, if they wish, be under the care of their own family physician. To secure this ideal Sanatorium always has been, is now, and shall continue to be the high aim of this Association.

After fully considering the question from every standpoint, the following plan was formulated and placed before the public in a paper read before the Canadian Medical Association last August:

1. The establishment of a rural Sanatorium in connection with each municipality or group of municipalities for the reception of such cases as admit of a reasonable hope of cure or improvement.
2. The erection and maintenance in connection with the above Sanatorium of suitable isolated buildings for the reception and treatment of such advanced cases of the disease as are unsuitable for Sanatoria treatment.
3. The co-operation of the Government, municipality, philanthropic and charitable organizations and individuals, in providing the necessary funds therefor.

On the 7th of March, a large representative deputation laid this plan before the Local Government, and asked for legislation on these lines. Within thirty days a bill was prepared, which passed the first,

second, and third reading without opposition. Surely in this important matter it may truly be said that "none were for a party, and all were for the State." The passage of this Bill is the highest compliment that could have been paid to the efforts of this Association toward the solution of this problem. It crystallizes into law the leading features of the plan, secures Government co-operation, and paves the way for the co-operation of the municipality, philanthropy, and charity. This permissive legislation on certain co-operative lines provides for the erection and maintenance of a Sanatorium for consumptives in each municipality or group of municipalities in the Province of Ontario. To put this permissive legislation into force in this city for the benefit of our own consumptives, is the first duty of this Association; its other objects are set forth in its constitution. Having accomplished so much up to the present time under the name of the Citizens' Sanatorium Committee, let us, under the new name, and with renewed confidence and energy press forward, complete the co-operative plan, and erect and maintain for our people an ideal Sanatorium that will be a credit to the Queen City.

The first thing to be done is to increase the membership to at least 1,000—our enthusiastic Secretary says 5,000, and our still more optimistic friend, the Editor of the *Christian Guardian*, says 25,000. However, we should aim first at 1,000 and get it, then take a higher aim. This in itself will be a means of education, and will provide the necessary funds to carry on the campaign.

The second is to ask for subscriptions, donations, legacies, bequests, etc., on condition that a by-law for \$50,000 is passed to assist the Trustee Board, which will be formed under the provisions of this Act, in the erection of buildings and the maintenance of the Sanatorium. I might just say here that this legislation provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may grant to the Trustees of any Sanatorium one-fifth of the cost of the building and land up to \$4,000, and a further grant of \$1.50 per week for each patient treated therein. Now I think this is a very liberal stand for the Government to take. (Applause.) And further, that the municipality shall pay a like sum of \$1.50 per week. In this city we are now paying \$2.80 a week for the poor in the hospitals. I hope that my friend, Dr. Sheard, when we get this Sanatorium in operation, may see his way to recommend the payment of \$3.00 a week by the municipality. That will bring the income within perhaps \$1.00 or \$1.50 of the cost of maintenance per week per patient. Now one object of this Association is to help make up this deficiency, so that the door shall not be barred against any poor person. For instance, here is John Smith who is ill with consumption, and is able to pay in this Sanatorium the full price of his maintenance. Then he should pay in full. We do not by any means intend to pauperize the people. If John Smith is not able to pay the \$5.00 or more a week for his maintenance and can only make up the deficiency, then he should do so and be no care to this organization. If he cannot do it himself, it will be the duty of this organization through its committees to see whether his friends can help, or his church—as every church has its poor fund, and to what better use

could this fund be put than to help its consumptive poor to secure Sanatoria treatment. If he belongs to no church, perhaps his lodge or fraternal society will help to make up this balance; and when all these fail this Association wants to stand ready to say, "John Smith, we will not allow your poverty to bar the door, and shall out of our funds, make up the deficiency, and secure for you the care and treatment which you ought to have." (Applause.)

Last year in the County of Ontario, in connection with the erection of a House of Refuge for the poor, John Cowan, of Oshawa, offered \$5,000 cash, and his brother, W. F. Cowan, offered 45 acres of land, on condition that a by-law was endorsed by the qualified ratepayers. The by-law was submitted and carried. This action also secured the \$4,000 from the Government.

I believe there are many persons in this city who, when they understand the comprehensive and co-operative plan that has now become law, will, like John and W. F. Cowan, say that they will give a certain amount on condition that the by-law mentioned is endorsed.

