

surface of each brick being about 9 by 14 inches. The walls of the examining rooms are plastered with a granitic silicon.

The out-patient building is heated by steam. The radiators are hinged and swing out from the wall. Below them the fresh air enters, passes over the surface of the radiator and is distributed through the room. Just above each radiator is another large opening for the admission of cold fresh air. This, like the place for the "prams" was an after-thought. It was the original intention to sink the radiators into the air shaft below them; but this idea was abandoned. The foul air is drawn out from three openings along the centre of the arched roof, by means of large fans operated by electric motors.

The pipes for gas, electricity, etc., run in shallow airtight metallic trenches; these trenches are about 14 inches wide and about 10 inches deep. They are covered with the same material as the floor. One sees along their course two metal strips only, corresponding to the edges of the trenches.

The bath house contains the admitting department. Here one enters the admitting room first and sees adjoining a room for patients' clothes. Passing into the corridor one sees on either side a series of bathrooms—one series for male patients, the other for females. The floors are laid with a fall to a small open tile trench. The wall brick are of the Kent's stock variety, and contains so much shale oil that they require dovetailing in order to hold the plaster. The dado is made of Bickell's patent cement. The doctors objected to tile being used on account of the numerous seams. One bathroom of each series will contain tubs for continuous baths; another will be used for vapor baths, another for CO<sub>2</sub> baths, and so on. The partitions are built of narrow tiled brick laid on edge and framed with ironwork. They do not extend to the ceiling or the floor. Passing through an air cut-off one enters a suite of two rooms in