

his will, and who is already earning his living in the garden, or in one of a dozen other ways. The patients receive no alcohol, practically no meat, and no cod-liver oil (which last I learn to my astonishment).

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"Practically nothing is known of this glorious work in our country. The facts have neither been seen by us at Leysin or elsewhere, nor read about. We go on in the old way, exactly as when I saw my first operation on surgical tuberculosis a quarter of a century ago. Compared with this, Finsen's use of light to cure lupus, for which he received the Nobel Prize, is a trifle not worth mentioning. For the real meaning of what we see at Leysin is that the sun should be used as a prophylactic; for prevention instead of cure. The thousands of otherwise hopeless cases who have been cured by the sun since 1903 demonstrate what should need no demonstration—that if we did not perpetually flout and defile and flee from the light which is the first condition of our lives, such diseases as tuberculosis, surgical or pulmonary, would not exist at all. Two years ago, here and elsewhere, I ventured to call such maladies the 'diseases of darkness'; and repeatedly I have recurred to the subject here. But I had not the remotest idea that the light of day could do a tithe of what it daily does at Leysin. From London, the modern Babylon, we must banish 'the smoke of her burning,' and from all our other cities; and we must reconsider and reconstruct our homes, our factories, our hospitals, and our daily lives according to the lessons of Leysin. All this we can do when we please. Meanwhile, in every sense, we are sinning against the light; and the wages of sin is death."

A NURSING PIONEER.

It is with a sense of loss that we report the sudden death of Dr. Charles Krafft, which is announced with deep sorrow in *La Source*, the organ of the Hospital and Nursing School of that name at Lausanne, founded and fostered by Dr. Krafft. This Nursing School is the leading one in Switzerland, and, it is to be hoped, will continue to progress on modern lines in spite of the great loss it has sustained. We offer our Swiss colleagues our condolences.

A HINT TO OUR DOCTORS.

"If every physician in the State will look his responsibilities in this matter squarely in the face and attempt to get one of the best educated, best bred and most capable women in his county interested in nursing right away, he will be performing a great public service."—From the *Kentucky Medical Journal*.

NURSING ECHOES.

The Matron-in-Chief and the members of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service will be At Home on October 2th, at the Wharncliffe Rooms, Hotel Great Central, Marylebone, from 4 to 7 p.m. Former gatherings of the Imperial Nursing Service have been most picturesque and enjoyable. This time the members will meet not only as a body possessing great prestige throughout the Empire, but possessing, if they choose, legal status as members of a profession established by Act of Parliament.

We hear the Nursing Staff of St. George's Hospital are hoping to help to pay off some of the debt of £30,000 owed by the management.

The first step to alter this condition of affairs that the nurses have taken has been a strictly practical one. Each nurse has contributed regularly half-a-crown from her salary, and, as there are 150 nurses on the staff, they have raised £75 by this action.

Days off at St. George's have now become sewing-time for all the nurses, who are busy making articles which they hope people will buy at a sale to be held in the hospital on October 20th and 21st. They hope to collect £1,000. "George's" is a very popular and well-known hospital, in a fashionable district, so the sale should be well attended and, we hope, a great success.

In the annual report of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary the committee express the hope that the present building of the new home for nurses, which for various causes has been delayed, will be proceeded with. The committee confidently rely on the public (countless thousands of whom, especially during the war, received incalculable benefits at the hands of nurses) not to fail them in supporting the appeal, when it is made, for a building worthy not only of its occupants, but also of a training school that was a pioneer of the modern system of nursing.

We are glad to note from the report of the annual meeting of the Redenhall with Harleston Nursing Association that the committee are in treaty for a fully trained Queen's Nurse. This should now be the aim of County Nursing Associations, so that their nurses may have the prestige of Registered Nurses. The Act should benefit district nursing enormously, and we are glad to hear Queen's Nurses are going to avail themselves in large numbers of State Registration.

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