

1863

centenary
souvenir
brochure

1963

The
Queen Victoria
Hospital

East Grinstead

INAUGURATED BY H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

The Queen Victoria Hospital
Centenary
1863 – 1963

INAUGURATION BY
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER
5th JUNE, 1963



The Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead

Patron : H. M. QUEEN ELIZABETH,
THE QUEEN MOTHER

Honorary President : GLADYS, LADY KINDERSLEY

House Committee Chairman : MR. J. H. MITCHELL

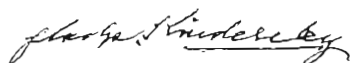
Matron : MISS M. A. DUNCOMBE

Secretary : MR. G. A. JOHNS

Introduction

The Centenary of the Queen Victoria Hospital is a great event for East Grinstead. I would like, as Honorary President, to send everyone connected with the hospital my congratulations and best wishes for this happy occasion.

The fact that Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, has graciously consented to attend the celebrations, is greatly appreciated by us all and Her Majesty's continued interest in our Hospital will, I am sure, inspire us all to further efforts to maintain the high standard of efficiency which The Queen Victoria Hospital has always enjoyed in the past.





The Story of a Hundred Years

The Cottage Hospital movement, designed to bring the benefits of hospital treatment to country districts where it was otherwise unobtainable, began in the year 1859 with the establishment of a hospital in the Surrey village of Cranleigh. The villages of Fowey in Cornwall, Bourton-on-the-Water in Gloucestershire, and Iwer in Buckinghamshire followed in 1860, 61, and 62, and East Grinstead's Cottage Hospital was the fifth in order to be established on October 14th, 1863. The movement was so successful however that by the end of the century there were no fewer than 300 of them. It was one of the local general practitioners of the time, Dr. John Henry Rogers, who founded the East Grinstead Hospital, and the cottage he used for the purpose, a photograph of which appears above, can still be seen in Green Hedges Avenue, where it is in use today as a private residence. Dr. Rogers has left us his notebook, written in his own hand, describing in detail the first 40 cases admitted

to the hospital, and this casebook is among the old documents and books on exhibition at the hospital in connection with the centenary celebrations. Apart from this casebook we know little about the original hospital except that it had seven beds, that the expenses for the first year amounted to £111 12s., of which the sum of £17 was paid to nursing staff; that the drugs were provided at cost price by a local chemist; and that the garden "teemed with a profusion of flowers". We know also that Dr. Rogers was helped at first by other local residents but that after a time their enthusiasm diminished and that finally, after running it entirely on his own for some years, he had to close it. Evidently however he determined that its closure was only to be temporary, for the money he received from the sale of its furniture and equipment was invested, and after being added to by various means, eventually proved most useful when the hospital was reopened a few years later.

It was on January 17th, 1888, that Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Smith of Hammerwood House reopened the hospital, and for the purpose they rented a house called Lansdowne House, on the corner of Garland Road with the London Road. This new hospital had five beds, three medical officers, Dr. Covey, Dr. Collins and Dr. Wallis, and a matron, Miss Kate Taylor. Within a short time Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Smith handed it over to a properly constituted Committee of Management, rules were drawn up, some of which are still in force today, and this time local interest in the project was well sustained. The cost of running the hospital was now about £300 per annum but fortunately regular annual subscriptions were soon forthcoming, and in 1892 the Committee was able, with the help of the money from the old cottage hospital fund, to purchase the freehold of the hospital building.

The new hospital soon became busy and it was reported that "sometimes all five beds are occupied at the same time." Indeed, by the year 1900 it appears there were no less than four patients actually awaiting admission and it was obvious that more accommodation was required. A public appeal was made for subscriptions to a special building fund, and a site was purchased in Imberhorne Lane, on which it was proposed to build a new hospital at a cost of some £4,000. Before this building was even started however Mr. Oswald Smith offered the Committee an old Coffee House in Queen's Road, which he owned and which was vacant at the time, and the Committee decided to use the money to convert this building rather than to erect a new one. The building site was therefore sold and also Lansdowne House which had served its purpose well as the town's hospital for 14 years, having treated an average of 44 patients every year.

