

spite of the fact that wet dusters only are permissible; by the way, we never saw more beautifully and neatly kept charts anywhere than in the wards at Colindale. Among the specially interesting items, in the ward appliances, were the grass sweating mats through which there is provision for a free passage of air; these are put on under the patient, and if they are not sufficient to control the perspiration asbestos pillows and sheets are used. It was interesting to hear the words "slumber sweats" substituted for "night sweats" for the reason that Dr. Paterson (Medical Superintendent of the Hospital) contends that this condition only arises when the patient is asleep. A throat spray, attached to, and controlled from an ordinary oxygen cylinder, was another interesting appliance which we examined and which must prove very effective for its purpose. We admired, in the kitchen, a wonderful metal chest, in which, during winter, supplies of hot bottles are stored. Its temperature is kept high by a special arrangement, and when a patient feels cold he or his nurse need only lift the lid and take one of the hot bottles, filled, hot and ready for use. In the ward kitchen, too, stand the numbered wire cases for the patients' forks, knives and spoons, and below each hangs the towel for drying those and his china.

The regulations connected with the diet are comprehensive and seem to comprise every "ethic" of dietary. No one, for instance, is allowed to know beforehand of what his meal is to consist, the long diet lists show the greatest imaginable variety, the patients see the joints carved and every meal is served in the most appetising manner possible. The Hospital kitchen with its wonderful up-to-date appliances must offer unique opportunity for cultivating versatility in the matter of drawing up a menu or cooking almost every conceivable food. The patients have three meals a day, and, except for a cup of tea and a piece of bread and butter in the afternoon, they are not allowed to have any food between meals. The diet is regulated carefully according to the patient's condition, and he is enjoined to thoroughly masticate all his food.

Occupational therapy is evidently approved of, and we admired some of the beautiful leather work and rugs just as much as we did the roses. The patients run their own canteen (which provides the wherewithal for many a treat) and keep their own library.

The nurses wear overalls and have adjustable sleeves, but when attending to their patients their arms are bare. They are forbidden to eat anything while in the wards, but that their comfort is well considered is shown by the fine sitting rooms of the Nursing Staff, the well-appointed mess-rooms and delightful little bedrooms with wardrobes and fascinating book shelves. The Sister Tutor's department looks interesting, and from what we heard there and elsewhere (much of which could never enter into the experience obtained in a General Hospital) we should say that it would prove most valuable to the Nursing Profession if some sort of post-graduate courses could be arranged at Colindale Hospital for General Trained Nurses. As it is, the Hospital is affiliated with several General Hospitals in order that its nurses may qualify for the Examination giving admission to the General Part of the Register. The Staff Nurses can gain the Certificate of the Tuberculosis Association after one year's work in the Hospital. A course of lectures is given, and examinations are held twice annually.

A high sense of citizenship is encouraged in the Hospital; in spite, however, of regulations for the control of infection and those that are regarded as necessary for the patients' well being, there is a sense of freedom and good fellowship which doubtless originates in no small degree from the provisions which the Medical Superintendent has made for the comfort and happiness of both patients and staff and from

the kindly personality of the Matron, Miss W. P. Solomon; half an hour's talk suffices to show that she is interested in every member of her staff, enthusiastic in her desire that they should gain all the expert knowledge for the acquirement of which the hospital provides such abundant material, and her sympathy with, and interest in her nurses obviously extend to their recreations as well as their professional work. One arrangement specially appealed to us—the night staff have their own cook, and twice during the night they are relieved to go to the mess-room where their meals are served. Not only must the meals thus served to them prove infinitely more appetising than when partaken of in close proximity to the wards but the nurses doubtless find in them a very acceptable interlude to break the strain of a stretch of nightwork.

THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, HUNTLEY STREET, LONDON, W.C.

The Royal Ear Hospital has seen many vicissitudes since it was founded by a Naval Surgeon, Dr. John Curtis, more than a hundred years ago. After a distinguished career in the Navy, he set himself to meet what was then a crying need, and, under the patronage of George the Fourth, opened in Carlisle Street "The Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear." Soon after the hospital was removed to Dean Street, Soho. Later it became necessary to acquire larger premises, and a move was made to Frith Street; still later the hospital went to quarters specially built for it in Dean Street. Recently it has become one of the great units of University College Hospital, although still preserving as far as possible the individuality that belongs to a special hospital. Soon after it had been decided that the old foundation should be adopted as the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of University College Hospital, Mr. Geoffrey Duveen bought a large piece of ground in Huntley Street and made a gift of £50,000 to erect a suitable building for the Royal Ear Hospital which is now erected and dedicated to the memory of his father and mother.

An interesting feature in the Hospital is the Silence Room for Ear Tests. It reminds one more of a colossal safe than anything else, with its very thick specially constructed walls, massive doors, and absence of windows; on the floor are numbered out the distance points for testing the patients' hearing.

A Museum which is being formed by Mr. Tilley has already many interesting specimens and models, and a clever arrangement of lights behind the Radiograph photographs offers a splendid means of detecting disease and also opportunity for the study of pathology.

The Hospital is so constructed that there is an abundance of light and air. In the wards we admired specially the mechanism of the large windows, which can be opened in the ordinary way or, in colder weather, the large lower frames can be so slung open as to give all incoming air an upward direction. The dark-stained furniture and the polished doors of teak, mahogany or walnut give a fine appearance to wards and corridors. There are eight private wards, for each of which a charge of six guineas weekly is made. The bathrooms and sink rooms comprise all the latest sanitary improvements, and the provisions made in the ward kitchen for serving the meals hot are very adequate indeed. The metal airing cupboards connected with each ward are most modern contrivances, and contain, in addition to the linen, a stock of bottles warm and ready for filling; the sterilizing of all basins, ward instruments, etc., is conveniently and efficiently accomplished simply by turning on steam in the various apparatus.

Both the ordinary theatre and that for the out-patients are very completely equipped and have fine operating tables; adjoining are the various surgeons' rooms, anaesthetists' room, etc., all fully equipped. We were

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