

**SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULAR COLORED PEOPLE.**

This problem came to the front in a conference which met in Annapolis in January, 1915. Subsequently, a State-wide commission was created to study and make recommendations concerning the control of Tuberculosis among negroes. A sub-committee formed by that commission had made a careful study of the problem, whose report, in part, is substantially as follows:

"It is hardly necessary to lay emphasis upon the prevalence of tuberculosis in Maryland and the economic loss its incidence entails. The cost of those measures which are directed toward the control of this infection, is equivalent to a very small part of the annual loss from untimely death and prolonged incapacity from tuberculosis. Still, from our knowledge of the disease, and more pointedly from actual experience, we are assured that such an outlay is doubly repaid the State, by the restored earning capacity of the afflicted, without regard to the income derived from those spared the infection through the efficacy of anti-tuberculosis measures. Nor need we dwell upon the fertility of the negro population in our State as a soil for maintaining and spreading tuberculosis. All statistics show that the disease is particularly prevalent among them, and since they enter in close contact with the white people of the State, they are potent channels of infection, not only for their families and neighbors, but for their employers as well. An anti-tuberculosis campaign to be effectual must, therefore, be directed against the stronghold of the disease."

"It must be evident, even to lay intelligence, that there are only two ways in which tuberculosis can be controlled, namely:

"1. To cure the infection after it has become manifest;

"2. To prevent the occurrence of infection, or at least of manifest disease."