From 1888 to 1902



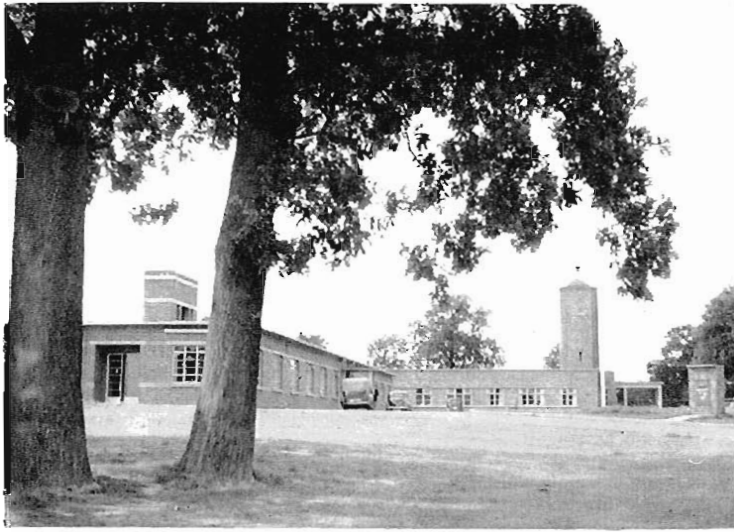
The Committee during these years had learned much about hospital administration, and the stage was now set to begin the steady progress and growth which has continued to the present day.

The appeal for funds for the new hospital in Queen's Road, seen in the photograph, happened to coincide with the countrywide appeals which were being made at that time for memorials to the late Queen, and so it was that the hospital became known as the Queen Victoria Cottage Hospital. Opened officially on October 15th, 1902, this handsome new building had 13 beds with three full-time nurses, and in its first year no fewer than 87 patients were admitted, the cost of maintaining them being £550. However, the local population had by now become interested in the new hospital, and it was largely owing to the East Grinstead Working Men's Hospital Fund, founded in 1902, that there was an excess of income over expenditure in nearly every year from now on. A private donation enabled four more beds to be added in 1910, making 17 in all, but the number of patients treated annually rose so rapidly that by 1929 it was over 400, and the Committee were discussing still further enlarging the hospital. In 1931 Sir Robert (later Lord) Kindersley gave the Committee a plot of ground in the Holtze Road, and plans for a new hospital began to take shape. After some initial setbacks, this new project got well under way in 1933, and by August of that year no less than £12,000 of the £25,000 required had been collected.

From 1902 to 1936



The foundation stone was laid on April 6th, 1935, by Lord Horder, and the building went rapidly ahead during this year, the new hospital being officially opened by Her Highness Princess Helena Victoria on January 8th, 1936. The hospital now had



From 1936 to 1946

36 beds, and employed nine nurses in addition to the matron; there were 12 medical officers, five consultants, and 712 patients were treated during the first year, the cost of maintaining them being just over £5,000.

There was barely time for the committees and staff to consolidate their recent gains and settle down in the new buildings at Holtze Road, before the war, with its many problems and still further expansions, was upon them. Incorporation of the hospital took place in October 1938, and in the summer of 1939 there began the very beneficial association of the hospital with the Pea-Nut Club of Tunbridge Wells; but the setting up of the Emergency Medical Service at the outbreak of war, leading to the arrival of Mr. (later Sir) Archibald McIndoe, charged with the task of establishing a Maxillo-facial unit here, was probably the most important single event in the hospital's whole history. Emergency huts to take a further 120 patients were erected behind and adjacent to the main buildings, and by July 1940 the number of nurses employed had increased to no fewer

