

experience each year in some special branch of work, such as obstetric or gynecological nursing, massage, mental nursing, fever nursing, and so on. In the case of private nurses this is specially desirable. A nurse, for instance, who has a scientific knowledge of massage can command remunerative fees, and, if she wishes for daily work, will find excellent openings in this direction.

Miss Snively, Superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, contributes an interesting article to the *American Journal of Nursing* on "What the Superintendent Gets in Her Mails," by which some idea can be formed of the varieties of applications made to the head of a nursing staff. In her post-bag she finds the following requests for information:—

Would you mind sending me a list of necessary kitchen articles, from an egg-beater to a kitchen range?

What kinds of beds have you in your public wards? Kinds of spring and mattresses? Cost and where obtainable?

Miss C. would like a complete list of articles for a private room.

Dr. D. wishes to secure a head nurse possessed of every possible qualification and virtue. He is prepared to offer 15 dols. a month, but rather than not get the right sort of woman he will go as high as 20.

A perplexed Superintendent writes regarding matters of discipline.

A literary lady who has given a "Japanese Tea" has six dozen cups and saucers left on her hands, and thinks the nurses of the Toronto General Hospital might like to buy them. She concludes, "Kindly let me hear from you at once, as this is a matter of great importance to me."

An editor requests an article for the next issue of his periodical on "A Nurse's Duties in a Hospital from Early Morning till Dewy Eve."

Another correspondent would like a girl recommended for a country place for a large house but not heavy work. Able to clean floors, wash, iron, do plain cooking, and assist in milking.

The last correspondent wishes the Superintendent to tell all the nurses that she has heard from her, for she loves them all, whether she knows them or not. She has a lovely magazine that everyone can afford to take. Then comes the pith of the letter: "I want you to please tell the patients about it. They can have it sent to the hospital or to their own homes. Please try and get all you can and send them to me by the 25th of this month. I will reward you for your trouble."

At the Cookery and Food Exhibition, held at the Albert Hall, the "Marmite Food Extract Company, of 40, Mincing Lane, London, have been awarded a gold medal.

## The Hospital World.

### FOUR MODERN HOSPITALS.

Before a recent meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Edwin T. Hall delivered an interesting lecture entitled "Four Modern Hospitals." The examples he submitted were the City of Leeds Fever Hospital at Seacroft, the City of Leeds Small-pox Hospital at Killingbeck, the sanatorium at Frimley, in Surrey, for the Brompton Consumption Hospital, and the Camberwell Infirmary, the design for which he has been responsible.

Mr. Hall justified the existence of consumptive sanatoria, if only as schools of domestic and personal hygiene. "Patients," he said, "may or may not be healed entirely of their disease, but they are taught the value of cleanliness, of exercise, of fresh air, of regular habits, of order, and self-respecting discipline, and they go back as missionaries to their families and friends."

It goes without saying that Mr. Hall insists upon infectious hospitals being away from densely-built neighbourhoods, and upon general hospitals in towns being in areas as open as possible. He would have a quarter-mile zone around all small-pox hospitals, and for a mixed fever hospital he insists upon a zone not only to protect the public, but also those suffering from different ailments.

### SUNLIGHT, TREES, AND GARDENS.

One great point emphasised was the isolation of pavilions and the need of sunlight, trees, and gardens as aids to recovery. Then Mr. Hall would have no hospital more than two storeys in height. In consumptive sanatoria large wards are not adopted. The ideal is a single room for each patient, with a southerly aspect, in a building not more than two storeys in height.

The City of Leeds Fever Hospital at Seacroft is three miles from the centre of the city, stands on a area of 41 acres, and consists of 42 separate buildings, with accommodation for 452 patients. In the course of a minute description of this hospital, Mr. Hall explained that each building was connected by glass-covered open ways. The ventilation of the hospital is secured by natural as opposed to artificial means, and the whole building is of fire-resisting construction. Beneath every pavilion is a paved open basement forming an aerial disconnection from the earth. In this all pipes and cables are placed, so that repairs can be done without coming inside the building. Isolation, sterilisation, and disinfection have been scrupulously regarded in this wonderful building, where all unconsumed food and pieces are burnt.

### STERILISING SEWAGE.

Describing the drainage and treatment of the sewage, Mr. Hall drew attention to the sewage irrigation outfall, from which it is necessary to exclude typhoid germs, and showed drawings of an apparatus devised by himself for dealing with these germs. It consists of receiving tanks and boilers for alternate use. The typhoid sewage is received and boiled by steam, after which it passes to cooling beds, and thence to the outfall sewer.

The Killingbeck Small-pox Hospital is on the summit of a hill, and Mr. Hall explained what care had been exercised in preventing the possibility of the spread of the disease after patients are once admitted. The mortuary has no visiting room for friends to view

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