

yellow? The sooner we lay aside our insular prejudices, and realize that a black woman may be the equal of a white one, the better. Our medical schools have begun to realize this fact, and coloured students, both men and women are to be found in our hospitals, and no one considers it "an insult" to be attended by them. We are certainly of opinion that when training schools for coloured women are established it will be best that they should be trained in such schools, but, it must be remembered that it is only quite recently that any American Hospitals have been open for the training of coloured women. We take our stand on this matter on what we conceive to be the only possible ground, that of the capacity of the candidate. If a woman proves to have a talent for nursing, is her colour, be it what it may, any just reason to disqualify her from following her vocation? We think not. Prejudice is hard to overcome. Our correspondent, "An English Girl," would probably consider it unjust, if she went to China to be classed, as she assuredly would be as "white trash," but in our opinion it would be no more unjust than the position which she takes up with regard to "black" nurses.

THE RED CROSS EXHIBITION IN BERLIN

An exhibition was opened at the beginning of this month in Berlin by the German Red Cross Society, which is an interesting object lesson in the progress made in the care of the sick and wounded of recent years. The German Empresses have always shown a warm interest in their national Red Cross Association, and the active support of the late Empress Augusta did much to establish the efficiency of the Society in the Fatherland. Following in this in the steps of her predecessors, the Empress has given her patronage to the exhibition which was opened in her name by Herr v. de Knesebeck, President of the Red Cross Central Committee.

Amongst the exhibitors are the German War Ministry and Naval Ministry, the German Red Cross Society, the Vaterländische Frauenverein, the Berlin Fire Brigade, and the two Berlin Ambulance Societies. The exhibits are grouped under the following heads:—(1) First Aid; (2) Transport; (3) Abode; (4) Housekeeping appliances and arrangements for the abodes of the sick; (5) Medical and surgical appliances for the abodes of the sick; (6) Appliances for sick nursing generally; (7) Clothing and equip-

ment of voluntary workers; (8) Literature and Educational Appliances.

The exhibits of both the war and the naval ministry are most complete, and various demonstrations of a practical nature have been given, notably one by members of the Red Cross Society, who removed a large number of wounded men from an imaginary battle-field, and transported them by rail. No hitch occurred, and the result of the demonstration is considered absolutely satisfactory.

THE FEEDING OF SCHOOL BOYS.

WE are glad to observe that this question is being discussed in the *Westminster Gazette*, and that, now our contemporary has thrown open its columns to those most interested in the subject, the interest evinced is extreme. It is well known that at many public schools, where the parents pay high fees, the feeding of the boys is very bad, and that they not unfrequently return home for the holidays suffering from mal-nutrition, the effect of insufficient and unsuitable food. The results of such feeding are serious, for not only is a boy unable to study hard if his brain is insufficiently nourished, but he will probably all his life feel the effects of the want of a liberal diet during the period in which he is growing. The question therefore is one which directly concerns the Medical profession.

MEAT EXTRACTS.

WE fear that the public have received a rude shock in learning from a case which has recently appeared in the papers, of the material of which their "table delicacies" and "meat extracts," as supplied by two manufacturers, are composed. That "filthy and abominable" diseased and putrid livers should be used in the manufacture of "table delicacies" is bad enough, but when it is remembered that "meat extracts" are used mainly by the acutely ill—for persons who are capable of assimilating meat in other ways do not take it in the form of extract—it will be seen that this concoction may be in the highest degree dangerous, as well as repulsive. Imagine feeding a patient, who was ordered meat extract, on a fluid made from putrid pigs' livers, which had been sent from Ireland to Germany, for the manufacture of German sausages, rejected in that country, and shipped over to England. We are afraid that not only the purveyors of these abominations, but reputable firms, will suffer from the revulsion of public feeling against "meat extracts," after reading these disgusting details.

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