The Official Organ of The Canadian Hospital Association

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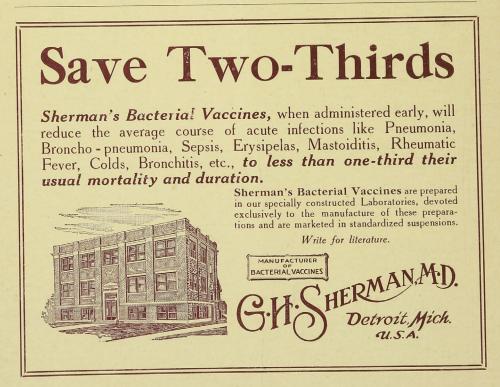
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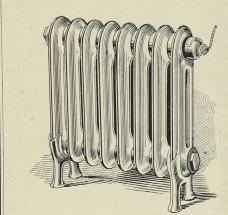
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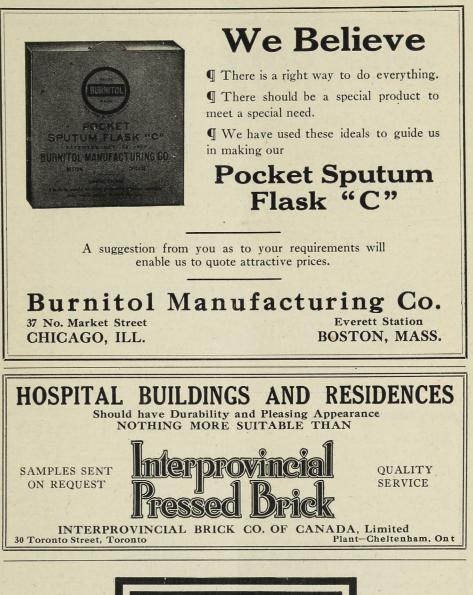
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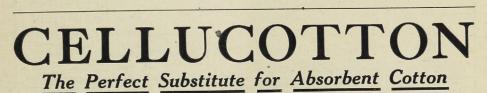




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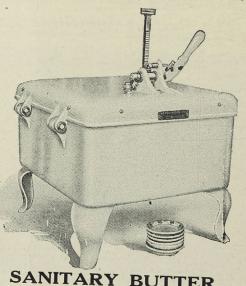
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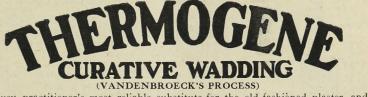
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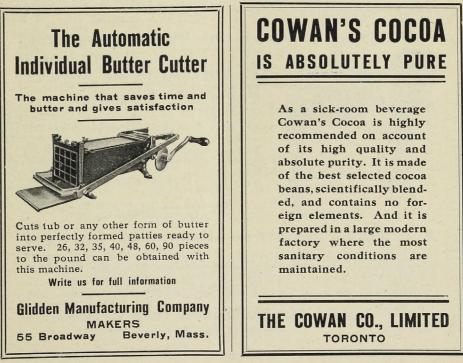
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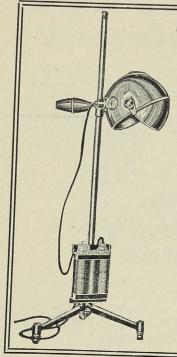
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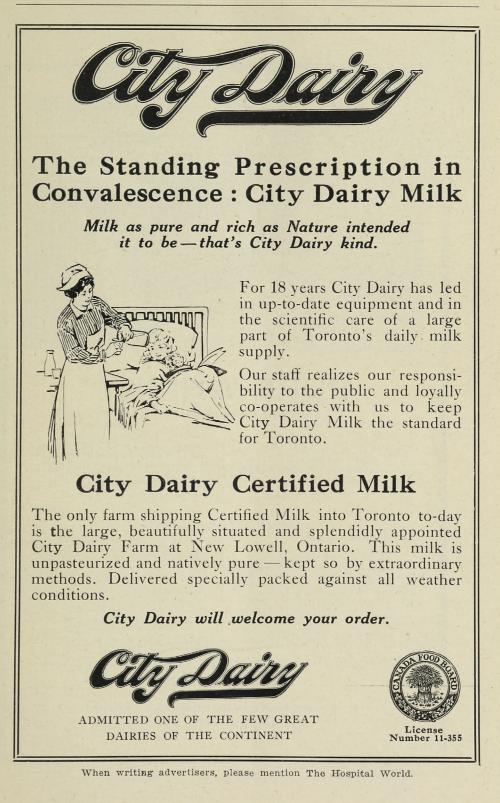
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TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1918

No. 6

Editorials

TORONTO'S BASE HOSPITAL

OUR profession made another sorry exhibition of itself at the base hospital inquiry touching the death of Cadet Davidson. Certain doctors declared that in н.w.-2

this unsanitary old fire-trap patients with "flu" and pneumonia had as good a chance of recovery as in a modern, sanitary, fireproof institution!!

They declared, to sum up their camouflage, that it was all right. Evidence went to show that patients were not seen promptly nor frequently enough; and to those " in the know " enough time was not spent on their cases, and no attempt, " while healing the patient," to treat the man or his anxious relatives with the milk of human kindness nor considerateness. How could they? With sixty or seventy patients and their own (in certain cases) outside practice, how could they?

The jury visited the miserable old building, listened to volumes of evidence and, under Coroner Wm. J. McCollum, in their verdict condemned the building and laid the blame on the Medical Council at Ottawa.

The *personnel* of this Council, as well as the doctors in attendance, came in for well-deserved criticism from the public and the press. The resignations of the arch offenders have been demanded by the latter. If these men are wise they will abdicate, and not wait, Kaiser-like, to be turned out. These are the men who got after Bruce, and it seems a sort of poetic justice that Colonel Bruce should be completely vindicated by the adoption of all his recommendations. The Government would do well to send at once for Bruce to clean out the stables here.

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DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES, FRANCE

IT has recently been announced that the authorities have created a new post at Canadian General Headquarters, France, viz., a Director of Medical Services, to have charge of the Canadian hospitals in France, and that Colonel A. E. Ross has been made Brigadier-General and given this post. This is, we understand, the same Colonel Ross who, as a member of the Babtie Board, disapproved of Colonel Bruce's recommendation that a Director of Medical Services, France, should be appointed. The tardiness of the Overseas Minister and the Canadian Headquarters in London in seeing the necessity for the creation of this position-although it was clear to Colonel H. A. Bruce over two years ago when he made his report-must have resulted in great injury to Canadian interests during this long period. Is it possible that the heads of the Medical Service would not see the importance and necessity of this for fear of adopting a recommendation made by Colonel Bruce? The only alternative to this is that they are incompetent to be in control of a Service if it takes them two years to put into effect a policy, clearly seen after a few weeks' examination of the Service, to be necessary by " an outsider," as they were pleased to call Colonel Bruce.

With this appointment of a Director of Medical Services, France, practically all the recommendations made in Colonel Bruce's report have now been adopted, and as the recommendations were based

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Dec., 1918.

upon the criticisms, then it follows that the criticisms in the report were correct and justified.

Why is the Government not making use of this officer in the Canadian Service? After having the courage to write an honest criticism of the Service, which was accompanied by recommendations for the correction of the various defects found to exist, the reward given him by the Canadian Government was practical dismissal from the Canadian Service. He is now occupying a more important position in the British Service than any other the Canadians could give him. It would surely be to the advantage of the Canadians to have in some position of authority in their Service a man who has sufficient ability to initiate reforms.

From a recent cable which appeared in the Montreal *Gazette*, it would seem that the Canadian Service is still sadly in need of improvement.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

THE American Hospital Association convened in the city of the board walk on the Jersey shore. Next year it meets in Cincinnati. In spite of the war there was a very good attendance. The following Canadian hospital workers were present: Grace Fairley, Alexandra Hospital, Montreal; Miss Elizabeth G. Flaws, Superintendent, Wellesley Hospital, Toronto; A. K. Haywood, M.D., Superintendent, Montreal General Hospital; Grace Haddon, Secretary, Vancouver Gen-

eral Hospital; Henry Heddon, Superintendent, General Public Hospital, St. John, N.B.; Dr. W. F. Langrill, Superintendent, Hamilton City Hospital; Malcolm T. MacEachern, General Superintendent, Vancouver General Hospital; Alex. MacKay, Inspector of Hospitals for Ontario; Wm. R. Mathison, Briardale Hospital, Toronto; Miss Florence J. Potts, Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto; Donald W. Robertson, Superintendent, Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, Canada; H. E. Webster, Superintendent, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Four hundred and eighty-three members, delegates and guests registered. There were one hundred exhibitors. Thirty-four States were represented. Pennsylvania had seventy-six representatives and New York fifty-eight. Ninety-nine delegates were present as appointees of the Governors of twenty-six States.

