

system, and that they will study a concrete instance in connection with the recent appointment to the Matronship of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mrs. Dingwall Fordyce presided at the Annual Meeting of the Maud District Nursing Association, and prefaced her remarks by referring to the death of his Majesty the late King Edward, and to what he had done for the sick and suffering. She spoke of the starting of the Maud Association, in affiliation with Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, six years ago, and attributed a large part of its success to the personality and the popularity of their first nurse, Miss Wilson. As the benefit of the nurse's services came to be realised, the only limit to her work was what lay in her power to undertake. This fact was becoming so apparent, that the Maud Association was beginning to think of a third nurse to work in Maud and Auchnagatt districts; so that the parishes of New and Old Deer might have more complete benefit from the association.

Mrs. Burnett Stuart, of Crichton, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the nurses were true social factors; she often heard appreciations of their homely ways and good common sense. The services of Nurse Owen, who was about to leave them, had, she said, been prized in many cases. The Secretary read the third annual report of Miss Guthrie Wright's Memorial Home for Queen's Nurses, to which a subscription is sent by the Maud Association, and in which during the year there have been 20 nurses convalescing after illness, and 29 using the home for rest and holidays. She also read an extract from the annual report of the Scottish Council, showing the many-sided and national character of the work.

Dr. Thomson, speaking at a recent meeting of the Belfast Corporation, of the increased powers which the Council will shortly have under the Public Health Amendment Act, by which they will be able to engage nurses to attend the sick poor in their own homes, said that a great many children never received a bath from their birth; and when Corporation nurses can be sent to houses where this kind of unsanitary condition prevails, one good effect ought to be the lessons in cleanliness which they should impart.

A correspondent of the *Irish News* writes:—There would be hostility to the idea; but I think some moderate scheme could be arrived at by which nurses, in cases of homes where, in the course of their attendance on children, they had found that the little ones lived in a

filthy state, should be sent periodically afterwards to inspect, and, if necessary, order, under penalty, a bath for the children. It is as much cruelty to a child to let it grow up unwashed as to starve it; for the ultimate danger of decline in health, and of death, is quite as great. There are inspectors to prevent cruelty to children; and I cannot see that it would cause a revolution if we had also nurse-inspectors to prevent a deadly condition of dirtiness. The mere fear of the disgrace attaching to such an exposure, as a prosecution would entail, would be enough to induce lazy parents to wash their children; and I believe after a year's operation of the bye-law an immense improvement would show itself in the infantile mortality rate.

At a recent meeting of the Ceylon Nursing Association, held at Colombo, some modifications of preliminary plans for Nurses' Quarters, proposed by the Advisory Committee, were accepted. The Committee recommended that, in lieu of separate buildings for Maternity and Surgical Wards, a single building be provided with two Maternity and two General Wards with sterilising room, kitchen, two duty rooms, with bathrooms, and accommodation for orderlies, ayahs, and private servants. In view of some correspondence in explanation of why a nurse whose services have been specially booked has not been available in consequence of her being employed at another case in emergency, it was resolved that the regulations for the employment of nurses be amended so as to make it clear that a nurse's services can only be previously booked on the distinct understanding that the services of that special nurse will not be available if, in the opinion of the Matron, she should not be removed from any other serious case in which she is at the time employed.

We are glad to note that the *Journal* of the American Medical Association advocates, as we have so often done, instruction in nursing as part of medical education. It says:

"Attention is called by Denny to the importance of nursing in therapeutics, because ignorance of nursing renders the physician's work less effective. He says that physicians need to have personal experience in nursing in order to prescribe treatment intelligently. His plan is as follows:—Experience in nursing could be given men medical students in the male wards of a hospital. The students would do the nursing in the wards, under very careful and close supervision, the expense of the supervision being borne by the students' fees. The discipline should be very strict, military in character, and good conduct and good work in the wards would be essential for a medical degree. As few patients as possible should be assigned to each student, so

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