Thirdly, to secure the aid of the Council in preparing and submitting the by-law and agreement at the next general municipal election in accordance with the Act.

And fourthly, to carry on the campaign of education, until the ratepayers, like the insurance companies referred to in Germany, are convinced that it will be cheaper and more economical to expend money on the erection and maintenance of a Sanatorium for the consumptives of this city than to go on as we are now doing, expending about \$80,000 each year for the care of orphans and other poor persons who are largely produced by this disease. We are paying as it were the pound of cure when we should be applying the ounce of prevention.

Our legislators are fully aware of the unparalleled natural resources of this country, of the valuable assets we have in our minerals, our fisheries, our forests and our fertile lands, and they also recognize the important fact that the most valuable asset that this province has is its people, and for them have established a national school system that has brought a free school within reach of every person of school age in every municipality, have arranged by permissive legislation for bringing a house of refuge within reach of the poor in every county, and a Sanatorium within reach of every consumptive in every municipality, on a national basis.

Outside of this national provision for schools, houses of refuge and sanatoria for consumptives, there are individual schools, refuges and sanatoria. Upper Canada College is one, an institution open for those who are able and willing to pay. This institution has been of great value to the country, is presided over by a principal whose name is a household word in this Dominion. Has any one heard Dr. Parkin say one word in opposition to our national schools, or has he indicated in any way that they are in opposition to the institution over which he presides?

In this city we have the House of Providence and the House of Industry, both old and worthy institutions that have cared for many

poor persons. Has any one heard the friends of either of these institutions say one word in opposition to the national houses of refuge in this province?

At Gravenhurst there is a Sanatorium for Consumptives with fifty beds, admitting only those who are in the early stages of the disease, and who are able and willing to pay \$6.00 or \$7.00 per week. This institution is a credit to the country and is worthy of generous support. Has any one ever heard the friends or agents of that institution say a word in opposition to this Association, which has been the life and soul of the national movement to bring an ideal Sanatorium within reach of every consumptive in every municipality, in accordance with the provisional legislation already referred to? If you have heard of such opposition is it not time that a deaf ear should be turned towards such?

As I have had many inquiries as to whether this Association was in any way connected with Dr. Playter's Sanatorium in Moore Park, I think it is due to the public and to this Association to state that this Association is in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with that enterprise. We are in opposition to no institution. Our object is first to set in motion the provisional legislation, so as to bring an ideal Sanatorium within reach of every consumptive in this city; and secondly, to encourage every other municipality in this province to take steps to secure a similar privilege for their people who are suffering from this disease, hoping thereby to check the spread of the white plague, and save and prolong many valuable lives.

DR. ADAM H. WRIGHT, on being introduced to the audience to supply the place of Sir James Grant, who was unavoidably prevented from being present, said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am embarrassed, in the first place, at being called upon to speak for Sir James Grant, my dear old friend; and I am embarrassed in the second place by the very pleasant remark made by the Chairman.

In the first place, I hardly know why I should be called upon to speak for Sir James Grant. It reminds me of an occasion, many years ago, when I was very much embarrassed by being called on to respond to the toast of the ladies. I was perfectly innocent about the matter, I had no idea why I should be called upon, but I was told I was called upon because I was the youngest person present. Well, I thought the matter over pretty carefully, and I told them this: I said, "If you want to get hold of some person who is particularly fond of the girls you could not find a more suitable boy in the whole country than myself." I may say in the same connection that if you wanted to find in this country a man who admired Sir James Grant very highly you could get no better person than myself. I admire him as a man; I admire him for the views which he has expressed on this very important subject of Tuberculosis.

Notwithstanding the fact that I have studied the matter of Tuberculosis for many years, I have learned much from the very able and very interesting address that has been delivered by the President of

this Association. I can only take out of that address two or three points. The very important points in connection with this subject are these: In the first place, consumption is, at least to a large extent, a preventable disease; and second, consumption is a curable disease. I do not mean to say that the mortality will not be high, so far as we know now, for many years to come; I do not mean to say that consumption is a disease that can always be cured; but I am very glad to be able to say that it is positively a curable disease. I will not attempt to say what proportion may be cured. In the whole of my professional career there is nothing that gives me more pleasure than to be able to say to some poor unfortunate patient of mine, "You may recover; I cannot speak definitely, but you may be cured." The third important feature in connection with it is, that it infectious.