A new constitution was adopted, which provides for institutional membership. This we recommended in these columns several years ago.

The Audit Committee "discovered many conditions needing attention, but the books have been kept in such a manner that no satisfactory audit can be made at this time."

The Association recommended (1) the establishment of clinics for venereal disease; (2) the training of hospital assistants (nursing, but daren't call them nurses!); the continuation of post-graduate medical teaching; exemption of hospital employees from conscription; the nursing survey proposed by

the Red Cross; affiliation of the Army Nurse Training Schools with the training schools of civilian hospitals; the use of unused wards in civilian hospitals for sick soldiers; that army nurses in captivity be granted their pay; that the proposed inheritance tax law be not passed; that the Tax Exemption Bill introduced by Senator Hollis be supported.

One of the most helpful sessions of the American Hospital Association was that in which questions were asked and answered. To the question, "How can we get and keep domestic help?" replies recommended better feeding, housing and higher pay; introduction of machinery; employment of Japanese and employment of volunteers, as Daniel Test is doing in the old Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia; the eight-hour day; employment of crippled men; the enforcement of prohibition.

Respecting the shortage of internes, St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, pays salaries and finds half the number can do the work.

How increase revenue? Raise rates, shut off waste.

How make up for shortage in orderlies? Use older men or women, soldiers, professors and school masters, aliens, high school students.

THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

Original Contributions

HOSPITAL EFFICIENCY PLUS

BY PATIENCE EISENEARS.

WHY is it that we humans want to do everything but what we understand and want to work at anything but what we were educated for?

Take a plumber, for instance. If he is out of a job, he looks through the newspaper columns, "Male Help Wanted." Does he scrutinize the list till he strikes an ad. calling for the services of a man who can wipe a joint? Easy, he does not. His eye rests lovingly on an ad. for an artist's model, and he mentally registers the address. A plumber's job is nothing in his young life.

Some such psychological reaction must have taken place when Henri, the Ford, found himself threatened with being the richest man on the map and in danger of dying disgraced. The big idea was to find some money-eating benefaction which would enable him to die poor and honored, and he found a bear-cat in the form of a ready-made hospital.

Now, Henry was hot stuff in the automobile business, but what he didn't know about hospitals would fill every medical book that ever was written from the time of Hippocrates down to Madame Yale.

There were, of course, other forms of kultur Mr. Ford might have dabbled with which would have eaten up almost as much money and which he would have known even less about. He might have started a symphony orchestra, but, instead, he undertook to show the medical world how a live wire could put pep into a hospital by running it along the

lines of factory efficiency. Behold, the only hospital in the country run by factory hands! Even the office help will have absorbed efficiency to the point where they will endeavor frantically to lick two postage stamps with the same amount of saliva, with which they used to lick one postage stamp. When fully organized along mechano-medico-Bolsheviki lines, probably it will be run about as follows:—

All employes, including nurses and doctors will be hired on contract without regard to race or previous condition of penal servitude. When going on or off duty they will punch the trusty old time clock, and they will secure 100 per cent. expeditiousness by scooting in and out on roller skates.

All patients must apply for admission in their own handwriting, and will be admitted on the report of trained investigators, after a minute scrutiny of the patient's bank book.

All treatment will be of the intensive variety and the work so routed that no time will be lost in giving entrants a careful once-over to see if their bearings are loose, or if their engine sputters or bucks.

Surgical patients will be taken in an orderly progression through a graded series of operating rooms, emerging from this barrage fire minus everything but one cylinder and a spark plug. Any good scout who still has the ambition to live on, in spite of his looks, will be slipped on to a siding, and shipped either back to his home or to the poorhouse. A medical patient must stick to the department he is assigned to and will not be allowed to upset the morale by switching from his official disease to something else. A typhoid patient will not be allowed to horn in on the pneumonia department, nor will anyone in the kidney division be allowed to transfer his allegiance from Bright's to Addison's brand. It simply isn't done. It wastes time and defeats standardization. fractious individual inclined to get sore at this crimp in his pursuit of a change can appeal to an advisory committee, composed of Thomas Edison, John Burroughs and Luther Burbank, who can be depended upon to render a decision free of medical

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In order to make an efficient use of all by-products, the patients will be fed, as far as possible, on tinned foods, so that the containers can be utilized in the manufacture of tin Lizzies. After the hospital has been running long enough to come across with a standardized output, it will be as easy to recognize a Ford patient as it is to recognize a Ford car. He will be smaller and lighter than any other kind of patient, having nothing much inside of him. Also he can run faster than any other kind, and pull himself out of danger quicker when he catches sight of a doctor or a hospital. If he tries to get sick, just hit him with a brick, and the little Ford patient will ramble right along.

Society Proceedings

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

THE American Hospital Association met in Atlantic City in late September under the Presidency of Dr. A. B. Aucker,

Governor Edge and Mayor Bacharach welcomed the delegates to the resort and the Governor paid a special tribute to the medical men of the United States for the part they

"Upon you, gentlemen of the medical profession here and overseas," said Governor Edge, "depends the victory in a large measure. For upon your shoulders rests a great responsibility. But you are meeting the issue with a readiness, a willingness and a spirit of self sacrifice that will redound to the credit of your profession in the centuries to come, because you have written many golden pages of history in this war-you and your confreres of the Allied nations.

"The representatives of the medical profession in New Jersey have responded nobly to Old Glory's call which ever has been, as it is now, the call of humanity. They have sacrificed more than the world at large realizes in order that they might do their great part in the titanic struggle. been co-partners in many a victory. They have stability, the power of our troops has depended largely on The efficiency, the

"The nurses, too, have written golden letters on history's scroll. They have gone forth on their great mission of mercy filled with the spirit of sacrifice and eager to serve to the end. They, too, have been associated with many a victory for our

arms abroad and their name will live forever in our hearts. "Upon many a bloody battlefield have fallen heroic members of the medical profession. Doctors and nurses have given up their lives for the great cause of humanity to which they

pledged themselves on the day when as young men and women they stood upon the platforms of their respective colleges to receive their diplomas. Heroes? Yes, as truly as any who have stood before the Kaiser's fierce artillery and may their names ever be honored wherever the American flag flutters in the breeze. Others, too, have become broken in health and returned disabled, but they do not complain."

Governor Edge told of the work that has been done in the State towards fitting the troops for service abroad. He told how splendidly both military and medical officers in the camps of the State have labored arduously and long, in order that the men under their command may be equipped physically and mentally for the great work before them overseas.

The Governor congratulated the hospitals for their war service in the country, and he spoke with special enthusiasm on the plans for reclamation work, whereby soldiers now unfitted for future work may be rendered efficient and helpful to themselves, their families and society at large.

Dr. Aucker, in replying, said:

"The great war has brought the civil hospitals of America face to face with serious problems. To the end that the health of our army shall be safeguarded, civil hospitals have given willingly of their clinical and nursing staff. They must give more and still more.

"The continued call for nurses for home and foreign service is fast reducing the graduate nursing personnel of the hospitals. The civil hospitals will have an important part in the providing and training of future medical officers and nurses. At the same time they must make adequate provision for the hospital care of the civil population. The part the civil hospitals are to take in the reconstruction and rehabilitation is as yet undetermined. The whole problem is difficult. The adoption of a comprehensive co-operative programme is imperative."

"Civil hospitals have unhesitatingly accepted calls for war service. They expect further calls of various kinds. Official announcement has been made, however, by the surgeongeneral of the army that civil hospitals will not be used for the present by this department for the care of returned soldiers.

Limited use is now being made for this purpose of certain The extension and development of existing civil hospitals under Government direction has been advocated as a necessary policy instead of the present plan of using converted army posts and Federal hospitals, and also the building and equipping of special military hospitals.

