

enable the Nurses to enjoy many a cosy hour by the fire, and will also be conducive to the rest and change which the Home in so many other ways provides for tired workers.

THE Liverpool Conference of Workers among Women has been an unqualified success, and many papers of interest to Nurses were read before it. In the afternoon of the 13th inst., Miss Clifford, of Bristol, spoke of "Women as Poor Law Guardians," and Miss Louisa Twining's paper, on "Workhouse Nursing," described the condition of Workhouse Infirmaries when pauper Nursing was allowed, and the imperative need for Trained Nurses in such Institutions. In the evening, Mrs. S. G. Rathbone, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union, occupied the chair, and Mrs. Minet commenced the proceedings with a paper on "District Nursing in towns." Discussion was opened by Mrs. Gilmour (Liverpool), who described the system of District Nursing pursued in Liverpool; she being followed by Miss Hurst (Manchester), who regretted that the training of a "Jubilee Nurse" was of a comparatively low standard—viz., only eighteen months' training, and opined that a Nurse who had worn the "Queen's badge" for a certain length of time should be allowed to retain it, if even she relinquished District Nursing. The Hon. Maud Stanley, Mrs. Creighton, and Lady Llewellyn also spoke on this subject. Mrs. Malleon, in an excellent paper on "District Nursing in the Country," impressed her hearers with the exceeding need of skilled Nursing in rural districts, where the remoteness of Doctors and the terrible ignorance prevailing in cottage homes so often leads to disastrous results. Her plea for Trained Midwives met with hearty support. The difficulty of raising funds for the support of Trained Nurses in the country was subsequently alluded to, and the paper concluded with a hope that in time the County Councils might see their way to give practical help in this respect. Lady Victoria Lambton read a paper on the same subject. Country doctors, she said, sometimes objected to the registration of Midwives, fearing that their scant practice might thus be made scantier; but such selfish fears were proved to be groundless. Miss Rycroft, a country Doctor's daughter, protested against such a stigma being attached to any right-thinking member of the medical profession, who, she said, were the first to advocate Trained Nursing, an opinion in which we most cordially concur. Mrs. Good and Miss Victoria Jones (Matron of Guy's Hospital) also joined in the discussion.

A PLEASANT announcement brightened the

proceedings of the Triennial Festival of the Charing Cross Hospital last week. The Lord Mayor, who presided, read a letter from Mr. Passmore Edwards, asking the privilege to be allowed to build and furnish at his own expense a convalescent home to accommodate fifty beds. In earnest of his intention he enclosed a cheque for £5,000, undertaking to send a remittance for the remainder of the estimated cost of the Home when the foundation-stone is laid. The only condition attached to the gift was that it should remain in perpetuity under the control of the Governors and Council of Charing Cross Hospital. It is understood that a site of five acres has been secured at Clacton-on-Sea for the sum of £2,000.

At the recent manœuvres of the French Army in Champagne the Service de Sante, employed a portable Hospital invented by M. Espitallier, a commandant of engineers. The barrack in question measured 16 metres by five metres inside, and could receive 20 beds. Packed for transport it weighed 2,000 kilogrammes, and was drawn by two horses. The framework of wood and iron is fitted with panels of carton, or cellulose, which form the walls and ceiling, and the whole can be erected by the soldiers in four hours. The Hospital is complete in every respect, and has given entire satisfaction during the trials. The new material, cellulose, is expected to be useful in many other temporary constructions, for example, holiday camps in the woods, or at the seaside, and in scientific or sporting expeditions to distant countries.

THE full report of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission has now been published. The Commission was applied for because it was felt that the truth of Professor Syme's teaching that chloroform can be used judiciously so as to do good without the risk of evil must be established on a firm physiological basis. This has now been done, and in only one point has the Hyderabad Commission improved upon Syme. The famous Professor's rule in the administration of the anæsthetic was never to go beyond the point when the patient is fully under its influence, and he was guided as to its effect not by the circulation but entirely by the respiration. The Commission has proved that the pulse can never be a guide in the matter, and that it is the chloroformist's duty not to be guided by, but to guide the respiration, and to keep the inhalation regular, so as always to produce normal anæsthesia.

DISPOSE OF THE DEAD AS NATURE DIRECTS.—Everyone interested in the reform of funeral abuses should read the brochure published by the London Necropolis Company. It can be had gratis of the Secretary, 2, Lancaster Place, Strand, or 188, Waterloo Bridge Road.

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