Now what have you, the people of this country and city who take an interest in this subject, to consider? You have to consider this, that it is your duty and our duty to try and provide proper institutions for these poor unfortunates. There is one thing, we have learned that the consumptive patient properly treated in a well equipped Sanatorium has a better chance than a wealthy consumptive patient in any palace in Toronto. Therefore we want to get these places established. We, in advocating this, are not opposed to any other institutions or Sanatoria at present existing. But, oh dear! there is room for so many of them, for so much more work in this field, that I would like very much to have the public sympathise with the address of our President, read it carefully, and work on the lines recommended in it. (Applause.) I want you to think of these poor unfortunates that are in hovels in this city. I want you to remember that if you get hold of them and bring them out of these places into a healthy Sanatorium, you may cure them. I want you to understand this, that if you can get them away from these places, you will diminish the number of consumptives. I am really proud of this city. I do think there is no place with its population in the world where there are more generous instincts evidenced every day. I think this—I know in fact that there are lots of good men in the city of Toronto who are willing to give their dollars, their tens, or hundreds, or more for the sake of suffering humanity. I know beyond that, I know above all something that is far better still, I know that in this city there is a grand army, if not a number of grand armies, of good, generous, magnificent women who are doing great work in the interests of suffering humanity. I appeal to you, men and women combined, of all kinds, to join in promoting this good cause. (Applause.)

Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD, M.L.A.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am in rather an awkward position because perhaps of the subject under discussion. But you, sir, in your opening remarks said one word which will, perhaps, justify my presence here, and may be some fair reason to give why I should say a word on this occasion. You said, sir, that this was largely a business meeting, and I suppose

that is about the only feature of this question that I am at all capable of discussing.

Now, I daresay I myself and you are largely influenced by what we hear and what we see; and we have heard from this platform to-night, and we have heard through the press, statements made and statistics given us as to the growth or development of this disease in our midst, known, as Dr. Wright has said, by the plain word "consumption." Now because of the advance in medical science and the discoveries which have been made and backed up by these statistics as given, we find that we have a number of gentlemen, and some ladies I am glad to say, who interested themselves and formed themselves into a Citizen's Committee. Dr. Barrick has very nicely covered the ground as to the operations and the work done by that committee. They approached the Legislature, and the Legislature which is the voice of the people, to carry out the voice of the people, was ready, and did, we are glad to be able to say, place a law on the statute book endorsing a movement such as we have collected together in this hall to-night to discuss, perhaps it may be said, for inaugural purposes.

Now the Legislature, whose sympathy is with this work, and every right-minded man and woman in this city and in this province cannot help but think, and stop seriously to think, from the statements that we have heard to-night as to the great necessity there is for an institution where those who are perhaps less favored than we are and who are called upon to suffer and to die, may be properly cared for. Now, sir, I think it may be truly said that in the City of Toronto there is sufficient human kindness in the hearts of the people of all classes, of all creeds and denominations—and I am glad, sir, that you made that statement in your opening remarks that we do not represent any class or any denomination or creed in connection with this great work and in the formation of this society for the purposes which have been set forth very clearly by Dr. Barrick.

Then, sir, we are now in a fair way to establish a Sanatorium such as may be helpful to the many who are closed up in our cities and who get this disease. When some of us were boys, and even of late days we did not think so much of this disease known as consumption; we did not fear it so much as it had not been said that it was contagious to the same extent that we have it now. Some of us, perhaps, have been called upon to see some of our friends afflicted with this disease. I may say that I have known in my own experience one family in this city, with whom I was intimately associated and acquainted, where the father took sick, and after being ill for about a year he died, leaving eight children and his wife. During the seven years following six of his children with his wife died, making eight of that family that were taken over to the majority by consumption. These things, together with the statements which we have heard here to-night, are something, as I said before, that should stir us up, and is stirring us up to active work, and we are here to-night, and I do not think, sir, that for you or for me or for any gentleman on this platform or for any lady or gentle-

man in this audience there is any necessity for an apology for appearing in this hall in connection with this great work.

