

yet lack wisdom. Wisdom is the wise application of knowledge, and a large portion of this golden ore will be required to carry you successfully through your career. Criticism of your teachers is a good thing if it lead you to thought and analysis of your subject. A mere superficial ignorant criticism is harmful."

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THERE are few ideal things or persons, but there are some. In some reminiscences of the New York Woman's Hospital in the *New York Gynecological Journal*, Dr. T. ADDIS EMMET says of MARGARET BRENNAN, a Nurse at the Hospital:—

"She was a most remarkable woman; one who, I believe, contributed more in her way, by her tact and good sense, to the success of the hospital than any other individual ever connected with it. She could neither read nor write—a want which very few people recognise in her—and yet in over thirty years of service she was never known to have made a mistake or forgotten an order. Much that has now passed into our common stock of knowledge in the detailed care of patients while under treatment and after plastic operations, particularly in the care of cases of vesico-vaginal fistula, we owe to the observation and judgment of Margaret Brennan, who was the pioneer Nurse in this specialty. Her great tact was shown in attending strictly to her own business, and in seeming to know nothing of the business of others about her. She was always cheerful, and exerted a most beneficent influence upon the patients in keeping them encouraged and contented with what was being done for their relief. Without ever committing herself, she impressed each patient with the conviction that the surgeon in charge of her special case was the most skillful. She certainly had her favourites, but in her loyalty to the institution she never let those who were not to see any indication of her preference. Her whole life was moulded by an earnest desire to discharge her duties, and she discharged them through the love of God. Few about her ever realized what the incentive was which actuated her to spend a life of unselfishness which was devoted, almost to the last, in serving God through her care of others. She was strong in the belief that she had been sent into the world for this special purpose, and she was firmly convinced that her reward was in proportion to the manner in which she availed herself for good of the opportunities given her. No one knew her so well as I did during so many years, and often under the most trying circumstances, and I am sincere in my belief that her reward after death was great after so well a spent life."

Words could add nothing to this picture of the ideal Nurse. Its drawing by so competent an artist as Dr. EMMET renders it far more impressive. Doubtless many others have lived but failed to find such a physician to appreciate their worth. However, it is a picture that every person would be wise to keep close to the heart. Lives built upon that model always succeed, judged by the highest standards.

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MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, ever zealous in impressing the importance of sanitary knowledge upon the community at large, will probably contribute a paper upon the subject of "Health Teaching in Villages" to the Central Conference of Women Workers, to be held at Leeds in November.

MISS ANNESLEY KENEALY, who was appointed official juror of awards in the Hygienic section at Chicago by the Ladies' Committee, British Royal Commission, has just returned from America, and is enthusiastic concerning the great World's Fair. Miss KENEALY has been selected to write the History of Hygiene of the World's Fair—a marked honour and token of the appreciation of her ability on the part of our American neighbours, as the work will be presented with the account of other Departments to Congress, and will then be filed as History. We hope, at an early date, to receive an interesting report of Miss KENEALY'S experiences.

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GRATIFYING rumours reach us of the success of the British Nursing Section at Chicago, but, so far, we have received no official intimation concerning the awards of medals and diplomas.

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WE are glad to hear that Miss KATE MARSDEN'S Siberian Leper Fund has received much support in America, and that a substantial amount has been already banked, her visit to Chicago having much increased the interest in her work. Girt about as we are in our tight little island, with the sapphire band of sea, to which we must go down in ships, we are apt to exaggerate the circumference of the earth, and to the majority of Britishers, Siberia seems very far away. We have, moreover, an acute appreciation of the importance of antiquity. To the true Yankee, with his irresponsible estimation of time and space, the world is merely a conglomeration of petty states and nationalities. Lepers in Siberia are as near to his sympathies, which are never fathomless, as lepers in Japan, and he—or rather she—has lingered long around the artistic stall in the north vestibule of the Woman's Building at Chicago, backed by the International Red Cross, and presided over by Miss KATE MARSDEN, where the autograph letters and photographs of the Royalties and Government officials who have shown much interest in her work are displayed.

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THE model of the future leper colony forms a strong contrast to the model of the miserable mud hovels in which the Yakout lepers at present drag out their weary lives—white airy cottages, hospital buildings, and a tiny church, are all part of the design. H.R.H. Princess MARY of Teck, foremost in genuine kindness, has sent a most appreciative letter to Mrs. POTTER-PALMER, President of the Board of Lady Managers, thanking her for any kindness she may have shown to Miss MARSDEN and her deserving work. A strong and influential Committee should be at once formed in England—upon Miss MARSDEN'S return—to carry out the work.

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