

in observation wards of 6 or 8 patients. Special nurses, three guineas weekly.

This concluded the tour, but on Friday, June 13, 1930, there were three very instructive and lucid demonstrations of psychological methods of investigation by Drs. Drever, Mary Collins and Fairbairn.

Summary :

1. Acceptance of voluntary patients at every institution in Scotland. Early treatment at out-patient clinics in the cities
2. The large percentage of patients nursed in bed.
3. The large percentage under observation.
4. The general adoption of verandah nursing ; if not elaborate buildings, the use of any kind of structure. The female nursing of male patients. Occupational therapy, electric and hydrotherapy.
5. Recognized that Vita glass is only of use in special solararia, where whole body will be exposed.
6. Sedative drugs, sulphonals, chloral hydrate and hyoscine freely used.
7. Institutions lavishly carpeted and furnished.
8. Show of rhododendrons in grounds.
9. Hygienic farms—own stock bred and reared.
10. Boarding-out system.

I think you will agree that comment is unnecessary on the educational value of this tour as a whole.

In conclusion I would like to emphasize that the manner of our reception, the lavish hospitality we received at every institution, the kindness of those we met, will always remain a never-to-be-forgotten feature of the Scottish tour.

THE NEW BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

OPENING BY THE QUEEN.

It is a long step from October 23, 1247, when the Priory of St. Mary of Bethlehem was founded in Bishopsgate Without, London, to August 24, 1815, on which date the third hospital, known as Bethlem Royal, was opened in St. George's Fields, Southwark. Fortunately it is not our lot to tell the tale, for it has been most nobly written by the Rev. E. E. O'Donoghue in *The Story of Bethlehem Hospital*. Nor is it our purpose to follow the history of Bethlem Royal Hospital in the imposing buildings with its Ionic pillars to which it migrated on that day; that is written in the hearts of many grateful patients, in the pages of nearly every publication devoted to scientific psychiatry, and in the lives of the great physicians who have been its superintendents.

Our duty now is to record the opening of the fourth Bethlem at Monks Orchard, Eden Park, Beckenham, Kent, on Wednesday, July 9, 1930, by Her Majesty the Queen.

Her Majesty was welcomed by the Right Hon. Lord Wakefield of Hythe, President of the Hospital, a guard of honour being formed by male and female nurses.

Lord Wakefield said: "This is the fourth Royal Hospital of Bethlehem which has been built for the maintenance, care and treatment of those suffering from mental illness. It is now entering upon a new era in its long existence, and we pray that under Divine blessing it may continue its sphere of usefulness. In the splendid grounds and modern buildings which we are looking forward with pride to showing Your Majesty this afternoon, we have everything that science and experience has taught us to employ in the treatment of this most difficult and calamitous of illnesses. We have spared no time or thought in planning schemes for the well-being of those under our care, and we have founded a school of research which we hope may be a benefit to posterity."

The Queen formally declared the Hospital open, after which a bouquet of pale pink carnations was presented to her by Miss Helen Faudel-Phillips, younger daughter of Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips (Treasurer of the Hospital). A religious service followed, conducted by the Ven. Ernest Sharpe, Archdeacon of London.

The architects then presented to Her Majesty, in place of the usual gold key, an antique ivory Chinese vase, carved and coloured by hand. The Queen expressed her very warm thanks for the gift.

The Lord Mayor of London then spoke a word of appreciation of the work of Lord Wakefield, Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips and their special committee. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, expressed his thanks to the medical and nursing professions for their service to the cause of the insane. He said that Her Majesty's presence that day would be encouragement to other mental hospitals, and would promote interest in the Mental Treatment Bill, which awaited the Royal Assent.

As the Grenadier Guards played "God Save the King" Her Majesty passed out of the pavilion accompanied by the President, Treasurer and Physician-Superintendent, and proceeded to make a tour of the various wards and departments of the new Hospital.

