

Pillows.—These should be made of calico or tick 25 inches in length and 17 inches in width, and well stuffed with down or feathers.

Pillow slips.—These should be of calico, and made to fit the pillows.

Slippers.—These should be made of any soft material the most useful sizes being 11½, 12, and 12½ inches in the sole. The length of the sole should be clearly marked on the outside of the soles with ink or paint. Pairs should be strung together.

Gloves.—These may be made with fingers and a thumb, or with a bag for the fingers and a thumb. The most useful sizes are 8 and 9. They should be made to come well up the wrist, and the sizes should be distinguished by a knitted band of red for size 8, and by a similar band of blue for size 9.

Tam-o'-Shanter caps, Soldiers' sea-kit caps, Knitted helmets (Balaclava caps), Cholera (or abdominal) belts.—Patterns of these can be obtained of all stores and large hosiery establishments.

Pillows stuffed with paper, straw, or other inferior materials, are not acceptable.

Sufficient quantities of Bandages, Lint, Cotton-wool, and other Surgical dressings have already been supplied.

Working parties should tie all articles of similar character and size together in bundles, which should be carefully packed in brown paper or packing cases.

As soon as working parties have parcels ready, these should be despatched, carriage paid, without delay to

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION,
c/o MESSRS. BARNES & CO., LTD.,
BATTLE BRIDGE LANE,
TOOLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.

and an advice note posted to the same address stating when and how the goods were despatched.

All parcels should have a list of the contents, and the name and address of the sender on the label, or on the package. Addressed labels can be obtained on application.

Contributors are notified that all packages are opened and that the contents, after being checked, are re-packed in suitable cases, and are then despatched, free of charge to the donors, to South Africa.

Comforts cannot be accepted for special corps or individuals, but only for the sick and wounded generally.

All correspondence with respect to the above, except advices of the despatch of parcels, and remittances, should be addressed to the St. John Ambulance Association, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., the envelopes being marked in the top left-hand corner "South African War." Considerable trouble and uncertainty would be saved if persons desiring information on any point would write their questions (numbered) on paper with half margin, so that the answers could be written on the blank side. An addressed envelope should be enclosed for reply.

Cheques, etc., should be made payable to the St. John Ambulance Association, and should be crossed "London and Westminster Bank."

By Order,
HERBERT C. PERROTT,
Chief Secretary,
St. John Ambulance Association.

15th February, 1900.

Legal Matters.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE PHILLIMORE and a Common Jury.)

NURSE AND DOCTOR.

BEATTY v. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and others was an action brought by Miss Alice Jane Beatty, a hospital nurse, against Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., publishers, London; Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, publishers, Edinburgh; and Dr. Joseph Bell, of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, to recover damages for an alleged libel contained in a book entitled "Bell's Notes on Surgery for Nurses." Defendants denied that the statement complained of was defamatory.—Mr. Abinger appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Reginald Brown, Q.C., and Mr. Y. de B. Herbert represented the defendants.

Mr. Abinger, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said his client was a most experienced nurse, and had occupied important positions in this country, as well as in Ireland. In 1892 plaintiff was the Chief Lady Superintendent at a hospital in Dublin, and she became engaged to be married. She came over to London for a rest, and while here she felt unwell. She entered St. Thomas's Hospital as a paying patient, and saw Dr. Cullingworth, who was attached to the hospital. Dr. Cullingworth suggested an operation, and plaintiff consented to one being performed, on the understanding that Dr. Cullingworth would not persevere with it if he discovered that to do so he would have to destroy the plaintiff's chance of marriage. The operation was performed, and plaintiff said that as Dr. Cullingworth did not carry out her instructions she had to abandon all idea of getting married. The plaintiff brought an action against Dr. Cullingworth, but failed. Last year Dr. Bell, of Edinburgh, published his book, entitled "Bell's Notes on Surgery for Nurses," in which appeared the following paragraph:—"Another nurse raises an action against a most distinguished surgeon because, in operating upon her without fee or reward, he had, so she fancied, removed more of her precious person than she had expected he meant to remove. Truly a strange action to be raised by an ungrateful patient unless a lunatic. How much worse a nurse against a doctor!" That was a most defamatory statement that had done the plaintiff considerable injury, it having been circulated amongst nurses and those who were accustomed to employ nurses.

The plaintiff was called, and stated that she had been a hospital nurse for sixteen years.

Mr. Justice Phillimore, having at an earlier stage of the case inquired whether the parties could not come to terms, the learned counsel now intimated that they would like to see his

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