

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TUBERCULOUS.

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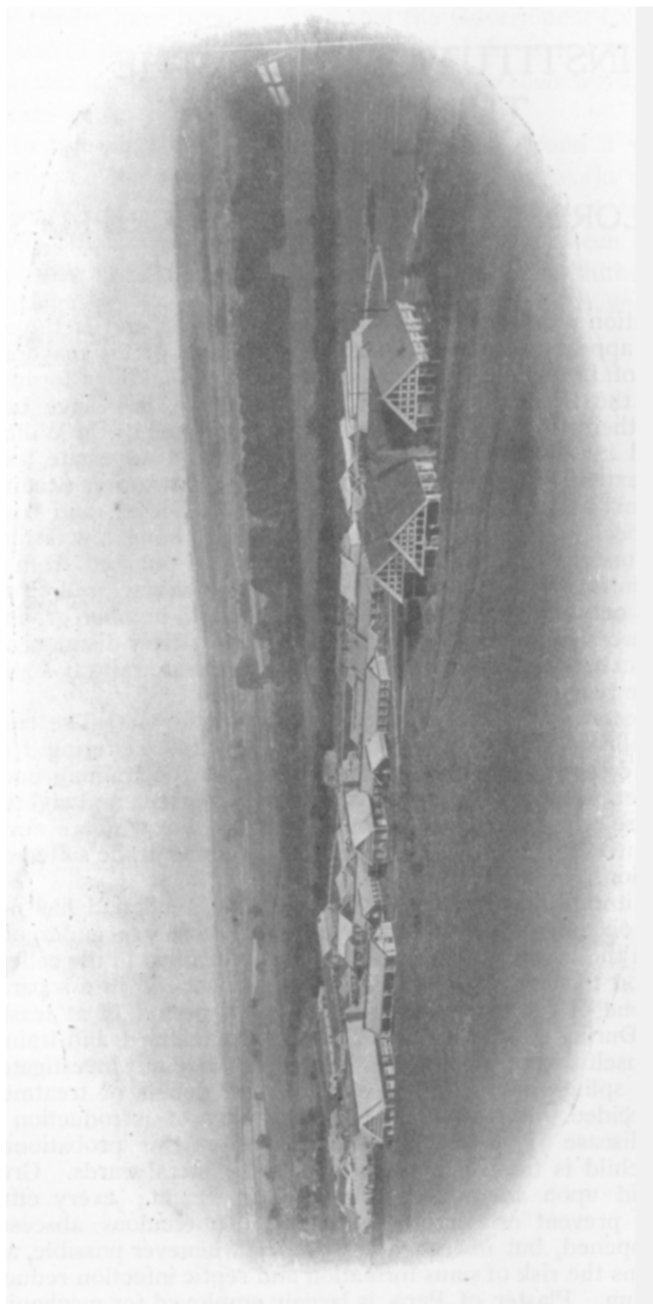
### THE LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOME AND COLLEGE.

THIS institution was founded by Sir William Treloar, and is the outcome of an appeal made by him during the period of his mayoralty of the City of London in the years 1906-07. The buildings formerly constituted the Princess Louise Military Hospital, and have been adapted for their present purpose since being taken over by Sir William Treloar and his co-trustees. They are erected on an estate some 70 acres in extent. The situation is ideal. The institution occupies the slopes of a hill some 500 feet above the sea-level, and has a southern aspect. The buildings are built of wood, bungalow fashion, on brick foundations. Heating is by hot water pumped from an extensive central power-station. Electric light manufactured on the estate is the only illuminant. The wards, twenty in number, grouped radially in two semicircular blocks, are each completely distinct, and have a perfect natural system of ventilation. A private railway-station on the estate receives patients direct on admission.

The objects of the institution are to provide for—(1) The treatment of children under the age of twelve years suffering from tuberculous disease of the bones and joints; (2) the training under medical supervision of lads between the age of fourteen and eighteen years who are crippled from any cause whatever, but who are nevertheless deemed capable of being instructed in some trade suited for their condition.

The institution was opened on September 7, 1908, and has now all its beds occupied. Some two hundred children are undergoing treatment in the home, and sixty lads are being trained in the college. On admission to the home, each child is kept isolated in a separate cubicle in one of the observation wards for a period of at least a fortnight. During this period the child is acclimatized, and trained to adapt himself to an open-air life. His case is carefully investigated, appropriate splints manufactured and applied, details of treatment and diet decided. Furthermore, the possibility of introduction of infectious disease is largely eliminated. After this probationary period the child is transferred to one of the general wards. Great stress is laid upon adequate mechanical treatment; every effort is made to prevent or correct deformity. Tuberculous abscesses are rarely opened, but instead are aspirated whenever possible, and by that means the risk of sinus formation and septic infection reduced to a minimum. Plaster of Paris is largely employed for mechanical treatment.

Members of an honorary Medical Board (nominated by the Presi-



In the foreground are buildings occupied by the staff; farther down the hill are the wards, and in the distance to the left are the college and workshops. The country in the background has been made famous by Gilbert White, the naturalist, who lived at Selborne, some four miles distant and easily seen from the home.

dents of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and composed of physicians and surgeons selected from the visiting staffs of leading London hospitals) visit the home periodically.

While the institution is designed for the active conservative treatment of the tuberculous cripple, and is in no sense of the word a mere cripple asylum, yet every endeavour is made to reproduce the conditions of home life rather than the atmosphere of a formal institution. Rudeness is not tolerated, reasonable discipline is maintained, and the children are obviously happy and contented. The open-air life and abundance of wholesome food soon transforms the appearance of the child. Patients are detained as long as they can be benefited by treatment.

During the summer those children whose condition permits are instructed in the open-air forest school; in the winter they are taught in the winter schoolroom or in the wards.

Almost every type of cripple capable of being taught a trade may be found in the college undergoing treatment and training. The trade the boy shall adopt is decided in consultation with the college master. Boys who would be especially benefited by open-air life are taught poultry-farming and horticulture; other lads work in the leather or tailoring shops, and the work done is of a very high standard. During his period of training the general health of the cripple is improved by every possible means, and, where feasible, endeavours are made to correct or reduce existing deformity by operative or other measures. All lads likely to be benefited are drilled, and the exercises taught are performed with extraordinary zest and precision. Lads suffering from scoliosis and other conditions are instructed in special exercises designed to lessen their deformity. The supervision maintained enables these exercises to be systematically performed, with undoubted benefit to the patients. Games are encouraged, the boys are taught to be manly, and a healthy moral tone prevails.

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## MENDIP HILLS SANATORIUM.

The Mendip Hills Sanatorium was among the first in England to carry out the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. It stands in its own grounds of 300 acres, at an altitude of 850 feet, and is protected by pine-woods from the north and easterly winds, while towards the south the view extends over miles of undulating country. The sanatorium is built on the chalet system. The chalets are built two by two, with a separate veranda for each, and a common corridor running at the back. The chalets are heated by hot-water radiators, and lighted by electricity. Besides the open-air treatment, we lay stress upon three special features of the sanatorium as aiding in the arrest of the disease—formaldehyde inhalations, static electric treatment, and various manual exercises. In a book just published the