Now, I do not know, sir, that it has been clearly set forth as to the conditions upon which you can become a member. I understand, sir, by paying one dollar a year you may become a member; you may become a life member by paying twenty dollars. Now, we have the endorsement of the Legislature of the Province, and we will have the co-operation of the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto. You are the people. We have the united effort of the people, whose representatives are in the Council, whose representatives are in the Legislature, and I would ask you to join in this band—and I would say to you you need not be ashamed of it—enroll yourself as a member, and if you can give \$20, or \$50, or \$100, whatever you feel disposed, do so, and let us have as quickly as possible this building erected, so that we may in some way be able to prevent the spread of this disease, and as far as possible cure all who are curable, and those that may be incurable that we may at least give them the necessary comforts until they depart in peace.

Thanking you for the opportunity you have afforded me, and as there are others to speak, I shall sit down. (Applause.)

REV. PRINCIPAL CAVAN, D D., LL.D.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I shall not trespass long upon your time to-night. This very important question has been fully and clearly presented to the audience. I am glad to think that this cause has had a good send-off in Toronto. I should, indeed, have been greatly disappointed if Toronto had not been able to do something on its behalf. Our city is, I think, fairly represented to-night. The ladies, as we would expect from their sympathetic and benevolent nature, are, I see, in the majority, but there are a sufficient number of gentlemen here to show that the movement has taken hold of the community in general.

Dr. Barrick has, I think, said everything that needs to be said in exposition of the subject; and not only so, but he has dealt with the moral, as well as the physical and economic aspects of the case. He has presented to us very clearly our duty, and has urged it upon us, not exactly in the form of an exhortation, but in the very appropriate and, I would say, touching statements which he has made regarding consumption. Toronto is entitled to take the lead in this matter. I am very glad that Dr. Barrick has said what he has regarding the Sanatorium at Gravenhurst and some other institutions, which some persons might unwarrantably regard as in competition with the scheme which we represent. There is nothing of the kind. There is abundant work for every good institution in this department; and nothing seems to be wanting now except a little money to supplement what the Legislature, I am glad to think, has unanimously pledged itself to do, and what, I am free to say, this municipality, and, I trust, a great many other municipalities throughout our province will be prepared to second. Of course, a government cannot do everything for the people; and there is a prevalent feeling against a government undertaking to do everything in a community. Now, I

believe that whatever is necessary for the safety of a community, if it is in the government's power to do it, ought to be done. The safety of the State is the supreme law, and I am sure that the address made to-night by Dr. Barrick shows that a case is before us with which the public, represented by the Legislature and our municipalities, ought to deal.

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, that Toronto will not be wanting in its duty. We shall, in the first place, have an institution in this city that shall be worthy of Toronto, and our example will influence the whole Province. I should suppose, from what Dr. Barrick has said, that there is room, that there is necessity for perhaps a dozen or a score of similar institutions throughout the province of Ontario.

I trust that the meeting which we have attended here to-night is the beginning of a movement that will do a great deal of good, that will remove a great deal of suffering, and that will bring joy and comfort to many families and individuals in our country. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT LOUDON—Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen: I presume the most important item on the programme is the part relating to the business, and as that has not yet been reached, I shall not detain you more than a few moments.

Let me say, then, in the first place, that in my opinion there is no citizen of Toronto who will not approve most heartily of the primary object of this Association—the establishment of Sanatoria for the treatment of consumption. I hope, however, that when this object has been accomplished the Association will not imagine that its whole duty has been done. The ultimate object of every member should be to preach the gospel of sanitation, and to see that others practice what he preaches. To this end the first step is to educate the people in those preventive measures which have been referred to. These should not be confined to Sanatoria. Every man's home should be a sanatorium, and I am glad to know that with the means now at our command it is possible for one to have consumption fairly well treated in the house. I suppose that many present knew the late Dr. W. T. Aikins, who for a long time was my own physician. As many know, the prevention of consumption was a subject on which he was never tired of talking, one of the remedies on which he insisted being a proper system of ventilation in the home, to provide the patient with pure air. So zealous was he in this matter that he personally often devised a means of ventilating a room. Indeed, his visits could be recognized by the ventilating devices he left behind him. It would be a good thing if every member of this Association had a little of Dr. Aikins' zeal in this particular matter.

Another duty devolving on us will be to strengthen the hands of the Health Inspectors; to encourage them when they do their duty, and to give them reminders when they fail to do so. Perhaps the most important of these duties, so far as consumption is concerned, is the inspection of our milk supply. Milk, if it is pure, is perhaps the best product we have. If it is not pure, it is, perhaps, the most dangerous

thing we have. Our Health Inspectors have done much for us in this matter, but let them remember that continued success depends on eternal vigilance.

