

"I am arguing, you will see, not against the sanatorium as such, but against the sanatorium as an unduly expensive and, in fact, an impossible method of fighting the disease at large. There is, I believe, no better method of treatment for those who can afford or whose friends can afford it, than to undertake a six or nine months' treatment. I would, in passing, call attention to the one great difficulty of running a sanatorium—that of not adhering to the primary object of such an institution of treating curable diseases. If the bowels of compassion of the committee of management be stirred, or political influence be brought to bear, there is terrible danger that the institution will become filled up with hopeless cases, so that, instead of being a sanatorium, it becomes a hospital for incurables. Inasmuch as patients who should be treated at such an institution are absolutely indigent, I hold that the state and the municipality are bound to make provision for their maintenance. Private effort and charity have abundant field to exercise in other directions.

"The last few years have seen a notable advance, and it has become fully realized that home treatment is perfectly feasible and possible in crowded cities, like New York. Then, there is the class method. This was introduced by Dr. Joseph Pratt in connection with the well-known Emmanuel Church of Boston. It has, in our opinion, the most in its favor and the least against it. It encourages a patient with hope and confidence; it interests the largest number of individuals in the work of arresting the disease; it presents excellent results, and finally it is the least costly, and comes within the range of practical politics. To those not acquainted, let me rapidly indicate the broad outline of the scheme. As regards the treatment, it resembles the first method in that it is conducted at the patient's home, but has these peculiar features. A given congregation assumes responsibility of the treatment of from ten to fifteen early cases of tuberculosis, appoints a committee to have charge of financial arrangements and to take a personal interest in the patients and their families, a doctor to investigate and to choose the cases, and a nurse to visit and instruct them. Only these patients are accepted for the class who promise solemnly to carry out the treatment in all its details. Failure to do this entails dismissal from the class. When the condition of the patient has become satisfactory, he joins with the other members of the class in meeting the doctor and the nurse once a week in some room provided by the congregation. Here, each in turn reports the number of hours spent in the open air during the week, weights are taken, the gains com-