

ceived of the Nursing work so lately organised at Leighton.—Signed, Arthur L. G. Peile, Master of St. Katherine's, President of the Association."

THE Report presented at the Annual Meeting of the Belfast Nurses' Home and Training School, held last Friday, is of general interest. From the Lady Superintendent's (Miss Newman) report we learn:—

"During the past year fourteen Nurses have left the service of the Belfast Nurses' Home and Training School, and ninety-seven Nurses and Probationers remain on the staff. Of the fourteen who left, one took a post as Charge Nurse at the Deaconess Hospital, Edinburgh; one left to take a post as Charge Nurse at the Samaritan Hospital, Belfast; one took a post as Charge Nurse at the Infirmary, Downpatrick; one left to join the Society of the Holy Cross, Notting Hill; two left to join a private Nursing Institution in Manchester; one to join a private Nursing Institution at Eastbourne; four to take Private Nursing on their own account; two at termination of their three years' engagement; one left on account of her health; one Probationer was dismissed. The work of the private Nurses has increased. They were sent out to 520 cases, 27 more than last year, and 65 cases were refused, no Nurse being available. The Belfast Royal Hospital has been supplied with Nurses, and the hourly Nursing service continued. The Night Superintendent and the Home Sister left to take higher posts as lady Superintendents elsewhere, and their places have been suitably filled by the Board. The services of a trained masseuse (London certificate) have been secured, and she is now attending patients in the city and the immediate neighbourhood, as well as training the Probationers in massage."

From the General Report we gather that progress is being made in the training of the Probationers, and hope that the Committee will continue to progress until the Nurses in connection with this excellent and most useful Institution can avail themselves of a three years' term of work in the wards, before being sent out to nurse the sick in private houses.

The Report says:—

"The chief event in the working of the Home during the last six months has been making the arrangements required to carry out the long-desired wish of our Lady Superintendent to give all the Probationers a longer training in the Hospital. Hitherto they had only one year's consecutive training in the Hospital before going out as Private Nurses. Now they will have a year and a half; but, as well as this consecutive term of training, very many of them always had, and will continue to have, the further experience of being recalled into Hospital either as Night Nurses or as special Nurses during their term of apprenticeship to the Home."

The devotion to duty of the Nurses is emphasised by the following statement:—

"No better testimony to the value of the Private Nurses' services can be given than the fact that all new subscriptions to the general funds this year, and the

donations to the Superannuation Fund come from their patients."

AN interesting account of the Leper Hospital at Scutari appeared in a recent number of the *Daily Graphic*, which gives rather a terrible picture of the conditions under which these poor victims live. We read that "the patients are in little detached wards, receiving but a meagre allowance of air and daylight through the heavy wooden lattice, which serves as a window, and in each of these stifling dens two or three unfortunates lie, covered with the most horrible ulcers, or burnt up by the fever that cannot be allayed. In these apartments, without a chimney and without ventilation, the occupants cook their meagre meals, when funds permit them to buy fish of doubtful freshness, and vegetables. The Government is supposed to make an allowance of bread, and a sum representing 3s. 6d. a month to each of the wards, but the money is difficult to get."

The most terrible revelations are made as to the marriages made by these leprous patients. It is horrible and unnatural to read that: "Should the new patient be married, he brings his wife and children with him, whether they are leprous or not, and if he be unmarried the Imam or Priest finds a wife for him, either in the Miskinhané—the Leper's Home—or from outside. It is an astonishing fact, too, though none the less true, that if he has any money—which is rarely the case—there is no difficulty whatever in finding some poor woman in Stamboul who is willing to share his misfortune, even if he be already in an advanced stage of the disease. Dr. Zambaco gave me numerous cases of this kind, in which the man had died, and the woman returned to her friends, absolutely free from contagion."

It is stated that these lepers are believed by Mussulmans to be outcasts of Heaven, delivered before their time into the hands of Satan, and they are believed to be capable of working miracles. In the courtyard outside the Hospital are two millstones placed one above the other with a handle to turn them by. People from outside who fervently desire the fulfilment of some wish, or the cure of some disease, come to this shrine, and invoke the aid of these afflicted people. A leper seizes with his mutilated and often ulcerated hand the shaft of this mill, and moves it round and round while the suitor for a favour from Heaven places his hand on that of the leper, following his movements. There is a small cavity in the wall, close by, into which the visitor of course places a coin.

DE SEGUNDO : BASTOW.—On November 21st, at St. Bartholomew-the-Great, London, by the Rev. Sir Borradaile Savory, Bart., Rector,

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