

Fail, was very much applauded, tiny electric flashes being used to represent the glow worms, one of which shone in Nurse's hair. The second part of the programme represented Switzerland in Winter. The stage, which a little while before had been one mass of flowers, now represented Winter in all its severity, snow, frost and icicles hanging from the chalets. Nurses in thick white and red coats, woollen bonnets, gaiters and gloves, carrying skis and skates, completed a very charming spectacle.

"The Wee Traveller," sung by Nurse Kyle, caused much amusement, Nurse convincing her audience that it only required a month of travel to "broaden a lassie's mind," and also to have "a richt guid time." "Snow," sung by Nurse Comerford, was very daintily rendered, snow falling heavily at the back of the stage as the last verse was being sung. An Irish play, entitled "A Magic Stone," by three Irish nurses—Nurses O'Riordan, Burke and Ryan—caused roars of laughter, while the "Miracle Play," by Sister Mason, Nurses Hayes and Hogan showed a great display of talent. Nurse Mills' recitation, "Her First Cigarette," caused great amusement. Two dances, a gavotte and minuet, arranged by Miss Heather Nepean, were exquisitely danced by six nurses, the costumes being in the period of Charles I., including wigs and patches. At various intervals during the evening Dr. Swindells sang several comic songs to the great delight of the audience. Great praise is due to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Parsons, and the Matron, Miss Ballantyne, for their untiring efforts to make the whole thing a great success. The heavy work of accompanist, both at the rehearsals and at the performances was undertaken by Nurse Boileau. Nurse Hayes very kindly cut out, fitted, and made up the costumes and wigs. The singing of "God Save the King" brought a very pleasant evening to a close. Light refreshments were provided for the visitors.

#### EFFECT OF NATURAL WATERS ON DISINFECTANTS.

A practical consideration of the greatest importance to users of disinfectants is the influence which natural waters have upon the disinfecting power of various germicides. The water available for use with disinfectants is more often than not hard, more or less saline or polluted; less often a soft potable water, and very rarely distilled water. Under the title of "The Influence of Natural Waters on Disinfectants," Mr. M. Wynter Blyth, B.A., B.Sc., recently discussed this subject in a medical contemporary, and he describes certain experiments which proved that some disinfectants which are widely used are thrown out of emulsion, and their disinfecting power destroyed by salt, by lime salt, by urine, by sea water, by natural waters high in chlorine, and by natural hard waters. On the other hand, he shows that an albuminous disinfectant such as Izal mixes and

maintains its disinfecting power well with natural waters, and is not thrown out of emulsion by salt, or by lime salts.

#### ALLMAN'S ANATOMICAL MODELS.

We have pleasure in directing attention to an admirable booklet by Mr. Percival P. Cole, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), entitled "The Sexual Organs and the Pregnant State," which is published by Messrs. Allman & Sons, Ltd., 67, New Oxford Street, London, W.C., whose beautiful Anatomical Models and Manikins are so much appreciated by nurses. The booklet under consideration includes an admirable coloured plate, which, in movable manikin form, shows the skeleton from the front, the vascular system, the nervous system, the muscular system, viscera, and pregnant uterus, and the internal organs. The text is fully descriptive, and the chapters on pregnancy and the development and nutrition of the foetus are most useful. Training schools would find the booklet most valuable for pupil midwives. The price is 3s. 6d.

#### THE NURSING OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The Post-Graduate Course of twelve Lectures for Trained Nurses at the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, which has established a Training School in the Nursing of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, began on Tuesday last.

The following is the syllabus of the Lectures:—

##### January.

- 14th.—Anatomy and Physiology of Lungs and Air Passages. Dr. Phear.
- 17th.—Micro-Organisms, including Tubercle Bacilli. Dr. Ridge.
- 21st.—How Micro-Organisms Produce Disease and the Symptoms of Disease. Dr. Ridge.
- 24th.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis, historical and general survey. Dr. S. Thompson.
- 28th.—The Channels of Infection in Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dr. Murray Leslie.
- 31st.—The Course and Clinical Character of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dr. Calvert.

##### February.

- 4th.—The Prevention of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dr. B. King.
- 7th.—The Curability and Mortality of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dr. Kellie.
- 11th.—The General Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dr. Drysdale.
- 14th.—The Sanatorium Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dr. Davies.
- 18th.—The Nursing of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, including Technique of Preparation for Tuberculin Treatment. Dr. Murray Leslie.
- 21st.—The Tuberculosis Dispensary, including Domestic Hygiene and Sanitation. Dr. B. King.

Lectures are given in the New Lecture Hall of the Hospital at 8 p.m.

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