

that Addenbrooke's should not get the reputation of being behind the times. He suggested that with more Probationers the expenditure on extra Nursing might be done away with. He proceeded to speak of the necessity of changes in the servants of the Hospital, and the employment of Ward Maids instead of charwomen, and said that some things done by the Nursing Probationers could be done by ward servants. Seven Ward Maids would be required, and the accommodation for these could be provided with ease, as Mr. FAWCETT suggested in his report. He also spoke on the financial side of the matter, and said that taking the amount to be expended to be £2,800, the increasing income and saving to the Hospital, he estimated, would amount to from 5 to 6¾ per cent. on that sum. It was impossible that the net profit could be less than 3½ per cent."

The Committee of Addenbrooke's Hospital would do well to take into consideration the necessity of raising the term of training for all Probationers from two to three years. Otherwise we fear it is inevitable that their system of training will not in future stand in the first rank, as it has done in the past. We live in a progressive age, and the demands made upon the trained Nurse, both by medical men and the public, necessitates the most thorough and lengthy term of clinical experience in the wards—under trained supervision.

DURING our late visit to Glasgow as delegate to the Conference of the National Union of Women Workers, we had the pleasure of visiting the three large Infirmaries of the "second city," and were much impressed with the progressive measures which had been inaugurated in Nurse training in the Royal and Western Infirmaries.

THE curriculum inaugurated by the authorities of the Royal Infirmary of preliminary education and examination has, we are pleased to hear, proved eminently successful; and, as we go to press, this progressive and modern system is being discussed by Mrs. STRONG before the first Conference of the Matrons' Council in London, of which we hope to give a full account in our next issue.

At the Western Infirmary, so proudly situated on a range of hills at the west end of Glasgow, we spent some most pleasant and instructive hours. Welcomed by the Matron, Miss CLYDE, who did the honours of this beautiful Hospital with delightful courtesy, we had the privilege of seeing the wards and Nursing Home, both of which are models of comfort, cleanliness, and refinement. The wards, with the dainty white-quilted beds, modern glass surgical appliances, and beautiful neatness, are

thoroughly up to date, and reflect great credit on the Superintendent, who, for twenty years, has devoted herself to increasing and maintaining the efficiency of the Nursing School. It is worthy of note that the first reform instituted at the suggestion of Miss CLYDE at the Western Infirmary 20 years ago was the inauguration of a three years' curriculum of training for the Probationers. The Nursing Home, surrounded by the lovely undulating slopes of the Hospital and University grounds, is ideally situated, and each Nurse's bedroom is furnished in a very complete and comfortable manner.

THE Victoria Infirmary, situated on the south of the Clyde, is structurally a very perfect building, fitted and ventilated with every modern appliance. Owing to the fact that the new Matron, Miss MACFARLANE, was not in residence, we regret we were unable to converse with her on the absorbing subject of Nursing reforms.

A CORRESPONDENCE has of late taken place in *Truth* concerning the fact that the Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association does not train Roman Catholics as Nurses for duty in the Workhouse Infirmaries.

"Miss Wilson, the Honorary Secretary of the Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association, writes to *Truth*: 'You do the Association justice in saying that it is unable to train Roman Catholic Nurses at present, solely owing to the feeling of Boards of Guardians on the subject. It is necessary, however, to add to this, that our Association is and has been entirely unsectarian, and that we have trained, and now employ, Nurses of every denomination. No question, we feel, of creed should enter into voluntary work connected with the Poor Law. We much regret to find, however, an increasing difficulty in placing Roman Catholic Nurses. One of this faith, whose training we completed during the present year, has been refused by four Boards of Guardians, solely on account of her religion. We shall be glad if the discussion in *Truth* may lead to a more large-minded view being taken of the subject. We should be glad to know if there are any practical reasons why Roman Catholic Nurses are so often refused employment by Guardians. They are frequently employed in General Hospitals.'"

*Truth* remarks:—

"I am glad to inform Miss Wilson that in London at least the majority of the Boards of Guardians, take—or, at any rate, they profess to take—a more large-minded view of this question than they have been credited with. On the appearance of my paragraph last month, the honorary secretary of the Southwark Diocesan Workhouse Association sent it to thirty metropolitan boards, asking whether they had any objection to the employment of Roman Catholic Nurses. Of the thirty, four have not acknowledged the circular, and two—the Hackney and Camberwell Boards—have declined to answer the question. The official replies from the remaining twenty-four Unions are before me, and

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