

"second and first class" invalids can be treated. For convenience in administering the law the whole empire is divided into districts, and the sanitarium of Beelitz belongs to the district which comprises solely the city of Berlin. Owing to the large population of this district and consequent wealth of the insurance department, Beelitz is the finest of all the State sanitariums. It has something like three and a quarter million dollars—thirteen million marks. This sum may give an idea of its capacity and adequacy. It is situated in a district of pine and fir forest, of which it owns an immense tract, I do not know how much. At one side of its tract lies the tuberculosis colony, and at the other side the colony for rheumatics, nervous and debilitated cases. It is, of course, the aim to send all cases in as early a stage as possible. At present the pavilions accommodate only four hundred patients on each side, as the plan is to enlarge the bed capacity according to necessity. Thus the administration buildings, power house, electric plant, kitchen, laundries, sterilising departments, store-rooms and cold storage are all built upon a scale which will make them easily adequate to trebled or even quadrupled demands, and, in the near future, several hundred beds will be added for women on the tuberculosis side. The distances are naturally great, and there are underground passages or tunnels which I did not go into. The first thing that strikes one is the extreme beauty of the architecture of all buildings, copied from old German styles, being a combination of red brick, yellowish brown plaster, and timbering, with dull red tiled roof. Next striking on the tuberculosis side are the rows or scattered groups of little wooden shacks where the patients recline in their long chairs. They do not sleep out of doors here, as the air is damp at night, but spend the whole day lying in these little half-open, half-covered shelters, placed with their backs to the prevailing winds, and open sides to the sun. The pavilions proper are single ones, one for men and one for women, built in the same beautiful style as the other buildings and two stories high. I have never seen more beautiful pavilions, superb with the effects of spaciousness and the sumptuousness of modern aseptic fittings, white tilings and glass, nickel, marble, and porcelain. To the aseptic splendour is added a charm of ornamental and unexpected architectural details in lines and proportions. Thus in the great dining-halls the windows are not just fine big windows but are artistically delightful windows that one's eyes rest upon with pleasure. The ceilings are not just plain ceilings but are beautiful Gothic ceilings, and the men's dining-room especially is not unlike

the hall of state in a German Rathaus. By-the-way, each dining-hall has an orchestration to make music during meals. Also, exceedingly pleasing colour effects have been introduced by stenciling the lines of dado and ceiling in artistic leaf patterns and soft colours. This is all oil paint, and, of course, washable. The lavishness and bigness of all the accessory rooms, serving kitchens, linen-rooms, and nurses' workrooms is especially striking; bath-rooms of the ordinary kind are overshadowed by the amplitude of rooms for showers and sprays of every variety; for instance, there were twelve different fixtures in one room, each of which made a different shape (so to speak) of spray—one spray long and narrow, another small and round, another fan-shaped, &c. Another was a steam spray. Then there were rooms for wet packs, where the patients reclined on long couches, and rooms where either cold or hot water circulates directly from the tap through rubber coils on the chest or abdomen of the patients whose reclining chairs are placed comfortably on either side of the fixture. (No laboriously climbing to fill an ice-pail mounted on a ward table, while a humble bucket receives the outflow. The outflow is carried off through the same plumbing fixture.)

For all utensils, bed-pans, basins, brooms, scrub-brushes, &c., they have not closets but rooms—big, airy, and open. There are rooms where the patients go to wash in the morning (no toilet apparatus of any kind is in the sleeping-rooms) where the walls are lined with porcelain fixtures with hot and cold water, all separated by wire-glass half-screens. As no patient is allowed to cleanse her mouth into the ordinary fixtures, the centres of these wash-rooms contain special fixtures for gargling and rinsing the mouth. A glass stands on a nickel ring and a jet supplies water for the glass. The fixtures are just a convenient height as the patient stands, and are big funnel-shaped porcelain receivers with a circular water supply like a small whirlpool, which is worked by a pressure of the foot. I don't know what becomes of the water, but am sure it is well looked after. These fixtures are also separated by wire-glass screens.

Then there are the sterilisers—one for the glass sputum cases and one for all clothing before it goes to the laundry. These stand in marble tile-lined rooms and the shaft where the clothes are dropped for the laundry is also marble-lined. Also in each pavilion is a room where clothes must be brushed and boots cleaned. Hydrotherapy is greatly used in the treatment of tuberculosis, and to a limited

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