

employ of the Nantwich Union, was engaged by the guardians for Crosland Moor Workhouse, on the condition that she produced a copy of her certificate and original testimonials. This the nurse now wrote to say she could not do, as they were in the hands of Miss Lowndes, the Secretary of the Northern Workhouse Nurses' Association, and would not be given to her until she had completed her three years' course.

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NURSES must learn that it is as dishonourable to break a contract as to tell a lie, and it would be well if those in authority had the courage of Miss Lowndes, and enforced the lesson.

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THE fourteenth annual report of the Devizes Nursing Society gives a satisfactory account of the work. Nurse Foster is highly commended for her "great energy and efficiency," and we are glad to learn she has been granted an increase of salary. The balance-sheet shows a balance of £6 2s. 0½d.—that ½d. shows strict economy—out of an income of £78 15s. 8½d.

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How many Hospital authorities claim for their institution the honour of being the "best nursing school in the Kingdom"? So many that this special kind of vanity becomes a little tiresome. At the same time, as the pioneer school in Scotland, of an advanced curriculum of nursing education, we have much sympathy with the Lord Provost of the "second city," when at the Annual Meeting of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, in proposing the adoption of the Report, he said, amongst other pleasant things, that "he regarded it as a compliment that infirmaries and hospitals in other parts of the country and abroad should come to the "Royal" for nurses, several of whom had left to go to Brazil and Natal to fill important posts.

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SIR JAMES BAIN, who seconded the resolution, mentioned that while in Paris last year he had heard Dr. Miller, of the English Hospital in Paris, say that from no part of the world had they nurses so useful, so well trained, and of such advantage to them as those from Glasgow Infirmaries.

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IT is a curious coincidence that the two great English and Scotch hospitals—the "London" and the "Royal," Glasgow—have both experienced searching public inquiries into the mismanagement of their nursing departments during the past decade, and that now, in their respective countries, they are recognized as in the van of progress in regard to nursing education. These public inquiries have, no doubt, been the means of affecting drastic reforms most beneficial to the two institutions.

IN the report of the annual general meeting of the Governors of the Leancoil Hospital, Forres, N.B., we find the work of the matrons duly appreciated. We read that "Miss Gertrude Seagrave, who has acted as matron since the opening of the hospital, having accepted an important appointment in the South-Western Hospital, London, resigned her post here, and left early in November, 1897. The Managers, while rejoicing that one who had served the hospital so faithfully and efficiently had received well deserved promotion, regretted losing her services, and recorded in their minutes a cordial recognition of their appreciation of her work whilst in Forres."

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THERE were ninety applicants for the vacant post, and, "after a careful scrutinizing of these, and inquiries of those acquainted with the applicants, the Managers on 4th December, 1897, unanimously appointed Miss Agnes Reid, of the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, to succeed Miss Seagrave. Miss Reid entered on her duties on 7th December, 1897, and so far as the Managers are able to judge from the short experience they have had of her work, they think they have every cause to congratulate themselves upon the decision arrived at."

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AT a recent meeting at Government House, Lahore, Lady Young was invited to become President of the proposed Punjaub Nursing Association, and it was decided that the Home Association be asked to send out three lady nurses for work in the Punjaub, that the home for the Nursing Sisters be located at Kasauli, and that Miss Macpherson be invited to become Lady Superintendent.

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IT is recognized by the Council of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, that nurses cannot advantageously go into the homes of settlers in the agricultural, mining, lumbering and fishing districts of Canada, unless they themselves are situated in some place central to the district in which they are to serve. It is proposed, therefore, to erect a number of small cottage homes, which can be used as emergency hospitals, in the various outlying districts of Canada. Each home will provide for two nurses, who will be able to attend to cases within a radius of twenty miles, and there will be in them two beds for emergency cases and for patients who have no accommodation in their own homes. Each of these cottages will cost about one thousand dollars. It is hoped that all Canadians residing in Massachusetts will contribute toward the erection of one of these homes, to be called "Massachusetts"; also that in view of the international character of its humanitarian purpose, others than Canadians may be induced to contribute. A cottage will be named for the person who contributes one thousand dollars. A fund to aid in this good work has been started in Boston, U.S.A.

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