

This report covers the year 1897, contains the report of Board of Directors, Board of Lady Managers, Finance Committee, Medical Staff, and various tabulations and tables of operations performed in the hospital during the year, with classification as to nativity and occupation of patients. There is also a report of the dispensary service and training school for nurses. Numerous full-page plates of the hospital building, wards, etc., are an addition to the volume.


This report contains numerous tabulations relating to the registrations of births, marriages and deaths throughout the province, printed order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Data relating to other matters of public health are included, and the deaths from diphtheria, tuberculosis, and other contagious diseases, with diagram showing comparative deaths from tuberculosis, and table showing deaths from tuberculosis grouped by counties.


This report is for the year 1897, and besides tables and reports concerning other matters of public health, there is a chapter devoted to "Laboratories of Hygienic Research," in which comparisons are made of the work done in various laboratories in the States i.e., Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; a chapter on "Laboratory Results in Serum Diagnosis of Diphtheria," one on "Air Purity as a Measure of Health," and an address on "House Sanitation in Relation to Consumption." Part 3 contains the annual report of various cities in the Province.


This report covers the period from Nov. 6, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897, and contains, besides many full-page plates, diagrams of the gynecologic department, and much data concerning cases in the Rotunda Lying-In Hospital for the above period.


This, the 49th annual report of the Board of Trustees and Superintendents of the above hospital, covers the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1897, and contains matter referring to the administration of the hospital, various tabulations of admissions, discharges and deaths, and statements of revenue and disbursements.


This report is well gotten up, on excellent paper and contains a diphtheria map, showing the relative distribution of deaths from diphtheria by wards during 1896 and 1897, and a consumption map, giving similar data relative to the distribution of deaths from consumption during this period. Other public health statistics are tabulated in handy form, but the volume lacks an index or table of contents, making it difficult to find the information contained therein.

A Preliminary Arrangement of the Species of the Genus Bacterium. By Frederick D. Cheeter. Paper. Pp. 94. From the ninth annual report of the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, 1897, Newark, Del.

Part 1, "Contributions to Determinative Bacteriology," takes up characters of bacteria, description, classification, method of growth, species which follow growth on ordinary media, etc. The appendix contains a classification of bacteria associated with diseases of plants, and an index of the most important literature of the species of the genus bacterium.

NEW INSTRUMENTS.

NEW STERILIZER AND DEODORIZER.

BY JACOB B. JOHNS, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Formaldehyde is the gaseous disinfectant, par excellence, being incomparable to sulphur fumes, the chief agent of the past. Practically there are three sources of the gas, requiring vastly different apparatus for its liberation and application. In one form the gas is generated directly from wood alcohol on the principal of retarded combustion. In another form the gas is liberated from the paraform, or solid product. In the third style some form of the aqueous solution of commerce is employed. In all the above, heat is essential. In some the gas is liberated under considerable pressure, thus necessitating a bulky apparatus to guard against explosion. Simplicity of construction and economy are quite generally sacrificed, while in those employing wood alcohol there is always a considerable degree of uncertainty regarding the quantity of gas really involved.

The apparatus I wish to describe is that shown in the illustration. It is the most simple and economic yet suggested, while it is light, easily operated and absolutely free from dangers of any kind. The product employed is the 40 per cent. aqueous solution of commerce, which is decomposed by the heat from an ordinary alcohol lamp. The apparatus is designed especially for sterilizing surgical instruments and dressings, nursing bottles and kindred articles. For apartment disinfection, however small the apartment, the apparatus is totally inadequate. It consists, as will be observed, of a heating lamp, a device for collecting and delivering the gas and a closed sterilizing chamber. One ounce of the solution yields sufficient gas to disinfect the contents of the chamber. In employing this apparatus the author found the gas being liberated in large volumes within two minutes after lighting the lamp and in less than ten minutes the requisite amount of gas was liberated.

The process has the advantage of being perfectly dry, speedy and thorough. Cutting edges are not dulled nor handles injured.

The lamp is invaluable for deodorizing with formaldehyde gas, and when slightly modified by parts supplied may be used to medicate vapors or apply steam heat therapeutically.

The apparatus is being introduced by H. K. Mulford Company.

NECROLOGY.

LOUIS E. BEETZEN, M.D., (Bellevue, New York, 1881), of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died at his home May 30, the victim of a murderous attack. He was last seen alive May 28, at 11 p.m., when he parted with his brother after a joint attendance upon a public meeting in the Common Council Chamber. Nearly all the gaslights in the streets through which he had passed after leaving the central part of town were extinguished and it
The hospital is arranged according to specific diseases and specialties. Due to the complexities of illnesses and disease processes, the nurses and staff members who are responsible for specific patient care require specialized skills, resources. Usually they are private or semi-private wards, they are arranged by departments such as surgery or medical pediatrics, oncology, ICU, etc. Infectious disease people are put in a private room or put in a room with another patient with the same infection. 246 views · View upvotes. Solved by Expert Tutors. Subscribe to view the full answer. Subscribe to unlock. Ask a new question. Subscribe to view the full answer. Subscribe to unlock.

Other answers. See more ideas about Hospital design, Hospital architecture, Healthcare design. Perforated metal balustrades wrap the rounded floor plates of this multi-storey car park designed by Abscis Architecten for a hospital in Ghent, Belgium.

House Architecture Design Hospital Architecture Architecture Design Architecture Building Building Modern Architecture Architecture Modern Buildings Facade Architecture. Hospitals are the most complex of building types. Each hospital is comprised of a wide range of services and functional units. These include diagnostic and treatment functions, such as clinical laboratories, imaging, emergency rooms, and surgery; hospitality functions, such as food service and housekeeping; and the fundamental inpatient care or bed-related function. This diversity is reflected in the breadth and specificity of regulations, codes, and oversight that govern hospital construction and operations. Each of the wide-ranging and constantly evolving functions of a hospital, including highly complicated mechanical, electrical, and telecommunications systems, requires specialized knowledge and expertise. Look at the hospital plan on page 6. Listen to the directions from this nurse and follow the plan with your finger. Then circle the correct answer. 1 The visitor is looking for the coffee shop / main entrance / canteen. Take turns playing the role of a patient and of the nurse who admits the patient to hospital. Invent an identity for your patient, including the details below. Copy a blank patient admissions form like the one on page 10. Interview your patient and complete their details in the form. Then show the patient to their bed and explain the facilities in the room. full name and address, family and next of kin date and place of birth occupation, marital status smoking intake allergies reason for admission.