

of the Archives de Medecine Navale (cited by the *British Medical Journal*), by Dr. Machenaud, the chief medical officer of the French military hospital at Peking. The first hospital visited was that belonging to the American troops who were cantoned in the Palace of Agriculture, opposite the Palace of Heaven, which was occupied by the British, the terminus of the Peking and Tien-Tsin Railway separating the two cantonments. The American hospital was accommodated suitably enough in one of the pavilions of the palace, and contained 100 beds, the staff consisting of Chief Surgeon Major Ives and two assistants. On the day Dr. Machenaud paid his visit there were forty-three patients, and among them he was told that there was not a single case of typhoid fever. The establishment and everything connected with it seem to have met with the visitor's unqualified admiration, the installation and equipment being as near perfection as possible. In the first place Dr. Machenaud was shown the dispensary and the drugs, which were all compressed, were found to be in perfect condition; chloral and salol alone, among a complete assortment of medicines, being found liable to deterioration after the opening of their containers. Compressed tampons, sterilised silk and catgut, and apparatus for distilling and aerating water on a large scale, a portable kitchen, portable table equipment, a petroleum stove for keeping food and drinks warm, folding chairs, besides several other things which struck the visitor as exceptionally meritorious, are described at considerable length.

The British "ambulance," which was the objective of Dr. Machenaud's second visit, had the advantage of being splendidly housed, but the visitor had little to say that is complimentary. While he deals chiefly in generalities, evidently the British hospital at Peking was far from perfect in his estimation. The material sent from India appeared to him to be incongruous, and to be composed of old trash. The ventilation of the wards was defective and the warming by means of stoves could not be commended. Dr. Machenaud also says that there was no operating room, and adds that no one showed him a bath room, or a kitchen, or any reserve of material.

In the Japanese hospital, with a strength of 35,000 men, there were only thirty-three patients, mostly convalescent from typhoid fever and bronchitis. The equipment, surgical as well as medical, was very complete, all the instruments and appliances having been manufactured in Japan, although the drugs were imported from Hamburg.

The fourth and last establishment on the list was the German Field Hospital No. 2. Here, in the opinion of the French visitor, everything was comparatively good, although not equal to the perfection of the American ambulance.

Our Guinea Prize.

For the second time we regret to report that all the competitors for the Guinea Prize have failed to answer all the questions correctly, so that we have not the pleasure of awarding a Prize for April. Let us hope that the new Puzzles will prove less difficult.

KEY TO PRIZE PUZZLES.

1. Caries. Carries.
2. Migraine. My-grain.
3. Peritonitis. Pour-it-on-ITIS.
4. Bedsores. Bed-soars.

The new set of Puzzles will be found on page viii.

Another League Journal.

Yet another League Journal, that of the Royal South Hants Nurses' League, which has made its appearance in a pretty white and rose cover, has a picture of the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital for its frontispiece, and is altogether a bright and well written publication. The editorial remarks are by the President, Miss Mollett, whose literary abilities are well known to the readers of this journal. "There is," says Miss Mollett, "an old and true proverb that says 'Grass grows over the road that is seldom trodden,' and friends who never meet and never hear from one another are apt to recall each other first dimly, then not at all, and so gradually to lose sight of people and of things that were once very near and very important." She adds that after the Bart's League was formed, the pleasure she felt in meeting old friends, in being once again with her old school, was so great that this gave her the impulse to form a League of the Royal South Hants Nurses.

Some bright personal paragraphs, a letter from a Nursing Sister in South Africa, and an account of the Nursing Congress at Buffalo from the pen of the President, are the chief features of interest.

Bart's Nurses will note with interest the birth of a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Gray, at Zomba, British Central Africa. Mrs. Gray was Gold Medallist of her year at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was afterwards Assistant Matron at the Royal South Hants Hospital. In 1897 she left for British Central Africa, where she worked for three years, and was decorated by Her Majesty the late Queen for her services in nursing officers and men who had taken part in the Mpesini and Chinta Expedition. On her return to England she married Dr. Douglas Gray, Principal Medical Officer of the British Central African Protectorate.

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