

The Chief Rabbi on Saturday consecrated the Clara Baroness de Hirsch Convalescent Home, Tudor House, Hampstead. The house and land, which is freehold, has been purchased for £16,000, and has been fully endowed by the Baroness, who is the president of the institution. An address was delivered by the Chief Rabbi, who paid an eloquent tribute to the unlimited generosity of the Baroness de Hirsch, and to the unselfish and able work done by Mrs. Bischoffsheim, the vice-president. In the absence of the latter, Lady Lewis declared the home open.

The *Morning Post* is doing good service to our soldiers in advocating a term of convalescence between Hospital and Duty, and in advocating the efficient organization of Convalescent Homes for soldiers. We could wish that the Sirdar had in the first flush of his popularity after Omdurman, asked for a fund for this purpose.

We are also pleased to see that "A Country Rector's Wife" has written to the Chaplain at Netley offering hospitality in her own home, for a month, to some homeless soldiers. We advised this plan a few weeks ago to the well housed women of England, and it is to be hoped that it will be widely adopted.

At an examination for Inspectors of Nuisances recently held in London, in connection with the Sanitary Institute, 128 candidates presented themselves and 74 candidates were certified competent to discharge the duties of Inspectors of Nuisances as regards their sanitary knowledge. Of these six were ladies.

The foundation stone of a Cottage Hospital of four beds, at Leominster, has recently been laid. The Hospital will consist of two blocks, the nurses' home being distinct from the wards.

We observe with satisfaction that the County Council proposes to close the private slaughter houses in the east end, and to establish public ones in their place under regulations more humane to both men and beasts.

Diseases even are a matter of fashion, and to be up to date new distempers must be originated. But what is "a dynamite temper." At Marylebone Police Court a gentleman was charged with being drunk in Cavendish Square. His wife said he was not drunk but had a dynamite temper. Other witnesses agreed that he was sober, but police evidence was to a contrary effect. The magistrate thought the police had made a mistake, and discharged defendant without the least slur on his character. In either case we pity the poor wife, as the Bench, as usual, sympathised with this modern Guy Fawkes.

The race of Mr. Mould, says *The City Press*, is as yet by no means extinct. A few days ago, in response to an appeal that was made by a certain vicar an undertaker sent in an especially generous donation in the interests of the East London Church Fund, as a thankoffering, for the fact that "the death rate had lately been exceptionably high."

Leprosy, as is well known, says the *British Medical Journal*, still lingers on some parts of the Riviera. In 1856 the number of lepers on the Ligurian Coast was

so considerable that the Sardinian Government established an asylum at San Remo. Within a few years that institution sheltered nearly a hundred lepers coming from Nice, Mentone, and adjacent districts. In 1893 it had only seven inmates, but the diminution is more apparent than real, for when Savoy was ceded to France the lepers changed their nationality, and passed from the care of Italy to that of France. According to the Lyon Médical, M. Perrin has recently seen eleven cases of leprosy at Marseilles, of which three are from San Remo, the remainder having been imported from distant places. In Paris, as in London, there is always a certain number of lepers, who are attracted thither by the hope of deriving benefit from the skill of the dermatologists of the French Capital.

Plague has broken out among the troops at Bangalore. Private Stoye, of the West Riding Regiment, has died of this terrible disease. The barracks have been evacuated. Bangalore is large military cantonment on the plateau. Plague has raged worse in Bangalore than it ever did in Bombay. The outbreak among British troops is considered serious.

We are glad to see that the Egyptian Government has decided to distribute £1,000 among the poor refugees in the Soudan. It is the aftermath of starving men, women, and children, which, after war, is one of its saddest results. The faces of the gaunt and homeless refugees from Crete and Thessaly to be seen on every boat and herded in public buildings crying for bread, after the Greek war, effectually dispelled all the pre-conceived ideas of "glory" in connection with war.

It is reported that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will go to Khartoum, when, with great solemnity, he will lay the foundation stone of the new British College, proposed by the Sirdar.

Hospital inpecuniosity is not peculiar to this country; the finances of the Melbourne Hospital have been subjected to a searching inquiry, as its income is far short of its expenditure.

Among the suggestions made by the medical superintendent (Dr. Molloy), are those advising that no dressings be destroyed until specially ordered; that all patients be required to sign a declaration empowering the hospital to prosecute in cases of imposition; that the wards be visited at meal times to see that the food is not wasted; that special orders for diets and stimulants be repeated at least weekly; and that special charges be made for treatment in certain ailments.

The Lady Superintendent Miss Farquharson, endorses the recommendation of Dr. Molloy, by advising that statutory declarations be made by all intending patients with regard to their financial position. She adds that many patients are well clad and apparently prosperous, as are those who visit them; yet they give nothing to the institution, which has been keeping them and providing them with first-class medical attention for weeks. In cases of accident and fever during the summer months this is especially noticeable, some of the patients indeed drawing allowances from sick funds while they are occupying beds in the institution.

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