

Protected.

From east winds if near the shore. From north and west winds for use during winter. I want to emphasise the carrying on of the camp the entire year. It should be done, and can be, with very little additional equipment and very little discomfort to either patients or staff, as was proven by the last year of the Mattapan camp, before the city of Boston made it an important factor in their battle with tuberculosis.

Elevation.

Does not seem to prove important. The Parker Hill Camp was 220 feet, that at Mattapan being 66 feet. The latter seemed as satisfactory, and the higher is more difficult for the patients to reach each day.

Wooded.

As protection from sun and to make the grounds more attractive. Everything that can serve to give pleasure and uplift the mental condition is most desirable. Flowers and vines over rocks and shacks prove a delight to those from congested districts. Also animals prove a pleasure and source of amusement and give opportunity for lessons in their care and kindly treatment.

EQUIPMENT.

Tents.

We will consider what is necessary for fifty patients, that being probably as large a number as would be cared for at the commencement of any camp. There may be used shacks or tents, the latter costing the least at the beginning, but the shacks need less repairing, and for a permanent plant are more desirable. If tents are used they consist of one large one 20 ft. by 50 ft., with raised floor, used as a dining room, containing movable tables, so the space may be utilised in stormy weather as a shelter. There should be five smaller tents 10 ft. by 12 ft. with floors; one for administration, containing Matron's desk and staff dining table, one for physician's use, in examining and weighing patients and laboratory work, one furnished for the caretaker, usually a patient, who remains on the grounds at night, also one for storage of chairs and the emergency or rest tent. The kitchen may be a "lean-to" open in front with curtains to drop in severe storm. This includes kitchen and locked store room, the former containing two sinks (one deep and large), range, boiler, serving table, and shelves for cooking and kitchen utensils, while the storeroom has shelves for groceries and space for refrigerators and milk cooler. The kitchen and dining tent should be as near as possible, with floored and covered passage-way. A

smaller addition contains coal shed and laundry set with tubs.

Sanitaries should be provided, and they should be large enough to be divided, one part to contain toilets with the simplest open plumbing, the other set basins for washing of hands before each meal, and shelves on which could be placed boxes for each patient, containing soap and a fresh towel given each day. These towels should be boiled daily at night after the patients have gone. An incinerator is easily made from a cast iron ash can, square holes, in the sides near the bottom causing a fine draught. Paper and a few pieces of wood saturated with kerosene are placed in the bottom. During the day all sputum bags and waste of any kind are thrown in here, the can having solid cover. This is replaced by wire netting while contents are being burned. Reclining chairs and blankets are also provided. The dining tables are covered by white enamel cloth, green decoration was chosen for the dishes, nickel plated knives, forks and spoons are used and white paper napkins. The staff had separate table and dishes.

In winter were added two small wood stoves for dining room, coal stoves for physicians, and administration tents, and for the sanitariums. The wood stoves were only used for a short time (half an hour) before each meal. During the winter a large surface of ground was covered with boards; this could easily be cleared of snow, and the front of the "lean-to" kitchen was boarded. Heaters were needed, and the ordinary seltzer bottles were obtained without cost from various clubs.

Shacks.

If a shack is preferred it should have on the first floor, in addition to the dining rooms, kitchen, store room, laundry, and servants' rooms, a physician's office, Matron's office, examining room, throat room, store room for medical and office supplies, coat rooms for men and women, and toilet rooms. The second floor may contain the staff quarters. There should be a broad porch with a southern exposure, covered, so as to be available during a storm. If a porch is on the east and west sides of the shack, as well as the south, it is of great advantage during the summer. The interior finish should be of plain, smooth, washable material. The floors of the porch should be so built as to be hosed. Sheathing or shingles, stained, makes an attractive outside finish.

STAFF.

The staff for a camp of fifty should consist of
 Consulting staff.
 Throat specialist.
 Physician in charge.
 Assistant physician.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)