

adviser. He thought that the best way of meeting the case was that the medical staffs of the fighting ships and of the hospital ships which accompanied them should co-operate, part of them being transferred from one class of ship to the other before and after an action.

A munificent offer has been made to the Government, by a person whose name has not been disclosed, of a new Staff College for the Royal Army Medical Corps. The offer is one to provide the sum of £100,000 for the purchase of a building site at the most suitable place which can be found in London. On this site there will be erected not only a thoroughly up-to-date teaching institution, but also a large military hospital, which will receive into its wards any interesting cases. The authorities hope in addition to have room enough to take in any cases of accident which may occur to any men in the neighbourhood of the hospital, and so give the members of the corps some chance of seeing surgical as well as medical work.

Dr. Alexander E. Marsden, Chairman of the General Committee of the Cancer Hospital, whose death is announced, was a colleague of Miss Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War. In 1854 he entered the army as a staff assistant-surgeon, served at the General Hospital, Scutari, for three months with Miss Nightingale, then in the trenches before Sebastopol with the 38th Regiment, and later on as surgeon to the Ambulance Corps, and was one of the first to enter the city of Sebastopol. For more than fifty years he worked in the interests of the Royal Free and Cancer Hospitals, which had been founded by his father.

The annual report of the City of Glasgow Fever and Small-pox Hospitals, Belvidere, has been issued. It states that the year has been one of exceptional stress, and, although the number of patients admitted was 4,435, as against 4,932, the conditions were very different. In the early part of the year a considerable number of patients suffering from plague, as well as a number for observation under suspicion of that disease, were admitted to the hospital; and the disappearance of this disease coincided with a rise in the number of cases of small-pox, of which during the year there were 1,730 cases admitted to the hospital. This was the highest number of cases of small-pox ever treated in one year in hospital in Glasgow. Of the 4,436 cases of disease admitted to the hospital, 538 died, giving a mortality of 11.9 per cent., considerably higher than it has been for many years, but due chiefly to small-pox.

It is reported that Dr. Garnault—who, three weeks ago, in a bold experiment, with a view to the practical test of Dr. Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis cannot be communicated to man, applied the infecting matter to one of his arms after preparing the way for its reception with a blister—has so far sustained no ill result. The gallant doctor has, however, been inundated with letters from would-be suicides. The writers include men and women, old and young, rich and poor. They all profess to be wearied of life, and ask the doctor to teach them a way to die which may be of some service to their fellow-creatures.

Professional Review.

GUY'S HOSPITAL NURSING GUIDE AND REGISTER OF NURSES.

We sat down to study Guy's Hospital Nursing Guide—published by Ash & Co., Ltd., 42, Southwark Street, S.E.—with a pleasant thrill of surprise; because every sectional register of nurses which it is considered expedient to publish is a step in the direction of the publication of the great State Register of Trained Nurses which, by-and-by, will come along, much to the benefit of the nurses and patients who may live to see the accomplishment of this great reform.

Meanwhile, Guy's Hospital has done well to issue this handy and useful manual, neatly got up in a green and white cover, and quite full of most useful information.

We learn from the preface that the original object in view in the preparation of the book was simply to provide a Handbook of the Past and Present Nurses' League of Guy's Hospital, and a Register of the nurses trained at this institution. In the course of its preparation the desirability was recognised of including a section which would be of general service to the community. This has been done, and the first sixty pages of the book constitute a Nursing Guide, which those aspiring to enter the nursing profession may consult with advantage. Thus we have in Section 1 chapters on Nursing as a Profession, Private Nursing, District Nursing, and under the heading of Useful Nursing Information, Instruction to Nurses engaged in attendance upon Infectious Cases—(1) Period of Quarantine; (2) Baths; (3) Urine Testing; (4) Tests; (5) Poisons: Antidotes and Treatment; (6) Obstetrical Table.—Useful Recipes for the Sick-room, Legal Information, and many particulars of the training of nurses at Guy's Hospital.

Section 2 contains a Handbook of the Past and Present Nurses' League, and Section 3 the Register of Nurses; so it may be gathered that there is a vast amount of interesting information to be culled from its pages.

NURSING AS A PROFESSION.

"On a girl's first start often depends the success or failure of her whole nursing career," says the Guide, "and it behoves her to be most careful as to the place and time she selects for a beginning. It is to be taken for granted that the object one has in view is to acquire the three years' certificate, which sets its seal on the fact that she is a 'fully-trained' nurse. For there is hardly an appointment that is worth having, either at home or in India and the Colonies, that does not demand, first and foremost, this three years' certificate." Then follows advice as to carefully selecting a training-school of good reputation attached to a

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