

THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

We learn that Lord Stanmore has resigned the position of Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, having held office since 1921. He will be a great loss to the hospital as he was an excellent administrator and a very courteous personality. Many notable changes have taken place in the Hospital and in the medical and nursing schools during his term of office. He takes with him the thanks of those with whom he worked.

The General Court of Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital have elected Mr. George Aylwen to be treasurer of the hospital in succession to Lord Stanmore. Mr. Aylwen is a partner in the firm of J. & A. Scrimgeour, of the London Stock Exchange. He is one of his Majesty's Lieutenants of the City of London and a Past Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Queen Mary's visit to the Homœopathic Hospital, where she was received by Lord Donoughmore (the Treasurer), Sir John Weir (Physician-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty), and the Matron (Miss Agnes Tinsdale), enabled her to view a demonstration of the hospital's orthopædic equipment in the theatre, and an exhibition arranged in the pathological department.

Notwithstanding the rain, Queen Mary insisted on seeing the nurses' home opposite the hospital, where she received an enthusiastic welcome from the nurses.

The London Hospital street Collections Central Committee, by combining hospital flag days in the City and the Metropolitan Police District, have collected more money for the hospitals of London in three combined collections during 1937 than was obtained by the 56 collections organised individually in 1936 by the hospitals concerned.

The collections during 1937 totalled £32,569 11s. 10d. Expenses amounted to £4,042 7s. 5d., or 12½ per cent. These were mostly for emblems, but included staff, rent and all other costs.

The British Hospitals Association has set up a Provisional Central Council to consider and advise how the following three recommendations of the Voluntary Hospitals Commission can be best implemented:—

1. The division of the country into hospital regions.
2. The formation in each region of a Voluntary Hospitals Regional Council to correlate hospital work and needs in the region.
3. The formation of a Voluntary Hospitals Central Council to co-ordinate the work of the Regional Councils.

Mr. Stansfield P. Richardson, Chairman of the Sunderland Royal Infirmary, will act as chairman of the new body; and Mr. Arthur Morley, K.C., Recorder of Sheffield, will act as vice-chairman. The names of the other members will be announced as soon as the list is complete.

GROYDON TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

The Inquiry to examine the causes leading up to the outbreak of typhoid fever in Croydon, and the steps to be taken to deal with it, is now taking place. It is satisfactory to note that the epidemic is on the wane. We could wish the percentage of deaths were less as the disease responds to good nursing. Owing to improved sanitary conditions typhoid fever has so greatly decreased in recent years that nurses may complete their training without the invaluable experience of nursing a case.

L'INFIRMIÈRE HOSPITALIÈRE.

We have received with much interest from Mademoiselle M. Cornet-Auquier, Directrice of the Maison de Santé Protestante and the Florence Nightingale School at Bagatelle, and at Talence-Bordeaux, the first volume (Medicine) of *L'Infirmière Hospitalière* of this School, a theoretical and practical guide.

Those who have followed the fortunes of the School since its foundation by the late Dr. Anna Hamilton and her insistence on adequate standards of nursing, will note with pleasure that the title page bears the inscription that the book is "in remembrance" of Dr. Anna Hamilton. Those who knew her best know how valiantly she fought and with what success, to raise nursing in France into a profession for educated women and to give the pupils of the Florence Nightingale School at Bordeaux the thorough theoretical and practical training that would entitle them to recognition as members of the profession of nursing. A valiant and uncompromising fighter, Dr. Hamilton turned neither to the right nor to the left on the path which she had marked out for herself and was never moved by any motives of expediency to lower her ideals and standards.

It was joy to Dr. Hamilton when the land was presented to her at Talence, on the outskirts of Bordeaux, for a spacious hospital and she lived to see the hospital completed and the endowment of the fine memorial of the American Nurses to their colleagues, who died as a result of their service in the Great War—the Nightingale School for Nurses, opened by Miss Clara D. Noyes.

The preface to *L'Infirmière Hospitalière* is contributed by Professor Pierre Mauriac, Professor of the medical clinic, and doyen of the Faculty of Medicine of Bordeaux, and the introduction is from the pen of M. Brackmann, Monitrice Générale of the Florence Nightingale School.

The book prints at the head of its first chapter "Organisation of the Profession of the Nurse" the following extract from Dr. Hamilton's famous Thesis:—

"The functions of the nurse demand intelligence, special knowledge, and devotion.

"Experience has proved that technical knowledge only achieves good results when it is received after a general training.

"The moral role of the nurse can only be well carried out when supported by tact, delicacy, dignity and education."

The book gives a brief résumé of the history of the profession of the nurse, from its earliest beginnings B.C. down to the time of Florence Nightingale and the foundation of modern nursing; and since her death the evolution of the Profession of Nursing and the organisation of nurses in professional associations, concluding this Section with the International Council of Nurses' Congress, held in Paris in 1907, which has given a new *elan* to the National Association.

The book then deals with the general care of the sick in its various branches and will be, in addition to a handbook for the instruction of pupils in training, a valuable book of reference for graduate nurses. One chapter is devoted to "hygiène alimentaire," and besides dealing scientifically with foodstuffs, gives recipes for various dishes. Anyone who has had the good fortune to be a guest at the Maison de Santé Protestante Bordeaux will realise that the preparation of food holds an important place, both for the patients and for the nursing staff, to the great advantage of both.

The book, which is published by J. B. Ballière et Fils Paris, is excellently produced and has some fine illustrations.

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