

According to the Census of 1901 the Canadian death rate from tuberculosis in that year was 18 per 10,000 of the population living. The total number of deaths from all causes in 1901 was 81,201 and of these 9,709 were registered as due to tuberculosis. This is to say that in every 1,000 deaths from all causes 119.56 were due to tuberculosis, a percentage of 12, or one death in every 8.36 deaths. Should this ratio remain constant then of 7,184,744 the estimated population of Canada on March 31 1909, no less than 859,000 will die of the disease. In 1901 the death rate per 1,000 from tuberculosis in some of the larger Canadian cities was, Montreal 2.10, Toronto 2.0, Halifax 2.80, Quebec 2.50 and Ottawa 2.30. The Census records show that in Ontario over 10 per cent of the deaths from all causes are due to tuberculosis.

Mortality
from
tuberculosis.

Happily, however, there are indications that the census of 1911 will show a considerable diminution of mortality from tuberculosis, owing to the active efforts that have been made to combat this disease during the last decade. Thus, to quote the most recent figures available, out of 1,360 deaths which occurred during 1909 in the city of Ottawa (population 83,600) 137 were caused by tuberculosis. This is a ratio per 1,000 of 1.65, a marked improvement over the 1901 census figure of 2.30 per 1,000 as quoted above. Moreover the total number of deaths from tuberculosis in the province of Ontario has, with an increasing population, fallen from 3,284 in 1901 to 2,530 in 1907, the latter figure being in the ratio of less than 1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. In 1899 was formed the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which with the aid of an annual grant from the Dominion Government amounting to \$1,000 in 1902, \$2,000 from 1903 to 1907, and \$5,000 in 1908 and 1909, has done a large amount of useful propagandist work of a national character. Hospitals for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis and sanatoria for incipient cases have been or are being erected under provincial authority in various parts of the Dominion. The sanatoria completed or under construction during 1909 are those at Montreal, Lake Edward and the Mc-Gibbon at Ste. Agathe in Quebec; at Ottawa, London and St. Catharines in Ontario; Ninette in Manitoba; and Tranquille, near Kamloops in British Columbia. Legislation, both provincial and municipal, in the direction of compulsory notification of the disease, disinfection, proper ventilation of buildings, control of meat and milk supplies, and the adoption of anti-spitting by-laws, has also been more or less general.

Recent efforts
to combat
the disease.

On December 13 Mr. G. H. Perley moved a resolution in the House of Commons expressing the opinion that Parliament should take more active steps to lessen further the great suffering and mortality caused by tuberculosis. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and resulted in an increase of the annual Government grant to the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Resolution of
the House of
Commons.