

by something every week so that their accumulated offerings may be given on Hospital Sunday, 1897. He says: "The contributions on Hospital Sunday ought to represent the offerings of a year and not merely of one week, and in the case of the large number of persons who do not subscribe to Hospitals an opportunity would be given of offering a much larger sum without inconvenience. As it is now, the subject passes from the attention of our people for a whole year, and the interest and enthusiasm which is undoubtedly evoked for one Sunday is but transient."

Next week we hope to give an account of the reception by the Committee of the Nurses' Co-operation, on July 3rd, at the Queen's Hall.

We have often before drawn attention to the splendid work accomplished by the Yarrow Home for Convalescent Children at Broadstairs. This Home is intended more for the children of the lower middle class, whose needs are not nearly so well met as is the case with the labouring classes. The Home accommodates fifty boys and fifty girls, and the parents are required to contribute five shillings a week towards maintenance.

Owing to accusations of proselytism being carried on or attempted by patients and Nursing staffs in some of the Hospitals in the north of Ireland, a suggestion has been made of separate wards for Protestants and Roman Catholics in these Institutions.

At the General Hospital, Birmingham, during the year 1895, 4,655 in-patients and 52,608 out-patients were treated.

The construction of the Barnato wing to the Johannesburg Hospital, towards the building of which Mr. Barnato has contributed £5,000, besides £1,000 for furnishing, is to be taken in hand immediately, and when completed it will form a valuable addition to what is already an imposing pile, and a monument to the beneficence and enterprise of the people on the Rand. The wing will embrace the Barnato Ward for men, the Mrs. Barnato Ward for women, and the Miss Barnato Ward for children. It will face the south, and will lie between the present native wards and the administrative block. It will be connected with the main building by means of a covered corridor. The wards are east and west. The outside dimensions of the block are 144 ft. by 102ft. The ground floor will be devoted to a large ward for men, 89ft. long, 24ft. wide, and 16ft. high, capable of containing 25 beds. On the first floor will be Mrs. Barnato's Ward for women, 59ft. long, 24ft. wide, and 17ft. high, which will accommodate 15 patients. Adjoining this will be Miss Barnato's Ward for children, the dimensions of which run 29ft. by 24ft. by 17ft., and it will provide for seven beds. No restriction has been placed by Mr. Barnato as to the class of patients to be treated in his wing. It is the intention of the authorities to devote it to general cases, and thereby make more room in the main building for contagious cases.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
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Industrial Farm Home, Duxhurst.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET addressed a large and interested audience at St. Martin's Town Hall, on Tuesday, to explain the Farm Colony Scheme for Inebriate Women at Duxhurst, Surrey, where the British Women's Temperance Association has secured 180 acres, and a Colony has been inaugurated.

This Institution is divided into small village homes; six of these have already been built, and stand grouped around the main building. To these settlements is attached a small Hospital, a Chapel, the children's home, separate office buildings, and a laundry. It has been very strongly felt that the system of Institutional life is not the best for the particular cases that come under their care; one of the essentials in dealing with these women is to preserve to them a love of home, and to continue the little routine of household life, as well as the numerous occupations given by the outdoor labour. It is impossible to visit one of these pretty little cottages without seeing that these small groups allow of a more individual existence, and, above all, cultivate a deeper sense of self respect than the atmosphere of a large Institution can engender.

Each cottage contains six patients, and is supervised by a Nurse Sister, who is under the Sister Superintendent in whose charge the whole Colony is placed. The women are expected to take part in carrying on the industries which are being organised on the estate, such as the care of poultry, bee-keeping, hand seed picking, dairy work, flower culture, the evaporation of fruit, jam-making, and a limited amount of laundry and needle work.

Lady Henry pleaded the cause of the poor women who are admitted to the Home with much feeling and eloquence, and gave a most hopeful report of the beneficial effect of the treatment. Owing to the failure of existing systems in dealing with inebriate women, this scheme, founded as it is on humanity and common sense, will be watched with great hope by those interested in helping a class of persons who have proved totally incapable of helping themselves, and through the terrible vice of drunkenness swell the already over-crowded criminal ranks.

Our Foreign Letter.

NURSING IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

I HAVE thought it would be interesting to some of the readers of the NURSING RECORD to have an idea of Hospital and Private Nursing in Brazil. Until the last four years, all the nursing of Europeans in business in Rio de Janeiro, has been undertaken by their friends, young men who have had to go to their different houses of business during the day, and take the night nursing in turns for their friend-patients.

About four years ago the heads of the English and American houses of business, with the banks, made a request to the Government to either take a house or build a small Hospital for their employés. After some time it was granted, and the Directors of the Strangers' Hospital at Rio found a gentleman's residence, which stood on the spur of a hill, 100 ft. above the level of the sea, overlooking the Bay of Botofogo, or Bay of Fire, and having a lovely view of the entrance to the Bay of Rio, which is supposed to be the second bay in the world for beauty.

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