"The former plan would seem to be consistent with economy and with efficiency of service to both the military and civil It would not result in the complete breaking action. Hospital authorities have a right to know what the

up of the clinical and nursing organizations of the civil hospitals. It should cost less than for independent construction and new equipment. It is right to anticipate that the Government will later make a wider use of civil hospitals for returned soldiers. If the war continues long, necessity will compel such

Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins, addressed the Association on food. He said:

"Practise wartime economies as far as you can, but what-

"Retrench on meats, vegetables and everything else and buy milk, no matter how high the price may soar. We now

know that last year's advance in price was unavoidable; consumption nevertheless, fell off from twenty to sixty per cent. in eastern cities. One institution, in Baltimore, with 200 juvenile patients, cut its daily milk supply to sixteen quarts

Referring to pellagra, in the south, Dr. McCollum expressed the conviction that its spread is due to an excess of pork and starches in the food supply of the poor. "People who use

"Cut meats for eggs and milk. No other foods are to

Miss Van Rensselaer, an envoy sent to the convention by Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, said that the Federal Food Administration "gambled" upon the patriotic spirit of the American people when it issued its appeal for

and its death rate jumped twenty per cent."

milk liberally do not have pellagra," he asserted.

be compared with them in strength and building results."

the saving of wheat for the benefit of America's allies.

ever you do don't stint on milk.

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"The result was so inspiring, so magnificent," she said, "that the Food Administration did not hesitate to follow the same course of action when it became necessary to conserve in the use of sugar."

Hospital managers challenged the assertion of Red Cross representatives that hospitals have questioned the wisdom of the War Department's plan to make "nurses" out of hospital internes by a twelve months' course of training under military auspices. Nurses' organizations, they said, might have done so, but the hospitals have not interposed objections to anything the Government desires to do to avert a grave shortage of nurses for military hospitals when the wounded begin to flow back across the Atlantic in large numbers.

The convention's legislative committee recommended Federal incorporation for the association and an aggressive fight against the inheritance tax provision of the war tax bill as related to hospitals. Pennsylvania, the report declares, is one of eight States which have authorized commissions to study the subject of sickness and health insurance. Legislation upon the subject, the committee asserts, should provide hospital and medical benefits for the insured.

Benedict Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, sent word from Secretary Baker to the American Hospital Association that the Government will expect the fullest possible co-operation from all civil hospital agencies in aiding the Government in solving the problem of treating maimed and wounded soldiers.

"Secretary Baker fully appreciates the difficulties already encountered and foreseen by the civil hospitals, and is deeply grateful for the splendid response which has met our every demand so far. He realizes that the demands of the War Department have in various ways seriously affected their administration by the withdrawal of staff physicians, internes, nurses and employees.

"An effort has been made to leave a sufficient number of physicians for the hospitals to enable them to operate satisfactorily, but this has been rendered difficult because of the patriotic spirit which has prompted many of them to go in spite of representations made to them that it is their duty

to remain at home. We are well aware of the need of physicians in civil as well as in military establishments and attention will be given hospitals of the nation." In other words, he said, that it would be the policy of the War Department to provide for invalided men so far as is practicable in existing army hospitals, and other especially adapted institutions, absolutely

Many mooted questions were settled by this initial declaration. On the other hand the delegates feel that the hospitals of the country must be prepared for any demands that may be made of them in view of the statements in Secretary

Colonel Smith intimated that it might be decided to train internes for army service in the civilian hospitals, the course to be for one year.

Major Haywood, Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, started a storm when he declared that after an experience of three years in base hospitals abroad, he was convinced the "discipline" of civil hospitals would not fit the needs of wounded soldiers. In brief, he did not believe soldiers would "look up" to administrators who had not been at the front.

In the course of a very heated discussion, Mr. McEachern, Superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital, who also has had experience at the "front." sharply maintained that experience on this side of the waters with convalescent soldiers already has demonstrated that Major Haywood's point of view

"Dismiss the thought that agricultural pursuits are going to solve the problem of what to do with the thousands of boys who are coming back maimed in the expectation that a grateful world will take care of them," exclaimed T. D. Kidner, Secretary of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission of Canada, who outlined also the plans of the American Board of Vocational Education. "I have met thousands of crippled boys who have no desire to 'return to the land.' One of them said to me, 'I have lived in the ground for three years. When I go back, it will be steam heat and the white lights for mine.' It is

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no longer sufficient for us to give them a pension, a 'God bless you' and a 'get out.' This is a great task, not only for Governments and their agencies, but for every thinking man and woman."

The Canadian said it was a fortunate thing for the world that loss of legs is as two to one compared to loss of arms, because the loss of arms entails a far greater problem in rehabilitation, being next to blindness itself. He said it must be confessed that the artificial limbs now being supplied are far from the stage of perfection which might be hoped for.

SASKATCHEWAN ANTI-TUBERCULOUS LEAGUE

A. B. COOK, President of the Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculous League, accompanied by about a hundred citizens of Regina, recently conducted an inspection of the Sanatorium at Fort Qu'Appelle. The Sheriff gave some idea of the work that is being done by the League in his remarks to the assembly. He spoke of the dangerous menace of tuberculosis to Saskatchewan. In that province there were approximately 25,000 cases of active tuberculosis and the death rate was one a day. It was an alarming but a correct thing to say that seventy-five per cent. of the people of this country have tuberculosis, not necessarily active but in the system merely waiting a favorable opportunity for development.

He outlined present conditions of the Sanatorium and the extensions and improvements which were being planned. He stated that both Provincial and Federal Governments had been generous in the matter of grants. The Provincial Government has given \$210,000, and will give about \$150,000 this year. So far the Federal Government has not actually made a grant, but would give \$175,000 this year. Sheriff Cook concluded by stating that there would be as time went on, an increase in the number of patients unable to afford the cost of treatment and they were asking the Government and the municipalities to guarantee the cost. THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

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War Hospitals

A CANADIAN WOMEN'S HOSPITAL THE HAPPIEST ONE IN ENGLAND

By ANNIE MERRILL.

"THIS hospital is the 'baby' of the Canadian women," Lieut.-Col. Perry Goldsmith of Toronto, remarked to me the other day when I was visiting the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Taplow, of which he was recently appointed officer commanding; and the colonel went on to explain that the women of Canada had made this their first hospital in England. It was built by the Canadian Red Cross, equipped by the Canadian Red Cross and maintained by the Canadian Red Cross, and a ground rent is paid to the Astors, on whose estate the buildings were erected.

"It's certainly the happiest hospital in England," asserted the colonel, who has already caught the esprit de corps of the place, "and one reason the patients have progressed so well has not alone been due to the nursing and medical services, great as these have been, but is largely owing to the continual supply of comforts and delicacies sent over by the women of

The Connaught Hospital is situated on a beautiful wooded slope beside the Thames, an hour's run from Paddington Station, and I happened to arrive at the hospital just as a demonstration was in progress of the new method of treating what all holders of St. John ambulance first aid certificates will understand in the term "fractured femur," to the ordinary mortal just a "broken leg."

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A group of surgical nurses, all Canadian, surrounded an interesting case on which the Canadian surgeon was workingthe patient a Canadian boy just in from the big offensive; and

Col. Goldsmith informed me that this new method of treating compound fracture of the thigh was resulting in the limbs being saved, whereas in the early part of the war a great many were unfortunately lost.

"A special apparatus is already installed at the Connaught Hospital for just such cases. We are rearranging some of the wards in order to take in two hundred and fifty of these cases, and while this will entail a great amount of extra work on the part of the nursing service, they are glad to avail themselves of any and every opportunity of contributing towards the betterment of the patients," the colonel added.

The chief surgeon is Lieut.-Col. F. H. Mewburn of Calgary; seven of the medical staff are from Montreal, five from Toronto, and the remaining twenty are from all parts of Canada, from Victoria to Truro.

The nursing staff is a remarkably efficient organization—a staff of over ninety C.A.M.C. nurses, like the doctors, representing every province of Canada, and under the control of Matron Elizabeth Russell, R.R.C., of Hamilton, daughter of the late James Russell, M.D., the noted alienist.

EXPERIENCE IN THREE WARS.

Miss Russell has had the unique experience of nursing in three wars—South Africa, the Spanish-American and this war since the beginning. During the Spanish-American war she was on a hospital ship making trips to and from Cuba, for a year and a half, and then went to the Philippines.

When the present war broke out Miss Russell was in the United States, and was chosen by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, of New York, to go out in charge of a unit of nurses and assist in establishing an American hospital in France. Later she transferred to the Canadian A.M.C., and assisted in founding the Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe. Miss Russell was appointed to the Connaught Hospital about a year ago, at a time when it was sadly in need of reorganization, and she was no doubt largely responsible for the height of efficiency this institution has since attained. The nurses love and respect her, and she on her part has made their health and comfort her great consideration—second only to the comfort of the patients.

