

garding Chinese labour that would make it necessary for the Chinese consul to effect an agreement with the officials stating that a Chinaman could not be sold from one master to the other without his consent is sufficient at least to "give us pause" and cause us to exclaim, Shades of William Wilberforce forbid!

If the anti-Registrationists who are opposing so actively and violently the obtaining of a legal status for nurses succeed in their endeavour, we feel confident it must be in defiance of the sentiment of the best element of that country.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The following appointments have been made in the above Order:—

LADIES OF JUSTICE.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice Marie Victoria Auguste Pauline of Teck, V.A.

The Right Honourable Vere Viscountess Galway (from Lady of Grace).

LADY OF GRACE.

The Right Honourable Rachel Countess of Dudley.

Lightning Photography.

A curious—not to say extraordinary—story is engaging attention at Morristown, New Jersey. A contemporary gives the following particulars of an incident which is described as well authenticated and proclaimed as a miracle. Abbott Parker, a young man, was struck by lightning, and was taken on an ambulance to All Souls' Hospital. The man having being stripped to the waist, a wound was found on his back. While the nurses and doctors watched a perfect representation of a crucifix gradually appeared, exactly in the centre of the shoulder-blades. Then the figure of Christ nailed to the cross slowly developed, until an exact reproduction of the Crucifixion stood out in bold relief. The watchers were spellbound and awe-struck. This took place on Friday night, and photographs of the man's back, showing the picture perfect in every detail, are published by the newspapers.

Abbott declares that he has never been tattooed, and experts say that no tattooing could have produced so perfect an effect.

On the wall opposite the bed where the man was examined by the directors is a crucifix. Scientists who have been consulted say that Parker's skin after being struck by lightning became like a sensitised photographic plate. Apparently the picture is fairly permanent; even the nails on the hands and feet of the image are distinctly visible.

Nursing in the United States Army and the Legislation Effected in Connection Therewith.*

By MRS. DITA H. KINNEY,

Superintendent Army Nurse Corps, United States Army.

In the "Historical Notes concerning the Medical Department of the U.S. Army," compiled by Capt. Harvey E. Brown, we find: "The History of the Hospital Department commences with the siege of Boston in 1775. . . . The Army, which gathered at Cambridge after the battle of Lexington, was assembled almost without any effort of public authority. It was rather the spontaneous result of the burst of patriotism and alarm which extended through the country, calling the farmer from his plough, the mechanic from his shop, the clergyman from his pulpit, and the physician from the sick bed. Few who thus responded had any idea there would be a war—at worst that it would be of short duration—and had made arrangements for leaving their homes for but a short period. Among them were many physicians who had come from their native towns, like the rest, ready to do anything to assist the cause of liberty, but they held no appointments except perhaps from captains of companies or self-elected colonels of regiments, and had not the means of establishing a hospital."

Though the Second Provincial Congress of Massachusetts Bay, then "earnestly occupied with the organisation of troops, took the first steps toward the establishing of a hospital and the assigning of surgeons to duty," many conditions made the harmonious and successful practical working out of their plans impossible. "What was wanted was a general head, and that the Provincial Congress could not give." The Colonial Congress then sitting in Philadelphia had "selected Washington as Commander-in-Chief, and passed an act for the appointment of General Officers and Officers of the General Staff, but made no provision for the Hospital Department."

On July 21st the Commander-in-Chief addressed a letter to the President of the Congress urging immediate consideration of some sort of a working plan for a medical service and the establishing of a hospital, as, he writes, "the lives and health of both officers and men so much depend on a due regulation of this department." Harvey goes on to state:—"Two days before this letter was written, however, Congress had passed a resolution, and a Committee was appointed to consider the method of establishing a hospital. On July 27th, 1775, this Committee reported a Bill which, after some discussion, was agreed to as follows:—That for the establishment of an army consisting of 20,000 men, the following officers and other attendants be appointed with the following allowances of pay:—

"One director-general and chief physician, his pay four dollars per day.

"Four surgeons, each ditto one and one-third of a dollar.

"One apothecary, each ditto one and one-third of a dollar.

* Presented to the International Council of Nurses, Berlin, June, 1904.

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