There is still one other point that I wish to mention before taking my seat. In this age, when science has made such progress, especially in the direction of electricity, there is no excuse for our public buildings not being properly ventilated. A few of them are admirably ventilated; most of them, however, not at all. Might I suggest to our church officials that a great deal can yet be done to improve the ventilation of our churches. We have electric power all over the city. The electric fan solves what was formerly a very difficult problem. Let us, then, be protected from the danger of physical disease whilst we are being treated for our moral ailments.

Dr. SHEARD—Mr, Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I venture to think that the remark which the worthy Chairman has made in referring to me as being in any way eloquent, or that eloquence should be necessary on an occasion like this, is very unfortunate. I am sure that anyone who will critically examine the statistics and the details of tuberculosis throughout the Dominion of Canada, or the civilized world for that matter, will find these statistics are sufficiently eloquent to hold him spellbound. When we look at the history and advance of sanitation throughout the world we find at the close of the century the practical disappearance of many devastating scourges which caused so much alarm amongst the people in the early part of the century. There are many—some here I dare say—who can remember the visitation of the cholera in the '30's to the City of Toronto, and its later reappearance some fifteen or twenty years afterwards. The number of deaths on these occasions was something beyond contemplation; and the advancement of sanitary science I may say has been to such an extent that I very much question the possibility of such a state of affairs to-day. When we look back for a far briefer period than that we can see what wonderful work is being done in other diseases of an infectious nature, notably that of smallpox. It is a fact that there has not been a death from smallpox in the City of Toronto for upwards of fifteen years; yet I can remember when I was a medical student seeing smallpox attended in the General Hospital here, side by side with other patients, or at all events, in wards across the corridor. But with the advancement of science and the true nature of contagion, with the education of the people, this has become a thing of the past, and to-day we look upon a death from smallpox or the widespread dissemination of the disease as a very serious reflection upon the authorities, and I venture to hope that ere the close of the century upon which we are soon to enter we will find that tuberculosis as a disease has been relegated to a bygone age, and with the advancement, the enlightenment and the education of the masses it has ceased to be.

We do know that consumption is an infectious disease, and that it is communicable. Dr. Barrick has already explained this in detail, and it is not necessary for me to make any remark upon it.

This was to be a business meeting, and I suppose I was asked to speak here in order that I might make some official statement, probably commit myself to some recommendation which would come within the scope and work of this association. I do not hesitate to do so. I have had occasion to report, I think, to Dr. Barrick and to the members of the former Sanatorium Committee regarding their plans, and I am glad that I did so. I reported then somewhat critically, because I said that the time had not arrived when the education of the people had come to such a state that they might be expected to give it that endorsement and encouragement which the work and the subject so richly deserved. If you will make your plan broad enough, if you will open the door wide enough so that every one that is poor and needy and infected with tuberculosis will gain access without let, hindrance or question, you will receive my support and endorsement to the fullest possible degree; but you must be prepared to do this, you must be prepared to remember that the great trouble with which we have to deal to-day is not the consumptive in the incipient state. He is willing and anxious to work; he has his family to support, his wife dependent upon him; it is under the most extreme circumstances that he can be induced to forego his daily labor, and he is kept in a Sanatorium or at home with the greatest difficulty. He works on while the disease progresses, until ulceration of the lungs and breaking down of the tissues and the system generally leaves him at the door of some charitable institution, and a more miserable, suffering piece of humanity is nowhere to be found upon the top of our earth. And this is the individual to whom the Sanatorium in a private sense, the Sanatoria which are particularly interested in piling up statistics of cures, closes its doors. That man is the very one that such an institution would not touch under any circumstances whatever. He is driven into a hospital, he is put in a ward side by side with some other poor unfortunate human being. Yet you say with your enlightened ideas that consumption is a disease spread by contagion. Sanatoria in its true idea is to help the poor man, it is to give accommodation to those who cannot get nursing or food or medical attendance at home.