The hospital contains a thousand and forty beds, nearly two hundred of which were occupied by Canadians who had come in on one convoy from the glorious offensive-none of them very dangerously wounded, and all obviously pleased to have had a hand in the great event. The soldiers had had a good taste of something they had been longing for during many months-fighting in the open, and it had been a memorable

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The physical research laboratory was both interesting and important. There Lieut.-Col. Meakins of Montreal, who, by the way, is shortly returning to Canada, was engaged trying to find the cause of the rapid respiration following gas poisoning. It would be unfair to so distinguished a scientist to attempt to quote from memory his exact statements; but I gathered that medical men at first believed that the condition produced by being gassed was largely neurotic, whereas they now feel certain it is something more than that. What that something is they do not claim to have yet discovered, though hoping for good results in the near future in counteracting the ill effects of the

At present the distress is temporarily overcome by oxygen. Attached to the head of each bed is a long rubber tube, at the end of which is a respirator which the patient wears during the night, and through which he inhales this exhilarating substance (if one may call it substance) which gives him considerable temporary relief.

A BEAUTIFUL CEMETERY.

Professional etiquette in dealing with medical subjects makes one rather shy in mentioning the inevitable-the cemetery; but the one at Taplow is unique, and I must say, a very

lovely place indeed, if one is thinking about being buried. A statue is under course of construction, to be placed in the centre of the cemetery, where the stone walks cross, to be erected by voluntary contributions from Canada, at a cost of \$10,000. The statue is to represent the figure of a woman, idealistic, and with the dream of a coming great happiness expressed in her countenance. Far from looking gloomy or

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mournful as funereal erections so often are, this figure is to be radiant with expectation of bright joy. It was a happy thought on somebody's part.

Originally an Italian garden on the estate, built in a basinlike hollow in a beautiful part of the hillside high above the Thames, and entirely surrounded by overarching and interlacing trees, its whereabouts would with difficulty have been discovered, but I was led into this arbor of the dead by Nursing Sister Corrigan of College Street, Toronto, whose husband is in France, and she pointed out a freshly-made grave, massed with sweet flowers—the grave of a young flying instructor of the R.A.F., from Lethbridge, who had been killed in an accident in England, and whose fiancee had but a few days before arrived from Western Canada.

Her contribution of snow-white flowers made a very sad bridal wreath I was thinking.

The cemetery, transformed from the garden, was only about fifty feet long, and in the form of an oval, the floor as level as a cricket crease, bordered and crossed with footpaths of marble and with the gravestones laid flat, like the walks.

At one end was a sort of cave in which stood a large marble font half filled with water which looked as though it might have been dripping into it through crevices in the moss-grown roof of rock, for centuries. Here and there in the border were broken columns, for symbols, and at intervals, English cedar bushes trimmed in such a way that at dusk they looked like ghosts that had strayed there on a quest for pals.—I would rather not go there after dark!

A HOSPITAL THAT FLIES NOW IN USE

A HOSPITAL aeroplane is the latest innovation at the Love Field Aviation School, Texas.

An emergency machine, manned by a skilled pilot, with a doctor in the observer's seat, is kept ready during all hours of flying practice to enable medical help to reach a fallen aviator.

The hospital aeroplane is always ready for instant use. The pilot and the doctor stay close at hand. Observers with field-glasses keep a watchful eye on the men in the air, and the instant a flier starts falling information is telegraphed simultaneously to the motor ambulance, the fire wagon, and the hospital aeroplane.

Often a forced landing occurs in a field distant from any road, and the ambulance can reach it only by travelling a long and roundabout way. The aeroplane can save time, not only by its speed, but also by going direct to the scene of the accident.

BIG MUSEUM AS HOSPITAL

Conversion of the new \$6,000,000 Field Museum of Natural History in Grant Park, Chicago, into an army hospital, the largest of its kind in the world, will be completed within three months.

The Government plan contemplates sending to the hospital wounded Chicago soldiers to be near relatives and friends.

"Provision has been made for approximately 4,000 bcds," said E. R. Graham, architect. "Part of the second floor will be devoted to general mess halls, and the first, second, third and fourth stories will be given over for exclusive hospital purposes,

including laboratories, operating and rest rooms. " Barracks to accommodate 800 soldiers, and living quarters for 400 nurses will be begun immediately by the Government

on ground belonging to the South Park Board, and located just south of the main museum building."

Mr. Graham hinted that the action of Stanley Field, President, and the Board of Trustees may result in similar proffers

by the managements of other large American museums. "It is estimated there will be required 100,000 to 150,000

beds for wounded soldiers," he said. Among other museums likely to follow Chicago's lead are

the American Museums of Natural History in New York and the Museum of Art in Cleveland.

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INVALIDED SOLDIERS' COMMISSION DISPENSARIES

IN ORDER to facilitate the treatment of out-patients, dispensaries are being established by the medical branch of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission (Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment). One has already been opened in Toronto adjacent to the office of the Unit Medical Director of "D" Unit, in the Keens Building. Another is about to be opened in the Drummond Building, Montreal, at the office of the Unit Medical Director there.

It is contemplated that there shall be a dispensary connected with each unit, located either at the office or at the nearest hospital. The dispensaries consist of an examination room, and a drug and dressings room. Each will be in charge of a physician on the staff of the Department.

In providing for the medical care of discharged members of the Canadian Forces who suffer recurrence of their war disabilities it will not be necessary to send all patients to hospital. Those who can remain at work and receive their treatments or dressings by making periodical calls at the district office of the Department will be cared for at the dispensaries. All medicines and dressings for such patients will be prepared there also free of cost to the men.

NURSING SISTER DIES

NURSING SISTER E. V. McKAY, who trained at Grace Hospital, Toronto, died at the Base Hospital, Boulogne, on November 4. following an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. Nurse McKay, who was born in Galt, enlisted in 1915 and served for one year at Exhibition Camp.

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It is natural that the

Selected Articles

HOSPITAL STANDARDIZATION

BECAUSE of conditions threatening the effectiveness of civil hospitals, numerous plans are being proposed to safeguard medical and nursing staffs and to curtail expenses and

general movement for standardization of hospitals and dis-

pensaries which was beginning to gain force previous to America's participation in the war should be urged as a

Hospital standardization presents many phases, depending upon the interpretation of individuals as to what constitutes reasonable standards worthy of general application. It must be patent that hospital organization includes three types of development which largely overlap one another and, in consequence, are greatly interdependent. The financial aspects are of the utmost importance, but no more so than the problems of internal housekeeping, and far less so than the maintenance

In contemplating any programme of standardization, the objects and purpose of hospital existence must be borne in mind. It is primarily an institution for the care of the sick and, principally, those of limited financial means or actually

standpoint of communal benefits, the private pavilions possess a subordinate position, though, nevertheless, the needs of the private patient department of hospitals cannot be overlooked

In order to protect the capital invested and maintenance charges and to facilitate the reduction of unnecessary expenditures for essential service much remains to be perfected to assure a reasonable standard of physical plant that is not extravagant in its ornateness nor lacking in the requisite structural principles necessary for proper sanitation and professional achieve-

protect the general investments.

of an adequate system of care of the sick.

below the line of financial independence.

in view of their aid to hospital resources.

programme of necessity.

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ments. Standards of hospital efficiency must necessarily depend to no small extent upon the layout of the hospital with all its departments and subdivisions.

Similarly, the standardization of departments designed to meet the needs of in-patients and out-patients depends upon the plan and scope of the hospital. In consequence, marked difficulties arise in enunciating definite standards, although it is possible to establish certain principles representing minimum standards that may be applicable to almost every type of institution.

From the point of view of caring for the sick, the standardization of equipment within the limits of the general plan of the institution is almost imperative. Full laboratory facilities, for example, is a requisite for the routine investigation of patients, without which a low standard of medical and surgical service is almost certain. The standardization of dietaries, laundry facilities, does not present great difficulties when sufficient funds and available and capable, intelligent individuals are in charge of these departments. Nevertheless, the development of a standardized equipment and the elucidation of institutional methods and processes would be of considerable value.

