

unceremoniously pulled off the boy's dirty sweater, and carried him to the hydrant in the alley. She then held the frightened lad under the full force of the stream, and ran a whole new bar of soap, grasped firmly in the other hand, up and down the child's back. Her method would have been effective, had she not dried him with the end of her dirty skirt."

Miss L. L. Dock is already taking thought about the third volume of "The History of Nursing," which is to bring the record up to date. The organisation of professional nursing in this country, beginning with the registration question; the momentous struggle in the Royal British Nurses' Association—much already in print in this Journal—will be supplemented by documents in the possession of those who took part in it, and will be one of the most instructive leaves in the history of the emancipation of women in the world.

A charming little Japanese Nurse, Miss Sawo, at present going through a post-graduate course of nursing in a hospital in New York City, has promised to prepare the history of nursing in Japan. She has held high office under the Japanese Red Cross, which has set such a fine example to military nursing organisations all over the world. It may not be known that it trains its nurses according to the highest standards of three years' thorough practical and theoretical training, and that Japanese nurses are unsurpassed by those of any other country, as Miss Dock writes: "The admirable feature of Red Cross work in the late Japanese war was that volunteers were employed in every service where they could be useful, but that *only trained nurses* were assigned to nursing. There was none of the amateur, sentimental exploiting of sick and wounded men by volunteers longing for sensations and glory that was seen in the South African War."

The Harvard School of Nursing, which, under the authority of Dr. Worcester, was opened about two years ago in Cambridge, Mass., has been closed for want of applicants. We believe Dr. Worcester's intentions are good, but sooner or later he must realise that nursing must be taught in hospitals, and any scheme for nurses' education must have the support of the leaders of the nursing profession if it is to succeed. The fact that Dr. Worcester accepted a position as Professor of Nursing naturally antagonised the nursing profession in the United States.

Reflections.

FROM A BOARD ROOM MIRROR.



The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the presidency of the Glasgow Maternity Hospital, which, it is expected, will be opened in April. An intimation to that effect has been made to the Lord Provost of that city by the Secretary for Scotland.

The Wandsworth Board of Guardians have adopted a scheme for the construction of a new infirmary estimated to cost £93,000. It is high time that it was built, and re-organisation thus made possible.

Earl Cawdor, Treasurer of the London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, has received £1,000 for the naming of the first female bed in the new extension, to be called the William and Charlotte Clauson-Thue bed in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Clauson-Thue. The hospital has also received a legacy of £5,000 from the late Mrs. Rylands, and as it has always been very well managed it thoroughly deserves its good fortune.

The Chelsea Hospital has received £10 10s. from the Broderers' Company and £5 5s. from the Armourers' and Brasiers' Company.

We are glad to note that the Central Hospital Council for London, although so strongly opposed to a "standard" of nursing, is in favour of a standard for milk. It has been doing a bit of useful work of late in enquiring if it would be wise for the London hospitals to take joint action with a view to ensuring the purity of their milk supply. The committee of enquiry has advised the Council that it might usefully advise the constituent hospitals to require their respective milk contractors to agree to conditions set out at length, which appear of a very serviceable nature.

In an article in the February number of the *World's Work*, dealing with the results on child-life of some noteworthy social experiments—among others that of Messrs. Cadbury, at Bournville, the lovely "cocoa village"—a writer remarks that while "the height of a Bournville boy of eleven years of age averages 4 ft. 9 in., that of a Birmingham slum boy of the same age being 4 ft. 2 in., the respective weights being 4 st. 13 lb. and 3st. 11 lb. The chest measurement of the Bournville boy, too, it might be mentioned, is 3 in. greater than that of his little slum brother in the Midland capital. Moreover, during the last six years the death-rate at the village of Bournville has been 7.5 per 1,000 compared with 17.9 per 1,000 in Birmingham, while the infantile mortality during the same period was 78.8 as compared with 170 per 1,000 in Birmingham."

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