

summoned before the Derby County magistrates for ill-treating a patient, on August 5th. Mr. Stone said he had been instructed to conduct the case by the Public Prosecutor, but as the principal witness in the case was ill, he applied for an adjournment for three weeks. Defendant did not oppose the application, which was granted.

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This is the third prosecution of an asylum attendant for illusing an insane patient which has occurred in a few weeks. There is only one remedy for possible misconduct, and that is that asylum attendants should be recruited from well educated persons, who have been taught self-control from their youth up, and that the curriculum of their professional education should be based on a knowledge of skilled nursing, the essence of which is humane treatment of the sick, and innate sympathy with suffering. The influence of the Commissioners in Lunacy should be used to further this great end, and not to minimise the importance of skilled nursing, based on a general nursing education, a policy initiated and blatantly proclaimed by Sir James Crichton-Browne in his narrow and intolerant self sufficiency—disastrous teaching which is doing much to retard the efficient education of asylum attendants.

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WHEN we announced, some time since, the decision of the Sirdar not to sanction the employment of trained female nurses, except in the base hospitals, we drew attention to the probability of an outbreak of enteric fever, and the need, consequently, of the services of trained nurses. That our fears as to the outbreak of enteric fever are verified, is proved by the telegrams received by the *Daily Chronicle* from its correspondent at Alexandria. "The men," he says, "who have returned from the Nile, continue to die like flies from enteric fever, contracted possibly from the use of tinned beef, and certainly aggravated by immoderate indulgence in cheap, nasty spirits at fifteen pence a bottle. Dozens of deaths occur weekly, and it is believed that ten per hundred of the British troops on the Nile are already affected. The mortality during the whole campaign is probably less than the subsequent deaths from enteric fever."

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WE hear also that the constant moving of the sick and wounded was a source of much concern to the medical officers, as many patients thereby certainly lost their one chance of recovery.

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WITH much regret we record the death of Miss Mary Furlong, which recently occurred in Roscommon. The deceased, who was a trained nurse attached to Steeven's Hospital, had successfully nursed some ten typhus fever patients in Roscommon, when she succumbed herself to that

disease. Miss Furlong was a young lady of great literary ability and a poet of no mean order. She was a frequent and valued contributor to the *Nation*, *The Irish Monthly*, *Chambers' Journal*, *The Lamp*, and similar periodicals. She was a daughter of the late Mr. James Walter Furlong, and her amiable disposition endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

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AN eye witness writes from the States:—

"One of the most picturesque sights witnessed since Camp Wikoff was founded was the landing of the twenty-eight colored immune nurses with boxes, bags and belongings, among which were two parrots, one called Spanish Prisoner, the other Loraine.

The nurses were of all ages and complexions, varying in degree from the real old colored "aunty," with gray hair and red kerchief, to the up-to-date college-bred trained nurse. Three of the oldest had nursed sick men through the Civil War. All expressed themselves as being satisfied with their trip to Cuba, and had nothing but praise for the officials under whose directions they worked.

Mrs. Richardson, who is a college-bred woman of rare intelligence, acting as spokeswoman for all, said:

We did our best to nurse and care for as many of the sick and wounded as possible, and would cheerfully do it again if occasion demanded. We stood in water ankle deep sometimes while nursing the sick, but did not complain, we knew we were working in war times!

We were stationed just outside the fire line. I had as many as thirty men to care for many times, and I am sure the other nurses had quite as many. I only lost two soldiers at Santiago, but at Siboney we lost a great number. Sometimes the bullets would go whizzing so near to us that we could hear them all too plainly, and often expected to feel them.

We had Government rations, but so did the soldiers. After the surrender we went into Santiago and saw the city. It is picturesque and beautiful, although it would suggest room for improvement. It is much like the City of Mexico. The hospital, when cleansed, will be a good one. I think it will be a good field for young people who are ambitious. We nursed the sick all the way up, and lost three. Two were buried at sea. It was a most impressive ceremony."

The nurses were made much of by the officers and men at Camp Wikoff, and they were invited to partake of a good dinner with their fellow-workers in the nurses' dining tent. Then they were put on a train bound for New York and furnished with refreshments.

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DR. E. W. HEDGES said some nice things to the graduating class of the Muklenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N.J., when they were awarded their certificates. How different in tone from the proverbial "I order it" of the Royal British Nurses' Association officials, to which British nurses have naturally taken exception.

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ARE not these wise words? "Be loyal to the physician in charge of the case. You can help his power for good, not by fulsome praise, but by

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