La Roque in an interesting pamphlet on the Professional Duties and Government for the Care of the Sick in Hospitals has pointed out the importance of standardizing professional duties, rules and regulations for the purpose of facilitating the standardization of professional work in hospitals. His analysis considers pupil nurses, special nurses, night nurses, head nurses, and other higher officers of the nursing staff, the dietitians, pharmacists, surgical technicians, the internes, anesthetists, registrars, pathologists, roentgenologists, ambulance surgeons, visiting professional staff, medical director and all the other high and low officers essential to securing a high standard of professional work. He outlines and differentiates the responsibility and authority for each of the individual components in the vast staff of hospital co-workers. His efforts represent the application of common sense and judgment based upon experience in the enumeration of specific functions. He seeks to

obviate differences of opinions and aims to make certain that there is no overlapping of function or danger of neglect from indefiniteness or uncertainty as to whom a particular duty There may be differences of opinions regarding the distribution of duties as proposed by La Roque, but there can

be no doubt that his scheme is a move in the right direction. Standardization, however, comprises more than the definition of duties or staffs or the supplying of an up-to-date physical plant. The fundamental element in any scheme of standardization must consist in standardizing the purpose of a hospital. The principles involved in giving adequate care to the sick must include all that is necessary to provide modern, scientific, and humane treatment, not merely along traditional medical and surgical lines, not excepting, of course, special branches, but also in accordance with the principle of the rehabilitation of the sick to a point of renewed potential usefulness to society. Reeducation, follow-up systems, social service, are not widely introduced, nor has their need been duly appreciated and, in consequence, hospital organizations have scarcely begun to

standardize this most modern phase of their effective work. The responsibilities of hospitals have taken on a wider significance. The care of the sick is not simply a function in the interests of individual patients, but is part of a larger plan of social benefit. The hospital is an important factor in the protection and betterment of society. From the time of contact with the sick until their release from supervision, the primal object should be the public interest secured through the relief of the individual from the handicaps of and impairments to normal functioning.

It is difficult to standardize the methods by which such a broad visioned goal can be attained. It is within the bounds of possibility, however, to effect a rational system of standardized case records that will enable the community to reap some benefit from the clerical work involved while affording sufficient data for the immediate needs of the business side of the hospital or for the professional branch of hospital organization. It is possible to standardize cost accounting systems in definite directions, to standardize some of the numerous dietaries. to

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standardize special equipments and to differentiate duties in such a manner as to raise existent standards of hospital organization. The real purpose of standardization is to promote service, efficiency, and economy with increased benefits to the patients in the hospital and to the community which the hospital aims to serve. It is not possible at any present time to standardize research work, teaching, laboratory technic, social service, or any other developing branch of hospital service. It is possible, however, to lay down standard principles to be followed, studied, and controlled with a view to modification and readjustment in the light of experience.

It is of immense importance to possess ideals even though they never may be attained. Formulating a plan that embraces an ideal hospital system should be the first step in any plan of standardization, in another sense, is to make possible for all types of institutions a minimal technic and method whereby an ideal rational organization may be achieved without loss of time, money, energy, service, or humanity.

Certainly all steps taken in this direction merit encouragement, study, and discussion with the utmost freedom in the interest of the common good.

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Items

NURSING SISTER LLOYD has been appointed in charge of a new hospital that is to be opened up at the Aviation Camp at Deseronto, under the direction of the Royal Air Service.

MAJOR KENNETH MUNDELL is to be appointed to the command of a new Hospital, to be known as the Rathbun Military Hospital. All Royal Air Force cases will be treated there and removed for convalescence.

THE first meeting of the council of the Alberta Association of Graduate Nurses was held recently at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton. The report of the registrar was most satisfactory. There are three hundred and ten active and nonactive members, of which a large proportion of the latter class are serving overseas. The council decided to offer to the board of management of each hospital in the province containing a hundred or more beds, a scholarship of \$25 to be awarded annually to the pupil nurse making the highest percentage in practical work.

FIFTEEN municipalities throughout Alberta are reported so far as desirous of taking advantage of the rural hospital legislation in the province, and these have made application to the Minister of Public Health. The largest municipal hospital yet arranged for will be at Wainwright, where a scheme is now leading up to definite action. Vermilion, Mannville, and Lacombe are also getting their organization under way, and will build or otherwise arrange for hospital premises this year.

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MISS TRAQUAIR, previously matron of the Military Isolation Hospital, together with Miss Gilroy and Miss Bunn, who have been on the staff of the Ross Military Hospital, left Regina for Winnipeg, in command of Miss Sheppherd, who had previously occupied the responsible positions of matron of St. Chad's and of the Saskatoon Military Hospital. All are going to secure equipment and expect to leave for duty overseas in connection with the C.A.M.C.

DR. A. J. DOUGLAS, the Winnipeg City Health Officer, is urging the city to take steps for the erection of a smallpox pavilion on the grounds of the King Edward and King George Hospitals on the plea that it would be more satisfactory, just as safe, and vastly cheaper than if isolated in some out of the way locality. He stated that the fundamental trouble was non-vaccination. He stated that diphtheria had caused the health department more trouble than any other disease. Sixtyeight deaths resulted from 1,467 cases. In 1916 the deaths were 50 out of 1,281 cases. Carriers reported were 336 in comparison with 232 the year before.

THE French Aid Society for Wounded Soldiers (Societe Francaise de Secours aux Blesses Militaires) has devised a new type of surgical ambulance which meets the needs arising during active military operations. This ambulance can be advanced and moved back quickly, being essentially different from those in use for some months. Furthermore, it enables the surgeons to render speedy, immediate and complete service to patients with extensive wounds of the thorax, abdomen or head. It consists of a number of large tents, one serving as a salle de triage, a second for local administration, another for preparing the wounded for operation, a fourth for radiography; an operating tent, connected with the sterilizer camion, which contains two autoclaves, and finally, the hospitalization or ward tents. For transport, the whole outfit is carried in two camions or trucks and two trailers.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Why is Maple Leaf Brand Breakfast Bacon so Good?*

THE real secret lies in curing; to anyone not familiar with curing processes, it may be difficult to fully appreciate the advantages of a cure different from the ordinary. Let it be described this way: Maple Leaf Brand Bacon is cured under a special sweet, dry-salt process which produces a very mild, appetizing flavor; the bacon shrinks in weight both in curing and smoking, which, of course, raises the cost, but, and here is the point: Because of that extra shrink in cure and smoke you get a smaller shrink in frying, so that Maple Leaf Bacon, while higher in first cost, really costs but little more than ordinary brands, while you derive the benefit of a mildness and sweetness of flavor, which always proves such an agreeable surprise to people trying it for the first time.

So much of advertising is along similar lines, that mere repetition is not convincing. A trial on your own table is the only real test of *quality*; that is the reason why the demand for Maple Leaf has grown steadily and consistently since the first day it was placed on the market. Just ask for Gunns' Maple Leaf Bacon.

Pyorrhocide Powder*

PHYSICIANS know that there is nothing so important as the proper care of the teeth, and without such care serious systemic infection may occur. There are a vast number of so-called dentifrices on the market, many however being worthless from a therapeutic standpoint. One, however, that has deservedly received recognition is Pyorrhocide. If used as it should be. Pyorrhocide thoroughly cleanses the mouth, removes and renders innocuous bacterial growth and thus minimizes decay. The profession can make no mistake in recommending it to their patients.

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Ridding Public Buildings of Insect Life*

ALL who have had to do with public institutions know the endless annoyance and danger arising from insect life—not only from outside sources, but propagated by unavoidable conditions in certain parts of the building itself—particularly in older structures erected before methods of sanitation had reached their present-day effectiveness.

A reliable insecticide is without doubt a prime requisite in the properly regulated public building—and is essential in institutions such as hospitals, sanitaria and asylums, having public welfare for their purpose.

Since 1788, a standard preparation in almost universal use has been Keating's Powder. Its advantages are so outstanding that its popularity is at once apparent. Not only is it a positive agent for the destruction of cockroaches, flies, mosquitoes and similar inesect pests, but it is handy to use, quick in action and harmless to human life. *Keating's Powder* is an article that should have prominent place in every public institution.

The Use of Whisky for Medicinal Purposes*

THE recent epidemic of Spanish Influenza has caused considerable discussion as regards the medicinal value of whisky in such cases. It is not our intention to express any opinion upon this subject, but we do think it is advisable for medical practitioners to investigate the matter for themselves. What we do know in a general sort of way is that Canada has become famous for its whisky, and we have frequently observed the claims of Canadian Distillers as to the superiority of their whiskies over foreign whiskies which are not rectified.

We call the attention of the medical profession to the advertisement in this issue of the Corby Distillery Company, and would suggest that the merits of this whisky be investigated.

Publishers' Department.

Elastica Floor Finish*

ELASTICA is one of the floor varnishes considered by people who know all the facts.

It is for natural floors, painted floors, porches or linoleum for every uncarpeted floor. It is particularly suitable for hospital floors.

