

Then you watch the men sterilizing the bath-room—there are no long tubs here, just the shower-baths—and the floor is lined with lead, rather than tiling, upon which so many infirm might slip. This arrangement is, of course, especially good for the crippled, of whom there are so many here. The lead, too, is easy to patch.

You take a glance at the drug shop, then the linen closet, with its open shelf system, the shelves set out in mid-room rather than against the walls.

Then you turn down an inclined flooring; there's a goodly crowd of you, but that cork flooring makes your passing next to noiseless.

Reaching the basement, another corridor, with windows open at either side, well screened, of course. Off this is the lead operating room aforesaid. Patients destined to this for an operation come down on a stretcher and go first

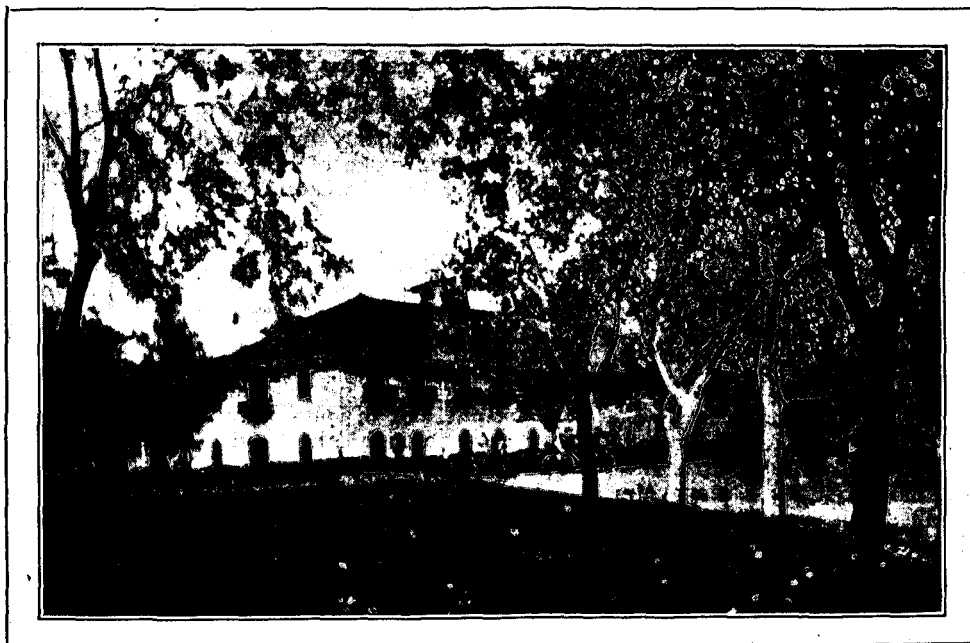
would white enamel or similar surfacing to the walls. Innumerable plugs, for electric lights, dot the various walls, so that the doctors may insert lighting where they may desire.

While you look out at the lovely park from this opening in the operating-room façade, you learn how everything that is to come into contact with the patient is sterilized for three days previously, this rule applying even to the towels. The linen, after such sterilization, is wrapped in paper sacks, which are then sealed until needed, these bags proving quicker and cheaper than any other wrappings now known.

All these arrangements are intended primarily to conserve the life and good health of the employees of the great Fuel and Iron company.

Opened in 1902, with a capacity of two hundred and ten patients, the unique hospital is already crowded, and they are even now erecting a contagious ward for sixteen more.

Interesting in itself, as a hospital, the institution is still more so viewed from the sociological standpoint. Does it pay a great concern to conserve the health of its employees, even beyond what the law may require of it? The company in question says that it does, and so sure do they feel of their statement that



MODEL HOSPITAL AT PUEBLO.

to the solarium. A glass-room for the instruments holds a grim lure for the laymen, the knives and other shining tools stretched out, in immaculate array, on the racks and the black shelving. The bathroom—from which the patient goes to the operating chamber—is just beyond; then one reaches the operating-room itself. The floor in this is of lead, half an inch thick; on the walls the lead lies, black and well-riveted, a quarter-inch in thickness. The operating-table is set out here; over it there is a great skylight, while one wall is practically open to the sky, the place resembling some great photo studio, with the one wall taken out. The purpose of this is, of course, that the surgeons may fix the light as they will. The lead, moreover, does not reflect the light to the eye and so dazzle the doctor, as

they support this splendid hospital as proof of the fact!

TRAINING IN PARIS.

The American Hospital at Neuilly, Paris, has established a training school for nurses, which may attract Englishwomen speaking French. Dr. Edmond L. Gros, a member of the medical staff, considers that after the three years' training, open to women between eighteen and thirty years of age, they will find a ready field for practising their profession in private nursing under the medical staff of the hospital. Those who wish for further details should apply now, in person or by letter, to the Secretary of the American Hospital, 44, Rue Chambeau, Neuilly-sur-Seine.

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