

contagious or infectious patients are kept there. On either side of this ward are glass sitting-rooms, which make it extremely cheerful for the patients. The Massachusetts seems to have solved the difficulty of heating hospitals in winter. The wards are heated by steam by indirect radiation, the corridors by direct. There is a large engine room with several huge boilers in it. This supplies steam to all the hospital by a network of pipes running beneath the floor of each ward. Registers are distributed over the wards. Hot or cold air can be had at will. The temperature can be regulated to a nicety. In the London hospitals the open grate is the means used for heating, which is not only the best way of heating but also of ventilating. This is all very well for the mild winter of England; but in a country where Jack Frost reigns supreme it is out of the question. It would well repay those thinking of building or improving a hospital to make a visit to the Massachusetts and get an insight into its facilities for heating. The out-patient department and amphitheatre are in a separate red brick building of two stories. All the various divisions of medicine have a separate room, the women are separate from the men. There are large waiting-rooms for the patients. The operating theatre is capable of holding 400 students. It is well equipped with instruments; Bigelow's apparatus is to be seen here, and is in frequent use. Under one of the cases may be seen an object of considerable historic interest, to wit, the sponge with which ether was first administered. On one side is the Etherizing room, and leading off this are several rooms in which patients are put until they come out of ether. Saturday is the regular operating day, at 11 o'clock. The first row of the amphitheatre is reserved for physicians. The most noted operators here are Homans, Porter, Warren, Beach, Cabot, Richardson, etc.

The main kitchen and laundry are in a separate building. During the past year 2,327 patients were treated in the wards, and 17,016 in the out-patient department. The skin, the throat, eye, ear, gynaecology, etc., are all well represented. Dr. J. C. White has his famous skin clinique at the Massachusetts. There is a considerable ground around the hospital, a neat lodge marks the entrance. A training school for nurses is connected with the hospital, nurses are also specially instructed in the care of the insane, the McClean Insane Asylum being connected with the hospital.

The City Hospital is considered by many the finest in Boston. It certainly is the largest. It is built on the pavillion system, and is situated on Harison avenue, New Worcester square. It has a very imposing appearance as you approach it. In the centre is a square building with a fine dome. The view from this is superb. It has a large portico with corinthian pillars. There are also corinthian pillars at the back. Massive stone steps lead up to the main entrance. This building is devoted almost entirely to official business. The main hall is spacious with marble floor, on the left hand side is the reception room, on the right the superintendent's and the assistant superintendent's office and parlors. Behind these are the dining-rooms and matron's room, on the second floor are sleeping apartments for officials. The operator's room was originally in the Dome; it is still there, but no operations are performed in it. In front of the main entrance is a large piece of ground which in summer is highly cultivated. Leading off this building are two open passageways; that on the right goes to the medical side, that on the left to the surgical. The left leads into a hall from which you enter the amphitheatre; this is well built and holds a large number of students. On the wall hangs a picture of the late Dr. Thorndyke, formerly one of the leading surgeons here. On the ground floor are chairs for the staff to witness the operations. As in the Massachusetts the first row of the amphitheatre is reserved for physicians. The operating tables and mode of carrying the patients to and from the room are perfect. Patients are etherized in a room leading into the operating-room and then brought into the theatre. The surgical instruments are kept in the theatre under glass cases, every instrument desired is at hand. There is a splendid arrangement for irrigating; at the side of the theatre is a shelf on which are placed bottles containing the different solutions used, as carbolic acid, etc. These bottles are connected by rubber tubing to one main tube; this is carried out by means of a brass rod, which is made to swing in various directions and brought right over the operating table, from this hangs the rubber tubing with nozzle, and gives a considerable fall of fluid. By turning the tap connected with each bottle you can have any solution you wish. The conveniences, such as dressings, apparatus, appliances, etc., are everything that one could wish for. Two nurses are in attendance at each operation. After the operation the patient is taken into a