

PREFACE

The title chosen for this work, which has been borrowed from Sir William Osler's Text-book on Medicine, will indicate its aim and scope. The history of its genesis is my apology for the production of a book at the present time. The great need of nurses appeals to all medical practitioners in Eastern lands, for the work of the nurse must precede, accompany and follow that of the physician and surgeon. A short time after taking up work in Formosa I felt the need of some simple work on nursing for our hospital assistants, male and female, and with this end in view purchased for them "A Handbook of Nursing" by Miss Oxford, of Guy's Hospital, translated into Chinese character by Mrs. Bayard Lyon. The need was felt of placing in their hands a simple and clear exposition of the principles and practice of nursing, and I was and still am of the opinion that this can be done more efficiently in Romanised than in Chinese character. I accordingly engaged a competent teacher to translate the above-mentioned work into Amoy Vernacular Chinese. Mrs. Bayard Lyon gave her most cordial consent to use her translation in any way one might consider would be of use to her fellow-nurses. I thereupon used her book and others mentioned below as the basis for the compilation of the present volume. The nature of the work has made it impossible to give individual references in each case, as in most instances the text of a book referred to has been modified to suit the peculiar needs of the work in which we are engaged. In many cases a translation or paraphrase of the original has been made. For all assistance thus obtained from many sources most hearty thanks are accorded.

The question of terminology has been a very difficult one. It has largely followed that of Japanese writers, Dr. Onda's dictionary being used as standard. Many terms have, however, been taken from a "Lexicon of Medical Terms" by Dr. P. B. Cousland. Practically in no instance has the author used any term which has not had the imprimatur of one or more competent Chinese and Japanese scholars. Even so it is keenly felt that there is much room for improvement, and I should be very thankful for any suggestion as to how terms might be improved upon. Under this heading I may be criticized that in some terms the character sound has been used when the more commonly used vernacular word might have been preferred. To this one would reply that in the East, nursing is a science in its infancy; in the vernacular, terms must be brought into use which are accurate, specific and scientific; to serve such a purpose the character term is often much more fit than the vernacular. The same is found in Western Science; terms are usually sought for from Greek or Latin rather than from ordinary everyday language. If anyone wishes to study hygiene or nursing, in English, he must study the subject and learn the terms; the same applies

here. Let not the reader be discouraged by the apparently large number of unfamiliar terms; learn them, and they will prove life-long friends in your work among this people.

A constant difficulty has been the lack of any system in the use of hyphens. My idea has been to connect together words which represent one concept, or one structure. For example, anatomical and physiological terms, names of operations, nursing or surgical, names of instruments, I have sought to hyphenate. This has sometimes led to combinations of unwieldy length, but Chinese whom I have consulted have affirmed that such a use of the hyphen increases the facility of the reader in understanding the text. I regret that in this I have been inconsistent in different parts of the book, and must leave my imperfect use of the hyphen to be corrected in the future. One circumstance which has led to this lack of consistency has been the pressure of other work while preparing MS., and lack of sufficient time properly to see the work through the press.

The question of that which should and should not be included in a book of this nature, and as to how much we should teach nurses will ever be unsettled. I have been much helped by the following advice from one who deserves to be heard for his fruitful medical missionary work in China: "I advise you to follow your own judgment on the matter; whatever you do there are two sets of misguided people who will adversely criticise, the one saying you have included too much, and the other saying you have included too little."

Medical Missionary work is universally handicapped by lack of trained workers. This fact has led me to make free use of illustrations. Illustrations have been sought for to elucidate any point in the text which could be clarified thereby. We lack teachers for our nurses. Illustrations are numerous. I would offer hearty thanks to Messrs W. B. Saunders Co., Messrs Longmans, Green and Co., Messrs John Wright and Sons, Ltd., Messrs John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., for their generous permission to copy and reproduce, without fee, so many of their illustrations. In these and all other instances every endeavour has been made to acknowledge the source of any diagram. If in any case copyright has been infringed, it is to be hoped that leniency may be accorded where no offence has been intended. I would thank Dr. P. B. Cousland for placing at my disposal many blocks of diagrams used for publications of the China Medical Missionary Association, and for this interest and encouragement in this work. For fig. 127 I am indebted to the Rev. E. Band. For many blocks for figures of instruments I am indebted to Mr. J. A. Fenner, Hospital Supply Co., Tokyo. To reproduce illustrations in this profusion costs money; much of this expense has been defrayed by the generosity of colleagues and friends of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Taihoku, and the English Presbyterian Mission,

Tainan, to whom very cordial thanks are accorded.

The following is a list of works consulted: Gray's Anatomy; Cunningham's Anatomy; Lewis' Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses; Imada's Anatomy; Foster's Physiology; Sin-thé-lí, Amoy; A Handbook of Nursing, Oxford, translated by Mrs. Bayard Lyon; A Handbook for Nurses, Watson; Modern Methods in Nursing, Sanders ; Practical Points in Nursing, Stoney; Primary Studies for Nurses, Aikens; Clinical Studies for Nurses, Aikens; Index of Practical Nursing, Cook; Nursing, Robb, translated by Drs. Chestnut and Boggs; The Triangular Bandage, Preston; The Roller Bandage, Preston (from this latter book much of the chapter on bandaging has been translated; into the diagrams I have inserted arrows and numerals); Text-Book of Roller Bandage, Hopkins, translated by Fulton; Medical Nursing, Woodward; Surgical Nursing, Russell Howard; The Care and Feeding of Children, Holt; Heath's Minor Surgery and Bandaging; A Synopsis of Surgery, Hey Groves; Text-book of Surgery, Rose and Carless; The Principles and Practice of Medicine, Osler; First Aid, Warwick and Tunstall; The Household Physician, M' Gregor-Robertson; Training in First Aid and Nursing, Beggs; British Red Cross Society Nursing Manual, Cantlie; Wellcome's Medical Diary; Clinical Methods, Hutchison and Rainy.

The whole work has been revised carefully by Mrs. Gushue-Taylor, whose aid by expert suggestion and criticism has helped much in the elimination of many errors. Much invaluable assistance has been derived from several Formosan friends who are acknowledged in the Formosan preface. I have to thank Mr. Tân Tōa-lô For assistance in the revision of proofs.

Finally I have to thank the Fukuin Printing Co., who have reproduced many illustrations and have carried out their share in the work in a most efficient manner.

G. GUSHUE-TAYLOR.

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