

found to work very well. If a surgeon desired to see the actual place, or if a stereoscopic picture was taken, he viewed them at the X-ray department.

6. THE OPERATING THEATRES.

There are two theatres—a main one, built on most up-to-date lines and very fully equipped, and a smaller one for minor cases.

7. THE ARTIST'S DEPARTMENT.

For the purpose of recording progress of cases, Mr. Bird, R. A., who gives his services voluntarily, makes paintings in oil or water colours, and also takes photographs of cases referred to him by the surgeons. The material so obtained will be of great value in the future for teaching purposes, as a short account of the case is attached to each painting or photograph. These records, taken before and at varying stages of the treatment, and then the final result (especially if plaster casts of the limbs are also taken), constitute a source of knowledge for all who care to study them.

8. THE MANUAL CURATIVE WORKSHOPS.

As regards the functions of these workshops, we could not do better than quote from a memorandum entitled "A Scheme to Expedite the Cure of Maimed Soldiers by Manual Corrective Training," which also contains in detail the equipment required for fitting each of the shops mentioned below.

"Wounded soldiers in hospital find the ordinary treatment so monotonous and the time hangs so heavily on their hands that in some cases they give up hope of ultimate recovery. Many of these men are skilled workers in various trades, and might be employed at their trade with benefit to themselves and fellow-patients, and it would also accelerate their recovery.

"For this purpose, various rooms could be fitted, *e.g.* :—

"1. For carpenters, joiners, and fret-saw workers.

"2 A sitting room for actual workers other than blacksmiths

"3. A smithy for blacksmiths.

"4. A room for leather-workers.

"5. A room for tailors.

"Selected men from these trades should be used in the making of special orthopædic appliances, surgical boots, etc.

"6. A small printing press.

"7. A painters' shop.

"Cutting a hedge with shears will work

the muscles of the hand better than the monotony of squeezing a ball. The use of a plane and saw exercises the shoulder and arm better than the usual physical and massage exercises, which, half the time, are not properly carried out. Fret-saw work on a treadle machine is better and more natural than pedalling a dummy bicycle on a fixed base against a brake and with no objective. The same applies with regard to sewing machines, both for tailors and leather-workers.

"Gardeners could be employed in the upkeep of the grounds; clerks to assist in various departments. Unskilled men could be taught by the skilled. In this way we could safely count on men making a more rapid recovery and their discharge from hospital accordingly expedited."

Attendance at and work in the shops is purely voluntary, and, by way of encouragement, it has been decided that regular workers may be given permission to wear their khaki instead of the blue hospital uniform, and be granted special evening leave to make up for the time they put in at work in the afternoon. Of course, the men can only attend after they have received their daily treatment, and the routine of the hospital is not allowed to be interfered with.

The workshops in full swing at present are: (1) tailors', (2) bootmakers', (3) carpenters', (4) painters', (5) blacksmiths', (6) engineers' and metal workers', (7) orthopædic and splint-making, (8) cigarette-makers', (9) draughtsmen's and clerks', and (10) leather-workers'.

The machinery, tools, and raw material to start these shops were supplied by the British Red Cross Society, but the actual establishment, planning-out, and fitting of the shops has all been done by the patients themselves, under the direction of Mr. Herbert Poate, in accordance with designs submitted by him. There are only two salaried workers, who are civilians, and expert in the making of orthopædic appliances, and they act as instructors.

The volume of work turned out is now enormous, and all requirements of the hospital are met. The quality of the work is first-class, especially in surgical boots and orthopædic appliances of all sorts. An exhibition of the work done by the patients was held recently, and attracted widespread attention.—Hurley and Poate, in "Medical Journal of Australia," February 2nd, 1918.