

of whom 324 were maternity cases. The total number of visits was 6,916, of which 1,335 were free.

The "Ecole de l'Union des Femmes de France" have started a Dispensary in the Rue Tonguière, Paris. Four times a week the Doctors Mouchet and Fredet see the patients, while the wounds of the patients are daily dressed by the certificated ladies of the Union. Medals of Honour have been bestowed by the Minister of Works in Paris on several of the heads of the laundries of the "Assistance Publique."

*Unterm Lazaruskreuz*, the organ of the German Nurses' Association, states that in all parts plans are being made for the Paris Nursing Conference in June next. Only a few from each country will be able to represent the many in the International Council of Nurses, but all can take part in that which is equally weighty, the raising of the nursing profession wherever civilised people live and work. Sorrow is expressed that there is not more time, opportunity, and space to inform every sister of all that is going on, also that a nursing history has not been written by those who have devoted their lives to their calling, such as the one to be published by Miss Dock and Miss Nutting in the spring. But it is pointed out that this will be valuable to Germans also, as Miss Dock travelled through Europe in order to gain information on the subject, and Miss Nutting's fitness for the task is proved by her appointment, after holding for years the position of head of one of the most important of the American nursing schools, to a professorial chair at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

It will interest our German colleagues to know that it is proposed to form a small committee in each country, where nurses are organised, to assist Miss Nutting and Miss Dock, by supplying them with the history of nursing organisation, so it is presumable that members of the German Nurses' Association will have the opportunity of affording information as to the nursing movement in Germany.

Our contemporary goes on to say that Düsseldorf will always have a special place in the history of the development of the German Nurses' Association as being the first town in which it has been entrusted with the organisation of a nurse training school in connection with a hospital. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Journal of the Association contains much information as to the conditions of work there. The rate of pay is, for the pupils, 10s.

a month for the first six months; 15s. a month for the second six months; for the second year, £18; and for the trained nurses, £21, rising after nine years to £30. Charge Sisters will receive from £30 to £37 10s. after nine years service. The rate of pay is, therefore, less than that of English Sisters, but, on the other hand, expenses of living are less in Germany than in England.

The question of the nursing of native patients by white women was recently brought into prominence in South Africa by the discussion which took place in the South African Imperial Union Congress at Grahamstown on a resolution proposed by Mr. Bousfield, "that Congress is of opinion that Government should discontinue grants to hospitals that employ white nurses to nurse native male adults." It will be remembered that a similar resolution was passed a few years ago by the Natal Legislative Assembly. We are glad to know that it is not the wish of the European nurses, as a rule, that they should be relieved of the duty of nursing natives, for one reason because the native beds in the hospitals of Cape Colony help to bring the hospitals up to the standard imposed by the General Medical Council as requisite for training, and surely for another because the only thing that concerns a nurse in regard to the sick is their need of her services, and no other consideration whatever. Colour, creed, and sex are merely incidental. Her business is to concentrate herself upon the sickness.

What the European nurses do object to is, apparently, that they should work side by side with native nurses, and there is no question but that the living and sleeping arrangements for European and native nurses should be absolutely distinct.

We regret to learn that the New Somerset Hospital, Cape Town, is suffering from an increasing deficit, and is faced by the necessity for retrenchment. The Government Inspector (Dr. Thornton), suggests some retrenchment in the nursing staff, but we are glad to observe that Dr. Darley-Hartley advises caution as regards reducing the number of nurses. The report of the inspector referring to the medical and nursing staffs is to be considered by a special meeting, when the whole question will, no doubt, be thoroughly discussed.

We are informed by Miss S. Murphy, Superintendent of the Londonderry District Nursing Society, that in no case was an extra nurse employed, as has been stated, by the Society last year, and indeed for some months it was a nurse short.

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