Neither castors nor heels mar it. Water doesn't turn it white. It needs no polishing, no retouching, as other finishes do.

Those who use it are astounded with the results of Elastica. The best of floor finishes do not compare with it. Ordinary floor varnishes look shabby in a month, but Elastica retains its fresh appearance.

Motto: Try it and see.

Hospital Necessities *

WHEN purchasing agents are in need of hospital sheeting, ice bags, ice caps, syringes, atomizers, hot-water bottles, catheters, breast pumps, rubber tubing, invalid cushions, operating cushions or urinals, in fact anything in rubber sundries, they should remember that The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited, Montreal, make a specialty of such articles and can supply them at once at most attractive prices.

Ice Machines *

An equipment that is an absolute necessity in every up-to-date hospital is an *Ice Machine*. This applies not only to the smaller, but also the larger institutions, and it will be interesting to the readers of THE HOSPITAL WORLD to learn that of recent months the Canadian Ice Machine Co., Toronto, have installed the following hospitals with York Ice Machines: Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Toronto General Hospital, Toronto; City Hospital, Hamilton; General Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie; Mountain Sanitarium, Hamilton; Children's Home, Winnipeg; St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto; Soeurs de la Charite, Quebec;

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Byron Sanitarium, London; Camp Hill Military Convalescent Hospital, Halifax. The Canadian Ice Machine Co. make icemaking and refrigerating machinery an exclusive specialty. Any institution who are considering the advisability of so equipping their building should communicate with this firm at 82 Chestnut St., Toronto.

The Chase Hospital Doll and Sanitary Doll*

THE rapid introduction of the Chase Hospital Doll into Training Schools for Nurses and the universal recognition of its invaluable service in class work, has been quite unusual. It is now an essential element in this work, and well deserves the general commendation of its value.

The new Sanitary Doll, for use in Child Welfare Work, Baby Clinics, Mothers' Classes and the large new fields of social work, teaching and instruction for the preservation and conservation of infant lives, is having the same rapid introduction which so marked the value of the Chase Hospital Doll. *Practical* demonstration *must* be given if this class of instruction is to be effectual, and it is, of course, impossible to subject a living baby to the necessary uses these demonstrations require.

Paragon X-Ray Plates*

THESE plates will be found to give most excellent results in Hospital service. They are noted for their sharp contrasts and rich black background, making roentgenograms quickly read and interpreted with certainty. We would, therefore, suggest to Canadian Hospital Superintendents that they get into touch with Geo. W. Brady & Co., Chicago, Ill., through their Eastern Canadian Representatives, Messrs. Ingram & Bell, Limited, 256 McCaul St., Toronto. The firm will be glad to send free of charge their new edition of "Paragon X-Ray Pointers." It contains the latest and best information on X-Ray technique. Every roentgenologist should have one.

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Electrically Lighted Surgical Instruments*

PHYSICIANS and Surgeons, whether in private, special or hospital practice or both, should bear in mind that the letters "E.S.I.Co." on any electrically lit surgical instrument are a guarantee of quality. The Electric Surgical Instrument Co., of Rochester, N.Y., are the pioneers in this line. They manufacture Naso-Pharyngoscopes, Bronchoscopes, Oesophagoscopes, Gastroscopes, Laryngoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Nasal Specula, Auriscopes, Illuminated Eye Spuds, Transilluminators, Proctoscopes, Urethroscopes, Cystoscopes, Uterine Endoscopes, Vaginal Specula, Socket Current Controllers, and Socket Cautery Transformers. When ordering anything in this line, insist upon getting the "E.S.I.Co.'s" goods.

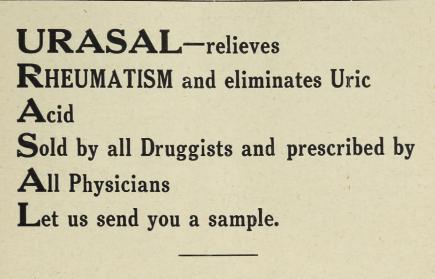
A Hospital Mattress *

HOSPITAL Superintendents who are anxious to install high-class bedding in their Institutions should, before doing so, communicate with The Parkhill Manufacturing Co., Montreal. This firm recently equipped the New General Hospital, Montreal, as well as other large Institutions. The Ostermoor Mattress is resilient and ideal for hospital use, as it will stand the hardest of wear without sagging. It sells at a very reasonable price and is composed of the best of material.

Cowan's Cocoa*

NOTHING is perhaps more refreshing for use by the convalescent sick than a pure Cocoa, properly prepared. As a sick-room beverage it can hardly be excelled, being mildly stimulating and containing considerable nourishment. Cowan's Cocoa can be recommended by physicians on account of its high quality and absolute purity. It is made of the best selected cocoa beans, scientifically blended, and contains no foreign elements. Cowan's Cocoa is made in one of the most up-to-date factories to be found anywhere in the Dominion, a factory where sanitary conditions are at all times maintained.

Publishers' Department.



FRANK W. HORNER Limited MONTREAL

Flavor and Energy

BAKER'S COCOA

is a delicious and wholesome drink of great food value and absolute purity.

"Chocolate and cocoa add flavor and energy giving material to a diet and their use will help in many ways in the preparation of palatable, nourishing dishes from those foods of which there is an abundance."

Canada Food Board License No. 11-690.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited DORCHESTER, MASS. Established 1780 MONTREAL, CAN.

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xvii

Sal Hepatica

THIS preparation is an agreeable effervescent saline laxative and uric acid solvent, and has rapidly gained the favor of physicians generally. It is a combination of lithia and sodium phosphate with the laxative salts similar to those found in the most famous European bitter or purgative waters. The action of the salts held in solution in the "bitter waters" is too well known to demand specific elucidation, but their remedial value is considerably enhanced by the addition of lithia and sodium phosphate. Sal Hepatica can be employed as a laxative and eliminant of irritating toxins with safety and satisfaction in inflammatory conditions of the bowels, and is worthy of a prominent place in the diarrheas of infancy and childhood, and in "summer complaints," which arise from fermentative and putrefactive causes.

Pneumonia at the Front

"I WANT to acknowledge," writes Dr. Weisenburger, Head Physician Military Hospital No. 37, Pont-Croix, "that Antiphlogistine rendered the greatest service in the case of a victim of pneumonia, who experienced a diminution in the distressing and painful intensity of the stitches in his side and in his labored breathing, thanks to the slow and gradual reaction, and to the moist and beneficial warmth induced by this topic upon the skin without interfering in any way with its functions."

Maplewood Mills Cotton

THE following are four of the lines this well known firm put up:

"Excelsior" cotton, the very highest quality made, is put up in one-pound rolls and in 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, and ½ ounce cartons with attractive lithographed labels and seals at each end. The three other grades are put up exclusively in one-pound rolls, with blue tissue paper between layers, and whether high or low priced, are prepared under strict pharmaceutical rules.

"Standard" or "Hospital" cotton is of good quality and popular in many hospitals, sanitariums, dispensaries, etc.

"Sanitary" cotton, even though it is a third quality article, is better value at the price than any other cotton on the market.

"Absorbon" is made from carded absorbent cotton combings and has excellent absorbent qualities. For sponging and rougher work it is fully equal to the highest grades. Its low cost permits a more liberal use of absorbent cotton without increased expense.



Alternate Feedings for Infants xix

BORDEN'S Eagle Brand is particularly successful for use in alternate feedings when the flow of maternal nourishment is found to be insufficient in quality.

The use of Eagle Brand in this manner does not cause premature weaning. The infant continues to welcome either breast or bottle.

Eagle Brand has been the standard infant food for over 60 years. Its purity is guaranteed. Nothing but pure, rich cow's milk and sugar enters into its composition.

Samples, analysis and literature will be sent on receipt of professional card.

Borden Milk Co., Limited Canada Food Control License No. 14-213

Montreal, Canada



Horner's Standard Pharmaceuticals

THOSE in charge of our hospital dispensaries should keep before them the excellence of Horner's Standard Pharmaceuticals. Frank W. Horner, Limited, Montreal, manufacture a full line of elixirs, compressed tablets, tablet triturates, lozenges, hypodermic tablets, suppositories, fluid extracts, pharmaceutical specialities, tinctures, etc. These products are guaranteed true to label and would conform to the pure drug law of any country in the world. The firm also are prepared to execute promptly all orders for special and private formulae, and their patrons can rely upon the absolute protection of their formulae, as also all correspondence, data, etc. Horner's prices are as low as is consistent with using any of the best materials.