The Governors state that they have reason to congratulate themselves on the generous response to an appeal for donations—a sum of nearly £50,000 was raised thereby.

Lord Wakefield has undertaken to defray the cost of erecting and equipping the Science and Treatment Laboratories, and Lady Wakefield the cost of the Chapel and equipment. In addition to these, Lady Cooper, *C.B.E.*, has given £5,000 for the erection of the Recreation Hall, in memory of her husband, the late Sir Edward Cooper, Bart. and Alderman, for many years a Governor of the Hospital. A further gift of £5,000 has been received from a generous donor who prefers to remain anonymous.

It is hoped that the up-to-date treatment and research at the new hospital will make the study of psychological medicine available to a large body of students.

The provision for the comfort of the patients varies considerably from the accommodation afforded in other mental hospitals, as apart from small four- and five-bed wards for special purposes, the patients are provided with single bedrooms all properly furnished, and in addition living-rooms and other amenities, such as obtain in good private houses. In Witley House (convalescent patients) the bedrooms have fixed wash-basins with hot and cold service.

The corridors offer means of exercise in inclement weather, and sunny day rooms, together with the billiard rooms for male patients and the writing and recreation rooms in the ladies' quarters, provide for the associate life of the patients.

Ample lavatory and bath accommodation is provided, and also special rooms for the use of the medical officers, for treatment and other special needs during the stay of a patient.

At the front of each building is an ornamental garden with a wide expanse of turf, giving ample space for exercise.

The private roads and the woodlands will be available for extended walks.

The requirements of the large staff of nurses have been met by the provision of a Nurses' Home, in which each individual has a separate bedroom. The Home is located with immediate access to a main thoroughfare.

A series of blocks of modern flats for married male nurses is contemplated. Other officers if married are provided with houses upon the estate, and if unmarried with quarters in the administration building.

Description of Buildings.

(Abstracted from Official Programme.)

Site.

The Hospital is situated on the Monks Orchard Road, Beckenham, and is some seven minutes' walk from Eden Park Station, Southern Railway, and about 10 miles from Charing Cross. The Monks Orchard Road going south enters Wickham Road, giving direct access to Croydon. The grounds extend to about 200 acres.

Lay-out of Hospital.

A drive on which is placed a gatekeeper's lodge leads direct to the Administration Building, which has the Sir Edward Cooper Recreation Hall attached thereto.

From the Administration Building a main roadway runs north to clearings in

the woodlands in which is situated Tyson House (36 men, 48 women). Off this roadway and running east and west is another main avenue on which, from the west, are placed Witley House, the convalescent unit (25 men, 35 women), Fitz-Mary House (64 women), and Gresham House (42 men). At the east end of this road is placed the kitchen and stores and the power house. Access to these for delivery of stores is by a secondary road leading from the main entrance avenue. In a secluded position with access on to this road a small mortuary is placed.

On the north side of the main avenue is placed the Lord Wakefield of Hythe Science and Treatment Laboratories.

The nurses' home is placed to the south of the main entrance drive, and the houses for the Physician-Superintendent, the Senior Assistant Physician and the Steward are placed towards the south-east. Dwellings for married subordinate officers and male nurses are situated in the Monks Orchard Road outside the Hospital grounds.

Ample areas are allotted to each unit for the exercise and recreation of patients, and in addition there is available some 150 acres of land devoted to dairy farming, gardens, orchards and woods. There is also ample space available, if needed, for cricket, football and hockey grounds.

The Lady Wakefield Chapel is placed to the north of the main entrance drive with easy access for patients and staff, and is the gift, with its fittings, equipment and organ, of Lady Wakefield of Hythe.

Administration Unit.

This building contains the necessary waiting-rooms for patients and their friends, with offices for the Physician-Superintendent and his clerical staff and for the Assistant Physicians. On the first floor is placed the Board Room. Bedrooms and sitting-rooms for the resident junior Medical Staff and quarters for the Matron are on this floor.