I suppose one of the steps of the advancement will be the education of the public and the submission of a by-law to empower the municipalities to supply the necessary funds to start an institution here. If you will build an institution upon the line of those which have been constructed and carried on in Germany I am with you. Give us large enough grounds, give us at least twelve acres of space. We do not want an institution that is going to be side by side with some other man's home. We want a place where there will be grounds which can be cultivated, with a building upon it suitable for the work which it intends to accomplish, with its conservatories and its galleries, so that the consumptive can find occupation and gain air and sunlight. We want to get all those benefits which the Sanatoria in Germany give, and then when you have your plans enlarged and put upon that basis, if you go to the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, and if I happen to be the Health Officer on that occasion,

I shall be quite prepared to support a by-law being submitted to the people to grant the sum of \$50,000 to carry it out, and rely upon the intelligence of the people and upon the ability of this Association, after the voting of the necessary money, to see what can be done in perfecting a well-organized and well-equipped institution with a wide open door that knows neither creed nor color, a free institution in the truest sense to do the work, a noble work and one which will be a benefit to humanity wherever humanity exists. (Applause.)

THE REV. DR. EBY, Secretary-Organizer—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The first part of the business of the evening is concluded, namely, the President's inaugural address and the statement of other medical, business and professional men, setting forth the historical development and the scientific basis upon which this enterprise has thus far moved, and an outline of what we hope will be accomplished. It now remains for me to emphasize the financial side and the fact that this movement is a popular one, not only in its aim at giving these benefits to all the people, even to the poorest, but in the sense that this attempt to cure consumptives and suppress consumption is by a combination of all classes and denominations and gradations of the people. The fact that the membership is open to everyone who will pay the modest sum of \$1 annually and assist with influence to further the humanitarian object which we have in view, indicates that none need be barred from co-operation. Every member is eligible for membership on the General Board; all life members, by paying the commutation fee of \$20, become *ex-officio* members of the Board.

As has already been intimated, this whole movement must first be largely a campaign of education and of preparation, the ultimate object being the entire extinction of the scourge of consumption, not only in this city but in the whole Dominion. The undertaking is simply immense. Once smallpox carried off people by the hundreds. For fifteen years, according to Dr. Sheard, there has not been a death from smallpox in the City of Toronto. Tuberculosis slays 500 victims in Toronto in one year; between one and two thousand are wounded and slowly dying. And yet this disease is as preventable and as curable as smallpox. In twenty years it may be as rare.

That would mean the saving of 500 lives in Toronto for many years of usefulness; 3,000 in Ontario; nearly 10,000 in the Dominion annually, stopping a leakage of \$20,000,000 in the Province and \$50,000,000 in the Dominion, annually. If any other enemy made an attack with such disastrous results should we not rally our forces?

But the mass of the people do not know. The few who know look on in helplessness. But we are now organizing those who know, in order (1) to enlighten those who do not, (2) to combine all who will act, and (3) to systematize the effort to expel the enemy and save the wounded.

The way of advance is clearly marked out by science and experience in other lands. The plan of campaign is in capable hands. Preparations have been long and carefully made.

We are now organizing for a final advance all along the line and are making the City of Toronto the starting place. If we have here an Association that will gather the forces of the people into a solid army as an example of successful advance, we may expect the rest of the municipalities in the Province, and the rest of the Provinces in the Dominion to follow our example.

In carrying on this campaign, three things have to be accomplished. First, the educating of the mass of the people to an understanding of the facts of the case—of the infectious character of the disease; of the curability of the disease, and the possibility of its extinction. The second is, that we will have to bring the electorate into a state of willingness to vote a large sum of money which may mean an increase in the rate of taxation. The third is, that in order to accomplish the purposes in hand and maintain the institution after it has been erected, a large amount of money will be required at once for the campaign and then annually for maintenance.

All of these three purposes can be effectively reached on the simple lines of securing a large membership for the Association. The appeal to men and women to give \$1 to become annual members will arouse their interest. They must find out the reason. Every new member, convinced sufficiently to join, will also be sufficiently interested to talk and explain the matter to friends or to hand on the literature needed to give light. Thus by the increase of membership there will be an increase of information until it reaches every home. The second point will also be gained if we reach a membership within the next six months of from 10,000 to 25,000 in this city, and why should we not say 50,000 for such a cause as this? The number of qualified ratepayers included will be naturally very large, and a popular movement of this description will carry immense influence in Council Chamber and on the hustings. The third point will also already have been secured. If we have a membership that runs up into tens of thousands, that will mean tens of thousands of dollars. A part of this will be spent for campaign purposes and educative literature, for a measure of missionary work in municipalities beyond, and a large amount could be invested as a fund to help poor patients. Thus the three-fold object will have been gained, and the campaign will have been successful.

