

stall, or direct from the Secretary, Miss Richardson, 52, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.

COLONIAL NURSING.

The Colonial Nurses' Association was founded in 1896 by Lady Piggott for supplying fully trained hospital nurses to the Crown Colonies and British Dependencies. Since then no fewer than 810 nurses have been sent to posts all over the world, both for Government and private work.

Candidates applying for Colonial work must be fully trained, and must also, in almost every case, possess the C.M.B. certificate. Special arrangements can be made through the Committee for a certain number of candidates to receive a special course of three months' training in the nursing of tropical fevers at the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine.

All particulars regarding Colonial work can be obtained by applying direct at the Offices of the C.N.A., Imperial Institute, London, S.W., and during the days of the Nursing Conference in Glasgow a representative of the Association will gladly welcome any candidates at the Information Bureau of the Association in the Zoo Buildings there, where full particulars and information can be obtained, and where many interesting photographs of Colonial hospitals and nursing homes will be on view.

FROM OVER SEAS.

The late Lord Strathcona has done the women of Canada a splendid service, in that he has endowed the Royal Victoria College for Women at Montreal with the lordly legacy of £200,000; having built and equipped the institution in his lifetime. How wise to help women to help themselves. We hope the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses will agitate at once for the establishment of a Chair of Nursing at Montreal out of this grand bequest.

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING is the only weekly nursing paper edited by Trained Nurses. It stands for:—

1. Highly skilled nursing for all classes.
2. Efficient Education of Nurses.
3. State Registration of Trained Nurses.
4. Just Economic Conditions for Nurses.

No commercial consideration is permitted to influence this policy one iota.

Every nurse who approves its policy should subscribe for and read it, and thus help to carry its aims to fruition.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

At the eleventh meeting of the Royal Commission held on the 19th ult, evidence was given by Lieut.-Col. Gibbard, R.A.M.C., head of the Rochester Row Royal Military Hospital.

Col. Gibbard said that the most important causes of the decrease of venereal diseases in the Army were the improved treatment and the instruction of the men by lectures and individual talks; other causes contributing to the reduction were greater temperance, the increased attractions of barracks and the greater encouragement given to sports and out-door games.

The problem of the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases in the civil population could best be attacked by providing early diagnosis and treatment, by enlightening the public regarding the diseases by lectures and otherwise and by promoting temperance.

As syphilis was chiefly spread during the early stages of the disease, early diagnosis and treatment were of the greatest importance, especially now that the methods of diagnosis were so good, and that by the use of salvarsan a patient was rendered non-infective in from 24 to 48 hours.

For the provision of early diagnosis it was necessary that arrangements should be made whereby microscopic examinations and blood tests could be carried out free of charge to private practitioners or patients.

With regard to treatment Col. Gibbard was of opinion that special hospitals for venereal diseases were not to be recommended, every general hospital should provide a certain number of beds for the treatment of the diseases and these beds should be in general wards. An out-patients' department should also be organised so as to give patients every facility for early diagnosis and treatment; and the department (which should not be called Venereal) should be kept open at hours suitable to the working classes.

Col. Gibbard thought that compulsory notification was most undesirable as it would lead to concealment of the diseases.

On the subject of education respecting venereal diseases he thought that there would be advantage in lectures being given at all large factories by selected medical men (or women where the employees were women) and that these lectures might perhaps be illustrated by kinemacolor photographs.

At the lectures great stress should be laid on the importance of seeking medical advice on the first suspicion of the disease, and of not consulting chemists or quacks.

The experience at Rochester Row had shown that much good might be done in this direction. The number of secondary cases among the men reporting sick at that hospital had been reduced until it was now only equal to the number of primary cases, whereas for the Army generally

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