

Bradford made a splendid success of its Bazaar in aid of the Children's Hospital, the total receipts amounting to no less than £5,200.

Both in Dublin and Birmingham the public will be interested to learn that it has been decided to introduce the Finsen "light treatment" for lupus, and the Committees of the City Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Dublin, and of the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Skin and Urinary Diseases at Birmingham, are issuing appeals for funds to place this treatment at the disposal of poor sufferers from this most dreadful of human maladies.

The work is proceeding very rapidly in connection with the erection of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, and already the building presents a striking appearance. When completed it will be one of the finest institutions of the kind in the United Kingdom, and will cost £100,000. It is constructed with red sand-faced brick, the dressings being of Giffnock stone. A feature of the roofing is that green Buttermere slates will be used, a very artistic combination.

The West Derby Guardians seem humane and sensible people, and we notice a good many women amongst their number. They have already erected twenty cottages for aged married people, and now propose to provide eleven at a cost of £800 for single persons. As one Guardian remarked, "It is very pleasant to see the old people seated by their 'ain fireside.'"

Kaiser Wilhelm has commissioned Professor Ehrbach, the well-known bacteriologist and physiological chemist, of Frankfurt-on-Maine, to devote himself henceforth exclusively to the study of cancer.

The Italian Anti-Malaria Society has published a summary report of the results obtained during the summer. Stations for observation have been established in seventeen cities situated in malarial districts, and the system of protection against mosquitoes adopted with success near Rome last year has been extended to the railway lines between Rome and Orte, Rome and Tivoli, Rome and Pisa, in the neighbourhood of Foggia, and in Sicily and Sardinia. The customs houses along the malarial portions of the sea coast and labourers' cottages in the Roman campagna, the Pontine marshes, the low Ferrarese, around Verona, and parts of the Lombard plain have also been protected. The results are that in all the protected zones cases of malaria have become exceptional, while in the neighbouring unprotected zones the usual rate of illness and death has been maintained. Efforts will therefore be made to extend the use of mechanical anti-malarial appliances as rapidly as possible to all infected districts.

Corporal punishment is shortly to be forbidden in the Russian army, and it is stated that the Tzarina has brought great influence to bear to suppress this barbarous form of punishment. The Minister of War has taken the opinion of the generals in command, and they are unanimous in supporting the suppression of knouting.

The International Council of Nurses.

NURSING IN GREECE.*

COMPILED BY MRS. BEDFORD FENWICK.

The hospitals in Greece where trained nurses are employed are mostly to be found in the city of Athens, where much stimulus has been given to the efficient nursing of the sick by the personal interest taken in the question by Her Majesty the Queen of the Hellenes, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Sparta, Crown Princess of Greece.

The Evangelismos Hospital, which has a Danish Lady Superintendent, owes its origin to the energy of Queen Olga, who visits it almost daily, and takes a personal interest in the nursing of the patients. It must, however, be remembered that Greece, being in the far east of Europe, has only quite recently begun to discard oriental ideas as to women, and that nursing as a profession for women does not exist in the country. When war was declared between Greece and Turkey in 1897 the only trained nurses available were those who were sent from England, Russia, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. The outcome of the help then rendered has been most gratifying for, on the initiative of the Crown Princess, the old Military Hospital has been razed to the ground and has been replaced by a fine and convenient modern building.

This hospital is nursed by English Sisters, with Greek orderlies to assist them. The Sisters go round with the doctors, and are responsible for receiving and carrying out orders.

At the instance of the Crown Princess a Children's Hospital has also been built. This is supervised and nursed by English ladies, and Greek probationers are taken for two years' training in medical and surgical work. Lectures are given by the resident medical officers. It is hoped that in time this hospital will form a training school, but at present it only contains 22 beds.

Up to the present little progress has been made in Greece with regard to the training of women as nurses. The "material" is not forthcoming, as at present well educated and middle class women consider nursing a derogatory occupation. There is hope for the future, however, as in the last quarter of a century women of the higher classes have been greatly emancipated. Some of these ladies were of the very greatest assistance to the English nurses who worked during the war. Conspicuous amongst them were Mme. Baltazzi and Mme. Soutzo. The first-named lady accompanied the medical staff daily on their rounds, at

* Report submitted to the Meeting of the International Council of Nurses at Buffalo, U.S.A., September 16th, 1901.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)