SPECIAL ARTICLES.

THE PRESERVATION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN AMERICA.

Historical Review of the Anti-Tuberculosis Movement in the United States.

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AMERICA is rapidly learning how to organize and maintain its forces in the strenuous combat against tuberculosis. A study of the past affords the best preparation for the future.

The first private sanatorium for tuberculous patients in the United States was started by Dr. J. W. Gleitzmann some thirty years ago (1875). It was followed some years later (1884) by the establishment of the first sanatorium for the consumptive poor through the personal efforts and devotion of Dr. E. L. Trudeau, of Saranac Lake. The first sanatorium established near a large city and without regard to special climatic advantages was the Sharon Sanatorium, near Boston, which was opened in 1890. It owes its existence to the enthusiasm and personal work of Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch. The construction of the first State sanatorium for consumptives was authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts in 1895. It is situated at Rutland, Mass., and was opened for the reception of patients in 1898.

Particularly during the past five years, numerous private, State, and municipal sanatoria have been established in many of the States of the Union. Many additional ones are projected or are in course of construction.

In 1903 there was originated at Lake Kashaqua, N.Y., an institution called the Stony Wold Sanatorium, which is unique of its kind. It owes its inception to the wives of two New York physicians, Mrs. James E. Newcomb and Mrs. George E. Shrady, and is devoted exclusively to the treatment of consumptive children and working women, and is maintained mainly by noble-hearted women of wealth.

America, like England, has been slow in caring for consumptive and other tuberculous children.

The first seaside sanatorium for tuberculous and scrofulous children, called Sea Breeze, and situated on Coney Island, was established as recently as 1904 by the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

An immediate extension of effort and enterprise is urgently required if we are to secure adequate provision for the protection and treatment of tuberculous and tuberculously disposed children throughout the country.

The first dispensary class in the United States, devoted exclusively to the treatment of tuberculosis, was inaugurated in 1894 by Dr. Edward J. Bermingham at the New York Throat and Nose Hospital.

The first municipal dispensary for the treatment of the consumptive poor was opened by the city of New York under the name of the Clinic for Pulmonary Diseases of the Health Department. It was established mainly through the initiative of Professor Hermann M. Biggs, the general medical officer of the city, and started work on March 1, 1904. Since then, dispensaries for tuberculous patients have been opened in many of the larger cities of the United States.

The first Federal sanatorium was founded upon the recommendation of Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, in 1899. Since then the United States War Department has organized an institution for tuberculous soldiers at Fort Bayard, in the same State.

The first "day sanatorium," where patients are cared for from eight in the morning until five in the evening, was opened on Parker Hill, Boston, in the summer of 1905, under the auspices of the Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis of that city.

The first society for the prevention of tuberculosis was the Pennsylvania Society, founded in 1892 by Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, who was also its first president. This society was the only active organization in the United States until five years ago.

The first tuberculosis committee of the Charity Organization Society doing educational and relief work was founded in 1902, largely through the efforts of Professor Edward T. Devine, Ph.D., the general secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and the tuberculosis committee's first secretary.

To-day there are at least fifteen State organizations, and sixty city societies or committees, all devoted to spreading the gospel of the preventability and curability of tuberculosis.

In 1893 a system of partial voluntary and partial compulsory reporting of tuberculous cases was adopted in the city of New York,

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upon the recommendation of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, of the Board of Health. Public institutions were required to report cases coming under their supervision, and private physicians were requested to do this. In 1897 the same Board of Health adopted regulations making the notifications of all cases of tuberculosis obligatory.

An executive order was issued by President Theodore Roosevelt, February 28, 1906, with a view to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among the employés of the Government.

The first tuberculosis exhibition was held in Baltimore in January, 1904, under the joint auspices of the Tuberculosis Commission of the Maryland State Board of Health and the Maryland Public Health Association. This exhibition was an objective presentation of the history, distribution, varieties, causes, cost, prevention, and cure of tuberculosis. The next most important tuberculosis exhibition was held in New York from November 27 to December 9, 1905, at the Natural History Museum. The exhibition was organized by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of New York. Like the Baltimore exhibition, it was planned as an educational measure in the widespread campaign against tuberculosis. It showed by means of models, photographs, charts, diagrams, etc., the main facts with regard to the disease, its prevention and cure. Co-operation from all parts of the country had been enlisted, and a comprehensive demonstration of the facts had been installed. On the opening evening addresses were given by the Mayor of the City of New York, the Hon. George B. McClellan; by Dr. Thomas Darlington, the Commissioner of Health; and by President Morris K. Jesup, of the American Museum of Natural History. Since then the same exhibition has become a travelling one, and up to this date it has been shown in Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Manistee, Detroit, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Mexico City, San Antonio, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Providence. The attendance at these exhibitions has totalled nearly five hundred thousand. Smaller exhibitions, organized by local committees, have been held in various cities and towns, and have materially helped in spreading much-needed information concerning means for preventing and measures for securing the arrest of tuberculosis.