than 46, and the expenditure in 1941 was well over £32,000. By 1943 the hospital was so large and busy that it could plainly no longer be termed a "cottage" hospital, and the annual general meeting of subscribers that year made the decision to omit the word cottage and to call it simply the Queen Victoria Hospital, as it is known today. The year 1944 saw the opening of the Canadian Wing, depicted above, with its additional 50 beds, which had been built by the Royal Canadian Air Force and paid for by the Canadian Government as a memorial to the large number of Canadian servicemen who were treated here. Other Commonwealth Governments also contributed to the hospital in various ways, but the greatest gift of all was the Surgical Block costing only just short of £100,000, given by the British War Relief Society of America, which was officially opened by Her Majesty the Queen on July 25th, 1946. The hospital now had 230 beds, the annual expenditure was well over the £50,000 mark, and the 100 or more nurses were accommodated in four separate nurses homes in different parts of the town.

Modern Times



On July 5th, 1948, the Queen Victoria Hospital, in common with nearly every other hospital in the country, was nationalised, but still its growth continued, and the next big extension was the addition in 1952 of the McIndoe and Kelsey Fry Wards, each with 27 beds. Next came the addition of a Nurses' Home in 1954 and then the Children's Ward, opened on July 6th, 1955, by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Patron of the hospital. The raising of the money for this ward by the Pea-Nut Club, the battle that ensued for its retention, and the final triumphant victory, makes a fascinating story.

In 1960 the hospital suffered a severe blow in the death of Sir Archibald McIndoe, but the work that he inspired continues and one of the most important features of the hospital today is the new Research Laboratory

built in his memory by Mr. and Mrs. Neville Blond, where research into the problems of plastic surgery is carried out. The hospital as it stands today in its beautiful grounds expertly laid out by the Pea-Nut Club, with its magnificent Assembly Hall provided by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Stern, the new Nurses Swimming Pool, and with many amenities provided by the League of Friends, is a big and vital factor in the life of East Grinstead. There can be few hospitals anywhere in the world which, having started in such a small way, have attained such world-wide fame, a fact which is due in no small measure to the generosity and affection of the local people.

Above are extracts from Dr. E. J. Denison's book on The History of The Queen Victoria Hospital, published by Anthony Blond Ltd., London.

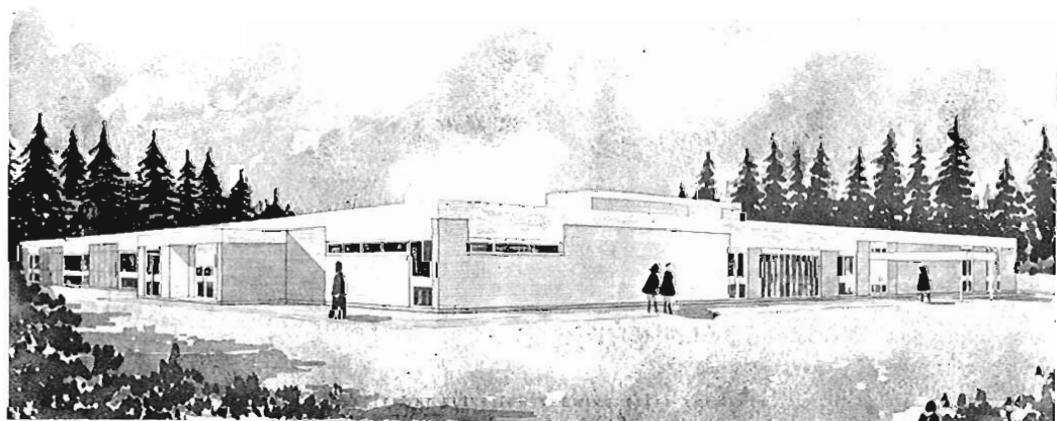
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother has graciously consented to lay the foundation stone of the new Burns Research Unit on the 5th of June, 1963.

