

patient emptied bladder last. When twenty-four hours complete ask patient to empty bladder and count this in."

One of the "Don't forgets" which the book contains is "Don't forget when the urine is found to be in any way abnormal to preserve a specimen (not the remains of a test) for inspection and verification by the doctor; and to be ready to produce, if asked for, any medicines the patient may be taking.

A useful section of the book is the last, Section E, which deals with "Abnormal Urine with some Common Causes." We heartily commend the book to all nurses.

WELLCOME'S PROFESSIONAL NURSES' DIARY.

We have received from Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. their Professional Nurses' Diary for 1905-6, which is, as usual, not only a very convenient diary, but a wonderful compendium of useful information in a very small space. The first article in the volume is an interesting one on "Hospitals and their Origin." As early as 1100 B.C. there was a college of physicians in Egypt. Its graduates were paid by the State, and their practice regulated by law. According to Pliny, "they were required to treat the poor gratuitously, which they probably did in official houses, to which the patients went at certain times to submit themselves for treatment."

The Diary contains an interesting coloured frontispiece, which is a facsimile reproduction of an illuminated MS. of the fifteenth century. It represents a consultation of physicians, and their visit to the house of the patient appears to be attended with much circumstance and pomp.

A wood-cut of an operating room in a hospital of the seventeenth century shows the hapless patient being held in a sitting position while the surgeon operates on his head. Other patients are presumably waiting their turn.

The article on medical equipments in exploration and in war shows the advance which has been made in exactness of preparation and in portability. The Tabloid and Soloid brands of drugs, which are the patent of Messrs. Burroughs and Wellcome, are wonderfully convenient for travellers, and enjoy, as they deserve, a high repute, being now a usual part of the equipment in campaigns and expeditions, while the Church Missionary Society, which has missionaries in all parts of the world, supplies each of them with a Tabloid Medicine Chest.

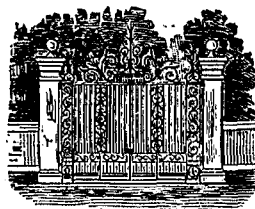
The Diary also contains articles on the General Principles of Nursing, on First-Aid in Emergencies, Poisons and their Antidotes, a suggested List of Requirements for an operation in a private house, Precautions and Requisites in Cases of Childbirth, an Alphabetical List of Nursing Requisites, Foods and Dietary, Legal Information, Postal Information, &c., from which it will be seen that the nurse who carries with her to her cases one of these compact little Diaries has readily accessible a large amount of information which may prove of great value to her. We commend this Diary to every nurse.

An Important Post.

As we go to press we learn that Miss Adams, of Liverpool, has been appointed to the Matronship of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Outside the Gates.

FEMALE APPRENTICESHIP.



Mrs. Greenwood, Vice-President of the Society for the State Registration of Nurses, and a member of the Executive Committee of the "Freedom of Labour Defence," sends us the following valuable expression of opinion on the question of Female Apprenticeship:—

"I have read with deep interest the correspondence in a contemporary on this subject, and I consider the proposal made by Mr. Ballin to reconstruct the old system of apprenticeships to be the most sensible solution of one of the aspects of the unemployed question which has yet been propounded. Fewer inefficient is what is wanted to reduce the number of unemployed. I firmly believe, as an earnest student of the ethics of employment and of the industrial position of England generally, that it is in the lack of thorough training that all our failing position in the economic world is due. There is one side of this question to which I would specially draw your attention—that is, the extreme difficulty that girls have in learning, either by technical education or by apprenticeship, any trade thoroughly. Compared with other countries, English girls have very much less chance of becoming efficient than the girl workers of, say, France, Germany, or Belgium. In Germany the first fruits of the women's movement, between 1865 and 1875, was the realisation that girls needed training as much as boys, which resulted in the following excellent chances being given there to girls, according to a report published in 1903 of 'The Women's Industrial Council.' In 1893 Germany had no fewer than 265 technical and continuation schools for girls. From the same source I learn that technical education of girls is very seriously regarded in Italy; further, that in France the name of Mme. Elise Lemonnier is crowned with lasting honour as the president of institutions there founded for the technical training of girls. Now what do we find in England? I will give a few examples of trades absolutely suited to the physical capacity of women, and mention the difficulties besetting those who wish to take up these trades—that is to say, to become really proficient in them.

"*Printing.*—No woman is allowed to work in any office where men of 'The London Society of Compositors' work. Therefore, women who desire to learn thoroughly every branch of the compositors' trade have either to learn at 'The Women's Printing Society,' which was founded in 1874, or at some house where non-union men are employed. This is very short-sighted policy on the part of the men's union, because it only means that women printers cannot be regularly apprenticed, except at the places I have mentioned, and being not fully trained, accept lower wages. Formerly women served their apprenticeship with men, and it was only between 1875 and 1880 when men struck against working with women.

"*Confectionery* in its highest branches is, it is true, taught by Miss Manders, and one or two other private persons; but there are no means by which a girl of

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