

belongs to the medical staff. The proper administration of a large hospital demands the sole attention of the head." He briefly described the organization of European hospitals, and expressed himself in favor of the European system generally. As to hospital construction, Dr. Brown thought that the architects of the best of these institutions in Europe had little to learn from their American and British *confrères*. He was especially impressed with the situation of many of the large Continental hospitals, placed in large and beautiful grounds, affording plenty of fresh air and secluded from noise. Another feature of some of the Dutch and German hospitals which greatly struck Dr. Brown was the ample provision of bath-houses and of disinfection-houses. Finally, the much vexed question of ventilation was dealt with, and many of the methods, elaborate and otherwise, for securing a constant supply of fresh air in the wards of hospitals were described at length.

Mr. Edward F. Stevens, A.A.I.A., of Boston, Mass., Dr. Brown's companion during his European pilgrimage, dealt at considerable length with the details and equipment of British and Continental hospitals, and compared these with the details and equipment of American hospitals. Mr. Stevens showed on a screen illustrations, exterior and interior, of numerous hospitals visited.

Another excellent paper was read by Mr. J. M. Cosgrave, manager of the Winnipeg General Hospital, on the "Development of Typhoid Fever Among Hospital Workers." It really was a vindication, if such were needed, of preventive anti-typhoid vaccination. Mr. Cosgrave said that until anti-typhoid vaccine came into use it had been almost impossible to prevent the spread of the disease among nurses and hospital employees; but since its use became general typhoid fever among hospital employees had almost ceased. Dr. H. W. Austin, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, also eulogized the efficacy of the vaccine, and said it was being used more and more in the navy hospitals, and with success. Dr. Morrell, of Baltimore, told of the results of its use in the United States army camp at San Antonio during the manoeuvres, and said that among 1,200 men who submitted to the treatment, only one contracted the

disease, and that in a mild form. Dr. Willie G. Neally, assistant superintendent of the New York Hospital, emphasized the importance of properly administering anaesthetics, which was frequently as essential to operative success as the work of the surgeon.

Mr. Robert W. Hibberd, secretary of the State Board of Charities of New York, complained that the hospital facilities of New York City were woefully inadequate to the needs of the population. He further stated that the system of management was far too complicated, and he also was of opinion that centralization of the hospital organization was required. The plans of the State Board of Charities, the great hospital department of the city, which cares, probably, for three times more patients daily than the other hospital departments, he said, contemplate that Blackwell's Island shall eventually become a great hospital park for the care of the adult sick poor, that Randall's Island shall be made into a park for sick children, that the King's County Hospital property shall be dealt with in a similar manner, and that the relatively able-bodied poor, who are really the ones cared for by the department, shall be maintained at the Farm Colony on Staten Island, where they may be given plenty of work suited to their strength and capacity. Mr. Hibberd concluded that New York was a generation behind the age in its public hospital and ambulance facilities. To bring it up to date it urgently required an unified hospital and ambulance system.

Mr. Abraham Flexner, of the Carnegie Foundation, one of the authors of the report on the medical schools of America, read a paper on hospital organization and research, wherein he reiterated the charges made in his report against small and inefficient medical schools. Mr. Flexner pointed to the satisfactory fact that 20 medical schools of this class had gone out of existence during the past year, owing to the campaign among the hospitals which permitted them to flourish. Mr. Flexner concluded by naming several medical schools which, he said, ought to be closed. Mrs. Margaret Engelhart, president of the Association of the Frances Willard Hospital of Chicago, took exception to Mr. Flexner's strictures on certain of these medical schools, and stated from personal know-