

room is separately ventilated and heated. The casement windows are relied upon at most times for bringing in a flood of fresh air, and the vitiated air is drawn off by large flues at the ceiling level. I think it would be of advantage to assist the outflows by electric fans. By these means there is no possibility of the air from one compartment being carried into another; and under these circumstances (as conclusively proved by the Pasteur Hospital) it would be possible to treat several different diseases in the same building.

A balcony is carried round the building on both floors, from which the patients can be seen by friends or relatives. The staircase and lift approach, as also the bath-rooms, ward kitchens and soil sinks, are cut off by a passage open at each end to the air. A separate exit staircase and lift;

linen rooms, discharge room, etc., are placed at the other end of the building and cut off in the same way. It is scarcely necessary to add that the floors and roof would be of solid construction and fire-resisting, and, of course, all angles are rounded and every kind of ledge for dust avoided. The lower floor is placed several feet above the level of the ground to allow of a free circulation of air below as well as above and around the building. The various pipes for conveying heat, water and lighting would be suspended from the ceiling of this open basement, and all should be well insulated against cold. The whole building might with advantage be constructed throughout in ferro-concrete, although this form of construction does not honestly lend itself to the ornament which would render the building sightly.

