

separate room and remains until he recovers from the ether; there are 3 or 4 rooms specially devoted to this, then they are taken back to the wards. Off the operating room is a splint room, containing every variety of splint; there is also in this a carpenter's table and tools to make splints with, etc., as required. It is not unusual to see two operations going on at the same time. Friday at 11 o'clock is the usual operating day, a large variety of operations may be seen here. The surgeons of note are Cheever, Gay, Bradford, Bolles, Burrell, etc., you are almost always sure to see one of Boston's noted surgeons here watching the operations. A list of operations is now posted up at the lodge where you enter, so that you may see the programme for the day. One is also kept in the operating room and checked off as the operations are completed. Listerism is adopted here without the spray. Esmark's band is used for controlling hemorrhage. Patients are bound down to the operating table by a strong leather strap which buckles, it surrounds the limbs and table; this does away with the necessity of having assistants to hold the limbs. In the same building as the amphitheatre is a receiving room for surgical cases, the surgeon's private or consulting room, the house surgeon's waiting-room or library. Another passage-way leads from the building into the surgical pavillion. This consists of three large wards, each containing 28 beds. The wards are beautifully fresh and clean, light, airy, and cheerful, the beds are all of iron; the heating is by indirect radiation. Off each ward are bath rooms and lavatories, hopper closets, places for the dejecta, etc., and guarded with strictest sanitary precaution. There is also a small kitchen, and nurse's room; in the hall are cupboards for keeping the medicine, and a small stock of the most important drugs are at hand ready for immediate use. The surgeons make their visits in the morning at about half past nine or ten; in fact the morning is the time physicians and surgeons do their work at all the hospitals in Boston. Going back to the operating room we leave this building again from the back part by an open passage-way, and come to a surgical ward, the largest and finest in the hospital; this is extremely well ventilated, off this is a plaster room for making bandages, etc., this completes the surgical wards. Starting from the main building again and going to the right we come to the medical side. The space corresponding to the

amphitheatre is occupied by a medical ward. In this building are receiving rooms for medical cases, the physician's consulting room, and house physician's waiting room. Leaving this we come to the medical pavillion, which corresponds in size; number of wards, cleanliness, etc., to the surgical wards. Open landings or bridge-like ways connect these buildings. Leaving the medical pavillion from the top ward, we go to the top story of the first medical building. In this is a large gynæcological ward. Next this is an operating room for gynæcological operations, with 3 or 4 tables in it, and a good assortment of instruments. In this building are a number of private wards for paying patients. Going from the medical building by a landing we come to a large medical ward of 28 beds; this corresponds to the surgical ward in the opposite side; from this we go by an enclosed corridor into a building devoted to isolating wards. There are a series of separate rooms. Two wards are in this building, male and female; from this we go to view the boiler room; immense engines and boilers supply the whole hospital with steam; near this is the morgue where sudden deaths and unrecognized persons are brought. There are several tables with marble slabs on which the bodies are laid. Above is the autopsy room, which is large and well appointed; there is a small museum in this where pathological specimens are kept; autopsies are not as readily obtained as with you. Near this is the laundry, worked almost entirely by steam. After going through a corridor we come to the main kitchen. The cooking is done entirely by men. I was fortunate in seeing it when they were serving out meals. It is managed by the steward, who keeps all the provisions for the hospital, and has charge of the diet table, etc. The ice house and various larders are remarkably neat and well stocked; off the main kitchen is a smaller kitchen, which is used to fill special orders and prepare delicacies for the patients; near this is a large green-house, where plants are kept to supply the surrounding gardens of the hospital. In the summer months there are a number of canvas tents or wards spread over a considerable space of ground, these work splendidly, and are very happy in their results. Two isolated wards for infectious diseases are in course of erection. The total number of beds at present is 425, but when the new wards above mentioned are completed, 60 more beds will be added. In the wards 3,550 patients have been treated, and 8,271 in out-patient department dur-