

ties of the Hospital, in inaugurating a system whereby the Nurses sign their examination papers with a motto and not with their own name, so that marks are awarded without suspicion of favouritism.

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The first prize was won by "Nil Desperandum," which showed the clearly hopeful disposition that had been amply rewarded in the prize which Nurse MYTTON received. For the second place two Nurses were bracketed, and books of equal value and interest had been awarded to each; their names were Nurse GREEN, whose motto was "Hope on, hope ever," and Nurse HARWOOD, who took for her motto "Begin well, end better." The third prize fell also to two Nurses—Nurse NEILSON and Nurse AINSWORTH, who entered under the mottoes respectively of "Fools rush in where Angels dare to tread," and "Nothing is too hard but search will find it out." The certificates were gained by Nurses Skeffington, Stringer, Wigley, Purday, Annesley, Hill, Colgan, Hirst, Mynton, Standen, Clark, Vernon, and Thomas.

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NEWS comes from Kingussie, Inverness, of the success which has accompanied the efforts of the efforts of the District Nursing Association, established there some months ago, for the purpose of providing good Nursing for the poor, in the district south-east of Inverness. The President is Mrs. C. J. B. MACPHERSON, and her interest in the work is shared by her husband, the Laird of Belleville. The Vice-President is Mrs. IAN MACPHERSON-GRANT, of Ballindalloch and Invereshie. These are supported by a large Committee, admirable executive members being found in Mrs. A. CAMERON, hon. treasurer, and in Mrs. R. MACLENNAN, hon. superintendent, and in Mrs. MACRAE (Ruthven), hon. sec. The Association will not only afford practical Nursing, but will distribute proper food so far as its funds will permit. The Association has proved, and will continue, a great boon to the poor shepherds and crofters, and such-like peasantry, whose earnings are far too scanty to meet the demands of a sick inmate.

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THE *Nursing World* says:—

"A new departure from the customary routine was indulged in at the Salem, Mass., Hospital training school on the afternoon of July 29th, when the senior class gave a demonstration before the members of the staff. The programme consisted of 1st—The preparation of an obstetrical bed and patient; also the after-care of mother and child; 2nd—The preparation of a patient for abdominal section; after-care; 3rd—Preparation of Nurse to assist at an operation; 4th—Cleaning of instruments after operation; 5th—Lesson on skeleton; 6th Care of a typhoid case. The Nurses acquitted themselves creditably, winning much commendation from the gentleman of the staff."

This is a form of examination which might be adopted with advantage in our English Nurse training schools.

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THE course of training at the training school for Nurses connected with Carney Hospital, South Boston, U.S.A., has been extended to three years. This will give the Nurses a longer experience in all the wards, including the gynæcological, abdominal, aural, ophthalmic, and also extend the obstetric and children's course which is attached to the school. There are, at present, twenty-one pupils pursuing the course of study. This is the only Catholic training school for Nurses in New England, and has for its superintendent Miss EMILY STONEY, an English lady, who is also a graduate of the Lawrence General Hospital. We are glad to record any instance from America where the term of three years' training is being instituted—length of clinical experience can alone perfect the curriculum.

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WE cull from the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following interesting nursing news from Japan. We have heard by now almost everything of China and Japan that bears on the war and much that does not. But there is one institution of Japan about which nothing yet has been heard in England, but which is probably doing good service at this very moment. That is the Haku-ai-Sah, which means in words the Humane Society, and, in fact, the Japanese Red Cross Society. A quarter of a century ago there was nothing of the kind in Japan; how should there be when Japan was a sequestered mediæval society as yet hardly turning in the sleep of centuries? Of all the developments that accompanied the astonishing awakening of the country into the nineteenth century, there can hardly be any more striking, and certainly none more admirable, than the rise of the Haku-ai-Sah. It is to-day only just seventeen years old; it has changed its original name for that of the Japanese Society of the Red Cross; it has been formally recognised by the Comité Général of Geneva, and takes its place in the Convention; it has sent representatives to the conferences at Karlsruhe and Rome.

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Its organization embraces a fine hospital and a school for the training of nurses. So that the account of its early days, as well as throwing the light of practical illustrations on Japanese adaptability, cannot help possessing a genuine interest.

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In 1877, there broke out the Insurrection of Takamori Saigo at Kagoshima, in the island of Kiusiu. It was eight months before the revolt was put down; the fighting was bloody and obstinate. There was no more organization whatever for the relief of the wounded than in any other half-civi-

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