

in this part of the building. The wards are built in blocks consisting of a ground floor and three storeys, branching off right and left from a central corridor, they are very bright, and should have plenty of fresh air, as there are windows on both sides, by means of which a through current of air can be obtained, besides ventilators at intervals in the walls. The wards proper are divided from the corridor by double doors and a short passage, on one side of which is the Charge Nurse's room, and a store-room, and on the other a second store-room, and a roomy kitchen, with ample dresser, and a well-ventilated larder. At the further end of the wards, separated from them by a passage the width of the windows, which afford a system of cross ventilation, are bath-rooms and lavatories. The colouring is different in the various wards, the tones of those which are primrose in colour with a green dado being very pretty and harmonious. The floors are of blocks of polished wood, and the woodwork throughout is of pitch pine. The heating is effected by means of open stoves, as well as by a system of hot water pipes. Electric light is installed throughout the building. The kitchen is on the huge plan necessary in an institution where so many are daily catered for. There is also a laundry on the premises capable of performing the whole of the washing of the building; it is fitted with machinery of the most approved description. Beyond the laundry is the mortuary, connected by a lift, with the coffin-room below. It is a well ventilated building, with tessellated floor, containing three divisions. In the first is a single slab of slate, presumably for the purpose of allowing relatives who may desire to do so, to see a body without being obliged to visit the general mortuary. Opening out of this is the general mortuary, with slate slabs, which will accommodate, probably, twelve bodies, and beyond this, again, is the post-mortem room, with swing table, sink, and other necessary appliances. Here also the electric light is installed. The open spaces between the wards will, probably, be available for the use of convalescent patients, who will, by this means, be able to enjoy fresh air, and so their convalescence will be accelerated.

The building is at present unfurnished, but bedding—in every case horse-hair mattresses—and other furniture, is now beginning to be sent in, and if the furnishing is carried out on the same lines as the building arrangements, the Bethnal Green Infirmary will be a model of its kind. We are not surprised to learn that the cost of building has amounted to nearly a quarter of a million pounds.

Reflections

FROM A BOARD ROOM MIRROR.



A contemporary states that the Princess of Wales, the King of Greece, and several Russian Princes now in Denmark, recently paid a visit to Professor Finsen's electric light institute in Copenhagen for the cure of disease. It is said that in treating lupus such striking results have been attained that in a few years there will be no patient in Denmark suffering from this disease. We understand that the Princess of Wales, whose interest in all that makes for the alleviation of suffering is a matter of common knowledge, intends on her return to England to interest the medical profession in the electric light treatment.

King's College Hospital, which has been closed in order that the wards may be refloored, and electric light laid on, is now re-opened to out-patients, but in-patients will not be received before next week. Each of the 220 beds is now supplied with a separate lamp, besides a moveable light, which will be most useful for surgical purposes.

At the meeting of the British Medical Association held at Portsmouth last month, Mrs. Dickenson Berry, M.D., urged the great need for some provision for sane epileptic children. She saw many in her work under the London School Board, who were quite up to the average in mental attainments, but who could not be admitted into ordinary schools because of the occurrence of fits. Even in the special classes for mentally and physically defective children, only those children could be admitted who had fits on rare occasions, or those whose parents were able to foretell the fits and keep the children at home. Of the latter, there were a considerable number. For the education of those with frequent fits there was practically no provision whatever.

Medical men in Germany have for some time realized the importance to members of their profession of some knowledge of cookery. Professor Ewald has publicly expressed the wish that medical men had opportunities of learning the rudiments of cookery, and this wish seems likely to be fulfilled, as two ladies, superintendents of schools of cookery for girls, have now arranged special courses for medical men. It will be interesting to know if the medical profession in Germany avail themselves of the opportunity.

The request of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases that the American Government should attach an official delegate to the Malarial Commission now in West Africa has been met by a regret on the part of the United States authorities that the invitation was received too late for an officer of the Marine Service Hospital to be despatched in time to join the expedition.

The 21st Battery Field Artillery, with a section of the British Field Hospital, has sailed from Bombay for the Cape.

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