

was the stall of fine needlework made by a Guild in connection with the institution for the employment of cripples, some beautiful embroidery being the work of one-armed girls. There were also examples of exquisite smocking.

The quarterly report of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses (Scottish Branch) states that there are now 208 district nursing associations affiliated to the Institute in Scotland, and that the number of Scottish Queen's Nurses is 323. The Scottish Council are directly responsible for 10 Queen's Nurses and 23 Queen's candidates, of whom two are receiving training in general infirmaries, and 21, having already completed three years' training in general hospitals or infirmaries, are undergoing special training in district nursing in the Scottish District Training Home. During the period 11 nurses completed the six months' special training and were engaged by Committees of affiliated Associations at Dysart, Kirkliston, Fair Isle, Stirling, Ardrishaig, Wick, Lochbuie, Musselburgh, Inverness, and Renfrew. The Inspectors made 108 visits to nurses in local branches, and reports were forwarded to the respective Local Committees. A new branch was formed for Inverkeithling, North Queensferry and District, and a Queen's Nurse began work there in November. During the three months 1,527 cases were nursed in Edinburgh by the nurses from 29, Castle Terrace, involving 30,411 nursing visits.

One wonders how the poor in Edinburgh got on before this beneficent Institute was originated!

In a recent number of the *Prague Medical Weekly* an Austrian medical man gives an account of a visit to some of the British hospitals last summer, and his comments are sometimes not altogether favourable to the construction and organisation of some of these. When he came to Dundee he visited the Royal Infirmary, and the following is, shortly, his description of what he found:—"I was most favourably impressed by the clinical hospital (Royal Infirmary) of Dundee. By the kindness of one of the doctors I had the opportunity of being present at a surgical operation. The arrangements were most satisfactory, and everything was carried out according to the strictest aseptic and most modern ideas. The favourable impression was much increased by the refinement and excellence of the nurses, who are chosen, as almost everywhere over Britain, from the educated classes. By their knowledge and skill they are able to give the physician and surgeons assistance of a character very different from that which one is accus-

tomed to receive from the ordinary nurse in our German hospitals."

An urgent appeal is being made for contributions in order to make it possible to carry on and extend the beneficent work done by Lady Dudley's Nursing Scheme. The object of the scheme is to establish and maintain fully qualified nurses in the poorest districts of the West of Ireland, to render professional services to patients in their own homes, free of cost, and to educate them in the principles of hygiene and sanitation.

Professor Symmers lectured last week on Bacteriology, before the Ulster Branch of the Irish Nurses' Association, at the Club Room in Belfast. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, and was very instructive. Needless to say, the nurses present thoroughly appreciated it.

The Gürzenich at Cologne, where Sister Agnes Karll hopes to convene the International Congress of Nurses in 1912, is an extremely interesting building, having been built in the fifteenth century in order that the Town Council might have a "Herren Tanzhaus" and banquet saloon, in which to entertain distinguished guests with a magnificence worthy of the city. The first grand festival was held there in 1475, in honour of the Emperor Frederic III. In the 17th and 18th centuries it fell into decay, and was used as a magazine till 1857, when it was thoroughly renovated by Jul. Raschdorff, and restored to its original uses. It is the finest of the ancient secular edifices of Cologne, and the nurses of the world will appreciate the honour of holding their meetings in this historic building.

The *International Hospital Record* reports that at a recent meeting of the Illinois State Association of Graduate Nurses, in the interest of a movement to create a picked body of trained nurses to be affiliated with the national Red Cross organisation, Miss Jane A. Delano, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, expressed the opinion that the United States is absolutely unprepared to equip its army with a nursing force adequate to the demands of a big war. "There is no time to be lost in organising a reserve corps of nurses," she said. "Nothing protects a nation so much as preparedness. Japan and the nations of Europe are far ahead of us in this regard. It is estimated that 10,000 nurses would be required by the United States in a war with a first-class power. Not every trained nurse can do such work." Miss Delano advocated the creation also of a reserve force of men trained to render first aid to wounded in time of war.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)