

etic treatment, so seemingly a simple matter of sane, every-day living and of easy application, would of itself suffice with but scant supervision. Experience shows that the ideal class of readily recoverable cases forms but a minority of the cases admitted to the average sanatorium even when some attempt is made to keep out those who are extremely far advanced in disease. My several years' service in a public institution forces upon me the conclusion that, with the present apathy of the medical profession toward the early recognition of pulmonary tuberculosis and the present ignorance on the part of the public of the need of attention to undramatic, but really urgent, conditions of ill-health, it will be long before there is much improvement in the class of patients admitted to our sanatoria. Certain patients will get better under any laxity of supervision if conditions of life are made a little more favorable for them, and here I may recall the fact that at some time of life nearly every one becomes infected and but 10% of the population die of tuberculosis. Other patients, on the contrary, will fail to improve, no matter what effort is made in their behalf. It is the large middle class, mostly of advanced cases, which most requires constant efficient care, as the issue for the majority of these hangs in the balance. As already suggested, there is need of study and treatment of complications, nominally secondary to the tuberculosis, but often of paramount importance, and this additional attention may cost considerable time. When much time is demanded by the sick there is less time for supervision of those who are relatively well, but who, having reached the point where they seem almost out of the woods, have entered upon the real danger time for the tuberculous. It is, therefore, evident that the staff in its several departments should be adequate for the work with due regard to the best interests of the patients. Pratt well demonstrated the value of medical supervision amongst the tuberculous poor of a great city, and obtained results, which, indeed, rather surpassed those of the average sanatorium for a similar class of patients. When developing his class method of treatment he argued that in most sanatoria the many patients had relatively little supervision allotted to each, and, since supervision was obviously so important, probably good results could be obtained if the handicap of unfavorable environment were compensated by intensive supervision.

In the regulation of the patient's life, the enforcement of rest and the adjustment of the proper amount of exercise are of first importance. A sound decision regarding these essential factors in treatment requires constant attention to every detail and is the