The addition of the Burns Research Unit to the Queen Victoria Hospital at East Grinstead has been made possible by the magnificent gift of £150,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Neville Blond, of Gotwick Manor, East Grinstead, and their family. A further sum of £10,000 for equipment has been promised by the Pea-Nut Club, so that a total of £160,000 will be given to establish this most important addition to the hospital and provide another department to the highly specialized work already carried on.

Research into the nature and treatment of severe burns will be of immense help to the Plastic Surgery department and it is most fitting that this wonderful gift is to form a memorial to Sir Archibald McIndoe, whose work in plastic surgery in The Queen Victoria Hospital is world-wide. This addition is to be named "The McIndoe Burns Centre"; it will be the latest and most modern unit in the country.

Burns Research Centre

In memory of the late Sir Archibald McIndoe



Wednesday, 5th June

- 2.00 p.m.** The Central Band of the Royal Air Force (by permission of the Air Council). *Conductor:* Wing Commander J. L. Wallace, O.B.E., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Organising Director of Music, Royal Air Force
- 3.00 p.m.** Arrival of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, received by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk
The Duke of Norfolk presents to Her Majesty the Chairman of the hospital
Bouquet to be presented to Her Majesty by Master Christopher Prendergast
Presentations to Her Majesty by the Chairman
Speech of welcome to Her Majesty
Her Majesty formally opens the Centenary Celebrations
Speech, thanking the donors of The McIndoe Burns Centre
Her Majesty lays the foundation stone of The McIndoe Burns Centre
Blessing by the Bishop of Chichester
- 3.30 p.m.** Her Majesty tours the Exhibitions
- 4.00 p.m.** Her Majesty visits the Pea-Nut Children's Ward to see the new Admissions Unit
- 4.15 p.m.** Her Majesty will take tea in the Royal Pavilion
Dr. Dennison will present to Her Majesty a special copy of his Book on The History of the Hospital
- 4.45 p.m.** Her Majesty leaves The Queen Victoria Hospital
- 4.45 to 7.00 p.m.** Exhibitions at The Queen Victoria Hospital open to the public

Celebrations

AMME

Thursday, 6th June

- Exhibitions at The Queen Victoria Hospital open to the public 2.30 to 6.00 p.m.
- Performance of Celebration Play in Assembly Hall, Queen Victoria Hospital. Admission by ticket only, price 5s. Numbers strictly limited 8.00 p.m.

Friday, 7th June

- Exhibitions at The Queen Victoria Hospital open to the public 2.30 to 6.00 p.m.
- Staff Dance at The Whitehall, East Grinstead 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Saturday, 8th June

- Exhibitions at The Queen Victoria Hospital open to the public 2.30 to 6.00 p.m.
- Performances of Celebration Play in Assembly Hall, Queen Victoria Hospital. Admission by ticket only, price 5s. Numbers strictly limited 3.00 and 8.00 p.m.

Sunday, 9th June

- Civic Service of Thanksgiving for the foundation of the Hospital, to be held in the Parish Church, East Grinstead 11.00 a.m.
- (to be Televised & Broadcast by A.T.V.)*

Grand Carnival

The League of Friends will hold their
Annual Carnival at East Court on Whit
Monday, 3rd June, 1963

A Century of Nursing



It is hard to believe that the attractive, modern hospital known to us as the "Q.V.H." should have been founded only a short time after Florence Nightingale led her nurses to the horrors of the military hospitals at Scutary.

Nursing has gone a long way since those days. The application of science to nursing and immense advances in the means of treating and preventing disease have caused far-reaching developments in our nursing services.

The nurses we now meet at the new Queen Victoria Hospital are women — and men — of varying training, rank and nationality. Foremost perhaps the sisters and charge nurses (in navy blue), the backbone of every hospital service. They are highly skilled and carry great responsibility not only for nursing, but also for administration and nurse training. By their side they have their staff nurses (in mauve) fully qualified nurses, capable of being in charge in sister's absence. They are often here only for a short time, gaining experience in the special field of plastic surgery, nursing for which this hospital is world renowned. Fully qualified also, but trained mostly in practical bedside care are the State Enrolled Nurses (in green).

