

THE HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM.

We present herewith a view of the noble institution, the "Holloway Sanatorium," erected at Virginia Water, Egham, at the sole expense of Mr. Thomas Holloway, the prince of English pill makers. It is intended for persons of the middle class afflicted with mental disease. It is designed for the accommodation of one hundred male and the same number of female patients. The building, of which Mr. W. H. Crossland was the architect, is constructed of red brick, with Portland stone dressings, and in the Gothic style, richly decorated. It stands just facing the Virginia Water station of the Staines and Wokingham Railway, on an eminence, and presents a façade of 640 feet, with a depth of 250 feet. There is a central tower 150 feet high, also turrets 60 feet high at the back of each wing, and a portico, with two tiers of pillared arcades, at the chief entrance. In front is a terrace 45 feet wide. The whole exterior has a very stately aspect. The adjacent grounds extend about twenty-five acres, laid out for an agreeable promenade.

The interior is arranged with great care and skill for the use of the institution. The center block, which divides the male from the female side, contains the administrative department, including the rooms for the staff and the visiting rooms; also the general dining hall, 54 feet by 30 feet; a grand recreation hall, 84 feet by 38 feet, and 50 feet high, which is handsomely decorated; libraries and billiard room. There are thirteen day rooms for each sex, all spacious and convenient, 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 12 feet high. Twelve dormitories, of the same dimensions, are provided for the men, and as many on the other side for the women; besides fifty rooms, 12 feet by 10 feet, for single patients. The delay in opening the Holloway Sanatorium has been mainly caused by the length of time required to complete the decorations of the recreation hall and dining hall, and those of the principal entrance and staircase, as well as to finish the building. It will have cost Mr. Holloway more than £200,000.

The London *News*, from which we take these facts, also says the announcement has recently been made of another magnificent institution, a college for women, to be erected on the Mount Lee estate, at Egham, at a cost of more than a quarter of a million sterling, by the liberality of this munificent public benefactor. Mr. Holloway has further promised an endowment fund of £100,000 for the support of this college; and the building, designed by his architect, Mr. W. H. Crossland, of Leeds, under his personal direction, will be constructed within the next four years.

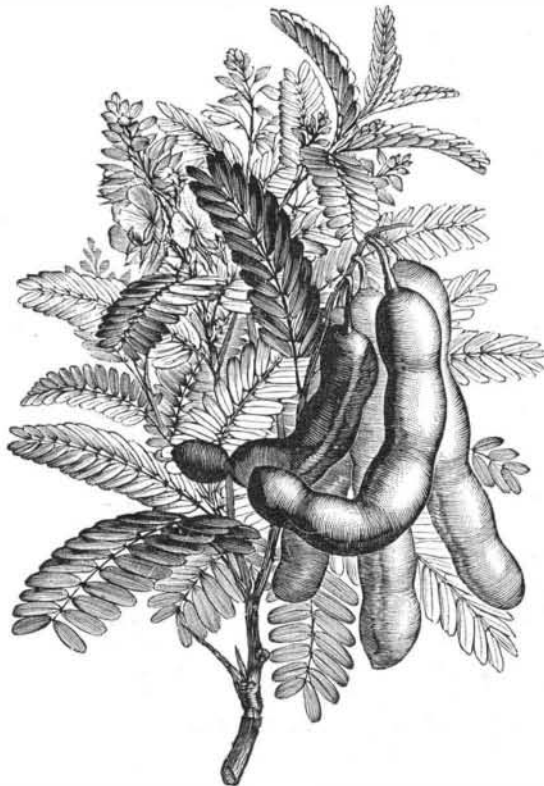
Antidote to Poison Ivy.

Dr. J. M. Ward, in the *Medical Record*, makes another addition to the already extensive list of remedies for poisoning by *Rhus radicans*, or "poison ivy." He recommends the profession to use, in all cases of poisoning by this plant, Labarraque's solution of chloride of soda. "The acid poison," he remarks, "requires an alkaline antidote, and this solution meets the indication fully. When the skin is unbroken it may be used clear three or four times a day; or in other cases diluted with from three to six parts of water. After giving this remedy a trial no one will be disposed to try anything else. It is one of the most valuable external

agents known to the profession, and yet seldom appreciated and but rarely employed. It will sustain its reputation as a local application in erysipelas, burns, and scalds."

