McBride, formerly of the Glasgow Western Infirmary, that for infectious cases in remote hamlets a travelling van to accommodate Nurse and patient might be used, and moved into a field well away from houses?" We agree with Mr. Boulton that this seems an excellent idea.

The out-patient department of the New Hospital for Women in Euston Road does great credit to the Matron, Miss E. Cartwright, for it is kept so clean and bright and attractive that the women must be altogether tempted to forget while waiting that they are about to come under medical treatment. Tempting tea and buns are provided at a very moderate outlay, and this the waiting patients highly appreciate.

St. George's Hospital Gazette, in a most interesting article, "In the Sixties," describes in the following graphic way the manners and customs of the then Matron of St. George's:

"Even such a fragmental reminiscence of the Sixties would be incomplete without mention of the Matron. She performed the duties which are now discharged by the Superintendent of Nurses and the housekeeper. One of her functions was to attend on each Wednesday, the meeting of the Weekly Board. It was one of the sights of the place—her progress from her own apartments in the basement to the board-room door. The rustle of the silk or the satin (whichever it was) of her dress, her cap adorned, as was the fashion then, with bows of wide, coloured riband, and further with wide strings or streamers of the same, will never pass from the memory of those who beheld them. All the Head Nurses, then, wore similarly decorated headgear; and we used to think that they vied with one another in the magnificence of this particular article of female apparel. Many an old house-physician or house-surgeon will remember Mrs. Dale's orange-coloured bows and strings on Sundays in the Oxford ward, and the equally striking pipk of Mrs. Penrose in the Queen's. Even the janitor of the Board-Room—he was a man of many medals; he had fought in the battle of Chillianwallah—whose experience of the Matron's progress was hebdomadal, never overcame the awe with which she first inspired him, and threw open the doors as if for the passage of Royalty. What was the effect of such a presence on the assembled Governors was not given to those who waited without the sanctuary to know."

AT a meeting of the Mile End Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board, stating that Nurses should have three years' training before a certificate was granted. The Board was pleased to be able to answer that the three years' training has been in vogue for a long time at the Mile End Infirmary. Mr. Peacock said that he was proud to say that the training given the Nursing staff was appreciated far and wide, many young persons giving up better and more lucrative situations on purpose to become Probationers with a view to getting a thorough training.

"A Trained Nurse" from the Cane Hill Asylum, writing to London, which has recently been ably championing the cause of overworked Asylum Attendents, says that the Nurses attend the Asylum lectures in their "off-duty" times, and after they have been working for fourteen hours. He says, and with justice, that the fact of their doing so proves the interest they take in their work, and their desire to raise their standard. He suggests a scheme for shortening the hours, and thinks two evenaweek from five p.m. and one half Sunday, from two p.m., every month, is quite practicable. It seems to us a very just and moderate proposal.

Some extraordinary revelations have been made at the Longford (Ireland) Workhouse Infirmary, at a sworn inquiry held by the Local Government Board, and conducted by Major Rutledge Fair. It appears that it has been the custom (unknown to some of the Guardians) for paying patients to be admitted to the Workhouse Infirmary. And for the treatment of these cases the doctors have taken their own fees, while special Nurses have been called in. The question, of course, arises as to whether the authorities have a legal right to admit paying patients into a Workhouse Infirmary, and some other interesting side issues are raised by the enquiry that has just been held.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

"In the special correspondence from Paris appearing in a recent number of the British Medical Journal I notice the following paragraph:—'The medical section of the Student's Association has organised two useful services for Paris and the environs. One is destined to provide substitutes for medical men who are obliged to absent themselves; the other to supply Nurses. These services will be in working order from November 1st. They will be under the entire control of medical students who are sufficiently advanced in their studies to be entrusted with the responsibility." Now, Madam, I know that there is much difficulty in Paris in obtaining properly qualified and trained Nurses, and serious complaints have been made by many of the Parisian leading medical men. But I am surprised that the British Medical Journal should characterise as 'a useful service' the undertaking of medical students to supply Nurses. How can they possibly know anything about it, and when can young medical students be said to be 'sufficiently advanced in their studies to be entrusted with the responsibility' of setting up a Nurses' Institute? We in England—at least all of us who belong to the Royal British Nurses' Association—have seen the results of being absolutely controlled by medical men. But what of the Nurses who are in the power of medical students? It is easy to foresee the terrible abuses which may creep into such a system."

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