

## The Hospital World.

### THE DIAMOND JUBILEE PAVILION AT THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH.

THE new Diamond Jubilee Pavilion of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary is a handsome structure, built of red Corsehill stone. It is five stories high, containing a basement and three floors of wards, and attics. Bath-room and lavatory accommodation are provided for in octagonal turrets. The basement is arranged as a bathing establishment where medical baths prescribed for any patients throughout the whole infirmary may be taken. The baths arranged for include a Turkish bath with three hot-rooms, graduated in temperature, a douche room, and vapour, needle, sulphur, electric and other medicated baths. There is also a cooling-room 70 feet long and 10 feet wide, with dressing-rooms, lavatories, and accommodation for attendants.

A covered corridor connects the new pavilion with the main buildings of the Infirmary on the ground floor, and an open gallery on the first floor. Besides being accessible by the main stairs, there is communication between the different floors by means of a passenger lift large enough to hold a patient's bed. The staircase is completely divided from the wards by a ventilated corridor with glass doors. Of the wards proper, it is intended that the one on the ground floor shall be reserved as a spare medical ward, to be used when the periodical turning-out of the ordinary wards takes place. Above this, on the first and second floors, are the wards for the treatment of the diseases of women, which are to be under the care of Professor Simpson and Dr. Halliday Croom respectively. The arrangements of the wards are the same in each case. Leading to the ward from the staircase is a well-lighted corridor, and entering this one finds on the right an operating-room, two special wards of two beds each, which may be used as demonstration and lecture rooms, and for other purposes. On the left of the corridor are the ward-kitchen, bath-room, and other offices, as well as the Sister's bed-room, sitting-room, and store-rooms. In the attics there is accommodation for 14 nurses, each of whom have separate bed-rooms, with ample lavatory, bath, and box-room accommodation.

The designs for the new pavilion have been made the subject of much study both by architects and by the members of the medical staff of the Infirmary, and the outcome is a building of which both the Board of Management and the citizens of Edinburgh are justly proud. Its pavilion has been equipped in the most up-to-date manner, and its addition to the Infirmary is a matter for congratulation to all concerned.

## Reflections

FROM A BOARD ROOM MIRROR.



THE annual report of Dr. F. G. Waldo, the Medical Officer of Health of St. George's-The-Martyr, Southwark, is gruesome reading, and throws a lurid light on the breeding of the Hooligan. For instance: "In 1899 St. George's had a population density of rather over 213 to the acre; that is to say, about four times that of London and four hundred times that of the United Kingdom. Its number of tenements is almost exactly double that of its inhabited houses. Of the tenement occupiers, one-third live in two rooms and another third in a single room. . . . About one in every fourteen of your population is born, grows up, works, and often dies within the four walls of a one-roomed tenement."

Dr. Waldo also informs us that the phthisis rate is the highest in London, and a similar position is taken with regard to the zymotic rate. There has been a large increase in the deaths from diphtheria, while those due to measles are increased by one half. And, if we are correctly informed, matters show no improvement in this year of grace. In the Borough-road ward no fewer than 131 cases of typhoid fever have occurred from September 14 to the present date. It is to be hoped that the Borough Council will face boldly and grapple with the terrible evils to which this able medical officer of health calls attention.

The campaign undertaken at the beginning of the summer against malaria in the Roman Campagna by the ambulance organisation of the Italian Red Cross Society has been attended with highly satisfactory results. Numbers of sufferers from malarial fever have been transported to the hospitals and properly cared for, while quinine and prophylactic measures have been placed at the disposal of families whose occupations compel them to live in malarial districts. The Red Cross Society has published a circular referring in strong terms to the obstacles placed in the way of the society by the ill-will of the wealthy *mercanti di campagna* or administrators of the large agricultural properties and brokers in farm produce. These individuals who, owing to the malaria, have hitherto had practically a monopoly of agricultural trade in the Roman Campagna, fear that the reclaiming of the fever-stricken districts will render their trade less profitable. They, therefore, do all they can to hinder the spread of scientific notions with regard to the causes of malaria, and to discredit the means adopted for its extermination. In spite of this interested opposition the propaganda is making good progress, and the initiative taken by the Red Cross, with the help of the Roman Municipality and of the munificence of the late King Humbert, has already achieved so much success that its extension is a certainty.

An effective poster has been issued by the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. It represents a fine ox, whose shadow is cast on to the rich coloured downs behind him. In that shadow the word "Lemco" (the new name for Liebig's Extract) has been cut out, shewing he white chalk beneath, after the manner of the celebrated "White Horse" in Wiltshire.

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