

## THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

### THE NEW NURSES' HOME OF THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

The Matron and Nurses of Westminster Hospital were at home to visitors on Wednesday, March 23rd, in their new home.

The guests, largely composed of members of the Nursing Profession, were received by the Matron in the senior nurses' sitting-room, a spacious room, furnished in restful tones of fawn and green. The Sister conducted parties of visitors over the Home, starting on the eighth floor, where the night nurses' rooms are and also bed-sitting rooms for each of the Sisters.

These rooms are most attractive and homelike; each has a divan bed which can be pushed under fixed shelves, holding ornaments or books and leaving quite a good space for entertaining three or four guests. Each room has a fixed basin, with hot and cold water enclosed in a cupboard also a large wardrobe cupboard built in, a writing-table also built in, an easy chair, occasional table and rug. The gas-fire is fixed in the wall and has a ring on which a kettle can be boiled.

The furnishing is in soft tones of fawn, blue, green or yellow, according to the aspect of the room.

The nurses' bedrooms are furnished in the same way, except that they have a bedstead instead of a divan and are rather smaller. Each room has a long mirror inside the wardrobe door.

The sick bay consists of two rooms for sick Sisters and a three-bedded ward for nurses, delightful in shape and very tastefully furnished. Three sitting-rooms are allocated to the Sisters, senior and junior nurses, the outlook from the latter being most attractive.

The administrative Sisters each have a small sitting-room adjoining their bedrooms and an office on a lower floor.

The preliminary Training School is supplied with a lecture room, demonstrating room, kitchen, etc. and except that the rooms are smaller they are equipped as liberally as the larger suite used by the nurses in training. A delightful tea was served in the nurses' dining-room, a large airy room, supplied with round tables to seat six or eight nurses. The whole building gives an impression of space and light. No rooms are overcrowded, all are furnished very tastefully. Vases of Spring flowers added a touch of simplicity and yet dignity to this very attractive Nurses' Home.

We can hardly believe that any member of the staff will elect to "live out."

S. A. V.

The foundation stone of the St. Helier Hospital at Carshalton was laid by Queen Mary on March 26th. This fine hospital, which is being provided by the Surrey County Council at a cost of £990,837, is to have accommodation for 862 beds.

To co-ordinate the hospital work with the other clinical services provided by Surrey County Council in the surrounding district there will be clinics for tuberculosis, venereal diseases, mental out-patients, and dentistry, all housed in the out-patient building. The X-ray and massage departments will be arranged to serve both the in-patients and the out-patients. There will also be a completely equipped pathological department. It is hoped that the hospital will be ready for occupation in 1940.

Sir Philip Henriques, Chairman of the Council, welcomed Queen Mary.

Dedication prayers were said by the Bishop of Southwark, and Queen Mary was presented by the Surrey County Council with a gold needlecase as a memento of the occasion.

Let us hope that by 1940 a supply of Nurses will be more easily obtained than at present, as the creation of palatial new hospitals makes this question more and more urgent.

More than £500,000 has been left to charities by Mr. James Henry Stephens, of Hyde Park Hotel, W.

Mr. Stephens left £928,493 (£802,615 net). The charitable legacies, after family and other bequests, include:—

£10,000 each.—London and St. Mary's Hospitals.

£5,000 each.—Guy's, St. George's and Charing Cross Hospitals.

£5,000 each.—Salvation Army, Church Army, Chartered Accountants' Benevolent Society and Licensed Victuallers' School.

Poppy Day receipts in the Metropolitan Police Area last year showed an increase of £1,425 compared with 1936. It has been announced by the Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal Fund that the total raised in London was £104,080 11s. 7d. The cost of administration was £2,327 15s. 1d., and that of making poppies £12,052 10s., which left a balance of £89,700 6s. 6d. for the fund.

The dates for London's combined hospital flag days have been announced by the Central Committee. While the special hospitals are to collect in October, the other hospitals will make their collection on Tuesday, May 10th, in inner London and on Saturday, May 14th, in the out-lying areas. This year 140 hospitals are combining, compared with 108 in 1937.

The Antique Dealers' Association are giving their support to a sale of antiques for the benefit of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to be conducted by Messrs. Sotheby & Co. in their rooms in Bond Street, on Tuesday, June 28th.

At this stage actual objects cannot be received, but offers, with detailed description of the item or items and any historical notes, will be most gratefully welcomed by the Secretary, Queen Charlotte's Antiques Auction, 29, Dorset Square, London, N.W.1.

The Lord Mayor, who recently presided at the annual meeting of St. Mark's Hospital, City Road, announced that the Princess Royal would open the Nurses' Home on May 5th. He said that the erection of the Nurses' Home was the first stage in the scheme for modernising and extending the hospital. A new self-contained block was to be built for paying patients, additional public beds were to be provided, and the pathological, cancer research, X-ray, and out-patients' departments were to be enlarged and brought up to date.

Chelsea Hospital for Women is seeking to raise £30,000 to carry out a scheme of developments and improvements which would place the hospital in the forefront of modern gynaecological hospitals.

Lady Howard de Walden announces that Queen Charlotte's Le Touquet ball cleared £2,078 net, not including extraneous donations.

The Report for 1937 on the Ophthalmic Hospital maintained in Jerusalem by the Venerable Order of St. John in the British Realm shows that during the year there was a very great increase in the number of attendances—from 75,000 in 1936 to more than 108,000 in 1937. Of those who came to the hospital for consultations 86,723 were Moslems, 18,973 were Christians, and 2,920 were Jews.

In spite of the continual unrest and Arab-Jewish antagonism, the number of Jews attending last year showed a decided increase . . . This is the more surprising when it is remembered that so deep-seated is the antagonism that it is almost impossible to get Jewish workmen to come to the hospital to effect repairs, etc., in spite of the great amount of unemployment and stagnation of trade.

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