

## Poem.

## THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

(Date 1798.)

I met with Napper Tandy,  
And he took me by the hand,  
Saying, How is old Ireland?  
And how does she stand?  
She's the most distressful country  
That ever yet was seen;  
They are hanging men and women  
For wearing of the green!  
O Wearing of the green,  
O Wearing of the green,  
My native land, I cannot stand,  
For wearing of the green.

My father loved you tenderly,  
He lies within your breast;  
While I, that would have died for you,  
Must never so be blest:  
For laws, their cruel laws, have said  
That seas should roll between  
Old Ireland and her faithful sons  
Who love to wear the green.  
O Wearing of the green,  
O Wearing of the green,  
My native land, I cannot stand,  
For wearing of the green.

I care not for the Thistle,  
And I care not for the Rose;  
When bleak winds round us whistle,  
Neither down nor crimson shows.  
But like hope to him that's friendless,  
When no joy around is seen,  
O'er our graves with love that's endless  
Blooms our own immortal green.  
O Wearing of the green,  
O Wearing of the green,  
My native land, I cannot stand,  
For wearing of the green.

## Coming Events.

*March 27th.*—The Royal Hospital for Incurables—  
Banquet, the Duke of Fife presiding, Whitehall Rooms,  
Hotel Metropole.

*March 29th and 30th.*—Central Poor Law Confer-  
ence, Council Chamber, Guildhall.

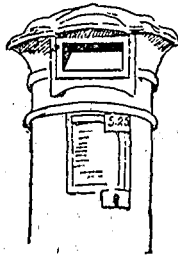
## Important Notice.

Nurses please note an announcement by Bovril, Limited, that appears in our advertisement pages this week to the effect that a reception of Nurses will take place on the 28th inst. appears to have been issued prematurely.

As we go to press (too late to withdraw the advertisement), we are requested to notify that, through great pressure of work, the reception has had to be temporarily postponed, and that further particulars will be published later.

## Letters to the Editor.

## NOTES, QUERIES. &amp;c.



*Whilst cordially inviting communications upon all subjects for these columns, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not in ANY WAY hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.*

## KASR-EL-AINI HOSPITAL.

*To the Editor of the "Nursing Record."*

DEAR MADAM,—Will you kindly allow me space in the RECORD to make a few remarks with reference to a letter which I have just read in your issue of February 24th. The subject of this letter is Kasr-el-Aini Hospital, Cairo, and it seems to me only fair to draw your readers' attention to the work done at the hospital *before* the "remodelling."

Your correspondent states that "this hospital . . . was entirely remodelled in October, 1898, and has been progressing satisfactorily since."

After the occupation of Egypt by British troops in 1884, an Englishman came out to Cairo from St. Thomas's Hospital as principal medical officer at Kasr-el-Aini. About four years later, by dint of great efforts (in which he was seconded, I believe, by Sir Sydney Waterlow), he succeeded in obtaining permission from the Khedive for the appointment of English trained nurses to work on the "Hareem" or female side of the hospital. Of the three first ladies selected for this work one died and the other two were very seriously ill. In spite, however, of illness and opposition, the "English motive" held its own.

Writing to a friend in 1888, the first English matron said she thought it would take a Hercules to clean the hospital. In Viscount Cromer's report, dated February 27th, 1898, the following words occur:—

"The repairs and alterations to the Kasr-el-Aini Hospital at Cairo, which were commenced in 1893, have now been completed. This hospital, which contains accommodation for 420 patients, is *now*, in the opinion of competent authorities, in no degree inferior to similar institutions in the most advanced countries in Europe."

With regard to the "Hakeemas."

In 1890 the post of Sous-directrice to l'ecole Medicale des Filles was created and one of the English Sisters, who held the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society in addition to her St. Bartholomew's certificate for general training, was appointed to fill it. By this means she was transferred from the hospital to the medical schools, then two distinct institutions, under different management, and belonging to two departments of the State. Her duties consisted in general supervision of the students, lecturing to them in Arabic on nursing, and practical demonstration in the wards on the treatment of maternity cases and the diseases of women by the latest aseptic methods. Two native professors (Hakeemas) lectured on midwifery (simple) and the diseases of women and infants, each twice a week. The obstetric physician to the hospital (a native) taught the students, in their third year, the use of forceps, etc.

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