

85.8 per hundred thousand population in 1938 to 113.0 in 1946 and then declined to 104.6 in 1954 (see Table 5). The 1954 rate was the lowest since 1945 but was 21.9 p.c. above the rate for 1938.

The rates for tuberculous admissions alone increased more moderately during the 1938-54 period, from 77.2 per hundred thousand population to 89.4. The 1954 rate was the lowest recorded since 1944 and was the fifth consecutive annual decrease. Non-tuberculous admissions recorded their lowest rate of 6.8 per hundred thousand population in 1942 and advanced to an alltime high of 15.2 in 1954. The 2,312 patients producing the 1954 rate represent nearly 14.5 p.c. of all admissions to tuberculosis institutions in that year, the highest proportion ever recorded (see Table 5).

When studied separately, the rates per hundred thousand population for tuberculous first admissions and for tuberculous re-admissions show important parallels (see Chart opposite). The first admission rate rose from 55.5 in 1937 to 77.2 in 1946 and then declined somewhat erratically to a low of 62.7 in 1954, the lowest since 1939 and less than 13 p.c. higher than the 1937 rate. Similarly the tuberculous re-admission rate increased from a low of 19.5 in 1938 to an alltime high of 32.8 in 1950 and declined sharply to 26.7 in 1954 but represented nevertheless a 37 p.c. increase over 1938. The importance of these decreasing rates is evident when the population increase of 36 p.c. during this period is borne in mind.

#### 5.—Tuberculous Admissions, Notifications and Mortality 1937-54

(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Year	Tuberculous First Admissions		Tuberculous Re-admissions		Total Tuberculous Admissions		Non-tuberculous Admissions		Total Admissions	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1937	5,700	55.5	1,876	18.3	7,576	73.8	..	..	..	..
1938	6,429	57.5	2,166	19.5	8,595	77.2	964	8.7	9,559	85.8
1939	6,859	61.0	2,325	20.7	9,184	81.6	1,028	9.1	10,212	90.8
1940	7,444	65.5	2,517	22.1	9,961	87.7	912	8.0	10,873	95.7
1941	7,754	67.5	2,547	22.2	10,301	89.7	868	7.6	11,169	97.2
1942	7,816	67.2	2,392	20.6	10,208	87.7	796	6.8	11,004	94.6
1943	7,943	67.4	2,447	20.8	10,390	88.2	900	7.6	11,290	95.9
1944	7,878	66.0	2,533	21.4	10,431	87.4	874	7.3	11,305	94.8
1945	8,403	69.7	2,685	22.3	11,088	92.0	1,023	8.5	12,111	100.5
1946	9,476	77.2	3,264	26.6	12,740	103.8	1,117	9.1	13,857	113.0
1947	8,753	69.9	3,504	28.0	12,257	97.8	888	7.1	13,145	104.9
1948	8,663	67.7	4,139	32.3	12,802	100.0	970	7.6	13,772	107.6
1949	9,340	71.4	4,146	31.7	13,486	103.1	932	7.1	14,418	110.2
1950	9,440	69.0	4,484	32.8	13,924	101.7	1,126	8.2	15,050	110.0
1951	9,257	66.2	4,415	31.6	13,672	97.8	1,227	8.8	14,899	106.5
1952	9,580	66.4	4,224	29.3	13,804	95.7	1,456	10.1	15,260	105.8
1953	9,861	65.4	4,197	28.4	13,858	93.8	1,661	11.2	15,519	105.1
1954	9,523	62.7	4,056	26.7	13,579	89.4	2,312	15.2	15,891	104.6

<sup>1</sup> Excludes British Columbia.

#### INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

The decrease in the tuberculosis notification rate has been comparatively slow, dropping from a 1944 high of 128.2 per hundred thousand population to 69.1 in 1954 (see Table 6 and Chart, p. 256). This slow decline in notifications plus the increasing rate of non-tuberculous admissions to tuberculosis institutions has had the effect of slowing up the decline in total admission rates.

The 1937-54 period witnessed a phenomenal decrease in the tuberculosis death rate. That rate stood at 10.3 per hundred thousand population in 1954 compared with 60.4 in 1937 (see Table 6 and Chart, p. 256), and in the ten year period 1945-54 alone dropped 71.8 p.c. A corresponding trend took place in the number of tuberculosis deaths occurring in tuberculosis institutions, the decrease amounting to 62.4 p.c. in the same period.