was a bright, cheery place, with its white walls and light screens. Its plants and flowers added to the brightness, the flower vases being suspended in a stand high up from the patients' reach. The beds were covered with white quilts, and strong white sheets. Each bed had a bag hung on the side, which contained the patient's toilet requisites, so that each one kept entirely to his or her own things.

Then there was the Convalescent ward—a long corridor-like room—with single bedrooms leading off from it, allowing the patients to feel a certain amount of freedom, so that if they wanted to go to bed and be quiet they could, or get up when they wished. It was a pleasant room, with a wonderful view of the grounds, its cheery furniture upholstered to match the cream coloured walls, and rugs on the polished floor all helped to give the patient a brighter outlook.

Everything was provided to occupy the patients' minds—the wireless and loudspeaker, newspapers, journals, packs of cards, and a piano. Occasional tables were dotted about, covered with tastefully chosen cloths and bearing plants or vases filled with flowers.

To each ward was a verandah, where patients could lie or sit and enjoy the fresh air and beautiful surroundings.

Each ward was self-contained, having its own diningroom, kitchen and dormitory. The sanitary arrangements were all very similar to an ordinary hospital ward.

At the end of the convalescent block was the Assistant Matron's office; also adjoining was a sick-staff room, containing five beds. All furniture and screens were white. Each ward was provided with an electric hot-plate oven, thus enabling the patients to have a nice hot meal.

On passing from the ward into the garden were situated two smaller wards, one, with two beds, used for cases requiring special attention. The other, with about eight beds, was conveniently arranged for patients requiring fresh-air treatment whilst still in bed.

A little farther on was another building—the workroom or occupational centre. Here the great task of studying the individual was carried on and each patient was given or taught some interesting occupation, and excellent results were being obtained.

There was, apart from the occupational centre, a large workroom, employing six hands and a hundred patients, where all the uniforms, frocks, ward linen, men's shirts, and everything possible was made and repaired.

*Stores.* All stores were centralised, and issued either daily or weekly, according to requirements, everything being booked in and out by the stewards.

Passing along a wide corridor one came first to the large meat storage, where the carcases are hung and cut up, according to requirements. All meat is home grown; the average weekly consumption being five bullocks, ten sheep, and four pigs.

On the opposite side of the corridor was the main kitchen, which was well provided with large ovens, especially a large meat and pudding oven, which was like a huge tray, and could be brought forward, and joints and puddings could be placed on it, and sufficient cooked for all the patients' dinners.

Then there were the gas cookers of various sizes and shapes.

The kitchen personnel consisted of a housekeeper, cook, kitchenmaids and men, also help from the patients who were fit enough.

The diets were liberal and varied, each ward having something different each day.

Apart from the kitchens was the main scullery, containing the giant cauldrons, with steam jackets, wherein were boiled vegetables, soups, and porridge. There were steam chests for cooking potatoes, fish, suet puddings, etc. Then there were the various machines used for washing and peeling potatoes, mincing, chopping, mixers for puddings, cakes, and beating eggs. The large sinks were used for vegetables, washing up, etc. The milk, which was obtained from the farm twice daily, was kept in a large room containing thirteen steamers, two of which were tea infusers.

All bread was baked on the premises, about four hundred loaves daily being baked. The mixture was kneaded by electricity, a large safety screen being erected in front of the mixers to prevent any of the patients being entangled. A good variety of bread was baked—plain white, currant, sultana and raisin, thus providing the staff and patients with a pleasant change.

The laundry was another interesting place visited, with its many and varied appliances; its washers and dryers, both for small articles and the Wardle dryers for blankets and other large articles.

Then, also, was the laundry for the foul washing which kept everything apart from the cleaner material, so that there was no risk of infection from soiled linen. On the average 26,000 garments a week passed through this laundry, which employed ten hands, three washhouse men, and seventy patients.

All mattresses were made by the patients in a mattress room, the horsehair first of all being thoroughly washed and disinfected, before being picked.

and disinfected, before being picked. A little apart from the main building was the beautiful chapel, with its wonderful carving all done by a patient —it took ten years to complete.

By taking a walk round the grounds the Nurses' Home was approached. Time did not permit a thorough investigation, but it was pleasantly situated in its own grounds, and quite apart from the hospital.

There was the lecture room for the nurses, with various models and diagrams to help them on with their studies, as well as the great assistance of their Sister Tutor, who was in charge of the Home. The bedrooms were all single ones, and bathrooms and shampooing rooms fitted with electric dryers were on each floor.

The nurses are accepted for three years' training, and are trained on the Syllabus of the General Nursing Conncil for England and Wales in the same way as the General Hospital nurse. On entering the hospital a probationer pays a deposit of £5, which is returned to her on the completion of her training. Before signing on each nurse is given an agreement to study, twenty-four hours before she is due to sign it. Also each one is handed a key of her block, and if lost must pay the sum of 5s. for its replacement. A nurse has a change of duty every three months. The salaries are as follows:

First year, £50; second year, £74; third year, £86; Staff nurse, £96.



