

at their new Home at Millbank, and which it is stated meets with the disapproval of the Queen.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"It is difficult to ascertain the truth regarding the recent agitation about the nurses' quarters at the new military hospital, Millbank. What Service men are asking is, on whom the blame for the plan rests? Is it on the Nursing Board itself, or is it on a combination of boards and committees, and that too many cooks have spoiled the broth? The report of an offer of £2,000 by Her Majesty is not credited. Possibly what has happened is that, after the plan was settled on by somebody (board or committee), alterations were asked for which were quite unnecessary. On the whole, there is, no doubt, exaggeration in the state of things depicted." The truth is that should the War Office refuse to listen to reason—and insist upon erecting nurses' quarters upon the accepted impractical plan—it will be doing its best to ruin Army Nursing reform.

The second annual show of the linen collected by the Ladies' Household Linen Association of the Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth, was held at that institution on Saturday, October 28th, and the whole Sanatorium was thrown open for inspection by the public. The linen was arranged in the upper corridor, and tea, provided by the Committee of the Linen Association, was served to the visitors in the women's lounge. The day being bright and sunny, great numbers of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing the Sanatorium, much interest being taken in the new wards and residential quarters for the staff, which have only been occupied since the New Year. The linen on view testified eloquently to the energy of the members of the Association, for although the Society is only in the second year of its existence, the Treasurer was able to present a statement showing that the value of the linen and subscriptions obtained during the past twelve months reached a total of £101. To take one item as an example, the blankets shown represented a money value of £33 19s. 3d.

Although it will be some time before the Association will be able to achieve its ambition in having such a supply of linen in hand that it may turn its attention to overhauling the mattresses, a good start has very evidently been made in this direction.

Salisbury Infirmary has held out for some long time in reorganising the term of service for its probationers, and we are glad to note that something is now being done to bring it into line with the majority of nursing schools on this score. In reading the new regulations for probationers at a Court of Governors, Lord Radnor, the president, remarked that the change was rendered necessary partly by the circumstances of the time—other hospitals having taken these steps before them—resulting in the shortage of probationers.

Mr. Hammick, in seconding, said in order to show them the difficulty there was in getting probationers, he might say that they had advertised in four different papers for probationers, who were asked to pay an entrance fee, and the only result of these four advertisements was one application from a lady who was thirty-six years of age.

Dr. Ord said there was only one point which he thought Lord Radnor did not mention. It was that undoubtedly, in a very short time an Act of Parliament would be passed to insist upon nurses having three years' training. If this scheme were not adopted, and the Act were passed, they would have to make some such arrangement as this in a hurry. He thought it would be far better to have the thing in good working order before they were compelled to give their nurses three years' training.

The draft regulations were then adopted.

By these regulations we note that a two years' course is still permissible under certain conditions. This is unjust, as women entering hospitals are quite ignorant of professional status, and the committees should see to it that a three years' curriculum is compulsory, so that when State Registration is enforced their nurses shall be able to register without difficulty.

At the recent annual meeting of the Cumberland Nursing Association, held at Carlisle, the Executive Committee submitted a special report on the position of their nurses under the Midwives' Act, and the question as to how far they should act in maternity cases where a doctor had not been called in by the patient. The Committee had come to the conclusion that the best course for the Association to adopt for the present in regard to such cases was to leave the question to be dealt with by each local association and its medical men. Dr. Ogilvy Ramsay moved as an amendment that it be an instruction to the General Committee that the existing rules be not departed from unless the medical men of the district were unanimously in favour of such a course being followed; but the report was adopted without alteration by a large majority. This was quite the right course to adopt, as the Midwives' Registration Act has considerably altered the situation since the rules governing the management of midwifery cases were adopted by the Cumberland Nursing Association.

The opening of the new Infirmary at Exeter Workhouse by Sir C. T. D. Acland draws attention to the fact that Exeter was probably the first place to have a workhouse. In the year 1667 Canon John Bury bequeathed the sum of forty pounds per annum in case within forty years thereafter there should be founded in the Parish of St. Sidwell a convenient and sufficient workhouse. The work-

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