

assisted in the treatment of patients by senior officers in the Army. Other officers will perform the duties which usually devolve on the house surgeon and house physician. On the western side of the Tate Gallery will shortly be erected a medical school to work in conjunction with the hospital. In this school there are to be the usual lecture-rooms and laboratories, and, in addition, extensive residential quarters. It is understood that special attention is to be given to the training of medical officers for the Indian Army.

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HOSPITALS.—The Local Government Board has informed the Tottenham District Council that it appears to be competent for that body to make a contribution to the funds of an established hospital. Having regard to this opinion, the Finance Committee of the Council is considering the question of granting a sum of money from the rates to the Tottenham Hospital, and is also ascertaining whether the surrounding districts interested in the institution are prepared to do the same.

CITY CORPORATIONS AND MALARIA.—A letter was read at a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recently from the Glasgow Corporation on the subject of the prevention of malaria. It stated that the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Corporation had allied their forces to co-operate with any other authorities interested in order to bring pressure on the Government with the view of inducing them to take some decisive action to mitigate the ravages of malaria in West Africa. Major Ronald Ross stated that other large municipalities, including Manchester and Newcastle, were interesting themselves in the matter, and would be willing to support the Glasgow proposal. The Liverpool Chamber expressed their willingness to co-operate in the movement, and it was resolved to ask the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to formulate a scheme which might be urged on the Government.

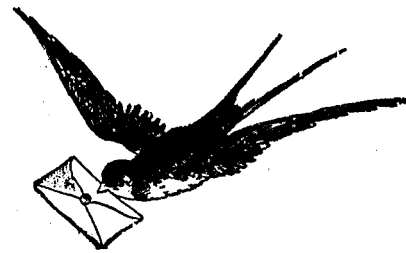
REGISTRATION OF PLUMBERS.—A meeting of registered plumbers in London was recently held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, for the election of members to the London Registration Committee. Mr. Charles Hudson, Past Master of the Plumbers Company, presided. The report of the Registration Committee for the year included a statement that 3,500 master and operative plumbers signed a petition to Parliament in favour of the national registration of plumbers, on conditions approved by the Local Government Board as a means of distinguishing competent workmen. Nine master plumbers and seven operative plumbers were elected to fill vacancies on the Registration Committee. This is a lesson to trained nurses. All men demand that they shall be governed by members of their own profession or trade.

JERUSALEM'S OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The King and Queen granted their patronage to an entertainment which, with the sanction of the Prince of Wales and the Council of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, is being arranged for next season at His Majesty's Theatre in aid of the funds of the British Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem belonging to the Order. The entertainment will consist of historical tableaux and performances by leading operatic and theatrical celebrities.

Our Foreign Letter.

HELOUAN SANATORIUM.

A German company has started a sanatorium at Helouan (near Cairo), situated on the declivity of the Mokattam Plateau, isolated on all sides, and surrounded by the desert, the first sanatorium in the East. An establishment of this kind has



been entirely wanting in Egypt up to now.

It is built to accommodate eighty patients, but it is a gigantic building, and looks as though it could house a far larger number, but the reason for this is soon explained on inspection, for the dining, living, and pleasure rooms cover a large space. It is a very big enterprise, and one which has been considered a risky one; but on visiting the establishment, and after conversing with Professor Plehn, the medical director, one can but feel that the undertaking will be crowned with success.

Professor Plehn has not only had a wide experience in the tropics, but he has spent four seasons in Egypt, and is quite able to organise and to direct such a place, for, though in the main he is working on the same lines as European sanatoria, yet his knowledge of hot climates and the diseases generated in them has made him adapt his experience to the requirements and qualities of hot climates. In fact, it is a most wonderful-thought-out and well-organised establishment.

On looking at the illustration of the Schatzalp Sanatorium in this journal of November 28th, 1903, one can but contrast the two. The one built on a high mountain in the snow and surrounded by pine trees; the other on a very slight elevation in the midst of a desert of sand, with not even a shrub, only a few beds of flowers.

Apart from the fact that many cases such as rheumatism, kidney disease, and some consumptives require warmth, and not the bracing cold of European sanatoria, the Helouan Sanatorium will meet the requirements of many Easterns from Constantinople, Greece, Smyrna, and Syria, who would not care to go to Europe.

Again, those Europeans suffering from tropical diseases, and yet dreading the cold, will find it convenient to break their voyage at Suez, from whence an express train would soon bring them to Cairo, and in another half-hour to Helouan.

The main feature of this institution is the position of the bedrooms, which run right down the centre of the building, between a verandah on one side (south side) and a well-ventilated passage on the other (north side).

The verandahs are divided so that each bedroom has its own section, where the patient can lie or sit in the open air and bask in the sun—in the winter.

In the summer the verandahs will be closed by a patent arrangement, and the windows of the passage facing north will be opened to let in the breeze. Each bedroom is then provided with a "half door" (half-

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