

is an absurdity, more especially when the Professor enquires the way to Madame Tussaud's, and confesses to a weakness for waxworks.

What can I do to show my appreciation of such a distinguished visitor? I feel it incumbent upon me to kill not one fatted calf but half-a-dozen at least, but the exigencies consequent upon the production of a weekly journal have to be taken into consideration, even when one has no less a visitor than the one Professor of Nursing, so the Professor starts off for Madame Tussaud's, and I promise to take her to see some of our hospitals in the afternoon. Readers of the *NURSING RECORD* will remember that Miss Kindbom is of Swedish nationality, and she has just been paying a visit to her native country. The Training Schools for Nurses there, are, she tells me, under the control of the Queen, who has to be consulted before any alterations are made. There are only very few training schools, and the nurses always keep in touch with them, and indeed have to pay them a substantial amount of their subsequent earnings; for instance, a nurse may be appointed Matron of a hospital, and may have to pay to her old training school as much as a third of her income. The private nurses also have to work very hard, and cannot stand the strain for many years, as they are only expected to want only one night's rest in every three. What a contrast to the Galveston Hospital, Texas! There the nurses, who are members of the University, and rank as students, have an eight hours' day. They have to attend regular lectures, with the students, and graduate at the same time, their graduation being a university function. Some of the lectures are given by male professors of the university, others by Miss Kindbom, who also personally gives clinical instruction to medical students. All graduate nurses of the University have the privilege of returning to their old school for the purpose of seeing any novelties, and so keeping themselves up to date.

Punctual to the moment, at two o'clock, the Professor returns, and off we start to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the London Homœopathic, and to the Temperance Hospital, to see the new aseptic ward. The memory of this afternoon will be an abiding one with me. Deeply interested in everything she saw (and she saw everything that came anywhere near her), her questions were keen and searching, and her criticisms delicious. One pictured her conducting an examination in the halls of the University of Texas, and felt that in her hands it would be thorough indeed, although as kindly as possible. At present I feel an irresistible longing to book my passage for the new world and visit the Professor in her own domain. Why not a personally conducted tour by Thomas Cook and Sons open to all progressive nurses?—M.B.

The Soudan Campaign.

THE Soudan correspondent of the *Lancet* gives the following interesting information as to the arrangements made for the sick and wounded in the present campaign. We notice, however, that no mention is made of the services of trained nurses having been secured. We hope that the medical arrangements will not be considered complete until an efficient staff of nurses is provided.

"Surgeon-General Taylor arrived a few days ago from England, and the disposition of the various medical units was arranged. There are to be twelve field hospitals under the charge of Majors of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a 100-bedded hospital at the Atbara, and a 300-bedded one at Abadia. The hospitals on the lines of communication will be established on the various steamers which will run between the front and the base hospitals and a medical officer will be on board the new gunboats which will play an important part in the bombardment of Omdurman. The troops from Darmali will be placed on board steamers there and taken up to Shatluka, where the two brigades will concentrate, and from hence the general advance will be made. The cavalry and the Royal Artillery have each a field hospital allotted to them, and this time there will be no want of medical officers or material. The Royal Engineers have been hard at work on the sun covers for the stretchers, and a very good shaded stretcher has been made on the same plan as the Indian "dandy," on which severe cases can be moved with the minimum of jolting and exposure. Several new sets of capital instruments (aseptic) with sterilisers have been served out to the field hospitals, and plenty of antiseptic dressings are available. The great difficulty will be the water for drinking purposes as we near Khartoum, as it is practically impossible to carry enough filters to supply the amount of filtered water needed for both brigades, but every precaution will be taken and the water will be boiled whenever practicable. It is intended to have a Pasteur filter for the field hospitals, but where transport is such a consideration, it is not always possible to carry out good intentions. The health of the troops continues good and with the exception of a few scattered cases of enteric fever there is practically no sickness, but the men are getting weary of the forced inactivity and a move will do us all good. The one item which has not been decided on yet, so far as I know, is a hospital ship. This ought to be arranged for, as, if we have any casualties and much sickness, a properly equipped steamer at Alexandria with all necessary medical comforts and nursing appliances, so that the patients could be put on board and taken straight to Netley, would be of inestimable value. This ship should be entirely for the sick and wounded, and should be ready at the close of

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