It is the State Enrolled Nurse who finds that her greatest satisfaction is doing basic nursing, unimpeded by demands of administration. Many of these State Enrolled Nurses are trainees of the Q.V.H. having qualified for the roll of the General Nursing Council by a two year training. Side by side with this trained staff work the pupil nurses (also in green) taking the two-year training course, and our invaluable helpers the Nursing Auxilliaries, in their smart white overalls.

They all are members of a wonderful profession, highly respected by the public. A great leader of the profession once said: "The past is inspiring, the future challenging, the present our responsibility." The nurses of the Q.V.H. have shouldered their responsibility squarely over the past 100 years and have every intention of continuing the same way.



A corneal graft operation in progress: The eye on which the operation is being performed is seen on the television screen on the right of the picture.

Corneo-Plastic Unit and Regional Eye Bank

The Corneo-Plastic Unit and Regional Eye Bank was formed in 1947 at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, in order to deal with the special problems which are common to plastic and ophthalmic surgery. In the initial stages the work was concerned with post-war injuries, such as the treatment of severe burns and fractures around the eyeball: gradually the importance of corneal grafts came to be recognised and the work of the Unit then fell into four groups, namely:—

- (1) Reconstructive surgery of the lids;
- (2) Corneal grafts;
- (3) Reconstruction of the tear passages;
- (4) The surgery of the eye socket.

The Unit has steadily gained an international reputation for the high standard of the special type of ophthalmic surgery which is performed here, and ophthalmic surgeons from about 28 countries have visited the hospital for study in the Unit. A special type of camera for photographing the front of the eye has been provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at a cost of £450, and three Scholarships from grateful patients have been used to send young Registrars under training to foreign clinics for further study. These Scholarships were

provided by the late Sir Edward Baron and the late Lord Winterton, together with one by Miss Edna Peacock from Canada.

Further gifts have established two funds, namely, a Research Fund which enables work outside the normal conditions of the National Health Service to be carried out, and a Welfare Fund which is applied solely to the blind patients in the Corneo-Plastic Unit. The Tenterden Branch of the British Lions have provided a van which is equipped with refrigerators and bacteriological apparatus. This van tours the district and collects eyes which have been bequeathed to the Unit for the purposes of corneal graft surgery.

The Regional Eye Bank, under the auspices of the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, was formed in 1951, and it was largely due to the efforts of local people that the Corneal Grafting Act of 1952 was passed. This Act was of great benefit to the country as a whole as it not only focused public attention on the desperate need of corneal graft material but the work at East Grinstead also served as an example to the rest of the country.

Plastic Surgery Department



The plastic surgery unit was established at the Queen Victoria Hospital as a part of the Emergency Medical Service to provide specialised treatment for war casualties with facial injuries and burns.

Hutted wards were built to accommodate about 100 patients, and casualties from all the armed forces were treated at East Grinstead. A large number of burned R.A.F. pilots from the Battle of Britain were admitted in 1940 and these patients formed the nucleus of the famous Guinea Pig Club.

In 1944 the Canadian Wing was opened for the reception of R.C.A.F. casualties. Towards the end of the war this magnificent wing was handed over to the hospital and this gift marked the beginning of the permanent plastic unit with accommodation for 50 patients.

The Surgical Block was given to the hospital by the British War Relief Society of America, this building with five operating theatres, X-ray and pathological departments, a library and a lecture hall, provided unique facilities and made East Grinstead one of the finest centres for plastic surgery in the world.

In 1948 the hospital was incorporated in the National Health Service as a special centre for plastic and maxillo-facial surgery and a growing volume of work has been undertaken: a total of over 4,000 surgical operations being carried out in 1962. Cases admitted to the unit include congenital deformities, facial injuries, burns, and certain cases requiring reconstructive surgery after removal of tumours.

The Queen Victoria Hospital has become an important post-graduate teaching centre.

