

Leicester if wards had to be closed for need of financial support. As it is, many urgent cases have to be refused admittance for want of room.

AT ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE.—At the recent Quarterly Court, Dr. Latham protested that £50 and £30 were insufficient salaries to offer fully-qualified men as house surgeon and assistant house surgeon, and stated that for 1s. 8d. a day they could only expect to get men who could not secure posts elsewhere. A stipend of £160 and £100 ought to be given. Formerly for a higher salary they had the pick of many first-class candidates. It must not be forgotten that at many medical schools the interns get little or no salary, the experience, with board, lodging, washing, &c., being considered an equivalent for services rendered; and in this connection there is certainly a disposition on the part of committees to reduce rather than raise the salaries of young medical men, owing to the keen competition for such posts in good hospitals.

AT CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.—An interesting ceremony took place at Chester General Infirmary when Mrs. J. G. Churton, Manor House, Neston, opened a new hydraulic lift, which she has presented to the institution at a cost of £500, as a memorial of her late husband, Mr. John Gaitskell Churton. The lift, which is situated opposite the main entrance to the infirmary, will afford great ease to incoming or outgoing patients, who cannot, except with the help of bearers, ascend or descend the present staircase, and will also prove of the greatest practical value in the more domestic work of the hospital.

AT THE NEW CITY HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.—The invitation by the Corporation of Edinburgh to the citizens to inspect the new City Hospital at Colinton Mains was largely taken advantage of last week. Dr. Ker, the Medical Superintendent, and Miss Sandford, the Matron, and other officials, conducted parties of fifty or sixty, and explained the numerous features of interest. In addition to the scarlet fever and scarlatina pavilion, the laundry, kitchen, and nurses' home seemed to be favourite visiting-places. The laundry and kitchen, with their up-to-date appliances, appeared to afford most pleasure, as it was there that the crowd lingered longest. On every hand there might be heard expressions of admiration of all that was to be seen, and it is certain that many persons went away with a more favourable opinion of such institutions than they had hitherto entertained.

AT THE SCOTTISH ORPHAN HOMES.—Mr. William Quarrier, the founder of the Scottish Orphan Homes, Bridge of Weir, died at Glasgow recently. Mr. Quarrier was one of Scotland's leading philanthropists, and many years since founded homes for Glasgow waifs. In them 1,100 poor orphans are educated, clothed, and kept. The homes are maintained by voluntary effort. For years Mr. Quarrier drafted the children to Canada, where many are prosperous farmers.

AT SISTER DORA CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, MILFORD.—There is a suggestion to transfer this hospital to the town of Leicester, owing to lack of financial support in Staffordshire. It is to be hoped that this memorial of Sister Dora and her pioneer work for the sick at Walsall will somehow be retained for the county in which she laboured and died.

Professional Review.

"PRACTICAL NURSING," VOL. II.

There has been a long interval between the publication of the first and second volumes of this work, by Miss Isla Stewart and Dr. Herbert Cuff. Those who procured the first were prepared, by its many excellencies, to warmly welcome its successor, and we can heartily recommend the whole book as the best one yet published on nursing in this country, and predict for it a wide circulation. It is published by William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London, and the published price is 3s. 6d. net.

The authors are most sincerely to be congratulated on the plan of the book. A good deal of trouble has been taken to make quite clear a certain amount of theory in regard to the strictly medical aspect of each class of disease before describing the practical part. This will materially aid the nurse in the intelligent performance of her duties.

Considerable space in this volume is devoted to the description, symptoms, and nursing in infectious diseases, such as enteric fever, typhus, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, small-pox, chicken-pox, influenza, erysipelas, and cholera. We know no book which goes so fully into the details of a nurse's duty in connection with these cases, or which gives so clear an account of the scope of her work. It should be in the hands of every nurse in an infectious hospital, and may usefully be studied by those trained nurses who hope to add a knowledge of infectious work to their qualifications; when they begin their practical training they will then have some idea of the principles which underlie it.

One remark as to the complications of scarlet fever has, we confess, caused us some surprise. In connection with post-scarlatinal diphtheria we read: "This occurs most commonly in the convalescent stage, when children begin to play together and use the same toys. Patients recovering from scarlet fever seem to be easily affected by the germ of diphtheria, probably on account of the previous throat inflammation. It is, as a rule, very mild in character. In young child the larynx is prone to be attacked, which naturally renders the case much more serious; but even here recovery usually follows the injection of anti-toxin." Surely, children convalescent from scarlet fever and diphtheria should not be allowed to play together, and thus be subjected to the risk of cross-infection.

Books of this type are chiefly valuable to the private nurse, who is apt to become somewhat rusty a few years after leaving hospital. For this reason we suggest that in the second edition, which doubtless will soon be called for, the usefulness of the entire work would be greatly increased could the authors see their way towards enlarging its scope by entering more fully into the detail of the practical part. Thus, in connection with pleurisy, we observe strapping is mentioned, but in neither volume is the method described, and it is for just such details as whether to work from above or below, from the back or the front, that the private nurse needs a book of reference.

Again, in speaking of oxygen the useful plan of warming the gas by passing the tube through the spout of a hot-water can might well be given, and we have known nurses who were quite at a loss as to how to proceed to change the head-piece of one cylinder to another.

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