

members of the Association, except in the case of nurses coming from States where a reciprocal arrangement existed. It is the custom of the Victorian Association to deal with each case on its merits and to waive the examination when the Council is satisfied that the training received is a good one. The A.T.N.A., however, decided to adhere to the system of examination in all cases, as it was felt that this was the only fair method as examination was insisted on in the case of all New South Wales nurses. This appears to be a just and logical conclusion.

Several cases have recently received consideration from the Medical Councils in South Africa which show the importance of representatives of nurses being appointed to share in the deliberations of these boards when matters which concern registered nurses are being discussed. Thus the *South African Medical Record* reports that at a meeting of the Cape Colony Medical Council a long-standing case of complaint of improper conduct against a registered trained nurse was investigated, but owing to the fact of the only evidence on oath available being contained in two affidavits which directly contradicted each other on many points it was resolved to adjourn consideration in order that further affidavits corroborative or otherwise might be obtained.

Again, at a meeting of the Natal Medical Council, a communication was read from the Board of the Eshowe Hospital, again objecting to the nursing charges fixed by Government as being prohibitive. The Council decided to reply that it was of opinion the Government scale of fees should be continued for one year at least, for comparative statistical purposes before any alteration was considered.

A sub-committee was appointed to draft a scale of salaries to be paid to nurses engaged in Government Cottage Hospitals.

A case was reported to the Council where the Matron of a public hospital had charged a fee of four guineas for the administration of chloroform on four separate occasions. The Council agreed to inform the Government that it entirely disapproved of any such fees being charged by any member of a hospital nursing staff.

In all matters affecting the professional interests of nurses, they should certainly have representation on the authority which deals with their affairs.

Nurses of Note.

MAMAN BOTTARD.

In Maman Bottard, as her patients called her, there has passed away in Paris an *infirmière* aptly described as "the wrinkled glory of the Salpêtrière," whom the French Nation honoured by awarding her the Legion of Honour. This simple-hearted noble peasant and lay nurse has now peacefully and quietly entered into her rest at nearly eighty-five years of age after sixty-five years of devoted service in the Salpêtrière, having entered the service of the sick at eighteen.

The accompanying portrait is published by the kind permission of the *Bulletin Professionnel des Infirmières et Gardes Malades*.

None more proud of this wonderful woman than the *Assistance Publique*, as well as all those who are supporting the lay and municipal nurses of Paris, and those who have worked so hard for the amelioration of their condition. Born of humble parentage, she came from the country at the age of eighteen, and entered the Salpêtrière, that wonderful and fascinating building, founded by St. Vincent de Paul for the use of mad and epileptic women, and old army and government pensioners, which being from its foundation, lay in its character, never had to go through the unpleasantness of secularisation.

Devoted lay women had always nursed in this building. Mdlle. Bottard drank in their spirit and threw her whole heart and soul into her work, and won the laurels not only of badges and decorations but of the true love and respect of patients, doctors, and students, who without the slightest exaggeration gave her all the adoration and ideal worship, which only Frenchmen are capable of giving when they respect a woman. "*Avez vous vu Mdlle. Bottard.*" "*Avez vous causé avec notre chère Mdlle. Bottard.*" I was asked, with great pride, by Dr. Bourneville and M. Montreuil when we spoke about the municipal nurses and nursing reform in France.

It was this uneducated woman who was the first to differentiate between epileptics and the insane, and as *surveillante*, she classified them in different wards, and great men like Drs. Lélut, Falret, Peyron, and Voisin, consulted her and gave her the highest post in the building, and finally the celebrated Charcot made her *Surveillante Générale* of the *Clinique des maladies nerveuses*, which is the great centre of the study and treatment of nervous diseases in France. The great beauty of this woman's character, was her great and lofty mind combined with the

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