

to the position of Assistant Matron, two to that of Night Superintendent, and eleven to Sisters of Wards, so there is apparently no stagnation in the school.

"A District Nurse" writes:—

The West-end is beginning to paper up its windows and turn adrift its cats, and its rich and self-indulgent population, having exhausted the delights of the London season, is off to drain to the dregs the delights of change of scene and air. Here, on the south side of cool and placid Father Thames, the poor and patient toilers are beginning to look white about the gills and take breath in shallow gasps. How I long to be a millionaire, so that I could with a scratch of my gold-tipped pen sign cheques, with which to charter endless trains, to pack full of these weary men and women and drooping children, and with a wave of the hand start them off north, south, east, and west to the coast—to the coast, at any cost—where oceans of sparkling, life-giving waters await them. One wonders year after year how these ghost-like creatures drag through the exhausting heat of July and August in the fetid hutches they inhabit in this monstrous city, with no cessation of the horrible monotony to their starvation-rated toil. If any of your readers can spare a coin, do let it be spent in giving financial assistance to holiday funds for the poor—there are many such. I get three weeks' holiday, and feel greedy in taking so much, when thousands of working women get none."

We think the sick and needy in this nurse's district must find those three weeks very long.

Dr. Bertha M. Webb (Sunderland) read a paper on "Poor Law Nursing" at the Poor Law Conference at Hexham.

She said that the satisfactory nursing of the sick poor depended (1) upon the efficiency of the nurses; (2) the sufficiency of the nursing staff; and (3) the control or discipline of the staff.

The superintendent nurse should have the reception, care, and control of the sick and convalescents in sick wards; the control of the nurses; the control of the paid and pauper servants while in the sick wards; the visiting of the sick wards; the cleanliness of the sick wards, and the care and distribution of the clothes, bedding, and all stores in the sick wards; and the reception, service, and distribution of food in the sick wards. With which views we are all in hearty agreement.

The recalcitrant Granard Guardians have thought fit to suspend Dr. Kenny. Thereupon the Local Government Board sent a sealed order, which communication made plain to those gentlemen that "they were not in order in suspending their medical officer from duty." The Board have, therefore, removed the suspension of the doctor, and have intimated to him that he should forthwith resume the discharge of his duties as workhouse medical officer.

The Guardians made no order on the communication, it having been mentioned that Dr. Kenny had resumed duty in the workhouse. Could anything be more feeble?

A French doctor complains that most modern education is unpractical. Nurses, he says, get diplomas on oral work merely, Bachelors of Arts often cannot spell correctly, and medical students in their first year have to relearn the simplest rules of arithmetic.

This may be so in France, but, to judge from the following report, practical work is now highly valued in the training of nurses in the United States:—"On Saturday, May 9th, 1903, the Board of Managers and attending physicians and surgeons of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, with representatives from various city hospitals and others interested in hospital work, assembled in the amphitheatre of St. Luke's to witness a public demonstration of practical nursing given by the class of 1903. The following was the programme:—1. Turning a mattress under a helpless patient. 2. Hot pack. 3. (a) Preparation for intravenous infusion, normal saline solution; (b) improvised ice-coil. 4. (a) Cupping, (b) mustard paste. 5. Mustard foot-bath. 6. Bandaging: (a) mastoid, modified Velpeau; (b) Barton, breast; (c) capeline, arm and shoulder spica. 7. Typhoid tub-bath. 8. Serving-tray. The typhoid tub-bath was given in a frame invented and perfected by Miss Ellicott, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Training-School for Nurses. For the preparation of a luncheon for a convalescent patient the time occupied was thirteen minutes. While the ice-cream was freezing an omelet was nicely browned, a salad prepared, a grape-fruit temptingly arranged, and a pot of tea made."

"In November, 1900," writes Miss Lucy E. Morris in the *Trained Nurse*, "I entered the Indian School Service and took charge of the Sacaton Hospital at the Pima Agency, Arizona. My hospital was small and contained eight beds. It was built of adobe and had two wards. I often had from sixteen to twenty patients at a time in those eight beds, and every morning I would treat from twenty to thirty outside cases.

"There is something attractive and lovable about the Navajo Indian children. They are very grateful for everything that is done for them. There has been constant sickness here since October, and several very interesting cases.

"While there are some features in the work of a nurse in the Indian Service that are not pleasant, there are others that are both interesting and profitable. The variety of medical and surgical cases that

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