The Steward's offices are in this building, also office accommodation for the Matron and Head Male Nurse.

Direct entrance to the Recreation Hall is gained from the ground floor of this building.

The Sir Edward Cooper, Bart., Recreation Hall.

This is placed on the west of the main administration building and is arranged to accommodate 250 persons. It is completely fitted up with stage, dressing-rooms and property storage, and has suitable accommodation for a cinema projector and cloakrooms for both sexes.

Kitchen and Stores.

These buildings are placed at the focus of the main Hospital administrative roads and give full accommodation for all the necessary stores and the store-keeper. There is suitable kitchen and larder accommodation, with refrigerating plant and cold storage rooms. Accommodation of the restaurant type is provided for the meals of members of the staff other than female nurses.

Power House and Workshops.

These buildings are placed on the north side of the kitchen service court. The power house and workshops, with electric power plant and water-tower surrounding the main chimney-stack, are placed so as to form a strong dominating point in the complete scheme.

Steam boilers are installed for the generating of high-pressure steam for electric lighting and power, heating and hot-water services and kitchen.

Exhaust steam from the electric generating sets is utilized in calorifiers for raising the temperature of the circulating water for heating and hot-water services. This water is circulated to the various units by means of pumps.

Radiators of approved panel and hospital pattern are used throughout the buildings.

The generating plant supplies electricity at 230 volts direct current, and comprises two oil-engine sets and two back-pressure steam-engine sets, working in the manner described above. The plant will be run day and night continuously, as there is no battery installed. Two small emergency lighting batteries are installed,

one in the administration unit for the recreation hall, and one in the research unit for the operating theatre and adjoining rooms.

Electricity will be used for electrical treatment, in the central and service kitchens, for driving the cold storage plant, and for general lighting and power purposes.

An automatic system of inter-communication telephones is provided, linking up the different buildings, together with a fire-alarm system, and a synchronized system of electric clocks.

Mortuary.

The mortuary is properly equipped with *post-mortem* table, operator's toilet room, and a small room for devotional purposes.

The Lord Wakefield of Hythe Science and Treatment Laboratories.

This building is placed to the north of the quiet units and is convenient to all departments of the Hospital. On the ground floor accommodation is provided for hydrotherapy, massage, dental and electrical treatment, X-ray, psychotherapy, and a complete bath unit. The central dispensary for the Hospital with its stores is also placed in this building. On the first floor are the well-equipped research laboratories with a library and museum.

An operating theatre (with separate outside entrance) is provided, with adjoining recovery rooms and small accessory rooms for sterilizing, surgeon's toilet, etc.

The closest consideration has been given to this unit, which forms an exceptionally modern and well-equipped building not generally provided in mental hospitals, and is therefore noteworthy as giving a lead to the development of Bethlem Royal Hospital as a special study centre.

The Medical School at the old Hospital was recognized by the University of London, and this recognition, it is hoped, will be extended to the new Hospital.

Tyson House.

This unit for restless patients is placed to the north of the Hospital road in the thick woodland, large clearings being provided for recreation gardens. The unit is divided into two sections and is two storeys in height. On the women's side 48 patients and on the men's side 36 patients are provided for. These sections are separated by a central service kitchen and dining-rooms on each floor. Hydrotherapy Departments are placed in each section.

The unit is isolated from the rest of the Hospital by woodland.

FitzMary House.

Gresham House.

These are two-storey buildings, each storey being entirely self-contained, with its own dining-room, day-rooms and small service kitchen, so as to separate the patients into two sections in each unit as desired by the Board of Control. In the men's unit each floor will contain 21 patients, or 42 in all, and in the women's unit each floor will contain 32 patients, or 64 in all. Ample bed verandahs will be provided, and the whole is planned so as to give as much sunlight and air as possible to all rooms.

Witley House (Convalescent Unit).

