

nurses we should have liked for them. At another large Infirmary, also, where the training is good, and the accommodation excellent, the matron has some difficulty in finding suitable candidates. We are specially careful in selecting nurses for the smaller infirmaries. In a well-organized school, where the discipline is good, nurses are kept up to the mark; but in other cases there is often nothing to keep up the tone, much to drag the nurses down, and we find even apparently satisfactory candidates deteriorate."

"Then what do you think is the solution of these difficulties?"

"The only satisfactory solution that we can see is that the London Infirmaries should be utilized by the Government as training schools for nurses for the country workhouses. Then when the nurses had gone through their three years' training—for now that the Local Government Board require their Superintendent Nurses to have three years' training, and this standard is becoming so commonly accepted, I do not think it would be fair on the nurses to train them for less—they might still be bound to serve the Government, in the same way as the Army nurses are, and in this way the difficulty of the smaller infirmaries might be got over. If the nurses were Government officials, and could look forward to a Government pension at the end of a certain term of service, I think there would be some inducement to them to become workhouse nurses."

"It seems sad that an Association which has done so much good work should come to an end."—"Yes, but at the same time we have accomplished to a certain extent the work which the Association was formed to undertake. When the work began, guardians did not realize the need for trained nurses in Workhouse Infirmaries. Now the fact that they do so is evidenced by the demand being much greater than we can meet. We have shown the need for the same work on a much larger scale. Then, again, we have seen the abolition of the pauper nurse, and though there are unhappily many loopholes for an ingenious board to interpret the word 'attendant' in an undesirable way, still that is a great thing accomplished."

All those who are acquainted with the good work that has been accomplished by this Association will regret that its work should cease. At the same time, we are quite of opinion that it is time that the State should deal with this important subject, and that only in this way can it be adequately grappled with. We think that a Nursing Conference to discuss the whole subject might be the means of eliciting many valuable suggestions from those who have had practical experience in this matter.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEA  
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEA  
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEA  
A Guarantee of Purity.

## Nursing Echoes.

\* \* \* *All communications must be duly authenticated with name and address, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith, and should be addressed to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole Street, W.*



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS LOUISE got a right royal reception at Paisley upon her visit to open the Brough Nurses' Home, and, in spite of lowering clouds and rain, the enthusiasm was in no degree damped.

THE key presented to the Princess at the opening ceremony bears on one side a view of the home, on the reverse her monogram, surmounted by the burgh seal, with a coronet on the top. On the case is the following inscription:—"Presented to Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, on the occasion of her opening the Brough Nurses' Home.—Paisley, 29th November, 1897." The Princess also accepted a handsomely bound copy of the life of the founder of the Home by Rev. J. B. Sturrock, M.A.

It will be remembered that Mr. Peter Brough, a merchant of Paisley, who died in 1883, left the bulk of his fortune, £160,000, for the comfort of the poor and needy of the town in which he worked and made his wealth.

PRINCESS LOUISE thoroughly inspected the arrangements of the Home, accompanied by Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Gentles, and Miss Watson, the superintendent, and signed the visitors' book. Her Royal Highness, we understand, expressed great satisfaction at the comfortable and elegant appearance of the establishment.

THE building, which is at Oakshawhead, is the first of the kind in Scotland for Queen's nurses, and is regarded by the English and Scotch authorities as a model home. It is four storeys in height, and is constructed of red sandstone from Lockerbriggs Quarry, Dumfriesshire, the type of architecture being Scottish Domestic. The principal feature of the frontage consists of a tower, which rises considerably higher than the main building, and in the base of which the entrance has been formed. On the right side of the hall leading from the entrance is an office, and on the other side are the matron's sitting-room and drawing-room, the dining-room being at the end. A collapsible partition divides these latter rooms, so that at any time they may be formed into one large apartment. Six bedrooms are on the flat above, and accommodation

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)