250 people. The patients take their meals seated at small tables, arranged so as to be convenient for the grouping of cases and handy for serving. The nurses' home and kitchens are situated still further to the north. These blocks are connected with the hospital by a corridor 10 feet in width. The kitchens communicate with the dining-room by a separate corridor, the accommodation being above rather than below what is considered necessary for the requirements of the hospital when working at its full strength. In the kitchens everything is of the most modern type, and much of the cooking is done by steam. Sterilizers and refrigerating chambers have also been provided.

The nurses' home provides accommodation for twenty nurses. It contains a sitting-room, dining-hall, sisters' rooms, and bedrooms, with pantry, linen-room, bath, and lavatory. Each nurse has her own bedroom. All the blocks are lighted by electricity generated in the electric-light station, which lies to the north of the kitchen block. The central block, nurses' home, and chapel are all heated by Langfield's special installation.

There is a pure and plentiful supply of water on the site, which is obtained from the chalk beds. There is also a well-equipped steam laundry, where the washing for both hospitals is carried on. A disinfecting-room contains the latest modification of the Washington-Lyon form of apparatus. All the house refuse and sputum is cremated in a special incinerator.

A large and well-equipped Pathological Laboratory is furnished with every requirement for routine and research work.

There are stables, coach-houses, and motor garage, and equipment for dealing with any outbreak of fire.

Provision has also been made for the spiritual needs of the patients, a suitable chapel having been built in the grounds of the hospital, slightly to the east of the main building. The chapel is unique in its effective simplicity and quaint beauty. All its parts allow of abundant ventilation.

Both the hospitals at Hampstead and Northwood are in telephonic communication with the Central Offices at 7, Fitzroy Square, London.

Particulars regarding the admission of patients, and full details respecting the medical features and results of the work, can be obtained by reference to the reports published annually.

The hospital is sixteen miles from London, and can be reached from Marylebone (Great Central Railway) or Baker Street (Metropolitan Railway) Stations in from twenty to forty minutes. The hospital is a little over a mile from Northwood Station.

W. J. MORTON.

THE MUSKOKA COTTAGE SANATORIUM.

THE Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium at Gravenhurst, in the province of Ontario, was established in 1896 by the National Sanitarium Association of Canada, and was the first sanatorium for tuberculous patients to be built in the Dominion. It is situated in a beautifully wooded park of 75 acres, at the foot of Lake Muskoka, 125 miles north of Toronto. It has an elevation of 800 feet. The mean annual temperature is 42.2°; mean summer maximum, 77.4°; mean winter maximum,

19.1°; and the mean daily range, 19.6°. The mean relative humidity is registered as 74. The surrounding country is very rocky and well-

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

THE MCCORMICK COTTAGE.

wooded, with but little agricultural land, thus ensuring a comparatively dust-free atmosphere.

The sanatorium consists of: (1) Administration building; (2) six cottages for patients; (3) sixteen tent cottages; (4) residence of

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COTTAGE.

THE B. FRANK BULL COTTAGE.

physician-in-chief; (5) two cottages for male servants; (6) stables, boat-houses, etc.

In the administration building are the offices, both executive and medical, reception-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, stores, billiard-room,

library, and quarters of the resident staff. The kitchen is equipped with a sterilizer for the bacteriological cleansing of dishes, etc., used by the patients.

THE WILLIAM CHRISTIE COTTAGE.

THE JESSE MAVER COTTAGE.

On the first and second floors are twenty bedrooms for patients requiring special nursing, and two large solaria. Along the front of the building there is a veranda 10 feet deep.

The medical offices comprise consulting-rooms, dispensary, labora-

tory, and throat-room. Special attention is given to the treatment of laryngeal tuberculosis.

The cottages—the special and most characteristic feature of the

ROSEMARY COTTAGE.

INTERIOR VIEW OF A TENT COTTAGE.

sanatorium—have from four to ten patients' bedrooms each. All have light oak furniture. The floors and woodwork are of birch. Throughout the buildings are lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and supplied with hot water.

The pleasing appearance, homely nature, and yet strictly hygienic character of the cottages are clearly demonstrated by the accompanying illustrations, which may well be allowed to take the place of mere detailed description.

The tent cottages are designed to accommodate only one or two patients each. They are occupied throughout the year. In winter they are heated by coal-stoves.

The sanatorium has accommodation for eighty-five patients. The total outlay on the grounds, buildings, and equipment amounted to \$94,000 (£18,500). Since the inception of the work 1,360 patients have been admitted.

The results indicate that 24 per cent. of the cases leave "apparently cured," 34 per cent. with the disease "arrested," 23 per cent. "much improved," and 22 per cent. unimproved. For definition of these terms and for full details of the work of the institution, reference should be made to the annual reports.

J. H. ELLIOTT, M.B.