(Associated patients.)

This is a two-storey building with its own dining-room, kitchen and lounge and recreation rooms, and is one building for both sexes, the men being placed in one wing and the women in the other. Accommodation is provided for 25 men and 35 women, and the unit is designed as far as possible to eliminate any suggestion of a mental hospital.

Nurses' Home.

This is situated on the south of the main entrance drive, and consists of three floors, giving bedroom accommodation for 90 nurses and servants. Recreation, study, reading- and dining-rooms are provided, also lecture and demonstration rooms. The whole unit is self-contained, and its situation gives ample detachment from the Hospital environment.

The associated architects for the buildings are : Mr. John A. Cheston, F.R.I.B.A., the hospital surveyor, and Mr. Charles E. Elcock, F.R.I.B.A. (of Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe), 60, Strand, W.C. 2.

The consulting engineers : Hot-water supply and heating—Messrs. Wingfield-Bowles & Clay, 28, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Electrical plant, lighting, etc.—Mr. E. W. Dorey, A.M.I.E.E., Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.

The general contractors : Messrs. Harold Arnold & Son, Ltd., Doncaster.

Contractors for heating and hot-water plant : Messrs. H. W. Dutton & Co., Ltd., 25, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Contractors for electric light plant, etc. : Messrs. Bell Bros. (London), Ltd., 7, Camomile Street, E.C. 3.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

OPENING OF A NEW WING AND SPECIAL TREATMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General of the Irish Free State, on August 27, 1930, performed the opening ceremony of a new wing which, together with new provision for modern treatment, has been recently added to this historic Dublin institution.

Chief Justice KENNEDY, introducing His Excellency, expressed, on behalf of the Board of Governors, their great satisfaction at the honour being done them by His Excellency's presence that afternoon.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL : I am glad to be associated with the opening of the new building which has just been added to this hospital. I need not enter into details as to the additional services which it will enable St. Patrick's Hospital to render to the mentally afflicted. The important points to recognize are that it will afford better facilities for methods of treatment which have in recent years been found to be beneficial, and that the already high percentage of recoveries among patients should consequently be raised in the future. I feel sure that you would like me to congratulate the Governors and the Medical Superintendent on being both willing and able to maintain the reputation of Swift's foundation.

History dwells on the personally pathetic side of Swift's generous bequest. It does not dwell on the difficulties of his executors in realizing that portion of the bequest which consisted in loans recoverable from poor men trying to develop business in Dublin. Swift's practical sympathy with poverty or suffering did not begin to operate only after his death, though his bequest made it possible to found the first, and for half a century the only hospital in Ireland for the relief of mental sufferers.

I am not going to occupy your time with an account of the development of this hospital nor with references to the distinguished medical men who have been associated with it, but I must mention one physician who was publicly thanked for his sympathetic efficiency. Dr. Emmet, the first paid physician, was the father of Robert Emmet. Each in his own way enriched our country by passing on an honourable tradition. The tradition handed down through this hospital from Dr. Emmet is still flourishing, but to-day medical services such as his are no longer recognized by personal presentations, but by affording greater opportunities of rendering efficient service. I know that Dr. Leeper places a higher value on the modern and less obviously personal manner of recognition.

I do not doubt that this hospital and its branch at Lucan will continue to preserve the eighteenth century traditions of charitable helpfulness and of sympathetic efficiency, and that its Governors will always, as now, recognize professional efficiency by removing obstructions to the application of steadily advancing medical knowledge.

Mr. J. A. MACONCHY said that they were sitting in a ward of what was called St. Patrick's Hospital, but was known as Swift's Hospital. So enshrined was the name of Swift in the hearts of the people that nothing could rob the hospital of that name. He came over practically a stranger, and in a few years he was the most idolized man in Ireland. His power of sarcasm had never been equalled, but behind his fierce, biting wit there was a wonderful strain of tenderness. His life