

mumps. An old ward has also been utilised for cases of malignant gas œdema. One of these cases following on a shrapnel wound I saw dressed; the wound was a terrible gaping one of the shoulder, exposing the whole head of the humerus and freely opened over the arm and scapula. The treatment adopted had been peroxide of hydrogen injected round and beyond the area of the œdema, and antiseptic pads applied. Oxygen had also been used. The wound was now being dressed with pads of lint soaked in spirit lotion. The patient looked very ill, but the wound was then comparatively clean. It was unlikely that he would have, if he recovered, much use of his arm, the muscles being so much involved.

Another case was dying from secondary hæmorrhage, a complication only too likely to occur with these huge sloughing wounds.

There had been a good many cases of cerebro-spinal-meningitis of which about 50 per cent. had recovered. These were treated in the isolation hut. Those that do recover do not often regain complete mental health.

To cope with the enormous influx of wounded expected in England, this hospital is to be enlarged by taking over the Brooks Fever Hospital which is quite adjacent. The Fever Hospital had been already disinfected and prepared for this use.

The nurses have their own quarters in a separate building, the medical staff in another. There are many other features of this great Military Hospital which I did not have time to see.

Massage is used fairly extensively and the treatment is arranged for without expense to the War Office, by Sir Almeric Paget's Fund for massage. Any Military Hospital can obtain this treatment for its patients through Miss French, the daughter of Sir John French.

Some temporary wooden partitions have been put up to provide the necessary accommodation for the work which is mostly out by masseuses; these must hold the Certificate of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, or an equivalent one.

Visit to a Naval Hospital

(BY MISS H. MACLEAN.)

When at Malta I took an opportunity of visiting the naval hospital there and was received very courteously by the matron, Miss Greig, and shown round the wards. This hospital is in a very beautiful situation, looking over the harbour. It is approached from the water on one side by a long flight of stone steps, at the foot of which one is landed from a dacie or rowing boat. There is also a lift to carry patients from a boat to the top of the cliff on which the hospital is built.

One enters at a gate at which a sentry stands, and before one there is a long pergola walk, off each side of which are the administrative offices and the various quarters of medical officers and sisters. This pergola is beautiful with flowering creepers and grape vines and leads into a garden bright with flowers, on the further side of which commence the wards. These are all built round a quadrangle with more flower beds

and pergolas. The old house which Napoleon took as his winter palace stands here.

The hospital is built on the pavilion system, and what appealed very strongly to Australasian eyes was that each pavilion has its verandahs and balconies. The larger wards have 25 beds and there are several smaller wards containing 12 or 14 beds which were previously only used for four midshipmen.

The hospital in peace time contained 300 beds but at present these have been increased to 700 by placing beds all along the balconies and verandahs and also down the long central corridor.

The wards are very lofty—about 16 feet—and excellently ventilated, with very large windows, and heated by coal fire places. The walls are painted with enamel paint—two shades of green—very restful to the eye. The floors are of terrazzo, which must be rather trying to the feet