

certificate was traceable, though medical men spoke highly of her qualifications. These cases proved the urgent need of Registration in order that reputable nurses may have a method of dissociating themselves from criminals.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important ruling was given at Brighton when Miss Canning, the proprietress of a nursing home, was summoned for taking charge in an unlicensed house of an alleged lunatic. The witness objected to questions as to her qualifications, but the magistrate ruled that if she kept a nursing home she must prove her qualifications as a nurse.

THE QUALIFIED NURSE.

The proposal of the Departmental Committee of the Local Government Board to certify as "qualified nurses" women with a year's training has aroused protest from all sections of the nursing world. The memorials signed in protest included the names of all the leading Matrons in the kingdom.

NURSING LITERATURE.

During the past year the value of an organ in the Press has been proved abundantly by the way in which the *BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING*, the only weekly journal supporting the Registration movement, has been able to further this reform.

The *American Journal of Nursing* has maintained its high tone and standard, and is a monthly pleasure.

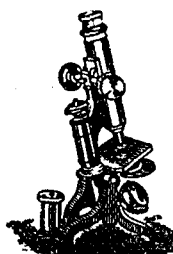
We have to welcome also the *Australasian Nurses' Journal*, and *Una*, the Journal of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association. Quite a crop of League Journals are now published quarterly or half yearly, and do good work in encouraging a professional spirit among the members of the various Leagues.

Nurses' Sympathy with Japan.

We quite sympathise with those English nurses who are anxious to place their skilled services at the disposal of Japan in the event of war between that plucky little Power and overbearing Russia. But Japan owes its trained nursing to the United States, as some years ago Miss Linda Richards organised the first nurse-training school at Tokio, and found the pretty, gentle little "Japs" ideal material for tending the sick. With this professional link between the two countries, it is natural that American nurses in large numbers should have already volunteered for active service in Japan, and, without a knowledge of their language, we fear English nurses would not be of much use on land. We might, however, equip a hospital ship, as, if war comes, it will be a sea fight, and here many nursing sisters would be quite at home after their journeys to and from South Africa.

Medical Matters.

TUBERCULOSIS IN GERMANY.



The German Central Committee for Tuberculosis publishes some interesting statistics concerning the results of the open-air treatment of consumptives. During the year 1902, 12,187 tuberculous men and 4,302 tuberculous women were treated in open-air hospitals at the expense of the Imperial Workmen's Insurance Office. Of this number, 78 per cent. were so far healed that there is no prospect of the disease rendering them incapable of work. If those cases are deducted in which, after a fortnight's treatment, it was evident that no cure could be effected, the successful cases numbered 81 per cent.

Figures published by the Imperial Statistical Office show that the death-rate from tuberculosis in German towns of 15,000 and more inhabitants is steadily decreasing. The number per 10,000 who died of consumption in the five years ending in 1881 was 357.7; in 1886, 346.2; in 1891, 304; in 1896, 255.5; and in the five years ending 1901, 218.7.

The method of combating consumption adopted by the Local Committee at Halle has been singularly successful. The Town Council contributes 3,000 marks annually to this Committee. Eighty-five per cent. of tuberculous persons treated at the expense of the Committee during the past four years have been enabled to return to their work and earn their living. This Committee has achieved success by devoting its attention to the home surroundings of patients. The Committee provides the patient at its expense with knives, forks, cups, &c., and where the dwelling accommodation is inadequate a room is rented for the patient elsewhere. Patients whose daily employment is dangerous to consumptives are provided with means to learn and work at a more suitable occupation.

GASTRIC HÆMORRHAGE.

In a recent issue of the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* there is a paper on "Gastric Ulcer" by Dr. Jacob Fuchs, which contains some useful information. Among novelties we notice the use of the word "biopsy" to indicate a surgical operation. Dr. Fuchs states that even slightly acid gastric juice will blacken blood with great rapidity, so that the blackness of vomited blood

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