La Deesse Corsets

MEDICAL men are consulted daily by women patients as to the best kind of corset for their particular case. A corset that has met with the general approval of physicians, and been recommended in thousands of instances, is the "La Deesse," manufactured by The E. T. Corset Co., Limited, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. This firm make a large line of corsets, so that no woman, no matter what her build is, need adopt any other. One of their line is No. 692, a corset that is really a triumph of designing for stout figures. In this corset is revealed what can be attained for the full figure by correct corseting. This model is, like other La Deesse corsets, made in strong unsupported coutil, with substantial boning. The medical profession would do well to remember the La Deesse line.

"Curity" Hospital Supplies

By turning to our advertising pages, our readers will notice the advertisement of the Lewis Manufacturing Co., Walpole, Mass. This firm make a specialty of Hospital Supplies under the trade-mark name "Curity." These Supplies include Gauze, Absorbent Cotton, Bandage Rolls, Adhesive Plaster, Bandages, Wadding and Waterproof Sheeting. These goods are as fine as can be procured anywhere and, once used, will be found to give excellent satisfaction. "Curity" Waterproof Sheeting will give the best of service under the hardest wear.

A WOUNDED here recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital sought the nurse who had looked after him during the critical part of his illness and wrung her hand warmly. "Thank you very much, sister, for all you have done for me," he said, "If ever there was a fallen angel you are one!"

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THE HOSPITAL WORLD.





DESCRIPTION OF DOLL.—Over 5 feet tail, made of finely woven stockinet. Is durable, waterproof and sanitary. Has copper Reservoir which has three tubes leading into it, correspending in location and size to the urethra, vaginal and rectal passages.

The Chase Hospital Doll

For Use in Training Schools

Adult size, also infant models, 2, 4 and 12 months, and 4-year-old sizes.

Chase dolls are well made of cloth, jointed, and painted with waterproof paint, with internal reservoirs.

The Value

of this substitute of a living model is found in the many practical lessons which can be taught in the class room, such as handling of patients, administering enema, douching, probing in the ear and nose cavities—in short, the complete care of the patient.



We make dolls withoutreservoir if desired. Send for illustrated booklet giving full particulars.

M. J. CHASE 22 Park Place, Pawtucket, R.I.

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HOSPITAL EFFICIENCY

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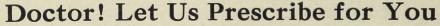
Heating and Ventilating cannot be made an entire success in the Hospital unless the efficient "Keith Fan" is used.

This Fan is made to meet the severest requirements of operation, producing a constant temperature and varied air volume according to your needs. It is built and constructed under the latest and most approved plan and in addition commends itself to the economical on account of its service and durability.

See our new Catalogue No. 55.

Sheldons Limited, Galt, Ont. TORONTO OFFICE, 609 KENT BUILDING AGENTS:

Messrs. Ross & Greig, 412 St. James St., Montreal, Que. Messrs. Walkers Ltd., 261 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man. Messrs. Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta. Messrs. Robt. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Vancouver B.C., (Bank of Ottawa Bldg.)





YOU suffer frequently from painful experiences due to blow-out, puncture, etc., causing considerable mental anguish, accompanied by loss of temper and words that are—well, not always "according to Hoyle." Such symptoms will not recur if you allow us to suggest the use on your car of

V. D. L. TIRES

Every one of these Tires are super-size and have a thicker wall and larger air space than any fabric tire of the same size on the market, thus **guaranteeing more miles and greater comfort**, saving jarring of the passenger with economy in gasoline.

You will be delighted with V. D. L. TIRES and TUBES, they being guaranteed free from defect in workmanship or material.

Doctor, try our prescription this time. If you do so, we know hat it will be repeated indefinitely. Inquire from your dealer.

VAN DER LINDE RUBBER CO. Toronto, Canada

THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

SANITARY PAPER TOWELS Doctor Use Interlake paper towels in kitchen, garage and office. They are economi-When in trouble, whether it be a blow-out or a cal, and when used in pubpuncture, whether you relic places assist in preventquire a section to be vuling contagion. They are canized into your cover or put up under three qualitube, no matter how large ties-the first, Protectu or how small the job may brand; second, Hygenia be, call us up (North 650) or drop in and see us. We brand, and third, Purity will fix you up at once and brand. at little cost. Interlake paper napkins are now being used extensively in homes THE and in public institutions. Ask your dealer or departmental store IMPERIAL VULCANIZING for our lines. **CO**. Interlake Tissue Mills Limited 569 Yonge St. Toronto Toronto and Merritton

A DUSTLESS SICK-ROOM

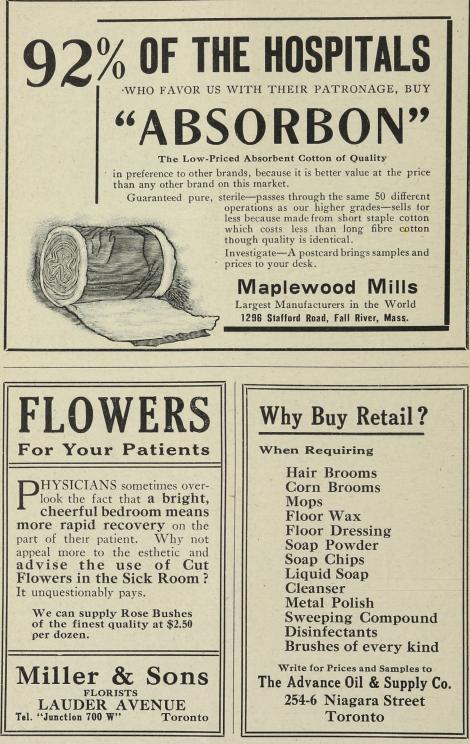
As Physicians know, the atmosphere of a sick-room, whether private or in a Hospital, must be free of dust and all irritant matter, especially in Bronchial cases, so prevalent during the Winter months. A most effective cure is the use of a FURNIVAL DUSTLESS SELF - OPERAT-ING ASH SIFTER.

It is fire-proof and will last a life-time, and is a **tremendous coal saver.** Can be procured through any hardware merchant.

Manufactured by

FURNIVAL & CO. 631 DUPONT STREET

Dec., 1918.



HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENTS

desiring to do entirely away with Boiler Scale, with its attendant dangers and inconvenience, eliminating the expensive stoppage of machinery, so frequently necessary when scale is permitted to form in a boiler, should look into the merits of

THE MYERS AUTOMATIC BOILER CLEANER

By its use, all impurities in the water are precipitated to the bottom, the clarified water rises into the piping and is conveyed to the bottom of the boiler entirely freed from scale-forming elements.

Hospitals installing this splendid device *take no risk*, every purchaser being given the opportunity of thoroughly trying the MYERS AUTOMATIC BOILER CLEANER before paying for it.

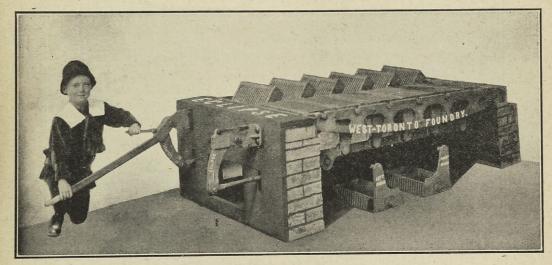
Full particulars from

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Phone College 7668

Hospitals desiring to secure 100 % heating efficiency should at once enquire into the merits of



The Eclipse Shaking and Dumping Grate

It is adaptable for both high and low pressure boilers, insures perfect combustion owing to the amount of air space, and is exceedingly economical in fuel consumption, saving 25% of the coal. THE ECLIPSE SHAKING AND DUMPING GRAIE will pay for itself the first winter. Full details obtainable from the sole manufacturers.

GRATE will pay for itself the first winter TORONTO FOUNDRY CO. Mulock Ave. and Junction Road Phone "Junction 600"

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TORONTO

Dec., 1918.



ORTERS FOOD

PHYSICIANS WILL FIND that, where cow's milk disagrees with the baby, causing diarrhoea and cramps with intermittent crying during the night, tense abdomen and general fretfulness,

Porter's Food

will immediately give satisfaction. The baby will commence to pick up right away and within a few weeks the symptoms of marasmus will commence to disappear. The Medical Profession should remember that PORTER'S FOOD is a scientific preparation, being specially prepared from wheat flour and oatmeal.

