which sulphur baths are to be administered. In rooms nearby, ~ ovided with cubicles, the X-Ray and electric apparatus are talled. The partitions between these cubicles are built of a double row of these narrow tile brick on edge with a sheet of 5-lb. lead between. These partitions reach the floor. Adjoining is the photographic department, its rooms being provided with light-tight shutters. The walls of the developing rooms are of ruby tile. Adequate provision is made for mechanico-therapy. The gymnasium is 24 feet long and 22 feet wide. Near the main entrance is a padded room for the temporary reception of delirium tremens cases.

The casualty department is built on the double corridor plan, and will provide for eight patients, four on each side of the corridor, each having a single room. The partitions on each side of the corridor are of wood from the floor to a height of three and a half feet; above this they are of glass. This will enable the nurses to watch the patients from the corridor.

The new Charlottenburg Hospital in Charlottenburg (a portion of Greater Berlin, like Rixdorf) is another delightful place. This birdseye view shows to the left (the long side being near the spectator) the administration building. Behind it is a row of medical and a row of surgical buildings; the pavilions of each department are connected by corridors. The surgical row has its operation house and the medical its bath house, each of which may be seen. Note also the small examining building connected with the corridors. The buildings for contagious diseases stand to the extreme right, while to the left are the kitchen, laundry and the heating, lighting, and power plant.

The next picture is a view and ground plan sketch of a new 400-bed hospital for Vienna sick nurses at Lainz. Near this main building is an isolation house of 36 beds, and also an observation barrack with 4 beds. It is well-lighted and well provided with airing balconies. The surroundings are beautiful, being situated near the Thiergarten.