

think they were putting "pins" in) she lived in her bedroom. The top of the building was turned into good quarters for Night Nurses, with separate bathroom, etc. With the space gained by clearing away the small wards on the first and second floors, a new Board room, which is also the Dining room of the Matron and resident medical staff, was added; a Matron's office and waiting room, and extra bedrooms and sitting room for the residents.

The entrance hall was enlarged and improved, and was laid with terazzo, in place of the old paving stones. From the hall onwards all the new building—corridors, operation block, kitchens, sisters' sitting-room, and wards—are all paved with terazzo (marble inlaid floors). A long handsome corridor, with walls of glazed brick and innumerable windows, leads to the new block, giving off the operation block as an adjunct on its way. The operation block, which is approached through double swing doors, with cross ventilation between, is built on arches and is warmed by hot water coils—all of copper, and requiring much cleaning. It consists of a good-sized lobby with telephone, &c., a room in which the surgeons can leave their coats and wash their hands, an anæsthetic room, a recovery room with bed in case of need, and a handsome operating theatre with rounded ceiling, positively brilliant with copper coils and brass taps, well fitted with all the newest and necessary accessories. The walls of the lobby are of glazed brick, but the theatre itself and all the rooms are lined with opalite. Particular care has been taken to round all the corners, whilst even the doors of the theatre, which are of teak, are flush on the inner side.

The new wing consists, firstly, of a small administrative block, having a huge boiler and heating apparatus in its basement, and model little kitchens, sisters' sitting-rooms, rooms for patients clothes, and for linen, and two single bed wards on the first and second floors. The wards proper are built, like the operation block, on arches, and have no basement, and are approached through double swing doors with cross ventilation between. They are 106 feet long, 28 feet wide, 13.3 feet high, contain 25 beds, with a window between each bed, and allow 1,484 cubic feet space to every patient. They run due north and south, and have large balconies at the south end capable of holding two or three bedsteads if necessary. At the south end they have small lavatories containing wash-up sinks, sluice pans and shelves for utensils, built, I feel constrained to add, at the earnest desire of the Matron to save the nurses' feet.

At the north end are the large lavatories, the bathrooms; &c., all in glazed brick, and separated from the wards, as are also the small lavatories by double doors and cross ventilation. On the one side are small iron balconies with a swinging gib to lower soiled linen and dressings into a trolley below, so that they need not be carried through the building. The heating in the bathroom is by means of hot water coils, black here, I am thankful to say, and in the ward itself by double Teale and Somer's stoves—two in each ward—with flues carried under the floors. It is well to state here that the building is absolutely fireproof, no wood whatever being used except in the windows and doors.

The walls and ceilings are finished in granite plaster painted, and varnished in salmon and blue green. There is an electric light over every bed, three electric standards down the centres of the wards, and arrange-

ments for electric hand lamps for dressings and examinations, etc. The wards are furnished with the usual iron bedsteads with wire woven mattresses, large polished table cupboard in the centre, glass surgical dressing tables, brass medicine brackets, etc., the lockers are merely bedside tables with an extra shelf, as there is a room for patients' clothes outside the ward. The sheets and pillow cases are all Irish linen, the draw sheets twilled cotton. The mackintosh bed sheets are of the very best red rubber, costing 8s. 6d. per yard, and can, if necessary, be boiled.

The new mortuary, a little distance from the new ward, is a very fine building of its kind, having cost over £1,000. It is also lined throughout with white glazed bricks and lighted by skylights. It consists of a porch with porters' cupboard, a large room with glass shelves on which the bodies are placed, connected by a square aperture with a well decorated viewing room, into which a body can be moved for the friends to see.

There is further a very good post-mortem room and a smaller room for section cutting, etc. The whole is provided with very good flushing arrangements. The architects of the building were Messrs. Young and Hall, of Bloomsbury, W.C., and the total cost was about £28,000, of which the Committee still owe about £8,000.

For that sum the Committee have now a hospital that can compete favourably with anything of its size in the provinces, except so far as its Nurses' Home is concerned. M. M.

Reflections

FROM A BOARD ROOM MIRROR.



THE Queen has sent a cheque for £1,000 to the Mansion House Fund for the Indian Famine. The Prince of Wales has forwarded 250 guineas; the Princess of Wales, 100 guineas; and the Duke and Duchess of York, £100.

Her Majesty last week visited the Victoria Jubilee Ward of the Royal Infirmary at Ryde. She was accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and travelled in an open carriage drawn by four greys. The Queen visited every child patient in the ward, and presented each one with a toy. Her Majesty, who was conducted round the ward by the Matron, Miss Georgina H. Sked, expressed her pleasure with the general appearance of the institution.

The London Hospital has received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers a cheque for £200, being the third instalment of a donation of £1,000 voted by the Court in 1898 in aid of the funds of the London Hospital.

We notice that a bill is to be brought before Parliament to provide for the inspection and registration of boilers. We wonder when trained nurses will be considered worthy of as much attention as plumbers and boilers! We are hopeful that when women get the vote they will regard those responsible for the lives of the sick in this light.

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