

The Lectures will be selected from the following topics, subject to revision as to order and matter:—Special Introductory, The History of Nursing at St. George's Hospital—Elementary Facts of Anatomy and Elementary Principles of Physiology—The Antiseptic System—Surgical Nursing of Young Patients—"After-Treatment" of Operation Cases—Hospital and Private Nursing—Heat and Cold as Remedial Agents—Convalescence—Detail in Nursing—Influence of Surroundings on Disease—The Language of Disease. A detailed Syllabus will be furnished at each Lecture of the subject of the next Lecture.

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An elementary knowledge of the leading facts of Anatomy and Physiology will be found to render the Lectures much more intelligible and useful. Dr. MICHAEL FOSTER'S "Physiology Primer" is recommended as supplying, in a very clear and concise form, the necessary amount of information.

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Two of the Medical Lectures will be given by Dr. W. H. DICKINSON (Subjects, "Air and Ventilation," and "Infection and Disinfection," "Cholera regarded from a Nurse's point of View," etc.), and Six by Dr. ISAMBARD OWEN.

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THE Council of the Sanitary Institute have accepted an invitation from the Lord Mayor and citizens of Liverpool to hold their next Congress and Exhibition in that city in the autumn of this year.

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THE following letter has been addressed to the *British Medical Journal*:—

"SIR,—With reference to an article appearing in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of February 10th, embodying some observations of the Medical Officer of Health for Chelsea, I am requested to state that his deductions are based on insufficient and inaccurate data, and are therefore misleading. This necessarily renders his report valueless. Full and correct details are being prepared, and will be published in due course.—I am, etc., T. W. EDEN, M.D., M.R.C.P.,

*Hon. Sec. to the Medical Staff,
Chelsea Hospital for Women.*

Bentinck Street, W., Feb. 13th."

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WE notice in another contemporary the report of an interview with Mr. C. W. DAVIS, the Secretary of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, in which he states that Dr. Parke's report to the Chelsea Vestry "contains a very baseless and unwarrantable attack on us." This is, unfortunately, the usual official reply to criticism, and we regret that such an unwise course should have been adopted by those responsible for the lives of the patients at the above-mentioned institution. The integrity of Dr. Louis Parkes is too well known for it to be supposed, for one moment, that he would have presented a baseless and unwarrantable charge against any public Hospital in his district.

THE Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, which was formerly opened on December 2nd, by the Governor General of Canada, Lord Aberdeen, is acknowledged to be one of the finest Hospitals on that continent, and the Canadians are justly proud of it. This handsome gift to the city from two of Montreal's best known citizens, Sir Donald Smith and Lord Mount Stephen, is built on the slope of Mount Royal, and commands a magnificent view of the city, the River St. Lawrence and the surrounding country.

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The administrative building contains on the first floor board rooms, offices and rooms for the resident staff; on the second floor, Nurses' parlour, library, and dining room, and a few bedrooms; the third or main floor contains waiting and examining rooms, drug room, etc., and is connected by bridges with the wings. The fourth floor is devoted entirely to Nurses, and great consideration has been paid to their comfort. The fifth floor contains the kitchens and store rooms, while the sixth is for servants' bedrooms.

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The north-east wing for medical cases has accommodation for 120 patients, and also contains a theatre with seating capacity for 200 students, and a chemical laboratory. The surgical wing has 150 beds, and here we have a fine operating theatre, seating 250 students, and furnished in a most complete and approved manner with all the essentials for a first-class operating room. The glassware, instruments, and appliances have all been selected with the greatest care, and imported from Germany. There are rooms adjoining the theatre for sterilizers, instruments, supplies, etc. Six large wards, three in each wing, and containing thirty beds each, are admirably arranged for light and ventilation, and the furnishing would delight the heart of any nurse.

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It is interesting to note that the beds, made in Birmingham, England, are so simple in design, and so thoroughly well made, that there are no crevices for dust or the hospital *bête noire* to find a lodging. The tables are of heavy glass and iron, and all other articles are in keeping. The wards have communication with each other and with the offices, drug stores, etc., by telephone. Electricity lights the whole building, and in every ward electric clocks make known the time of day.

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It is intended that a training-school for nurses shall be established, and in March next it is proposed to organize the first class of Royal Victoria Nurses.

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