

thire) not quite reaching the floor at the bottom, and only high enough to give privacy to the occupant. Thus it will be seen that the sanatorium is to be made habitable not only in the winter season, like the hotels for tourists, but the whole year round.

Every appliance, convenience, and requisite has been provided for the sick—sand baths, medicated and electric baths, massage, exercise, and gymnastics for the bones and for the rheumatic, &c., and there are many outdoor places under shelter for those who are unable to take any exercise.

The place is lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and the sanitary arrangements and appliances for asepsis leave nothing to be desired. The walls, the floors, and the furniture can all be disinfected after the use of each patient, the corners are rounded, and there are no dust-catching carpets.

Close to every bed is an electric light, bell, and speaking tube.

The construction of the building is in the shape of a horseshoe, one wing occupying the bedrooms, baths, and consulting rooms, the other the living rooms, while the kitchen and dining-room form the connecting link.

A beautiful temple-like building, which stands on a high rock, is on the same level as the bedrooms of the second floor (which include several *chambres de luxe*), and contains the living rooms, such as the library and reading room, billiard room, music room, drawing-room, and hall. The dining-room is on the same floor (above the kitchen).

In this way neither the smell of food nor the noise of music, dancing and laughter of the convalescents and their friends need disturb those who are ill and obliged to occupy their beds. From this temple and from its roof there is an unrivalled view of the Nile Valley from Gizeh to Fayum, and of the Pyramids.

On the roof of the other wing, over the bedrooms, arrangements are being made for sun and air baths.

Professor Plehn is the organiser and resident medical director, and Dr. Fromherz, who was for many years assistant of the Clinical Hospital at Breslau, is his able assistant.

With regard to the nursing arrangements, there is a resident German nurse and a male attendant, but English nurses who are doing private duty in Egypt will be engaged as required.

The charges are to be from about 18s. a day upwards—including medical attendance.

The sanatorium will be officially opened in the new year.

A hospital is now being built for the isolation of infectious cases, or for dying and advanced cases of disease.

Special bedrooms will be reserved for phthisical patients in the sanatorium, and only slight and hopeful ones will be admitted.

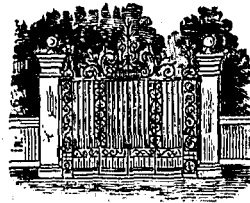
Helouan is a health resort, and is renowned for its sulphur baths, stated to be the strongest in the world, and contains several large fine hotels and many small ones, as well as *pensions*, whilst its attractions are a golf course, racing course, public gardens and a casino.

There is a sweet little English church, which is always admired by all visitors. The chaplaincy is only occupied during the season.

E. R. WORTABET.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



Mothers of public-school boys find themselves very powerless where their sons' clothing is concerned. In many of these men-managed establishments a absurd articles of dress—one cannot call them clothes—are *de rigueur*, and, like those of the Medes and Persians,

the laws of "beaks" are unalterable.

Mr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., who has been preaching a crusade of personal health on behalf of the Royal Institute of Public Health, severely condemns the Eton jacket, which, he says, of all the "unhygienic" dresses, is the worst, as it gives no warmth round the loins. "Public opinion," says Mr. Cantlie, "will have to be stirred in condemnation of it, and the Eton jacket will have to go. The proper dress for a school-boy is a Norfolk jacket and a waistcoat worn with it.

When the millennium arrives, and this ugly and senseless article of attire is superseded, as Mr. Cantlie suggests, may we not also pray that "toppers," those hot, hairy hideosities of headgear which Eton boys are compelled to suffer, may also be relegated to public museums or some other place where obsolete monstrosities are kindly cared for at the public expense? At present, they may be useful as chair cushions or footballs (to judge from their appearance), but for use or ornament the "topper" is out of date.

The kilt has found a champion in Mr. Cantlie, who would like to see all men (not quite all, surely) wear the Highland dress. "I attribute," he says, "the immunity of the Highland soldiers in South Africa from disease to the fact that their kilts were an inch and a-half deep round their waists, thus providing warmth where it is most needed."

Dealing with the present methods of clothing children, his words are well deserving the attention of parents, particularly at this season of the year when coughs and colds afflict the old and young. Braces, he asserts, prevent boys from developing their chests, especially the braces which are joined together behind. He says that in clothing children every child should have one pound of clothing for every stone of its weight. He is an advocate of frocks for boys and girls up to five years of age, because, he says, frocks keep a child warm where warmth is most needed—round the loins. Knickers and a blouse are not enough. "You cannot," says the doctor, "harden a growing boy like that. On the contrary, you will stunt him, and that is what is being done. Girls are properly clad and have plenty of exercise. The result is they are splendid, fine, strapping girls—the finest in Europe.

The newspapers continue loudly to acclaim M. Curie, and not his brilliant wife, as "the discoverer of radium," and a Bill has been introduced in the French Lower Chamber to vote M. Curie 150,000 francs to further pursue his radium investigations." We observe, however, he has had the grace to refuse the red ribbon.

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