

allowed into the gardens, and one is the hospital.

The kitchen, where food can be prepared for four hundred people, is a building by itself. In this, as well as in the larger kitchen (to be mentioned farther on), there are no visible fires. Soups, vegetables, etc., are boiled by steam, roasts, pies, cakes, etc., are baked in gas ovens. The last of the thirteen buildings contains the offices.

Twenty-four buildings, situated at the other side of the pine-wood of the future, are prepared to admit 1844 non-paying patients, the houses for the sexes being separated by the offices, the house for social entertainments, the kitchen, and the church. Here, again, some villas are for quiet patients, some for noisy ones, two for tuberculosis, and two are reception houses containing twelve beds each.

One building, far away from the others, is the prison, containing forty cells for criminals, who are under constant police supervision. All doors and windows in this building are heavily grated; light (at night) and heat enter the cells from the corridors. The nearest building to this sad place is—the pigsty. Three hundred pigs will be kept and fed on the kitchen refuse of the establishment. They are to be made into hams and sausages on the spot, in a building adjoining.

The laundry is also a building by itself; there, American machinery is expected to do wonders. The cost of the bed and table linen alone is over £4,000. Trolleys, worked by electricity, will take the linen to and from all departments.

In the centre of the village stands the house for social entertainments. It contains a most beautiful concert hall, with a large stage and onlookers' gallery. From this building, ascending a steep hill through avenues of trees, intercepted by broad steps, the church is reached. It is, of course, Roman Catholic, as Austria is a Roman Catholic country. The church is built almost entirely of light grey marble, crowned by a dome of copper, richly gilded. It is seated for seven hundred, but two thousand people could easily find standing room. The windows are richly stained, and a large picture, of fine mosaic, hangs above the altar. Opposite the vestry a large room has been set apart for baths and all kinds of medical appliances, for cases of sudden illness, during Divine service.

Baths play a great rôle in the establishment. The "Danerbad" (continuous bath) takes the place of the padded cell, which is not in use here. This means more work for the nurses and attendants, and the staff of six hundred will all be busily employed. There will be one director at the head of affairs, and four chief doctors, with assistants. Several of the nurses, chiefly for chronic and helpless patients, will be nuns.

One hundred and twenty-seven houses have been prepared for married officials and attendants, the smallest houses having two rooms and a kitchen. There are, in all, 2,412 apartments, connected by 246 telephone stations. These telephone connections required 9,900 yards of wire. The water pipes are also 9,900 yards long, the gas pipes 8,800, the drains 2,970, the electric wires for lighting 10,400.

The building required 25,800 waggon loads of material, in which were included 32,000,000 bricks. The greatest number of workmen employed in one day was 5,100; for many weeks it exceeded 3,000.

Electric clocks in all the buildings will keep everyone right as regards time. Dinner-bells will be rung in the central kitchen. In that kitchen dinner can be prepared for 4,000 persons. Electric trolleys come up to the boilers and ovens to receive the food into specially-prepared pots of aluminium, warranted to keep food warm for eleven hours. The whole monster meal can be dispatched from the kitchen in twelve minutes. Male cooks only are to be employed.

It took two hours and a half, driving from point to point, to see only a part of this village. Had we seen it all this article might have been too long for the reader's patience!

Open Air Schools.

All nurses acquainted with public elementary schools must realise that the close atmosphere which usually characterises them is inimical to health, especially to that of delicate children. At a meeting held at the Women's Institute last week, Dr. Frederick Rose, assistant educational adviser to the London County Council, speaking on Open Air Recovery Schools, explained that open-air schools were a new class of school devised on purpose to meet the needs of a certain class of school children, whose needs had hitherto been neglected, viz., children suffering from incipient diseases. Chiefly incipient heart disease, anæmia, and pulmonary scrofulous diseases. About 35,000 children in the London School population, or 5 per cent. of the whole would come into this class. Dr. Rose gave an account of the experiment which had been carried out at Charlottenberg, where the first open-air school was started in Germany, an experiment which proved that a great many children were dull merely because they were suffering from some incipient disease. The results were remarkable. In the second year of the experiment 50 per cent. of the children went back to the ordinary school cured, and 40 per cent. improved, and it was found that they were able to follow the ordinary instructions as well as the other children. This educational movement was spreading all over Germany. The question arose what becomes of the 35,000 children in London who should be treated in the same manner, but who were not. A large number of them became cripples for life, a large number died young, and a large number afterwards went to various institutions where they were a burden on the State.

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