THE TAMARIND.

This tree is indigenous in various parts of Africa and India, and it grows wild in several of the East Indian Islands. It is completely naturalized in the West Indies and in portions of Brazil and Mexico. It is a handsome tree, 60 to 80



TAMARIND.—*Tamarindus Indica.*

feet in height. Its compound leaves of ten to twenty pairs of small oblong leaflets form a dense foliage. The flowers are white when they first open, but they soon turn yellow. The fruit is an indehiscent legume or pod, 3 to 6 inches long, straight or somewhat curved, and with a hard, brittle exterior shell. The seeds, from 4 to 12 in number, are each surrounded by a tough, papery membrane, outside of which, between it and the shell, there is a firm, juicy acid pulp, traversed by strong woody fibers, which start from the fruit stalk. The ripeness of the fruit is known by the brittleness of the outer shell.

In the West Indies its fruit is picked, deprived of its shell, and packed in casks, and boiling sirup is poured over them until the vessel is full; when cool the package is headed up and is ready for market.

A better kind, rarely found on sale, is prepared by packing the shelled fruit in stone jars with alternate layers of sugar.

The pulp has a brisk acid taste, modified more or less by the amount of sugar used; it contains tartaric, citric, and other acids, and some principle not well ascertained, which gives it a laxative property. Tamarinds are used in tropical countries to prepare a refreshing drink by pouring boiling water over the fruit. This drink is also used as a laxative and refrigerant in fevers. The wood is useful for timber and makes a fine charcoal. The shell of the seed contains tannin, and the kernels are used as food in India in times of scarcity.

White Willow Hedges.