Four journals published in the United States are largely devoted to spreading information concerning the antituberculosis movement and sanatorium matters. These are: *Charities and the Commons*, published in New York under the direction of the Charity Organization Society; *The Journal of Outdoor Life*, published at Trudeau, N.Y., under the auspices of the Adirondack Cottage Sana-

torium; *The Open Air Quarterly*, published by the Open Air Quarterly Company at the Pembroke Sanatorium, Concord, N.H.; and *The Vanguard*, a monthly bulletin of the Kentucky Antituberculosis Association.

As the culmination of the work done by many lay and medical men and women devoted to the noble cause, the American National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was established at a meeting in Philadelphia in March, 1904, and the organization completed in June of that year at the time of the meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City. Dr. Edward L. Trudeau was elected President; Drs. William Osler and Hermann M. Biggs, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Secretary; and General George M. Sternberg, Treasurer of the Association. Among the Honorary Vice-Presidents the association has the good fortune to count the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and the Hon. Grover Cleveland, ex-President. This society, which welcomes as members men and women from all ranks of life who are interested in the solution of the tuberculosis problem, has its offices in New York City, in the United Charity Building, 105, East Twenty-second Street. Its present Executive Secretary is Professor Livingston Farrand, M.D.

The first institute for the study, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis was founded in Philadelphia, Pa., 1903. It owes its existence to the sagacious munificence of the well-known philanthropist, Mr. Henry Phipps, formerly of Pittsburg, now of New York.

A second Tuberculosis Institute, with purposes similar to those of the Phipps Institute, was established in Chicago in 1906, mainly through the efforts and enthusiasm of Dr. Arnold C. Klebs, who is now the head of the educational department of that institution.

The medical profession of the United States was officially represented for the first time at any International Tuberculosis Congress at the British Congress on Tuberculosis in London, 1901. Among those who represented this country on that occasion and those who were honoured by being elected as Vice-Presidents were Drs. Frank Billings, W. J. Councilman, Charles Denison, George Dock, W. A. Hare, H. J. Hartz, A. Jacobi, E. G. Janeway, H. M. King, H. P. Loomis, J. H. Musser, Edward O. Otis, Arthur Rowley Reynolds, M. P. Ravenel, F. C. Shattuck, G. B. Shattuck, E. S. Solly, A. K. Stone, Arthur R. Thomas, J. Tyson, S. Weir Mitchell, W. H. Welch, J. C. Wilson, and others.

At the International Tuberculosis Congress, convened in Paris in 1905, the American medical profession was represented by an official delegation appointed by the President of the United States, consisting of Drs. Beyer, Flick, Jacobs, and Knopf. There were also delegates

from the various medical centres, among whom were such men as Brannan of New York, Lowman of Cleveland, McCarthy and Walsh of Philadelphia, Pottenger of Los Angeles, etc. At the closing session of this congress an invitation was given to hold the next Tuberculosis Congress in Washington in the fall of 1908. This will be the first time that this distinguished body will honour our country by its presence, and the American medical profession, as well as the public at large, rejoice in the distinction and the prospect of welcoming in our capital those workers from all parts of the world who are engaged in the universal war against the Great White Plague.

MEASURES EMPLOYED IN GERMANY FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN.

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IN the present great campaign against tuberculosis, which has now assumed international proportions, the determination of sound lines upon which it should be conducted is a matter of the gravest significance to the entire civilized world. Here in Germany, under such legislative measures as govern the social conditions of our working classes, it has been possible to reduce part of the risk of infection among the poor by isolating the tuberculous sick in suitable sanatoria. But it is only after a comparatively long interval that definite precautions have been introduced against the development of tuberculosis in children. It was early recognized, however, that the wide prevalence of the disease among children and the resulting high death-rate formed a sinister factor of equal, if not of greater, importance in estimating the well-being of the nation than that furnished by the percentage of illness among adults. Hence the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis among children is acknowledged to be a measure of the utmost strategic importance in the campaign against this deadly disease.

Tuberculosis is very rife among children in Germany. At the last International Congress upon Tuberculosis, Dietrich estimated that from 1876 to 1905 the proportion of deaths to every 10,000 of the population was in Prussia alone as indicated in the following table: