great many cases which could not possibly be successfully treated with X-rays can easily be treated by radium.

"A case of Mr. Mackenzie Davidson at the Charing Cross Hospital may be cited as illustrating the work of English medical men in this field. A rodent cancer of the nose, which had recurred after operation and had been treated unsuccessfully with X-rays, was subjected to a short exposure to radium. Four exposures, aggregating about an hour, were given at intervals of a few days. In three weeks the diseased part was healing well, and in six weeks, after two further exposures, the cancer had disappeared completely—almost miraculously as it seemed, not leaving even a visible scar.

"The great problem of the application of radium for illuminating purposes belongs to the second class—that is, the application would be perfectly practical if the supply of radium were somewhat more abundant than it is at present. A small fraction of an ounce of radium, properly employed, would probably provide a good light sufficient for several rooms, which, at any rate, during the present century, would never need renewal.

"Rutherford has calculated from his own experiments and those of Curie that the energy stored up in one gram of radium is sufficient to raise 500 tons a mile high. An ounce would therefore suffice to drive a 50 h.-p. motor-car at the rate of thirty miles an hour round the world. This possibility of our being able in the future to control the store of energy in radium and to liberate it for use as required at any desired rate is of course the most interesting feature of radio-activity at the present time. But it must be confessed that science holds out scant prospects of its fulfilment."

**New Inhalation Treatment for Consumption.**

Dr. Dimond has brought a new and simple apparatus to London, invented by Dr. Emil Costan, of Paris, for the treatment of consumption by inhaling ozone into the lungs, where it has been used with great success at the hospitals during the past year.

The apparatus is contained in a mahogany box, 11 in. by 11 in., and 6 in. in width, and is very easily worked. By squeezing a ball at the end of a rubber tube the patient pumps air into a glass tube filled with menthol at the bottom of the box. Above this tube there are two glass condensers, one inside the other. The electric wire from the battery envelops the outer one, and the electric current passes directly through the inner condenser.

The mentholised air enters the inner chamber, when the oxygen is extracted and changed into ozone, and then distributed by a projecting funnel-shaped glass mouthpiece at the side of the box. The condenser is lit up with a blue flame when the current is on.

Dr. Dimond states that in condensing the oxygen into ozone by electricity without it coming into contact with metal we obtain a pure chemical ozone. In the Boucicaut Hospital they are using the invention, which operates successfully in a ward of 4,500 cubic feet. Dr. Collineau, former President of the Paris Medical Society, has experimented with this generator, and states that the ozone produces very good effects on pulmonary subjects, especially in cases of tuberculosis, in healing the lungs, diminishing expectoration, increasing the appetite, and reducing the fever.

## Nursing Echoes.

*** *All communications must be duly authenticated with name and address, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith, and should be addressed to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole Street, W.*

When at Eastbourne last week the King paid a surprise visit to the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, and was received by Miss Ramsay, the Matron, who conducted him over the institution. Before leaving, His Majesty wrote in the visitors' book an entry to the effect that he found everything in good order, and he specially commended the excellence of the ventilation of the building.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, recently officially inspected at Alton the hospital for sick and wounded soldiers which bears her name, and in which Her Royal Highness has taken so practical and so sympathetic an interest. The nursing staff consists of Miss Garriock, the Matron, Sisters Tulloh and Dods, and Staff Nurses Byers, Hay, and Ward, and to all of those ladies the Princess presented the King's and Queen's medals for their services in South Africa.

The Nightingale Fund issues annually a most interesting report, and for comparative purposes it would be well if all large training-schools did likewise, as it would be most useful in helping to standardise nursing education and practical management.

From the Nightingale Fund Report one realises how many probationers are called in a year and how few are chosen. The number admitted to St. Thomas's Hospital during 1902 was eighty-one, of whom thirty-four were discharged as unsuitable or left from other causes, fourteen in their first month. Thus only forty-seven completed the year's training, which apparently still qualifies them to be placed on the register of Nightingale nurses—surely not as "trained nurses."

We regret to observe that the old gratuity system is still adhered to, and that ninety-six nurses were awarded £2 each, the regulations—surely obsolete ones—allowing a gratuity of this sum for the term of three years to the nurses who have completed a year's satisfactory service in the hospital.

The Report states that eight nurses trained at St. Thomas's have been promoted to Matronships, one

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