The exhibition on Open Days will illustrate some of the highlights in the development of plastic surgery, with special reference to the growth of the Unit at East Grinstead.

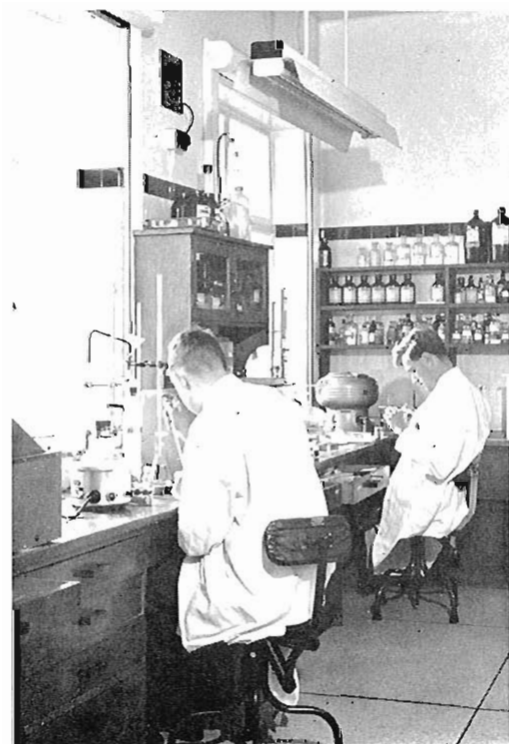
Hospital pathology as we know it today did not exist a century ago, and mainly consisted of the study of post-mortem material. The investigations of Pasteur which laid the foundations of modern bacteriology, and led to the subsequent discovery of penicillin by Sir Alexander Fleming were still to come twenty years later. It was the impetus given by World War I that led to the widening of our knowledge of pathology, and particularly wound-infection and the prevention of tetanus, typhoid and diphtheria, to mention a few of the diseases which previously had a high death rate. Further advances followed World War II in the control of infection by antibiotics, the formation of the National Blood Transfusion Service and the simplification of biochemical techniques.

Not until the pathology department was built with the American Wing were adequate facilities for pathological investigations available at this hospital. Since the formation of the National Health Service, this department has continued to expand. The ever-increasing demands for investigations connected with blood transfusion and antenatal care have necessitated the setting up of a special separate laboratory. The general practitioners of East Grinstead and Edenbridge have direct access to this department; in fact half the requests received for pathological investigations are for their out-patients.

Also carried out are investigations of biochemical changes in disease, the bacteriology of wound and other infections — this is associated with finding suitable antibiotics for treatment. Most important is the diagnosis of malignant disease. It is perhaps not realised that some 600 specimens of skin tumours removed by the Plastic Surgeons are examined yearly.

The new burns treatment centre will increase the load of work in this department on account of the extensive biochemical studies necessary owing to the physiological upset which occurs in burns, an increased demand for blood transfusion, and the check on bacteria from both patients and the air.

The Pathology Department



For many years there has been need for research at the hospital. In 1958 Mr. and Mrs. Neville Blond offered to provide the initial finance for the construction and equipping of a laboratory and in 1960 and again in 1961 they made further generous contributions to enable valuable extensions to be made.

Following the death of Sir Archibald McIndoe in 1960, it was decided to name the department in his memory and building commenced at once. The completed laboratories were opened by the Minister of Health, Mr. Enoch Powell, M.P., on March 22, 1961.

In September, 1961, Dr. Morten Simonsen, a research worker of international repute, was appointed a director. Research work continues on homotransplantation — the grafting of tissues from one individual to another — and the department is unique in its research solely into the problems of tissue transplantation. It has already attracted workers from many countries, including Denmark, Poland, South Africa, Sweden and the U.S.A.

The scientific research in progress is of the highest importance to the future development of reconstructive surgery, and it is confidently expected that this relatively new department will play an important role in its contributions to the solution of many problems which would lead to the alleviation of a great deal of human suffering and the saving of many lives.

