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deflecting the sun's rays so that they do not directly penetrate the plate, and owing to its aspect it is only during the early dawns of the Summer Solstice that the sun's rays reach it at all; so that for all practical purposes it is a sunless window, and owing to the great thickness of the plate it is impermeable to the dust and smoke of the outer air.

Leading out of the Operating Room is a small chamber containing two or three beds, to which patients are conveyed in the first instance to recover from the effects of the chloroform. In another corner of the room is a dark recess for examining patient's eyes with the ophthalmoscope. On one side of the room is a cabinet containing the instruments used in eye operations. The walls are distempered in pale-blue, the floors like those of the other rooms of the Hospital parquetted in teak.

As we descend to the lower part of the Hospital we observe that the corridors are concrete pavement, and therefore fire-proof, and a tesselated border on each side gives a cheerful look to the floor. When we again reach the first floor we find two Duty Rooms attached to the Day Room of male and female patients respectively, fitted with Owen fire-places, taps for hot and cold water, dresser's drawers, and every convenience, besides necessaries for the treatment of patients' eyes in the day-time. The slop-sinks of the Hospital are worthy of all imitation; they are made of copper, hence the water flows off at once, and there is no *sozkage*. The sinks are also abundantly flushed with some six or seven gallons of water *every* time they are used, sent down from a cistern, the valve being raised by the Nurse pulling a handle attached to a wire. The drain-pipe communicates with the sewer direct, but it is so carefully trapped that the ingress of sewer-gas is entirely prevented. We will now visit, still under the guidance of the Matron, the Out-patient Department, which is entirely shut off from the In-patient Wards, and situated on the ground floor; it consists of Waiting Room, Consulting Room, two Minor Operation Rooms for the treatment of cases that do not require detention, and two Dark Rooms for examining the eyes with the ophthalmoscope.

The first is a fine large room entered by an outer and separate side entrance, and capable of accommodating 250 patients daily, who are comfortably seated upon pitchpine benches, with backs to them. The walls are brick, and ornamented with a border of glazed and coloured bricks arranged in a pattern at the bottom as a dado. The hall is lighted by a large central skylight, and when necessary by gas brackets fixed against the wall. There is also a small marble wall fountain fixed on one side of the room. The patients enter by the side entrance door that opens into a lobby, with benches on each side, and this again is screened off from the Waiting Room by the large glass doors that admit into it. Patients are in due turn passed into the Consulting Room, through large doors at the far end of the hall, and opposite to the entrance doors; and at each end are office boxes for registrar and porter. On one side of the room we notice a gang way railed off from the seats in the centre of the hall; the object of this arrangement the Matron tells us is to prevent the patients from making *en masse* to the Dispensary for their medicine. They have to enter at one end of the pisage in single file, and pass on in turn to the other end, near the entrance door, where the Dispensary is located. Like the rest of the Hospital the Waiting Room is warmed by hot-water pipes; the floor is of concrete.

Adjoining and leading from the Waiting Room is the spacious and handsome Consulting Room, lofty and welllighted by large windows. There are three separate desks