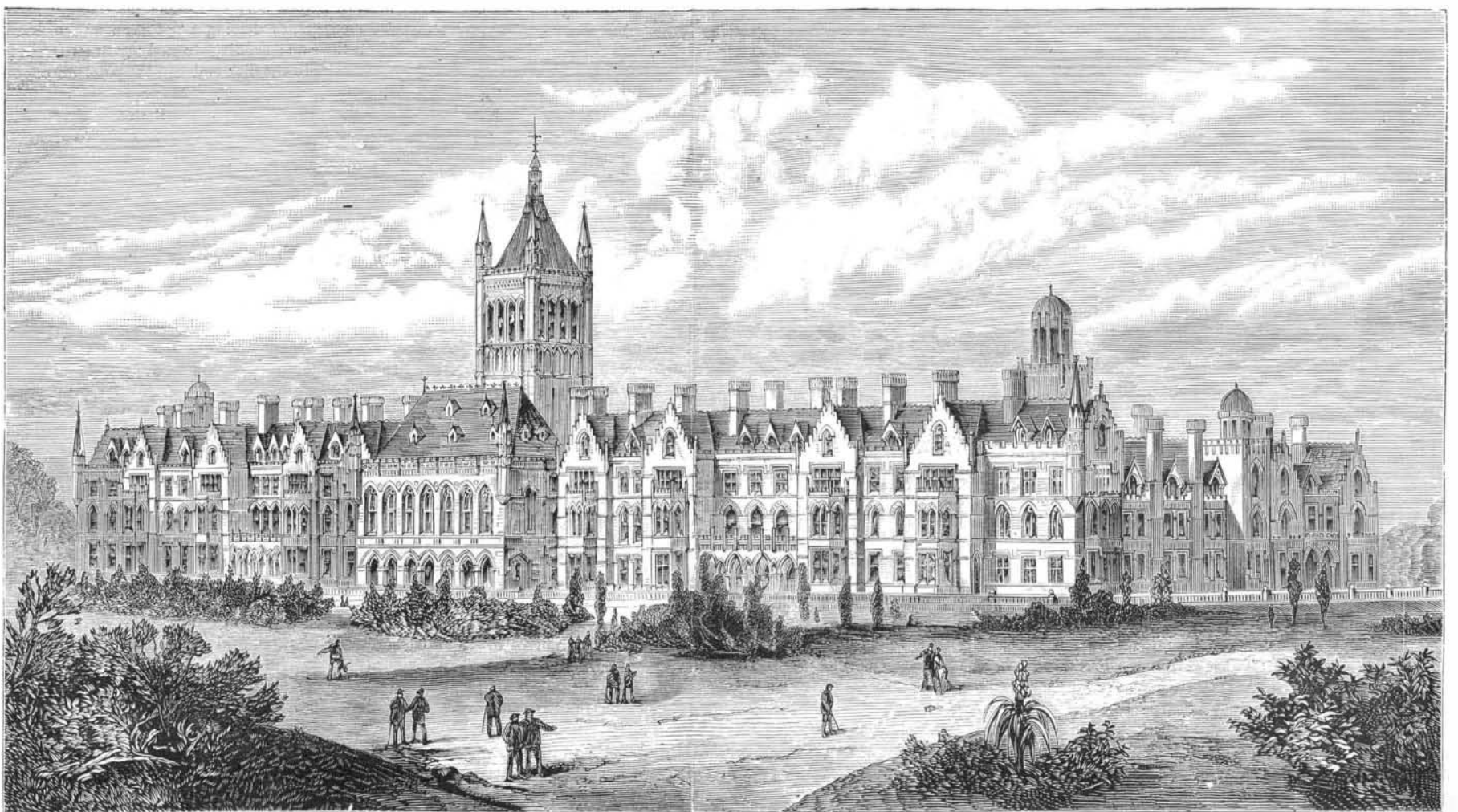
J. W. Myers, of Hampton, Iowa, says, in the "Iowa Horticultural Transactions," that after many trials there are two trees which have endured the ordeal of northern hedging, and have not been found wanting in any particular. These are the honey locust and the white willow. The best management of the willow is to take none but good strong shoots of last year's growth, cut ten inches long and sharpened, assorted as to size, and tied in bundles of twenty-five each. Place them, sharp ends down, in a shallow pond or other water for ten or fifteen days, and if the points are stuck in the mud they will be held in position. Plow the ground deep and harrow well. With a buckskin glove on the right hand, thrust the cuttings, slanting, eight inches into the mellow soil, ten inches apart. Then keep the ground perfectly clear of weeds; cultivate two more years with the shovel plow, and the hedge may be "left alone in its glory," and it will make a good barrier. But if cut to the ground early in spring when two years old, it will be much better. It will be best of all by "laying" or bending the trees down in a horizontal position at three years, and tying them in a line with short pieces of wire. The strong outgrowing shoots may be cut back every few years for fire wood. The simplicity of this method and its perfect success are said to be "astonishing."

The honey locust is similarly treated after the hedge has been planted and has attained a height of eight feet. The plants, however, are set in the row two feet apart, to prevent killing one another out. In laying down, the thorns are avoided by using a plank to bend the trees down, one end against the tree and the other on the ground, the operator sitting on it while tying the trees. The honey locust is more easily kept within bounds than the willow.

The Chemical Reaction of Blossoms.

According to the reports of Frémy and Cloez all red and pink blossoms show an acid reaction, whereas all blue blossoms are neutral and occasionally show an alkaline reaction. In order to examine the validity of these statements, Mr. A. Vogel examined 100 blossoms, of which 39 were blue, 44 red, 6 violet, 8 yellow, and 3 white.

He states that the acid reaction was not equally intense in all cases, but, on the contrary, varied considerably. The bright red, white, and yellow blossoms showed the most intense acid reaction. The acid reaction of the blue and violet blossoms was much weaker than that of the red blossoms, but was nevertheless perceptible. Of the blue blossoms only 10 were neutral or of a slightly alkaline reaction, as 3 violet and red blossoms were likewise. Among the latter were the



THE HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM AT VIRGINIA WATER.