

tuberculosis clinics in New York City is a very complete one. There are two associations of Tuberculosis clinics one covering the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and the other covering the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. The first is an incorporated organization and the administration is supported by voluntary contributions. The whole city is divided into districts numbering twenty-nine. Each district has its own clinic, and only persons living within the clinic district are cared for in the clinic. All other patients applying for treatment are referred to the clinic of the district in which they live. In this way better supervision of cases is possible and any reduplication of work is avoided. Each clinic has visiting trained nurses connected with it to visit the homes of the patients.

*Second: Hospital Admission Bureau.*—In any large city where a number of institutions for the care of tuberculous patients, exists, in order to ensure their being assigned to the institutions best suited for their care, as well as to keep in touch with the cases after their discharge, it is desirable that there should be some central authority or clearing house through which all cases pass. In New York City, about three years ago, such a bureau was established under the joint auspices of the Department of Health, the Department of Charities and the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. The bureau is conducted by the Department of Health. Through this Admission Bureau pass all cases of tuberculosis which are admitted to any of the institutions under the care of these three departments, as well as all cases which are admitted to institutions which receive a per diem allowance from the city for the care of such patients. These latter include also the State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis in the Adirondack Mountains, and the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children at Farmingdale, New Jersey.

While the institutions thus included do not comprise all of the institutions which are available for the care of tuberculosis, they include all the public or semi-public institutions which receive grants of city funds. All other institutions are required to immediately report to the Admission Bureau the admission and discharge of patients, so that at all times the Admission

Bureau is in close touch with all of the institutional facilities of the city and is advised of the entrance, transfer or discharge of every tuberculous patient from every institution.

As soon as the hospitals for the care of tuberculosis cases, which are now under construction, are completed, which will add about 1,600 more beds to those now available, it is proposed to classify the patients, as far as possible, according to their social status, as well as in accordance with their physical condition and the extent of their disease, and it is proposed to segregate the homeless and destitute tuberculous patients, who are often vicious and inebriates, wanting in self-respect, from those who belong in a higher social plane, who are self-respecting and who have been compelled to accept charitable care only because of their long illness.

This Hospital Admission Bureau has been an institution of great value, systematizing and co-ordinating the work in New York City.

*Third: Sanatoriums for the Care of Early and Hopeful Cases.*—There are three kinds of free sanatoriums which are available for citizens of New York City:

(a) Semi-public institutions which, while not receiving grants of city funds, are free, but in which the admission to the institutions rests with the officers of the institutions and not with the city authorities.

(b) The New York State Hospital for Tuberculosis (situated in the Adirondacks), in which there are available for New York City patients about 160 beds. A per diem payment is made to this by the city for all patients cared for in the institution, and examinations for admission are made by the Hospital Admission Bureau.

(c) The Municipal Sanatorium at Otisville, New York. This is situated about seventy-five miles from the city. It now has 500 beds and the capacity is being increased as rapidly as may be. This institution is conducted by the Department of Health and is entirely free. To it are admitted not only cases of incipient tuberculosis, but also second and third stage cases, in which there is good reason to hope for marked improvement. It is proposed