

down by a tramcar, and whose head was badly injured. As it was feared that the child could not live, his grandmother was allowed to stay in the hospital. There was no vacant bed in the ward, and as she absolutely refused to sleep in another room, a bed was made up for her on the floor by the child's cot, and through several long weeks, she was a model of kindness and patience. The child's name was Beyoumi, but he was always called "The Sultan" by the native nurses, from the imperious way in which he spoke to his old granny and his despotic treatment of her. Poor child! he was desperately ill for a long time as he developed tetanus, a common complication in Egypt where wounds are soiled with mud. However, he eventually recovered. A married woman, after she has had a son, is no longer addressed by her own name, but is called Oomi-Beyoumi, or Oomi-Mahomed as the case may be (Mother of Beyoumi or Mother of Mahomed).

It is a mistake to think that the majority of Egyptian women will not see a doctor of the opposite sex. In some of the country districts this may be true, but many women come into the towns on purpose to get medical advice (English, if possible). I once nursed an Egyptian lady who was between sixty and seventy years of age. Until that time, since her girlhood, no man, with the exception of her husband and sons, had seen her unveiled. She was a widow, and was prevailed upon by her sons to allow an English doctor to examine her and operate. She was one of the most refined patients that it has ever been my good fortune to nurse—a real gentlewoman.

As rule, an Englishwoman is treated with respect and consideration when nursing in an Egyptian house. As the fees are naturally heavy, it is generally only the better class who can afford to employ European nurses. Their houses are quite European. It would be impossible to nurse the lower classes anywhere but in hospital. Alas! if the many untrained, so-called nurses do harm in England, what shall we say of those abroad? They command and obtain the same fees that a fully-trained nurse does, and these are heavier abroad than in England. Doctors are not always able to choose, where the material offered is so much smaller in quantity.

French is very necessary to a private nurse wishing to make a good connection in Egypt. It is a language much in use, although English is now being taught in the public schools to both boys and girls.

An Order of French religious Sisters in Cairo sends out nurses who have had a certain amount of training, which does not, of course, come up to our standard. These Sisters are much in demand among foreign doctors, who employ them in nursing foreign and native patients. So far as my experience goes, they are gentlewomen, willing to do anything for their patients, cleaning the bedrooms, &c.

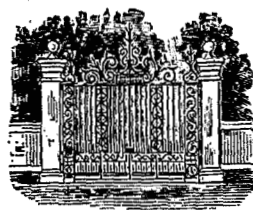
As amongst other professions in Egypt, a number of nurses go out there for the benefit of their own health. This is a difficult question, as many people who are not able to winter in England keep well in a warmer and drier climate.

It is a very risky thing for any nurse to go out to Egypt to do private nursing unless she is either attached to one of the institutions there or has a sufficient income to live on if, as is sometimes the case, she may be out of employment for weeks. The demand for private nurses depends chiefly on the tourists, and they are naturally a variable quantity.

JANE G. WATKINS.

## Outside the Gates.

### WOMEN.



The whole of the female inmates of the Lambeth Workhouse a few days ago sent to the Queen a letter of sympathy, in which they expressed the hope that His Majesty's recovery would be rapid. In reply a letter has been received from the Queen thanking

the inmates for their kind sympathy.

On Wednesday the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Women met in Copenhagen, and had several days' business to transact. Mrs. May Wright-Sewall, President, attended from the United States. The next quinquennial meeting is to be held in Berlin in the summer of 1904, so no doubt our German sisters are already busy over its organisation. The meeting of the International Council of Nurses will be held in Berlin at the same time, so that its members may enjoy the privilege of meeting the flower of womanhood gathered together by international sympathy.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society's Training College for Teachers at Saffron Walden, the Bishop of Barking said that he did not see why women should not be included in the King's Honours list. Nor do we.

The report of the commissioners who have recently inquired into the quality, character, and results of the work done in the university colleges of Great Britain has just been published.

Fifteen colleges were visited by Dr. Woods, formerly President of Trinity College, Oxford, and Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, including three in London—University College, King's College, and the Bedford College for Women.

The ladies' department of King's College is doing good work, and bids fair to do still better in the future, there being a good deal of evidence that it supplies a want, and is much appreciated by the students whom it attracts. A house of residence for 25 students has been opened since the last quinquennial inspection, and 17 students were in residence a short time ago. It is interesting to note that although men art students are not so numerous as the professors desire, the women seem to have a preference for arts courses. The annual average of entries during the last five years has been in arts 357, science 35, music 105, in fine art 60, other subjects 104. The smallest classes are in mathematics, for which there were but five entries in 1900-1, and English literature is the strongest study.

The excellent work done at Bedford College for Women is justly praised; it has long done the pioneer work for the higher education of women. One student, who has discovered a new form of calcium carbonate, has recently been awarded the degree of Ph.D. at Munich; another has taken the same degree at the

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