

pers, besides affording an asylum occasionally for sick adults. A cottage has been engaged by the Rev. George L. Lachlan, vicar of the parish, with the help of Miss Gabb, of London, and converted into a hospital. Three nurses from the Shadwell Children's Hospital are on duty, and for the most part have their hands full. Five cots are all occupied, and one poor old woman who was found dying at her post, was cared for in the hospital during her last hours. The hospital has, therefore apparently, already justified its existence. The scheme was originated in the first instance by the Rev. Richard Wilson, curate of St. Augustine, Stepney.

Mr. James Thompson, a well-known Glasgow merchant, has left nearly £200,000 to Glasgow charities.

Dr. Barnardo's Home for Incurable Children, Bradford, with accommodation for twenty-five young people of the destitute and waif class, was opened on Saturday.

In his official despatch the Sirdar has written:—"The Medical Department was administered with ability and skill by Surgeon-General Taylor, principal medical officer, who was well assisted by Colonel McNamara, whilst the medical organisation of the Egyptian Army fully maintained its previous excellent reputation, under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel Gallwey and his staff. The general medical arrangements were all that could have been desired. . . . I wish to cordially thank the officers of the supply, transport, and railway departments for the satisfactory results which have attended their labors. I consider that the excellent ration which was always provided kept the men strong and healthy, and fit to endure all the hardships of an arduous campaign, enabling them, at a critical moment, to support the exceptional fatigue of continuous marching and fighting for some fourteen hours during the height of a Soudan summer."

It is to be hoped that the report that Lord Kitchener's eyesight is affected is not true. It is stated by a personal friend of his that several years since the Sirdar in one of his Palestine explorations suffered severely from snow blindness. No doubt the terrible strain of the sun in the Soudan, not to speak of the sand storms, have made the sight worse, but there is small reason to believe that the effect will be permanent.

Mr. Malcolm Morris, in the *Practitioner* for September, in the course of some notes on the meeting of the British Medical Association, writes: "Among the many good stories which I heard was the following, which, though probably not new, is worth repeating: A distinguished physician, on the medical establishment of the Court, being on one occasion called to an exalted personage, had a notice posted up intimating to all whom it might concern that Dr. ——— having been summoned to Balmoral to see Her Majesty, will be unable to lecture to-day! The effect of the announcement was rather spoilt by the fact that some one, with an inopportune display of loyalty, had written underneath—

'God save the Queen!'"

The Sanitary Institute.

CONGRESS KERNELS.

THE Conference of Women on Domestic Hygiene—which took place in Birmingham last week—was a most interesting and influential gathering, and was presided over by the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. C. G. Beale.

In her able address, Mrs. Beale said that she trusted that the papers and discussions which would be heard might bear fruit which would ripen and scatter good seed, not only for the benefit of Birmingham, but over a widespread area. That women should be invited to take part in such a Congress was a sign of the progress of the times and an appreciation of the public work which they were now doing. What they wanted was to work side by side with men where women and children were concerned. She therefore strongly advocated the election of women as guardians, factory inspectors, and sanitary inspectors, &c., but in all cases where a woman was called upon to do public work she should make herself thoroughly acquainted with the business she was about to undertake, remembering that the eye of the public was upon her, and, being a woman, her doings would undergo a close scrutiny and criticism, and if she failed from incompetency her failure retarded the progress of women filling similar positions.

In a paper on "The Influence of Women in regard to Household Sanitation," Mrs. E. Ashford maintained that, in spite of the many educational institutions at work on the subject, the main work of instructive help must be done by individual contact. The ventilation of sleeping rooms, the proper clothing of the body of the young child, the absolute necessity of thoroughly cleansing the skin, and the proper kind and quantity of food required for the nourishment and development of the body were all details of sanitation, and were the great essence of women's work. The fact that of the children one-half died before they were five years old, and that of this number probably half died from preventable causes was a blot not upon sanitary science, but upon its application, and this lay at the door of women. They must use the position and talent with which they were endowed to save alive those who should live.

Miss M. M. Jenkyn-Brown expressed somewhat the same idea in a paper on "District Nursing; its Aims and Methods," which was read by Mrs. Bracey. She held that the aim of a nurse should not only be the attendance on the sick, but to show by example the value of cleanliness and light in the sick room.

Mrs. E. Wakeford's paper on "Sanitary Knowledge for Working Women," advocated an education, which should commence with the elementary school, where at present many splendid opportunities were allowed to pass unimproved. Such an education might predispose women to housework rather than to insanitary and dangerous trades.

Miss Wadmore spoke on "The Need of Sanitary Knowledge for Nurses," and surprised her hearers by a quite true statement, that numbers of trained nurses are absolutely ignorant of the science of

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