

ter and dealt with some possible war-time problems, particularly that of evacuation.

"Co-ordination was the keynote of the day's hospital visits and ceremonies. At the Royal Infirmary the primary task was the opening of the newly built department which Mr. Walter Cobbett, the chairman, aptly named 'the Orthopædic Institute.' It was the first structural outcome of the collaboration of voluntary and municipal hospitals under the Joint Advisory Board, of which Sir Christopher Needham is chairman. It is designed to act as a central clinic for the Manchester area for the treatment at all stages of fracture cases.

"The form of co-ordinated working expressed in the additions to St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children constitutes the first visible stage in the scheme for a hospitals centre at Whitworth Park which St. Mary's, the Royal Infirmary, and the University School of Medicine are working out together, and at the Christie Hospital there is being developed and concentrated a system of treatment for cancer which may well be a useful model for whatever national scheme is to be built up under the Cancer Bill, of whose early adoption by Parliament Mr. Elliot spoke hopefully."

Manchester has always been a pioneer in hospital service and keenly appreciative in its support of scientific medicine, surgery and nursing. Well we remember one of the happiest years of our life, spent, long, long ago, in the dear old M.R.I., eagerly absorbing knowledge from great teachers—so kind and interested when they realised our thirst for knowledge, and our capacity for brisk hours of service night and day.

No doubt many Student nurses are availing themselves of like privileges in splendidly equipped hospitals in Manchester at the present time.

Miss Duff-Grant, the Lady Superintendent of the Royal Infirmary, is an example of what a liberal-minded Matron should be, and is therefore deservedly popular with the staff.

DEPUTATION FROM THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

In the course of the consultations which he is carrying on with bodies interested in the Government's Cancer Bill, the Minister of Health conferred recently with a deputation from the Royal College of Surgeons on a number of points arising out of the Bill.

The deputation presented to the Minister a memorandum which had been prepared by the College drawing special attention to the necessity for early and accurate diagnosis of Cancer, increased facilities for the training of radiotherapists, the establishment of a National Cancer Institute, and the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Cancer.

The Minister expressed his gratitude to the College for the advice which they had been so good as to give him and promised that the points raised would receive full and sympathetic consideration by himself and his advisers. He informed the deputation that he had already decided to appoint a special Sub-Committee of his Medical Advisory Committee to advise him on the subject of Cancer.

A striking feature of the modern treatment of tuberculosis is the public recognition of the social and economic effects which follow in its train. Tuberculosis is no longer solely a disease of medical significance and relegated entirely to the physician and surgeon. Its social and economic implications are far-reaching.

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

OUTLINE OF TECHNIQUE FOR QUEEN'S NURSES.

The Queen's Institute of District Nursing has published a most useful outline of District Nursing Technique for Queen's Nurses, copies of which may be obtained from the Queen's Institute, 57, Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1, the price of which is sixpence per copy, including postage. As is usual with all that concerns the Queen's Institute, the pamphlet is very practical and the advice it gives will be helpful to all nurses engaged in District Nursing, and if followed the nurse will find that her visits are acceptable, and that she is regarded as a friend and helpful by the people among whom she works.

It is laid down that "the Queen's Nurse must endeavour to maintain the principles of hygiene, asepsis, and general well-being of her patients as taught in hospital. Her duties are both nursing and preventive, and the scope of her responsibilities is wider than when working in an institution. They include general supervision of the health of the patient and of the other members of the household, the sick-room must be kept in 'nursing order,' which means attention to ventilation, neatness, cleanliness, comfort and as much cheerfulness as circumstances permit.

"The visits of a nurse should be educational by example, in appearance, economical and methodical work, care in handling of dressings both clean and dirty, clearing away soiled linen and dirty water and by seizing every opportunity of giving sensible practical advice in matters that concern the health of the body and mind. She should be observant of everyone she meets during her rounds, so that no ailment, threatened illnesses, or need passes unnoticed or without sympathetic attention and interest in the many contacts she will make."

Then follow a number of "Do's" and "Don't's" which every Queen's Nurse should observe, among which are the following:—

Do.

Be neat and trim in uniform, wear it correctly and have suitable leather shoes.

Respect the privacy of each home and the personal affairs of every household.

Try to bring to your patients some new interest, especially to chronic cases.

Put your coat out of the way of any source of infection or vermin—on a piece of newspaper spread on a wooden chair is usually the best—and whenever possible outside the patient's room.

Always visit insulin patients at a fixed time before a meal, and see that the meal is prepared or at least likely to be ready within half an hour.

Always record every hypodermic dose, administered with the time it was given, including all visits for insulin treatment. Write a report for the doctor at every case and keep in the brown envelope on the mantelpiece. Accustom the doctors to look there for it, and ask for written messages from them.

Don't.

Spoil patient's possessions by spilling water or lotion on mats, carpet or wallpaper.

Stand hot utensils on insufficiently protected polished surfaces.

Stain garments with iodine or other lotions.

Wrap clean dressings in newspapers, but place them with all other requisites for a dressing together in a box or drawer.

Let patients or their friends do those duties for which a nurse should be responsible.

Discuss your own or other people's affairs with your patients.

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