

who, being also a member of the governing body, has been able to give practical proof of her care for the interests of her husband's native country.

The Scottish Committee have already appointed a Lady Superintendent—Miss Peter, of the Sick Children's Hospital, Edinburgh—and as soon as a suitable house is found, and funds provided to fit and furnish it, a small staff of Nurses will be engaged, and the Home will be opened to receive Probationers for training in district work.

The Queen Victoria Nurses must have a minimum of, for ordinary Nurses, one year's training; and for Superintendents, two years' training and service in one of the Hospitals approved by the Committee; and for both Superintendents and Nurses, six months' improved training in district Nursing and three months in maternity Nursing.

Lady Superintendents and Nurses will in time be supplied to any towns or districts in Scotland where they may be required, and where they will work under the direction of local Doctors, and they will be supported by the districts who engage them. It is hoped hereafter, if the funds sufficiently increase, that the Scottish Committee may be able to grant sums of money towards the first establishment of local Homes, when the districts cannot afford the whole expense of supporting the Nurses.

The main lines of work have thus been defined by the governing body. It is contemplated, when the work of the Scottish branch is fairly established, that with it should be affiliated any institution desiring such affiliation, and satisfactorily fulfilling in any part of the kingdom the general purposes of the foundation. It is believed that a project is under consideration to give a badge or other decoration to the Queen Victoria Nurses.

Such, in outline, is the aim of the Scottish branch of the Queen Victoria Nurses' Institute; and if it prove an Institution acceptable to Scotland, it is to be hoped that the present modest beginning may serve as a nucleus for future development, and form the foundation of work on a larger scale. Indeed, it may not be too much to look forward to, that ultimately some connection with the Institute will be regarded as an essential qualification for a District Nurse.

This Conference on Woman's Work would not be complete without a reference to Her Majesty's generous action in regard to the Women's Jubilee Offering, an offering made personally to herself. It is, indeed, a noble use to which the surplus of this personal gift has been devoted, and one which, expressive of her sympathy with the sick and suffering poor, adds another to the many graceful and gracious acts which endear Queen Victoria to her people.

NURSING ECHOES.

*** Communications (duly authenticated with name and address, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith) are especially invited for these columns.*

As everyone is now talking about Sir Morell Mackenzie's book, it will interest those of my readers who may not have the opportunity or inclination to read it, to know how the late Emperor was nursed. Into the rights and the wrongs of this sad wrangling over such a great and good man's grave it is not the part of this Journal to enter. But every Nurse must wish that one or more of her Trained sisters had been enabled to do what skilled Nursing can always do to soothe suffering, and to assist the sorely-trying Empress in her arduous work. The account given of the Nursing is as follows:—"His Majesty had a large staff of attendants, but with the exception of the orderly who was on duty in the sick room at night, there was no Trained Nurse among them. The Emperor had four personal attendants, two valets, and two jagers, besides his chief personal attendant, Wetterling, who had been his soldier-servant almost since the time he joined the army, thirty-seven years previously. Wetterling gave a general superintendence, administering the medicines and arranging about the food under my directions. One of His Majesty's valets had been with him over twenty years, and another for a long period. His two jagers had been with him a shorter time—one only a few months—but whether they had been a longer or a shorter time in his service, and though some were more handy than others, they were all equally devoted to their beloved master. The Emperor was, indeed, a man whose soldiers would have shed the last drop of blood for him, and whose servants, rather than neglect their duty, would have fainted at their posts."

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"THE Empress herself took an active part in the Nursing, showing a practical knowledge of the art equal to that of any Trained Nurse. Her Majesty had several times given excellent proof of her skill and gentleness in dealing with the sick and wounded in the Military Hospitals during the bloody campaigns of 1866 and 1870; and now, when her own gallant soldier-husband was laid low, she managed the details of the sick-room in a way that filled us all with admiration. Hitherto the assistance which the Empress had given us, though of the greatest value, was more of a moral than a practical kind. Often, indeed, when we Doctors were losing heart, Her Majesty would cheer us up and stimulate us to fresh efforts by her courage and example; but now her struggles were really heroic. Often have I seen

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