

was conducted in a manner highly satisfactory to the weekly Board, the medical staff, and the patients, and we could have added to the nursing profession far and wide, to which she has been such a guide, counsellor, and friend.

LAYING THE STONE.

Archdeacon Stocks and the Revs. J. T. Coward and Alfred James conducted a brief service for the dedication of the building, and then Mr. S. P. Pick, on behalf of the architects, presented Miss Rogers with a silver trowel, while Mr. H. Herbert, on behalf of the builders, handed to her a silver-mounted mallet, both inscribed. Miss Rogers superintended the operation of putting the stone into position, and declared it "well and truly laid." On it was inscribed: "This stone was laid by Miss Gertrude A. Rogers, Lady Superintendent of the Infirmary, 4th November, 1908." She afterwards handed to Sir Edward Wood a cheque for £4,510, the nett proceeds of the bazaar in aid of the Extension Fund, and which she presented as Chairman of the General Bazaar Committee.

A warm vote of thanks to Miss Rogers was then proposed by Mr. T. Fielding-Johnson, who knew and appreciated her great predecessor, Miss Burt, seconded by Mr. C. J. Bond, F.R.C.S., who has been associated with Miss Rogers in her work during the whole time she has been at Leicester, who remarked amongst other nice things that he thought they must all recognise the wisdom with which Miss Rogers had conducted the nursing problem, no easy matter during its transition stages of recent years.

The vote was accorded with acclamation, and Miss Rogers, in responding, expressed thanks for the kind things which had been said about her, however undeserved. She could only hope that the Nurses' Home would keep up the high standard of Miss Nightingale and Miss Burt, who really laid the foundation stone of the nursing system of that hospital in 1875.

A vote of thanks was then offered to Sir Edward Wood, who, in returning thanks, said how deeply he appreciated the kind words said, and the kindly way in which the vote had been received. He was sorry he had been debarred from taking his part in the work during the past eight or nine months, but he trusted in the providence of God that his strength might be restored to him, and that he might be able to serve his fellow citizens to the best of his ability.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The sleeping accommodation for the ever-increasing nursing staff at the Leicester In-

firmary has for a long time been quite inadequate, to say nothing of arrangements for their leisure and recreation, and the present building which is in an advanced stage of construction, is expected to greatly improve the health as well as the comfort of the nursing staff. The cost of the building, in which 100 nurses can be happily housed, is estimated at £20,000.

The Home is a four-storey building in what is known as the Georgian style. It is a plain brick building with a few stone dressings. The construction throughout is fire-resisting, that is to say, there are no wood joists or boards. Floors, walls, and partitions are all solid, with the object, besides safety from fire, of limiting as far as possible interstices where fluff or any other material likely to carry infection can accumulate. The floors are finished in dolomite, which is a substance very like linoleum, but is impervious, while there are no cracks or joins, the whole of the material being laid in one piece. The floors are of ferro-concrete, and every detail seems to have been well thought out for the comfort, rest, and recreation of the nursing staff, and for the care of their health. One spacious room is to be used for recreation, lectures, special meetings, or any other occasions when it is desired that the nurses should meet together. At one end a large bay window is arranged whereby a stage may be fitted up for concerts or entertainments, while, by throwing open the doors, the room, the central hall, and the corridor become practically one large hall, which will be admirably adapted for dances or receptions. One special feature of the ground floor is that there are six exits or entrances, so that in case of any panic—fire is hardly likely to be the cause, by the way—the building can be cleared in the shortest possible time. At the end of the corridor and self-contained in itself, with a separate door opening into the Infirmary grounds, is a small isolation block, consisting of a small ward, a nurses' room, and sanitary appliances. This is a safeguard against an epidemic in the Home. At the first sign of infectious disease the nurse affected could be isolated; and if it turned out that the case was one which ought to be taken to the Corporation Isolation Hospital, the patient could be carried to the ambulance through the separate door, thus obviating, as far as possible the danger of further infection.

As a result of the new accommodation, the present nurses' quarters at the Infirmary itself will be improved, the present nurses' dining and sitting rooms being thrown into one, and used for a dining-room only.

It is superfluous to add that the whole nurs-

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