BLOND LABORATORIES

McIndoe Memorial Research Unit



In 1938, Mr. Kelsey Fry and Mr. Harold Gillies were appointed by the Government to arrange Maxillo-Facial Units around London, where a tremendous number of injuries were expected as a result of bombing.

When the war came, the Maxillo-Facial Unit was put under the charge of Mr. Alan McLeod, who is now dental surgeon to the Queen. The permanent working team consisted of Mr. Alan McLeod, Mr. Rae Shepherd and Mr. Gilbert Parfitt.

Kelsey Fry of course maintained his directing influence on the Unit all during the war, and with the late Sir Archibald McIndoe, was responsible for the treatment of all facial injuries in the Air Force.

East Grinstead was delegated as the training environment for all service dental surgeons who were to be engaged in traumatic work and continual courses were run during the war.

At the end of the war, Mr. Terence Ward left the Royal Air Force where he had been in charge of a Maxillo-Facial Unit and came to take over the Unit at East Grinstead. A move was rapidly made from the hut, which is now the Billiards room, to the lecture room.

In 1946, the department consisted of Mr. Terence Ward, Mr. Hamilton Ritchie and one technician, Mr. Harry Palmer. Today there are eleven technicians and seven dental surgeons employed on the permanent staff. The volume of work carried out is tremendous. Patients are admitted from all over the country, and from other countries in the world, such as Malta and Australia.

In 1953, the department was enlarged and rebuilt by the Regional Board. New workshops, new surgeries and new equipment were provided and in design it has been used as a prototype for many hospital centres throughout the country. The Dental Department is proud to play its part in the care and treatment of the patient at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead.

Dental Department

Sir Kelsey Fry





The Pea Nut Club—and a dream that came true

Wednesday, July 6th, 1955, was a wonderful day of summer sunshine: the day when Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother came to East Grinstead to open the new Children's Wing at Q.V.H.

This was no ordinary Wing. It had been built, equipped and furnished from funds which many thousands of members of the world-wide Pea-Nut Club had raised in response to the late Sir Archibald McIndoe's war-time appeal for a plastic surgery ward specially for children.

"I am delighted with the completion of this Children's Wing and acknowledge the magnificent work of the Pea-Nut Club which was started in 1931 by Mrs. Clemetson," said the Queen Mother when she declared the Wing formally opened on that golden July day. A vast crowd of townspeople and friends of the hospital came to greet her.

Since then the Pea-Nut Club has spent many thousands of pounds on other gifts

to the hospital, including the laying out of the surrounding gardens, the provision (with the help of the Nurses' Social Club and other friends) of a swimming pool for the nursing staff, the building of an extension to the children's wing for the reception of infection cases, and a children's schoolroom.

With members scattered all over the world it is not surprising that the name of the Pea-Nut Club is famous. In preparation for the "Queen Vic" Centenary Year the Club carried out a major operation on the Children's Wing and gave it a complete redecoration. All the furniture was renovated and new curtains and bedspreads were provided.

In the corridor stands the "Magic Cup-board." It is only opened when a little patient is about to go home. Each one is invited to choose a toy or a book to take away "with the best wishes of Aunt Agatha and the Pea-Nut Club."



The Guinea Pig Club

The Guinea Pig Club has survived as an active and flourishing association of war-time injured airmen for two main reasons:—

- (1) It has a basis in the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, and this basis gives it a home and a number of people who have remained deeply interested and concerned with both the hospital and the Club.
- (2) The Club had for its President for more than 15 years a dominating personality — Sir Archibald H. McIndoe.

The club consists of all badly injured airmen who were treated at East Grinstead. Most of these were either severe burns or serious jaw injuries, who had been in the medical care of the Queen Victoria Hospital. It grew up originally from the desire by a number of badly burned aircrew to befriend each other, if necessary, after the war had finished. These six original members now constitute the committee, and since the tragic death of Sir Archibald McIndoe, the Duke of Edinburgh has become President, with Tom Gleave, one

of the founder Guinea Pigs, as Chairman. The men are kept together by a magazine, and by an annual reunion at East Grinstead, when all the Guinea Pigs are asked to return to the hospital for a medical and social check. Men suffering from severe third degree burns have many of the ordinary problems of life magnified, and they need a constant check on their plastic surgery. All this is done through the Guinea Pig Club.

