

occasion for providing verandahs on which the patients can enjoy the sunshine and the beautiful country views.

The ward furniture is of solid birch throughout, French polished, except the table tops, which are of American maple wood, polished with beeswax and turpentine. There are two tables for patients, one for Nurses, and one for the doctors; two small tables for flowers, &c.; a lotion and dressing table, and a sterilising and testing table. A combined medicine and linen cupboard is provided, in which is linen required for immediate use only. The chairs and forms have been specially designed with a view to comfort, with special reference to children. There is for each patient a bedside table with a St. Ann's marble top. The bedsteads and cots are of iron, with wire-woven mattresses. In furnishing the wards the aim has been to provide serviceable, substantial, and durable furniture.

The wards are warmed by means of (a) open ventilating fire-places and (b) low-pressure hot-water apparatus. The open fire-places have been made by Messrs. Hendry & Pattison, under the architect's direction, specially for this Hospital. Fresh external air is supplied to these stoves through a short channel, and is warmed and then passes into the ward. The flues are descending ones, easily cleaned, and the stoves are enclosed in dwarf cases, in Burmatoff faience, thus avoiding the erection of vertical chimneys rising through the ward, and obstructing the Nurses' view of the patients.

The low-pressure hot-water warming apparatus consists of cast-iron pipes under the ground floor, circulating to and from a steam heater in the basement. From these pipes branch circulations rise to radiators in the wards. These radiators each consist of a number of copper spiral coils enclosed in an easily-cleanable iron case, having open gratings on top and in front. These cases are placed against the external walls under the windows, and the fresh external air is admitted through glazed channels regulated by valves, and, after being warmed by impinging upon the copper coils, is admitted into the ward. In this respect, as in the case of the fire-places, warming is combined with ventilation.

A great portion of the inlet ventilation has already been described in connection with the warming apparatus. In addition, there are valvular gratings in the external walls under each bed at the floor line; and, most important of all, there are the windows (one to each bed) on opposite sides of the ward. The ordinary double-hung sashes are supplemented by hopper-hung fan-lights; and these means of admitting fresh external air into the ward are the most valuable of all inlet ventilation in this climate, where on about 300 to 330 days in the year it is possible to open the windows of a hospital ward without injury to the patients—a simple fact which renders mechanical ventilation entirely unsuitable in this country.

There are two means of exhaust ventilation to each ward in addition to the open windows, viz.: (a) open fire-places and (b) vertical shafts. There are four open fire-places to each ward, and these form, undoubtedly, the most effective form of exhaust ventilation. It is, however, prudent to supplement these by vertical shafts. These are 14 inches square internally, and lined with salt-glazed bricks with rounded internal angles. There are three to each ward, and an upward current is generated in each shaft by means of a copper steam coil. Two connections with each shaft

are made in each ward—one at the floor line, and one at the ceiling line—and valvular gratings are provided in each opening, so regulated by hand gearing that when the upper one is open the lower one is closed, and *vice versa*.

The w.c. turret is placed on the east side of each ward, and separated therefrom by a lobby having windows on both sides. This turret contains two w.c.'s of the "corbel" pattern, leaving the paving quite clear underneath, a bed pan sink, and a scalding sink. Over the latter is placed a rack for draining and warming bed pans. The walls of this turret have a dado of glazed bricks, and the floor is paved with terazzo, laid with a fall to a channel and outlet, so as to be easily washed out. This turret is warmed by a radiator.

The bath room is placed at the "administrative" end of the ward, and contains two baths and three lavatory basins. It has a dado and terazzo paving similar to the w.c. turret, and is warmed by a radiator.

The duty room or ward scullery is so placed that by means of inspection windows it can overlook both the main ward and the separation ward. It has a dado of glazed brick, and is paved with terazzo. It is provided with a gas hot closet, and is warmed by a radiator.

The "administrative" corridor is 38 feet long and 7-feet wide, and has, in addition, a large bay window, which will prove very useful. The corridor is warmed by a large radiator.

#### NURSES' AND SERVANTS' HOMES.

There are three separate and distinct "Homes"—one for Nurses, under the resident control of the Matron; one for Female Servants, under the resident control of the Housekeeper; and one for Male Servants, under the similar supervision of the Steward.

The Nurses' Home consists of three blocks of buildings—one, called the "main block," containing the dining rooms and general sitting rooms, together with bedrooms for 40 Day Charge Nurses; one block containing bedrooms for 74 Day Assistant Nurses; and the other block containing bedrooms for 80 Night Nurses. The Nurses' dining rooms and general sitting rooms are large apartments with open roofs, and have bay windows with southern aspect, the floors being of wax-polished pitch pine. Every endeavour has been made to render these rooms bright and cheerful. Each Nurse has a separate bedroom with fire-place, and the whole of the floors are wax-polished. The corridors, which in a Nurses' Home are necessarily somewhat long, are broken up by bay windows, so as to render them bright and cheerful. Each block has two stone staircases, one at each end of main corridor, to ensure escape in case of fire. The Home is absolutely fire-proof throughout, all walls, partitions, floor construction, &c., being of either brick or cement concrete. The Matron has a suite of apartments on the ground floor of the main block.

The Female Servants' Home consists of two buildings—one of one storey in height, containing the dining room, general sitting room, sitting room for superior servants, and housekeeper's apartments; and the other a three-storey building, containing bedrooms, cubicles, &c., together with bathrooms, lavatories, &c. There are six separate bedrooms for superior servants, the remainder sleeping in large and well-lighted cubicles. The staircases are in duplicate, as at the Nurses' Home.

The Home for Male Servants is placed to the west of the general stores, and immediately to the rear of

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