Invalids and Nursing Mothers will derive the greatest of benefit from PORTER'S FOOD, as it is most easily digested, nutritious and satisfying. It is a valuable addition to the household economy, being very useful as a gruel where solid food is not advisable. It can also be used for making custards or soups, adding nutriment to any kind of warm beverage.

Porter's Food is a Canadian product and can be obtained all the year round.

PORTER FOOD COMPANY

Originated 1888, Wigston, Leicester, England

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A HOSPITAL GERMICIDE

The particular attention of Hospitals, Sanatoria, Asylums, and all Institutions is called to

K. A. G.

Kills All Germs DISINFECTANT

It will be found to be **the most effective germicide and bactericide on the market.** It positively kills all kinds of vermin and is indispensable for damp cellars, sinks, garbage barrels, cess-pools, drains and septic tanks. We direct the attention of Hospital Superintendents to K.A.G., knowing the annoyance that many Institutions suffer from such pests. We quote special prices to Institutions on large order.

THE DOMESTIC SPECIALTY CO., LIMITED HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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Dec., 1918.



EPILEPSY Drag

DRAGEES GELINEAU are an antiner-vine agent of the most rational type, being an association

the most rational type, being an association of Bromide of Potassium, Arsenic and Picro-toxine. The Bromide diminishes the reflex sensibility of the nervous system and the congestive predisposition of the cerebrum in EPILEPSY. The Picrotoxine has its ac-tion on the convulsive and spasmodic ten-dencies of neurotics, and, finally, the arsenic is the repairer of the nerve cells. It is with perfect frankness, and with the utmost sincerity that, without pretending to cure every case of Epilepsy, we recommend to the medical profession GELINEAU'S DRAGEES, which have given to their in-ventor the most complete satisfaction for 30 years and have earned for him the grati-tude of numerous sufferers. GELINEAU'S DRAGEES offer to the practitioner a su-perior weapon, giving him the possibility of a triumph in ordinary cases, and in all cases the certainty of at least a marked improvement. improvement.

General Agents for Canada: ROUGIER FRERES, 63 Notre Dame St. East. MONTREAL.



THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

Military Hospital at Kentville in which Bishopric Stucco Board was used on all interior walls and plastered

STUCCO BOARD

-A War-time Necessity-A Patriotic Economy

BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD comes in sheets 4 feet wide and 4 to 10 feet long, ready to be nailed to the studding. It is made of heavy sheets of Asphalt-Mastic one side surfaced with sized sulphide fibre board, the other reinforced with kiln-dried. bevel-edged laths. When used as a foundation for stucco, it makes a wall that won't shrink, warp, or swell.

In the face of higher prices and labor shortage, BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD comesgrandly to the front with its message of economy and speed in construction. It is equally desirable for permanent and temporary buildings—for interiors and exteriors. It can be used for walls inside and out, making a warmer, drier building than ordinary lumber. It takes the place of boarding, sheathing paper, furring strips and laths for interior plaster. It is used as a foundation for stucco for outside walls.

BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD gives all of the advantages of brick, stone and lumber—and shows a clear saving of 50% in time and labor.

Write us for more facts about BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD, Permatite Roofing and other Bishopric Products.

Bishopric Wall Board Co. Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

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Dec., 1918.



MODERN SANITATION DEMANDS THIS DIPPER OUTFIT

The multiplication of germs in milk is unbelievably rapid. One moment's exposure to the air and a whole can may be contaminated. Do away with the old method of removing cover, dipping and replacing cover. With the

LYONS SELF-POURING MILK DIPPER

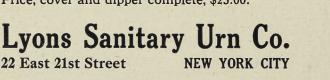
the milk is permanently protected from the air. It can be placed on any ordinary milk can in a second and is not removed until the can is empty.

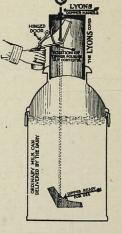
When the dipper handle is raised to the top the dipper tilts over automatically, pouring the milk out through the opening which is covered with a hinge door. This door is also automatic in its operation. Sanitarily constructed and easily cleansed, as the dipper is the only part that comes in contact with milk.

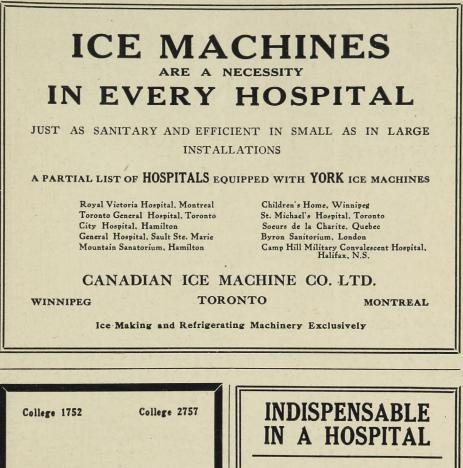
The LYONS DIPPER eliminates waste, slop, spilling, dirt, germs and foul odors. This outfit consists of cover and dipper, which are both of copper, highly nickeled.

Made in two sizes, for glass or pint.

Price, cover and dipper complete, \$25.00.







The particular attention of Hospital Superintendents, Superintendents of Nurses, Housekeepers and Purchasing Agents is called to

CONWAY'S DUSTWAX SWEEPING POWDER

for use in Institutions and private homes. It absorbs the dust and keeps the air pure. It is distinctly sanitary and has been used by *The Hospital World* and found very efficient.

The Conway Sweeping Powder Co. 4 Irwin Avenue Phone North 8288 TORONTO

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A.W. MILES

Funeral Director

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are being worn in every Base Hospital, Cantonment and

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No. 400 is correct in every detail and is exceptionally well made of snow-white Dixie cloth in women's and misses' sizes.

Supplied by the best Department stores all over the country.

Catalogue EE of all our styles and list of Dealers sent for the asking.

HENRY A. DIX & SONS CO. Dix Building NEW YORK, U.S.A.

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A Pure Rubber Glove that can be relied upon throughout the crucial moments of not only one but numerous operations

There is no "secret process" in the manufacture of Reid Bros.' Surgeons' Gloves. We simply employ well-paid, highly skilled workmen, and use only the finest grade of pure new rubber. We guarantee them to be the best at any price, and should they ever fail to sustain this guarantee, we will replace them without equivocation.

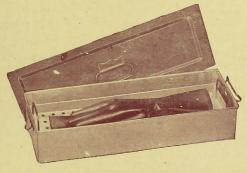
Freedom of Movement-Exactness of Fit

Reid Bros.' Gloves have perfectly shaped palms, long tapering fingers and slender, snug-fitting wrists. Provision is made in every detail to prevent

tension at the finger tips or binding where the fingers bend. Perfection in such important details is accomplished only by skillful workmen. Every man in our plant has the experience of five to fifteen years, manufacturing nothing else but Surgeons' Gloves.



Strength for Repeated Sterilization

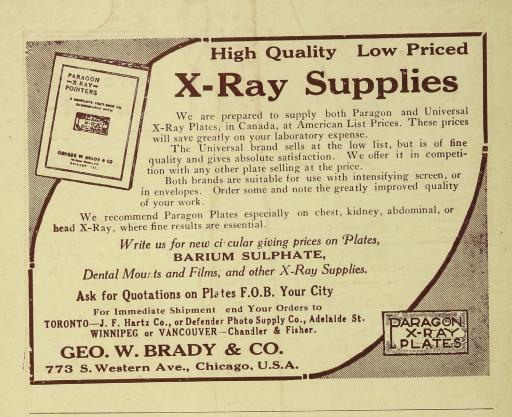


Reid Bros.' Surgeons' Gloves are made to withstand repeated sterilization. We use only the finest grade of pure Para gum, refined to the highest degree. All impurities are removed by long process of grinding and washing. They are cured only by the live steam process, and no chemicals of any kind are used. This insures a soft, velvety, sensitive finish, smooth and even all over.

Our Special "Try Before You Buy" offer enables you to return them at our expense within 10 days should they prove unsatisfactory in any respect.

Sizes 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 8, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9. Price per dozen pairs, \$7.00

REID BROS. of Canada, Limited 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.



PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

" The Perfect Antacid"

For Correcting Hyperacid Conditions-Local or Systemic. Vehicle for Salicylates, Iodides, Balsams, Etc. Of Advantage in Neutralizing the Acid of Cows' Milk for Infant and Invalid Feeding.

Phillips' Phospho-Muriate of Quinine COMPOUND

Non-Alcoholic Tonic and Reconstructive

With Marked Beneficial Action upon the Nervous System. To be relied upon where a deficiency of the Phosphates is evident.

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