

to the sick poor in the district." Miss Dean has since opened an institution for private nurses in Bangor, and Miss Bettany has joined her staff.

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THE new wing of the Nurses' Home of the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, was opened last week by Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P., in the presence of a large number of well-wishers to the institution. The Home was originally planned to accommodate 50 nurses, but it was resolved only to build at first accommodation for 22 nurses. With the extension of the Infirmary it was found necessary to complete the original plan of the Nurses' Home, and the remaining 28 beds have now been added.

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IN a happy speech—at the close of which he declared the new wing open—Mr. Cameron Corbett said:—"It sometimes was discussed among those interested in medical science what had been the greatest of the medical discoveries in the times of men now living. Some would say it was the discovery of antiseptic surgery, and others that it was the discovery of chloroform as an anæsthetic. There was another discovery that had taken place—the discovery of the trained nurse. All who had passed middle life could remember when those who wanted to receive the very best attention that could be given to them always felt they must be attended upon by their own relatives, and that no stranger ought to be entrusted with that duty. This great revolution spoke well for the increased knowledge of the times, which had realised that a special trained nurse was as great a necessity as a trained doctor; and it also said a great deal for the increase of kindly feeling beyond the family circle, because they now knew it was possible to have those to help them in the time of trouble who took a place in the family just as kindly and as self-sacrificingly as if they had been members of the family all their lives. It was the experience which he and his wife had had of the services of the trained nurse that had made them feel such an enthusiastic interest in work which concerned their welfare and comfort. He trusted that the new wing of the Nurses' Home would give them the increased comfort and increased happiness they so much deserved."

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THERE is no doubt that, without the assistance of the trained nurse, the work of the modern medical man would be much restricted, and it is always pleasant when this fact is publicly recognized, more especially when the services of nurses, in special instances, have demonstrated this fact to the speaker.

THE only statue of a nun on a public monument is the portrait statue of Jeanne Mance, the first Sister of Charity who landed in Canada, and is in the Place d'Armes, Montreal. She is represented dressing the wounds of an Indian. Nothing could be more exquisitely beautiful than the unspeakable tenderness, firmness, and skill portrayed by the artist in the monumental bronze. The Indian was modelled from life, the model being a descendant of the tribe which occupied the site of Montreal when Sister Mance landed there.

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SOME interesting details of the medical and nursing arrangements in Pekin during the defence of the Legations, have been given by the correspondent of the *Morning Post*. Dr. Wordsworth Poole, C.M.G., the physician to the British Legation, was appointed chief medical officer, and associated with him was Dr. Velde, physician to the German Legation. Drs. Dudgeon, Inglis and Ingram were appointed sanitary officers, and Dr. Lippet acted as medical officer with the American Guard until his thigh was fractured by a stray bullet, when he was succeeded by Dr. Lowry. Dr. Matignon cared for the French Legation, and Dr. Nakagawa was attached to the Japanese detachment. Miss M. Fuller, a lady physician of the London Mission, Dr. Saville and four American lady practitioners, Drs. Gloss, Leonard, Mackey and Martin, were appointed to take charge of the hospital. A corps of nurses, with ladies to assist them, was organized, including Nurse Lambert and Deaconess Jessie Ransome, of the Church of England Mission, some Sisters of Charity from the South Cathedral, several Russian ladies, including Madame de Giers, and Mrs. Woodward, an American lady. The sick-berth steward of H.M.S. *Orlando*, and an American and Italian sick-berth steward, also assisted in the hospital. The staff had their hands full, for the Europeans within the Legation, who first numbered 600, were gradually reduced to a little over 400.

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THE defending forces were small indeed, but they made up in valour what they lacked in numbers. The British losses were 5 killed and 23 wounded, the Russian 5 killed, 2 died from sickness, and 15 were wounded. Of the Americans, 7 were killed and 11 wounded. The Germans had 11 killed and 16 wounded. The French had 14 killed and 25 wounded. The Austrians had 4 killed and 11 wounded. The Italians, 7 killed and 12 wounded. The Japanese had 10 killed and 18 wounded. Among the Chinese converts the casualties were 10 killed and 16 wounded.

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