

tion, at the Curragh, her duties being to visit the wives of all soldiers on or off the strength, assist them in cases of sickness, and act as a medium between them and the Ladies' Committee of the Association. Nurse Diamant's work in this capacity had been fully appreciated by all concerned, the Committee, the medical officers, and the patients, but the want of a suitable Nurses' Home had long been felt. Last year the Association was able to allot £950 for the purpose, and now the Home was to be built containing accommodation for two nurses, and a waiting or visitors' room. The grant made by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association covers the actual cost of the building, and towards the furnishing about £120 has already been collected, more than half of which has been given by Lord Wolseley, from the Wolseley Tournament Fund.

WE learn that Miss J. Melita Jones, the Matron of the Nelson Hospital, New Zealand, and a member of the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland, has resigned her appointment, and proposes visiting this country, with the object of obtaining some insight into the nursing methods and organization which obtain here. In accepting her resignation, the Board of the Nelson Hospital granted Miss Jones three months' leave of absence on full pay and directed a letter to be sent to her testifying to the faithful and conscientious manner in which she had discharged her duties as Matron during a number of years, and to her kindness and attention to the patients under her charge. The patients have also presented a testimonial to Miss Jones, expressing their gratitude for her kind treatment, and their general appreciation of her worth.

It is interesting to learn that at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Philadelphia this month, the ten surviving members of the Andrew G. Curtin Association of Army Nurses will act as hostesses to the venerable women visitors who, during the war for the Union, risked their lives on battle-fields and in hospitals while caring for the sick and wounded.

THE Belle Vue Hospital, the oldest training school, the mother of nursing, in the United States, now numbers 580 graduates. Of these, 67 are holding hospital appointments as Superintendents, Matrons, or head nurses, twelve are working as district nurses, eleven in the United States, and one in Holland; 5 are working as missionary nurses: two in China, two in Turkey, and one in India; 108 have married, 40 have died, and 9 have studied medicine. During the recent war, one graduate of the School, was

placed in charge of 135 nurses in Cuba, and another appointed head of the nursing staff at the General Hospital, San Juan, Porto Rico.

THE 148th Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, an excellently compiled and printed publication, embellished with delightful engravings, gives an interesting account of the work done by the medical and nursing staffs during the Spanish-American War. Two weeks after the war broke out, the use of the wards was tendered to the Surgeon-General, but it was not until September 5th, 1898, that the first soldiers, numbering 250, were sent to the city on the hospital ship *Relief*, from Porto Rico, and word came that the Surgeon-General would like as many of these as possible to be admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

PREPARATIONS were made to receive eighty, and we have already recorded the fact, creditable to all concerned, that although they arrived a day earlier than was expected, and the hospital had only half-an-hour's notice, nevertheless, eighty-seven men were placed in bed in one hour, and in one hour and a half from the time the first patient arrived, all had had baths and were under treatment.

LATER, the Committee were requested to equip and officer with doctors and nurses a train to go to Camp Thoroughfare, Virginia, the transportation being arranged by the Red Cross. Fifteen soldiers were then brought to the hospital. The same day, twenty-eight were admitted from the hospital ship *Relief*. Then, on three more occasions, by request of the Surgeon-General, in conjunction with the Red Cross, trains equipped with supplies and staffed with doctors and nurses by the hospital, were despatched to Camp Meade. The first train brought 49 soldiers to the hospital, the second 73, and the third 48. The total number of soldiers treated by the hospital was 326. It is satisfactory to find it recorded, therefore, that "while the Hospital did everything possible for the comfort and treatment of the unfortunate soldiers, it did not slight its duty to the community, and no cases were turned away who needed its help."

THIS is by no means the first time that wounded soldiers have been nursed at the Pennsylvania Hospital. During the French and Indian wars a number were cared for, and also during the Revolution. When the British Army occupied Philadelphia, their sick and wounded were taken to the Hospital without previous notice to the

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