

tages obtainable as compared with private practice.

Dr. Brehmer was at first much opposed, even by the profession, and his early struggles for the permanent establishment of his institution, and in obtaining sufficient professional support, form an interesting part of the history of phthisiotherapy, of which he has since, and justly, been recognized to be the founder.

The growth and development of his institution has been phenomenal, and the convincing evidence of the incomparably better results accomplished by him compelled recognition eventually even from those who, in the early history of his institution, were his avowed opponents. In subsequent years institution treatment of consumption under a favorable climate has been recognized by all authorities in Europe as leading to the best results; anything less than that implies diminished chance for recovery.

In view of the now generally conceded infectious nature of tuberculosis, through the medium of the sputum and other discharges and excretions from patients, the question of institution treatment has become one of still greater importance, and the physician cannot ignore this matter by maintaining a position of non-committal or indifference, but must consider the question of prophylaxis in the interest of predisposed individuals living in common with tubercular patients at their houses and in the hotels and boarding houses of our climatic resorts.

I have mentioned the successful institution of Dr. Brehmer, in Goerbersdorf, Germany. Dr. Brehmer was the pioneer in this line, and we now have others which have done most excellent work, notably one at Falkenstein. Others are found at St. Balsien, Reibottsgrün, Rehburg, St. Andreasberg, and Blankenham.

In this country a number of attempts have been made in the same direction. Some of them have failed, others have already achieved marked success. There are two small sanitariums for the treatment of consumption in Colorado, at Colorado Springs, one known as the "Glockner Home," the other as "Bellevue," and a third is in course of construction at Lake Palmer. These are, I understand, partly sustained by donations.

Dr. Vincent Y. Bowdich has, through charitable gifts, opened a small institution called the "Sharon Sanitarium," near Boston, Mass. It is

intended for women only, and, whilst not a charity, the prices are nominal.

At Saranac Lake, N.Y., is an institution which deserves great praise for the excellent work done. It is known as the "Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium," and is in charge of Dr. E. L. Trudeau. It is principally sustained by gifts, and the prices charged are very small. It was established in 1884, and has steadily grown not only in its capacity, by the addition of wings, but also in the good opinion of the thoughtful members of the profession who have followed its progress; and has been a practical demonstration of the value of institute treatment in cases of tuberculosis.

The Winyah Sanitarium at Asheville, N.C., in charge of Dr. Karl von Ruck, is the only institution in this country of a private character for the reception of patients who are not requiring charitable aid, depending for its existence upon patients who have means to meet their expenses for entertainment and treatment, and for patronage upon the support of the medical profession.

It is modelled after like institutions in Germany, especially those at Goerbersdorf and Falkenstein, both in its internal appointments and external surroundings, and the methods of management are also very much the same.

The consideration of the detail in arrangement and management of this institution contains many a valuable lesson not only for any one contemplating the founding or management of a sanitarium, but also for the general practitioner. Apparatus for disinfection by steam of everything that has come in contact with a tubercular patient before it is again used is provided. This disinfection is extended even to the table-ware, silver, glasses, napkins, the room linen, etc.

No room is assigned unless it and everything in it has previously been thoroughly disinfected after having been occupied, even for a single day, by a patient. All the plastered walls in the house are painted and varnished, and are frequently washed with solutions containing disinfectants, as are also the ceilings, floors, and furniture.

The house contains accommodation for one hundred guests. The rooms are well furnished with a view to comfort. A microscopical and bacteriological laboratory has been established.