The Club, with the help of the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, gives grants to Guinea Pigs in need, assists them with finding jobs suitable to their injuries, besides giving advice on any aspect of life in which they may need help. The Club maintains its strong organisation for a further purpose, which is to act as a cushion against the harsh realities of old age, because the Club realises that old age will affect its members more severely than normal people.

This exclusive Club played a great part in the development of the hospital, and without this special hospital there would have been no Club.



The League of Friends

Behind the great achievements of the Queen Victoria Hospital in the field of plastic and reconstructive surgery, lies the less spectacular but very important work of a general hospital serving East Grinstead and the surrounding countryside.

Until the passing of the National Health Act, the administration and development of the Hospital was the responsibility of local individuals who voluntarily gave their time and services. Now that the Hospital is administered by the State, it is the object of the League of Friends to continue this tradition of voluntary service on a more widely spread basis and to maintain the close relationship that has always existed between the Hospital and the town. For the League believes that the Hospital is an integral and important part of the local community.

The League provides those amenities for both patients and staff that the National

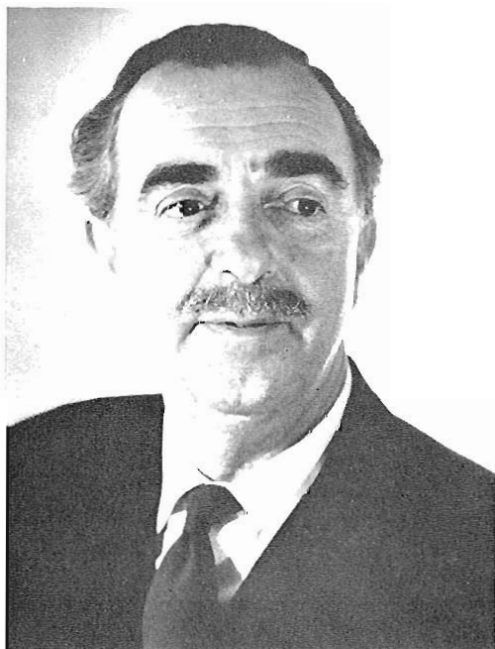
Health Service cannot normally be expected to provide but that help to make hospital life easier or more pleasant or its services more efficient. Special self-adjusting and lifting beds, tables for chair-ridden patients, furniture for waiting-rooms and wards, a new radio system, to say nothing of carpets, television sets, lamps, and hundreds of yards of curtaining for windows and cubicles—all these have been provided by the League as a result of the generous support it has received. Very recently, at the cost of some £800, a much-needed call-system for surgeons and staff was installed. Picture shows this gift being received.

Under the energetic Chairmanship of Mr. Peter Griffiths, the League has many plans for the future—and the Hospital has many needs. If you would like to help the League to help the hospital, drop a line today to "Membership", League of Friends, Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead.



Miss BARBARA WILLARD—Author

Mr. STUART VARTAN—Producer



Celebration Play

Progress of Luke

by BARBARA WILLARD

*An Imaginative Celebration
for the Centenary of
The Queen Victoria Hospital*

Between play and pageant, this dramatic presentation in two acts attempts to give an impression of the growth of medicine.

In the first part, *The Legend*, superstition holds back progress and the instinct to help and heal. But the vision and spirit of those with eyes to see the future and minds to grapple with the present, carry us through to *The Achievement*, symbolised by the hospital itself in its day of maturity.

One figure dominates and sustains the action — *Luke, the Apostle Physician*.

THE ACHIEVEMENT is freely based on material generously made available to the author by Dr. Dennison.

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