

in every new institution effective hygienic arrangements can be made. It is certain that with extreme, so-to-say boundlessly liberal precaution, a home for tuberculosis patients can be kept intact for a long period. A private sanatorium, for instance for operations, which has a splendid clientage and an accomplished director, who is conscious that the institution can only prosper as long as it is not infected, or is kept free of infection, with a large staff of physicians who know what they are aiming at. In large specially public hospitals, this is not easily accomplished. With tuberculosis, airing and sunshine plays a great role and the larger the house is the more difficult will it be to keep the air pure and have sufficient sunshine.

It follows from this that sanatoriums for those suffering from tuberculosis should consist of small pavilions, and that the erection of such pavilions should be aimed at in special health resorts. The opportunity should be afforded for all, rich or poor, to be accommodated in such pavilion sanatoriums. Very wealthy patients can procure for themselves all needed conditions and accommodations. Sanatoriums should not be monumental buildings, so that after a number of years they can be taken down without great loss and removed, if they prove to be infected. Special emphasis in the erection of hospitals must be laid upon the separation of the rooms where the patients spend the days from the bed chambers, and that for the patients in an advanced stage of the disease. Two rooms should always be available, which by day and night can be interchangeable and thoroughly aired, cleansed and admissible to sunshine.

The arrangement seems to me ideal, that the sleeping rooms situated to the east and the day rooms to the west, so as to have the sun at all times. Between a corridor with a ventilateable glass roof, that would absorb the mid-day sun. The demand for south rooms seems to have originated from the misapprehension of the northern people, who interchange south and west.

Where a public colony is founded in the proper location, the treatment locality among which also the technico-therapeutical such as baths, inhalations, etc., should be at a distance from the residences. Where an aggregation of patients is had, the meadows, gardens and promenades should not be neglected, as there can be no doubt that in the soiling of these places an extremely poisonous virus can develop.

Important in this respect is an American observation on the meadow of a military invalid home, which was largely occupied by consumptives, the patients roamed about for years and naturally expectorated a great deal. When permission was given for a herd of cattle to graze there they became infected with tubercles.

As naturally the sputum becomes specially dangerous where patients accumulate, the question of removing the danger must be consid-