

point not the goal of their professional progress. In a comparatively new country with a limited number of nurses, the work of organization is easier than in the mother country, where there are many thousands of nurses, and a large variety of vested interests to be considered, nevertheless, in any country, there are always obstacles to overcome before any progressive enactment can be passed, and each colony which adopts the registration of nurses, by demonstrating to the world its desirability and justice, brings nurses at home a step nearer to professional status.

Annotations.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Secretary of State for War has selected the following as the chairman, vice-chairman, and members of the Advisory Board for the supervision of the Army Medical Services:

Chairman—The Director-General Army Medical Service, Surgeon-General William Taylor, C.B., A.M.S.

Vice-Chairman—The Deputy Director-General Surgeon-General (temporary) Alfred Henry Keogh, C.B., A.M.S.

Members—Officer R.A.M.C. (expert in sanitation), Major William Grant Macpherson, R.A.M.C. (expert in tropical diseases), Lieut.-Colonel David Bruce, R.A.M.C.

Civilian members—Dr. Charles Bent Ball (Ireland), Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital; Alfred Downing Fripp, Esq., F.R.C.S., Guy's Hospital; Dr. James Galloway (Scotland), F.R.C.P., Charing Cross Hospital; Dr. Edwin Cooper Perry, F.R.C.P., Guy's Hospital; Frederick Treves, F.R.C.S., London Hospital.

Representative of the War Office—Colonel W. A. Dunne, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster General.

Representative of the India Office—To be nominated hereafter.

The Matron-in-Chief Q.A.I.M.N.S.—To be nominated hereafter.

The permanent constitution of the board will differ from the above in having only four civil members instead of five. The larger number is required at the outset in consequence of the heavy initial work necessitating a larger number of meetings than will be necessary later.

The appointment of this Advisory Board, its

constitution and duties, were outlined in the report of the committee appointed by Mr. St. John Brodrick. It will exercise "supervision" over the Army Medical Services, will meet fortnightly, and will report to the Secretary of State for War upon "all matters concerned with medicine, surgery, sanitation, and epidemic diseases as they affect the military services," and upon the provision and equipment of hospitals, and "generally upon whatever concerns the wellbeing of the sick and wounded"; will prepare "a scheme for the expansion of the Service to meet the needs of war or serious epidemics," and among other things for the "employment in the Service of civilian surgeons, nurses, and orderlies, and the utilisation of all voluntary effort for the relief of the sick and wounded." This body will also report on all plans for hospitals, barracks, and standing camps, and on suitable civil hospitals as places of study for surgeons and of training for nurses of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. The Board will appoint a sub-committee for the annual inspection, without notice, of military medical establishments. It will supervise the admission of candidates to the Royal Army Medical Corps, and arrange for examinations for promotions, which they will consider before any names are submitted by the Medical Director-General to the Commander-in-Chief. Lastly, the Board will exercise "a general control" over the nursing service, and, "in consultation with the Nursing Board, shall submit to the Secretary of State a scheme to develop the training of orderlies as attendants upon the sick and wounded."

THE VIOLET CANCER CURE.

Surely nothing can be more cruel than to raise the hopes of the poor sufferers from cancer and other terrible diseases, by the constant announcement of "cures" and the latest suggestion than an infusion of violet leaves is a specific for cancer, is as visionary a method of treatment as hundreds of other doctrines which have been advertised in the lay press. Even the greatly improved modern methods of treatment of consumption, scientific as they are, have no claim to be called "cures." It has been known, if not enforced, for centuries of time that fresh air is the only elixir of life and the more of it we inhale the less chance we give to the germs of disease to decimate the tissues of the body.

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