It will then be very easy to ask men of larger means to contribute \$50,000. The city will readily pass a by-law for \$50,000, when the mass of the people have done their part. When these things are accomplished the purposes of the Association will be reached; an ideal Sanatorium will be erected in the immediate neighborhood of Toronto, under ideal conditions, and an irresistible movement will have started, not only for the practical purposes of this city and locality, but also as a national impulse and example which will sweep the Dominion of the plague.

Letter from Sir James Grant.

150 ELGIN ST., OTTAWA, May 21, 1900.

DEAR DR. BARRICK,—I regret I was unable to be present at the Toronto meeting of the 8th inst., to take part in the discussion on Tuberculosis. On this continent, races have been born and disappeared, of which to-day we know little except from mounds in the far West and vestiges in Florida, which point out at least two extinct races, the causes so far being undiscovered. Our duty now is to secure as far as possible the perpetuation of the present race on this continent, to meet successfully the demands that our climate and civilization make. So important is the subject of Tuberculosis at the present, that conferences are now being held, in various parts of the world, in order to ascertain what can really be accomplished to stay its fatal progress. Last year in Vienna over 2,000 delegates from many chief centres of England, Europe and America were present. In 1901 a conference will be held in London, to be presided over by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on this same subject, now known as "The White Plague." Doubtless there lurks in our country, our homes and our places of business and pleasure a far more deadly influence than any other known disease. To Koch the world owes a great debt of gratitude for the discovery of the Tubercle Bacillus as the direct cause of this disease, known to be infectious and curable. Now that sputa of the consumptive is the chief source of infection, great care is necessary to be exercised in this particular, and more especially as, according to Nuttall, a patient well advanced in tuberculosis will expectorate one and a half billion tubercle bacilli in twenty-four hours. Theatres, churches, school rooms, offices, sleeping cars, hotels, cottages in health resorts, ship cabins, the drinking cup, and even the telephone, may become conducting media for the spread of this disease. Abattoirs, creameries and dairies should be under governmental or local municipal inspection, and the strictest quarantine possible should be maintained against this disease, which is now undoubtedly on the increase. Sanitariums are now the order of the day, and I wish you every success in your efforts to stay the progress of this fatal disease.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. GRANT.

HISTORICAL RECORD.

In 1898, on a petition of eighty medical men of the City of Toronto, a public meeting was called; presided over by the Mayor, which issued in the formation of the Toronto Citizens' Sanatorium Committee.

After a series of educative and tentative meetings and statements, appeals to the City Council and to the public, a definite line of policy, seeking the co-operation of Government, municipality and the people, had grown into matured form and was placed before the public in a paper read before the Canadian Medical Association in August, 1899.

On the 7th of March, 1900, a large deputation waited upon the Government, asking for legislation whereby this policy could be inaugurated and made to cover the province.

On the 27th of March, the annual meeting of the Citizens' Sanatorium Committee, to which other interested citizens were invited, was held in City Hall, where it was determined to form a Toronto Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis, with a view to a Canadian Association to cover the Dominion. A Provisional Committee was appointed to frame a constitution and secure a membership.

On the 5th of April the first reading of the Stratton Sanatorium Act, on the lines asked for by the above deputation, took place with the unanimous consent of both sides of the House. The second reading occurred on the 11th of the same month. The Bill was greatly improved in the committee of the whole House, on the suggestion of the Hon. J. R. Stratton, and finally passed into law during the first week of May.

On the 23rd day of April the Association was fully organized in a meeting held in the theatre of the Normal School, on the basis of the constitution as published.

The inaugural meeting was held on the 8th of May, and business meetings have been held every week since.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, - HON. SIR JOHN A. BOYD, Chan. H.C.J.
President, - E. J. BARRICK, M.D.
Vice-Presidents, - REV. PROF. W. CLARK, D. C. L., THOS.
CRAWFORD, ESQ., M. L. A., ALBERT
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LOUDON, LL.D., REV. FATHER RYAN.
Treasurer, - - - D. W. ALEXANDER, ESQ.
Sec'y-Organizer, - REV. C. S. EBY, B.A., D.D.

