

Poor. Miss ROBINSON, who is a thoroughly trained Nurse, worked steadily for about four years, in the face of many difficulties, to organize the Nursing of the St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse Hospital. Having made the sick her first care, she has done what she could for the comfort and well-being of the Nurses. But in this last she seems to have been unsuccessful in bringing the Guardians to take her point of view; and those interested in the good work must regret that these gentlemen have, in such a lighthearted way, rid themselves of so determined a reformer. Surely, with the record of so much good work before them, they might have found some other way of meeting the difficulty without losing the services of a capable and earnest worker like Miss ROBINSON. There is very little inducement to ladies of full nursing qualifications to take such positions, when it is proved that they have to exercise all patience and forbearance, and that a strongly expressed opinion which does not coincide with that of the Guardians is met by dismissal—always a serious thing for any Nurse's future. We all know how much of their own way we have to give our cooks and housemaids, our coachman and gardener. Could the gentlemen not have extended to a lady who is devoting herself to so trying a work as Workhouse Infirmary Superintendence and the comfort of the sick, as much consideration as they would do to those who conduce to their own personal comfort?

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A SHORT *résumé* of the professional work of Miss ANNESLEY KENEALY appeared in a late issue of *Hearth and Home*. Her varied experiences both at home and abroad are well worth studying by future aspirants to Nursing fame.

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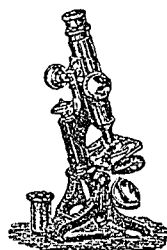
At a late Meeting of a Welsh Board of Guardians, Mr. BIRCHAM, the Local Government Inspector, remarked "that it would be a great advantage if they sent some of their young Welsh-speaking women, who did little except attend to their toilet, to acquire a hospital training as Nurses, which would enable them to fill positions of that kind in Wales at good salaries. He was sorry to say that Welsh-speaking trained Nurses were at present rather scarce."

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SOME excellent Papers, written by Mr. GEORGE A. HAWKINS-AMBLER, F.R.C.S.Ed., are appearing in the *Leeds Weekly Mercury*, on "The Gentle Art of Nursing the Sick"—No. 1 entitled "Physical Requirements," and No. 2, "Education." They should be widely read by those women who contemplate adopting Nursing as a Profession. We should advise those interested in the subject to order the paper during the issue of these articles.

Medical Matters.

SEA WATER.



From the earliest times, sea water, like sea air, has been recommended for invalids, and the tonic and strengthening effects of both are well recognised. Recent investigations, however, have shown a scientific fact which may, to some extent, account for the beneficial results of sea water. It has been proved that some of the most deadly bacilli—those of anthrax and typhoid, for example,—are unable to live, or multiply, in sea water. Whether this be due to the iodine, or only to the common salt in the water, remains to be proved. But the fact of the antipathy of the fluid to the most destructive germs is both interesting and important.

A NEW TREATMENT FOR HYSTERIA.

The old-fashioned methods of treatment of hysterical attacks are becoming rather out of date in these advanced days. Splashing the patient with cold water is now considered antediluvian, and even the use of the interrupted current has ceased to be a novelty, and its moral force, therefore, is proportionately discounted. A French physician, however, going, he believes, literally to the root of the matter, has cured some violent attacks of hysteria by forcibly drawing the patient's tongue from her mouth during the attack with a pair of forceps and keeping it in that position for some minutes. The patient was so much astonished, in each instance, at the treatment, and so visibly annoyed at her inability to use her own tongue, that she immediately recovered, and a permanent cure was in every similar case effected, although every usual line of treatment had previously failed. Instead, therefore, of asking an hysterical girl to hold her tongue, the modern treatment for her complaint would apparently be that some one else should hold it for her. The system at any rate is delightfully simple, and as it can do no harm, it is well worthy of a trial in appropriate cases in this country.

BROMOFORM.

For some years past the treatment of whooping cough which has rendered the best results, has been based upon one of two principles; either that the disease is due to nervous influence, or that it is dependent upon some bacterial agency. For the latter reason, antiseptic drugs have been largely used, and in some cases, undoubtedly, with excellent results. On the former supposition, nerve sedatives have been employed, to a very large

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