

In Auckland.—There is a hospital for chronic cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the grounds of the Auckland Infirmary. This hospital consists of wooden shelters, most of which contain four beds, arranged around a central dining-room and servery. The kitchen of the infirmary, close by, serves these shelters. The shelters provide accommodation for sixty-nine patients (male and female.) These patients are almost all in an advanced stage of the disease. On the date of inspection there were sixty-seven patients in the hospital. The Medical Superintendent, who is also Medical Officer of the infirmary, resides in the grounds of the institution.

These are the only institutions in the Dominion that are reserved strictly for the accommodation of chronic cases, but throughout the country cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in all stages of the disease are to be met with in the general hospitals and in annexes attached to general hospitals.

In Dunedin Hospital there is an open-air balcony of six beds reserved for female cases of declared pulmonary tuberculosis. Patients are admitted to this balcony to await transfer to either Wakari or Pleasant Valley. At present all the beds are occupied by patients awaiting admission to Wakari. There is no like provision for male cases, but no objection is raised to their admission to the general wards.

In Christchurch Hospital there is no special provision made for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the Hospital Board is opposed to their admission except in cases of emergency.

In Wellington Hospital no impediment is offered by the Hospital Board to the admission of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, but no special provision is made for them. They are accommodated on the balconies of the general wards. Cases awaiting admission to the sanatoria or to the Ewart Hospital are admitted. At the date of inspection there were twenty-six cases in the Hospital, most of them chronic cases awaiting admission to the Ewart Hospital.

In the Auckland Hospital no special provision is made for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Patients when admitted are placed in the balconies of the general wards. No objection is raised to the admission of these cases. There were twelve cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in all stages of advancement in hospital on the date of inspection. A new building is being erected in the hospital grounds to accommodate sixteen patients.

Provincial Hospitals.

As shown by the tables that follow in Section III of the report, most of the provincial hospitals in the Dominion provide accommodation for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The majority of these cases are chronic cases, but all types are admitted. Some of these hospitals were inspected and are referred to briefly below.

Oamaru Hospital.—This hospital has a special annexe for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is a well-built, comfortable brick building in the hospital grounds, with beds for twelve patients. The patients in this annexe were those awaiting admission to Waipiata Sanatorium, and some more advanced cases judged to be unsuitable for sanatorium treatment. These patients are under the care of a visiting physician to the hospital, and they are also visited at intervals by the Medical Superintendent of the Waipiata Sanatorium.

Waimate Hospital.—Separate shelters of old design placed in the grounds of the hospital near the main building afford accommodation for twelve patients, male and female. The patients are under the care of a visiting physician, and are visited occasionally by the Superintendent of the Waipiata Sanatorium. The shelters, in structure and arrangement, are not suitable for the treatment of advanced cases. At the date of inspection there were two female patients occupying one shelter—an advanced case and an earlier case awaiting admission to Waipiata Sanatorium.

Timaru Hospital.—In this hospital patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in all stages of advancement are admitted to the isolation block. The balconies are fully occupied, and a few patients are accommodated inside. There are twelve beds set aside in this block for tuberculous patients. These patients are supervised by the Superintendent of the hospital, and are visited at intervals by the Medical Superintendent of the Waipiata Sanatorium. At the date of inspection all beds were occupied, several by patients awaiting admission to Waipiata Sanatorium.

Palmerston North Hospital.—Tuberculous patients are accommodated in an annexe in the hospital grounds. It is a well-built wooden structure on open-air lines, with accommodation for sixteen patients, male and female. It is controlled by the Medical Superintendent of the hospital. The patients are almost all in an advanced stage of the disease. On the date of inspection there were fifteen patients in the hospital.

Hamilton.—Tuberculous patients are admitted to an annexe in the grounds of the Waikato Hospital. This building is a wooden one of excellent design. It is completely self-contained, and might well serve as a model for future extensions to other hospitals. It is admirably situated on the slope of the hill below the hospital, and accommodates twenty-five patients (male and female), mostly advanced cases. A few are transferred to sanatoria. It is controlled by the Medical Superintendent of the hospital. There were twenty patients in the annexe on the date of inspection.

(f) SANATORIA.

In New Zealand there are six sanatoria for the treatment of early and moderately advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

In the South Island, *Pleasant Valley Sanatorium*, in the Otago Hospital Board District, is situated in the vicinity of Palmerston, and contains fifty-four beds, for both sexes. Patients' shelters contain one or two beds, and are grouped together in twos and fours, with a large veranda in front of the larger blocks. There is a resident Medical Officer, also an adequate nursing staff. The cases are of mixed types, but there is a preponderance of the middle-stage case. Wakari Chronic Hospital