

eventually to provide for 1,200 or 1,500 patients here.

*Fourth: Hospitals for the care of Advanced Cases.*—The importance of adequate facilities for the care of advanced cases is becoming more and more generally recognized everywhere, and greater emphasis has been placed on this feature of the campaign in recent years than previously. In my judgment, it is doubtful whether in a great city like New York, with its overcrowded tenements, much further decrease in the tuberculosis death rate would have been or would be possible without a large increase in the facilities for the care of patients of this type. The necessity for the removal to institutions of cases with advanced disease who are living in the homes of the very poor, is evident enough. In the last stage of the disease, the patients themselves are unable to take the precautions necessary to prevent the exposure of other members of the family to infection and proper nursing cannot be provided. The earlier such sources of infection can be removed, the less is the probability of other cases developing. In New York the financial and sanitary authorities have long recognized the importance of this phase of the problem and have been increasing as rapidly as possible the facilities for their care. Twelve or fifteen years ago, the Department of Health first commenced making a semi-annual census of the cases under the care of public institutions, and at that time there were only about five hundred beds available for the care of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. This number has been increased until at the present time there are nearly 3,500 beds, and there are now in the process of construction 1,600 or 1,700 more, which will for the most part be available during the present year. This will increase the number of beds to about 5,200. We estimate that we should have not less than 8,000 beds for the care of such patients. It is not necessary that all of the institutions caring for tuberculous cases should be under the direct control of the sanitary authorities, but it is necessary that they should have charge of, at least, one institution with adequate facilities for the care of such advanced cases of the disease as it becomes necessary to forcibly

remove to a hospital and there retain. This brings me to the next point.

*Fifth: Detention Hospital.*—There are several types of patients to be treated in such a hospital:

(a) Those who are discharged from other institutions because, from the institutional standpoint, they are undesirable patients, or because they have violated the regulations of the institutions. A moment's consideration will show that the point of view of the sanitary authorities and that of the managers of an institution widely differ. To maintain the discipline of an institution, patients who violate its regulations must be dismissed. From the sanitary standpoint these are, of all cases, those whom it is especially important to provide with institutional care because they are the greatest source of danger to others. Homeless, friendless, dissolute, destitute, dissipated and vicious persons suffering with this disease, are those most likely to neglect all the necessary precautions and to be most dangerous to the community. If not cared for in an institution, they wander from place to place frequenting saloons and lodging houses, sleeping in hallways or wherever shelter can be found; careless and negligent as to the disposal of their expectoration, they disseminate infection in every place which they visit. Such cases must be provided for by the sanitary authorities at any cost and must, when necessary, be forcibly removed to a hospital and there permanently detained.

(b) Tuberculous patients living in lodging houses or who are inmates of public institutions not having facilities for their care and being unwilling to enter any of the institutions available, must be forcibly removed, if necessary, and detained.

(c) It frequently becomes necessary to remove patients from their homes who are sources of great danger to other members of their families, that is, when there is great destitution or overcrowding and when the patients themselves are unwilling to enter an institution; then the health authorities must intervene and forcibly remove and detain such patients.

(d) Many ambulant and advanced cases who have already been in an institution become restless, discontented and dissatis-