

a few days' holiday, defendant appeared to be dissatisfied, and, after some little friction, she left plaintiff's service suddenly and commenced to practise on her own account in Llandudno, and, as a matter of fact, nursed two or three patients to whom she had been introduced by the plaintiff. As Llandudno was not large enough for competition in nursing, plaintiff felt it her duty to prevent defendant injuring her business. Referring to the question of damages Mr. Corbett said that when Miss Holland saw him she seemed as delighted to get rid of her as the apprentice was to get away. Mr. Johnson said they would not press the damages. His Honour said there was nothing for it but to enforce the agreement, and the injunction would be granted.

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Asylum News contains, this month, an interesting article on Asylum Nursing in South Africa, by Mr. T. Duncan Greenlees, in which he offers much sensible advice to those "Britishers" who imagine they have to place their foot on "Africa's sunny shore," and their fortune will be made. Mr. Greenlees points out that the power to "rough it" and good physical health, also a trade to fall back on, are indispensable.

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HE also remarks that "the Colonial Medical Council have under consideration the registration of mental nurses, so that by and bye the Asylum-trained nurse will be on a *par* with her Hospital-trained sister. This is a question which, in England, is being fought out with no little bitterness, and it will be surprising if we, in Cape Colony, succeed while you, in England, fail."

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THE Colonial Medical Council has already led the van of nursing progress in obtaining for trained nurses legal status, *i.e.*, State Registration in Cape Colony, with what excellent results Miss M. H. Watkins lately reported to us in the Nursing Session of the Women's Congress; and if they contrive to legislate for Asylum-trained nurses on the same wise and liberal lines, they *will* succeed, whilst we, at home, are bound to fail so long as just personal rights and just measures of legislation are denied by medical men to trained nurses, or until the nursing profession is united and strong enough to obtain those measures of reform in spite of medical opposition.

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SAYS the *Nursing World*:—

"The graduation of a class of twenty-seven nurses at the Johns Hopkins Training School, one day last month, marks an epoch in the history of the nursing profession. It is not that this is a large class, but that it is the first class in

the world to be graduated after a three years' course of training, in which the length of the working or student day did not exceed eight hours. That is why we say it is an epoch-making event. We begin to see the end of that system of injustice which for years has prevailed in the nurse-training schools of our land—a system which imposes upon student nurses from twelve to fourteen hours' hard labour each day during the course of their instruction.

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"ANOTHER important feature of the training now in operation at the Johns Hopkins school is that no wages are received by the students in return for the work they do in the wards. This places the matter of teaching and learning on a true educational basis, and the good results of such a system will appear in the quality of the graduates, so to speak. We shall expect to meet nurses more thoroughly trained and with broader insight into the science of nursing, and not only this, but women whose nervous systems have not become debilitated and wilted by excessive toil in hospital wards."

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"At the recent annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Columbus, Ohio, the essential features of the proposed Army Nurses' bill, as introduced by Mr. Barrows in the United States Senate, were discussed by the Executive Committee and in the General Session, and the measure was indorsed without a dissenting voice. It is one of the purposes of the Associated Alumnae of Trained Nurses that Congress should enact a law whereby a department of trained female nurses shall be organized for service in the army hospitals. With the experiences of the recent war proving the inestimable value of female nurses it ought not to be difficult to convince our law-makers of the wisdom of such a measure, and we sincerely hope that the next session of our national body shall see the passage of the Army Nurses' bill amended and perfected by the wise judgment of the Associated Alumnae of Trained Nurses, the Surgeon-General, and other army officers. The unanimous indorsement of the measure by the large and influential body of American physicians must operate favourably in securing the enactment of this law."

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YELLOW fever has appeared at Hampton, United States, and has spread to Phoebus, an adjoining town. Three new cases and one death are reported at Hampton. Dr. Wyman expresses the opinion that the scourge may become serious, as Phoebus is frequented by an itinerant population.

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