

A Nurses' Home in connection with the Glasgow Royal Infirmary is to be erected in Wishart Street in a short time, at the cost of £37,000. It is to be four storeys high, and is fitted with every convenience for the well being and educational advancement of the staff.

By the kind permission of Mr. C. Allan, the members of the Ulster Branch of the Irish Nurses' Association spent a very pleasant afternoon in Stormont Castle grounds, on Tuesday, July 30th. The picnic tea held in a sunny corner was highly appreciated.

Two nurses, Nurse Dillon and Nurse Toner, trained at the Tyrone County Hospital, who have done temporary duty in the Enniskillen Fever Hospital for the last month, have written to the *Guardians*, complaining of the treatment they have received. Amongst other things they said it was stated at the last Board meeting that they were "continually on the lake," whereas they were once on the lake by the permission of the medical officer, to whom they are responsible for the discharge of their duties and who arranges their recreation. They stated further that a "gentleman member of the Board" has attempted to tarnish their reputation, and asked the Board to protect them while they remain in the institution.

The Chairman said he did not think any attempt was made to tarnish the reputation of the nurses, and he should not have allowed it. A member of the Board said that what he had stated was that if the nurses had time to go boating their services should be dispensed with. He suggested that the best thing the Board could do was to "starve them out and get rid of them." Viscount Corry said if the ladies thought they had been abused they had a perfect right to defend themselves. Ultimately the matter was dropped.

Surely most people will acknowledge that nurses must have some time off duty, if they are to keep in health.

One nationality we missed at the Paris Conference, and Miss Breay observed, "Where are those charming Swedes we met at Berlin; they were so delightful; I do wish they were here. No one would enter into the spirit of this meeting more than they." At present there is no organised society of nurses in Sweden, nor have they a professional paper. No doubt our affectionate regard for these Swedish sisters was promptly conveyed across the North Sea by forces of which we know but little, for last week we

received a little letter from a Swedish nurse unknown "wanting to know." So we met, and imagine our pleasure to find our visitor was one of the Swedish nurses who was at Berlin, and *who sat next to Miss Breay* at the International luncheon party arranged by Sister Karll.

This lady has since "studied" this Journal week by week, is deeply interested in nursing organisation, and the international movement, and intends to start a nursing paper in Sweden, so she wanted to know the ins and outs of management. A very pleasant hour we spent together. All our experience was at her disposal. We found she was solid for professional control, and had already refused to entertain a suggestion that the Journal should be financed by non-professional persons. We felt we had not burnt the midnight oil in vain, if, through the teaching of our Journal, our Swedish sisters had become keenly alive to the dangers of the lay nursing press, and are fully determined from the outset not to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and be exploited for the benefit of persons, whose whole policy is the subjection of the class they have the impertinence to patronise. So goes on the forging of links in the great international nursing chain.

At the convention of the National Educational Association just held at Los Angeles, President Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, said in part:—"It seems to me that our text books, our examinations, and our instruction should glorify the arts of peace above the art of war. In other words, history should be taught from a more rational point of view. Whilst it would be wrong to rob the soldier of a just share of glory, whilst it would be a mistake to minimise the sacrifice and services of the army and the navy, it will nevertheless be wise to emphasise the victories of peace above the victories of war, and to teach history in such a way that the pupil will write the name of the poet, the orator, the artist, the inventor, the educator, the jurist, the statesman, the philanthropist in a place as conspicuous in the temple of fame as that occupied by the name of the victorious general or the successful admiral."

"How can this be accomplished? In the first place let us instil proper ideals of life and of heroism. The pupil can be led to see that Pasteur, the scientist, has done more for humanity than Napoleon, the destroyer of thousands; that Carnegie, the philanthropist, has done more for civilisation than the admiral who sinks a hostile fleet; that the men who

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