

sincerely with the nurses at the Tanner Street Workhouse, as the inevitable unsavoury smells which are the lot of all nurses in care of helpless patients make it doubly necessary that the air without should be as pure and sweet as possible. These factories which emit disgusting odours should be compelled by law to be carried on at a certain distance from human habitations, or methods of manufacture adopted which will consume what Mr. Harbord coarsely describes their "good sound stink." No mal-odour can be healthy, because it produces nausea, and, in consequence, dyspepsia.

A BAZAAR, under the auspices of the Hastings branch of the British Women's Temperance Society, was held recently at the Wellington Square Lecture Hall, having for its object the raising of funds for the provision of a nurse.—The proceedings were opened by the Mayoress (Mrs. Tuppenney).—Stalls were neatly arranged in every available corner of the room, and were under the care of several well-known workers in the British Women's Temperance movement.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Select Vestry, Brownlow Hill, some discussion took place because it was alleged that the Matron of the Infirmary had declined to accept an application from a would-be probationer, on the ground of her Irish nationality. It appeared, however, that nationality had nothing whatever to do with the question, and that the Matron did not consider the candidate suitable, and, further, there was no probability of a vacancy for a long time to come. We are glad to notice that the Vestry supported the Matron, one member saying that they must place confidence in her as the person responsible for the selection of the nursing staff. No nursing school can be efficiently conducted in any other way.

THE Skipton Guardians recently discussed an important point in relation to the organization of their nursing staff. Of two nurses on night duty doing the same work, it was pointed out that one was receiving a larger salary than the other. A member suggested that the second nurse was supposed to be paying a small premium for learning her profession, and "Father Sharp" at once remarked that in that case she should not practise her work alone every night. There is no doubt that, setting aside the undesirability of leaving a ward on night duty in charge of a probationer, the "Father" had right on his side when he urged that a pupil who took a small salary in order that she might learn her work might justly complain if she were required to perform that work without supervision. The duty

of the institution to its pupils is one which too often escapes attention.

WE are glad that the Roman Catholic clergy in their capacity as Guardians are directing their attention to the question of nurse training. In Ireland the difficulties which have arisen in connection with workhouse nursing by Nuns have been owing to a great extent to the fact that the authorities have not grasped the nursing situation, or realized the strides which have been made of recent years. Religious communities are proverbially conservative, and it takes them some time to understand that the course of training considered sufficient five and twenty years ago is inadequate at the present time. If they can once understand this, and the Nuns are willing to go through a three years' course in the same way as secular nurses, then there is no doubt that their services in infirmaries, where most of the patients are of the same religion as themselves, may be very valuable. If, however, they wish to retain the position which has been accorded to them in the past with regard to the care of the sick, they must realize that they must move on with the times.

AN interesting account of the work of the Army Nursing Sisters during the Zulu War has been communicated by Mrs. Deeble, who went out as Superintendent of Nurses to the *Daily Telegraph*. The occasion is noteworthy as being the first in which the military nurses were employed on active service. On arrival at Durban, the Sisters reported themselves to the Surgeon-Major, and then began work at the base hospital, which was composed of tents, and which they found full of patients suffering from malaria and dysentery under the care of two Sisters sent from the Cape by Lady Bartle Frere.

THE Sisters remained at Durban until the commencement of the Sekukuni Campaign, when they were ordered to proceed to the front, so, leaving two Sisters at Pietermaritzburg to form a base hospital, Mrs. Deeble, with the remainder, "trekked" to Praetoria, and from there to Middleburg. The difficulty here was how to feed the patients. Little or no fresh meat was to be had, the provisions consisting mainly of tinned meat, tinned potatoes, tinned butter, and tinned milk, and biscuits took the place of bread. By the help of the National Aid Society, however, milk and eggs were obtained by means of native runners. These were posted at different stages and passed the bottles on to one another. The National Aid Society also provided champagne, port wine, brandy, Liebig's extract, and other sick room necessities.

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