

in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and to which Her Majesty subscribed. The Mayor's fund fell short of what was expected, and it was therefore determined to adopt a smaller scheme with fewer beds, but, to save this and to secure that it should be an adequate memorial of the Jubilee, Mr. W. Garton, a well-known local resident, who had already subscribed £1,000, offered to pay the cost himself, over and above the Mayor's fund. The additional cost will amount to about £5,000, and thus accommodation will be provided for 50 beds. The governors accepted the offer with thanks. This institution has already a wing as a memento of the Jubilee, and a beautiful new pulpit has been supplied to the chapel as a gift from the medical men of Southampton and district.

The House Committee of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, have agreed to have a Home of Rest for their nurses. There are 188 nurses on the staff—23 come from Edinburgh, while there were 95 from other parts of Scotland, 51 from England, 13 from Ireland, and 6 from abroad. We are surprised to learn that so many English women cross the border for training; but fair exchange is no robbery, as the bonnie Scotch lassies are greatly encouraged to come south by wise Matrons.

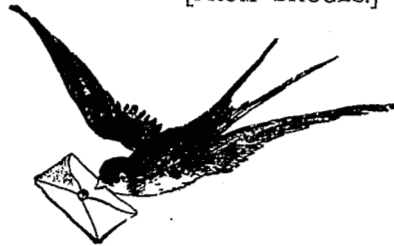
The *Daily Telegraph* is taking up a movement which may have important results. It says that in many countries energetic attempts have been made to combat consumption, especially in America, in Germany, in Switzerland, France, and Russia. For some reason, not very easy to comprehend, Great Britain has lagged behind, and a national crusade against consumption is for England at large an absolutely imperative movement. Several leading men have already taken up the matter, and Sir William Broadbent called, not long ago, a meeting upon the subject, which was largely attended. Another large meeting will shortly take place, under the highest patronage, in order to diffuse among the people a knowledge of the means of preventing the disease, and to arouse public feeling on the matter.

The P. and O. Steamer *Carthage* arrived at Plymouth on Saturday evening, having on board a case of bubonic plague. According to Reuter's correspondent, the case was that of a Lascar seaman. During the passage he was isolated in one of the lifeboats, and he had so far recovered as to be able to return to work. At Plymouth, the whole of the passengers and crew were examined. Eighty of the former were landed. The clothes of the sick seaman were destroyed by the local medical authority, who boarded the *Carthage*. There were no fresh cases, but the names and addresses of passengers who landed were taken, and the various sanitary authorities advised. More than one case of the plague has arrived at the Port of London during the past year, and has been treated in hospital without the matter being reported in the Press.

A good trade is said to be done by men vaccinating Kaffirs at two shillings a head in the country around Johannesburg, and using condensed milk as lymph. The most earnest anti-vaccinationist can hardly object to this treatment.

## Our Holiday Letters.

[FROM BRUGES.]



MY DEAR EDITOR.—So many nurses are now considering where they shall spend their holidays, that I think the readers of THE NURSING

RECORD may like to know what a charming time they can have in Belgium, at a very moderate cost. A ticket costing £2 14s. 9d. may be obtained from Messrs. Cook, of Ludgate Circus, and 33, Picadilly, which will take them from London to Dover, across to Ostend, and on to Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, and Antwerp, and home via Harwich. This is second class by rail, and first class on the boat. If you travel second on the boat, which I think one might well do, the cost would be about thirteen shillings less. We left Victoria at ten o'clock in the morning, and had arrived at our destination in Bruges at five o'clock, allowing for the difference in time in England and Belgium, makes a journey of about six hours, so that it is not formidable. The train runs right down to the pier at Dover, and on this side meets the boat at Ostend, so that the journey is as easy as possible. It is advisable to take plenty of warm wraps, as though it was very hot when we left London, it was bitterly cold, crossing. In the way of luggage, it is best to bring only what can be carried by a porter, otherwise carriage fares run up one's bill, and besides one has to pay on the railway for any luggage exceeding 56 lbs. in weight. Any one coming to Bruges cannot do better than stay with Miss Le Marchant, who has a pension at 4 Rue Anglaise. It will cost them four to five francs a day, (a franc equalling 10d. in English money), and they will meet very nice people and be most comfortable. Miss Le Marchant is most kind, and will put them in the way of seeing all that is worth seeing, and will make them feel quite at home at once. As for Bruges itself it is the most quaint, delightful place possible, indeed one could stay here for months, and not tire of it. Also excellent lessons in French, drawing (from life) and lace making are to be had on most moderate terms. Being mindful of the NURSING RECORD, one of my first visits was to the Hospital of St. John, but indeed there is no place in Bruges more worth going to see. The hospital was founded in the 12th century, and is nursed by Sisters of the Order of St. Augustine. It is celebrated for the pictures which it owns, which were painted by Memling. I am ashamed to say I knew nothing about Memling before I visited Bruges, but he is one of the most celebrated of Flemish painters, and no wonder! It is quite impossible to convey any adequate idea of his pictures to any one who has not seen them, but Baedeker is certainly right when he says that they alone would "amply repay a visit to Bruges." In beauty of design and colouring they are second to none, while the exquisite perfection of detail is surely unique. But words are quite insufficient to describe them, one needs to see them, and to study them minutely through a magnifying glass, and, indeed, to

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