

Nursing Echoes.



The Report of the Nightingale Fund shows that forty-two nurses completed their training and received certificates during last year. Twelve were retained in the service of the hospital, six as Ward Sisters, and six as Senior Staff or Charge Nurses. A number of first appointments were obtained during the year. Three were appointed

Matrons to other hospitals, one a Sister in the Royal Navy Nursing Service, seven Sisters in hospitals and infirmaries, one a Night Sister, three joined Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, and two the Military Nursing Service as nurses.

An informal meeting of Territorial nurses was held at Chelsea Infirmary on the evening of August 17th, when Miss Barton, Principal Matron of No. 3 Hospital, gave a short account of her experiences during an enjoyable week's training at a military hospital. Special points of difference were pointed out between the Sisters' and nurses' work in civil and military hospitals. Territorial nurses were advised as far as possible, to study technical military terms, and to become familiar with the relative ranks in the Royal Army Medical Corps, as these are at first very puzzling to the civilian. The suggestion was put forward whether it might be possible to effect temporary interchange of Sisters between military and civil hospitals, a Sister in a military hospital exchanging for a period of three months with a Territorial Sister in a civil hospital. Such an arrangement might be of mutual benefit, and would enable the Territorial Sister to become familiar with the routine of a military hospital.

Miss Sidney Browne, R.R.C., who was present, gave some delightful reminiscences of her experiences during the South African war. She explained the benefits and pleasures of nursing under canvas, even under such adverse circumstances as downpours of rain or the invasion of her tent by a swarm of bees. She spoke warmly in praise of the work of nursing orderlies, and gave many words of advice and encouragement to the nurses.

The Rev. H. G. Roberts, preaching at Carver Street Chapel, Sheffield, on Sunday evening, said that nurses richly deserved every legitimate recognition. They were a race of women that they might well be proud of. No other class of women were more devoted to their

work, more self-sacrificing, more ready to run risks and suffer inconvenience. They manifested a heroism that could scarcely be paralleled in any other line or profession. In time of war or plague, they stood bravely by their posts, while others escaped for their lives.

They rejoiced in the devotion of their nurses, and in the hospitals and convalescent homes of their city. There were about 500 deaths from consumption in Sheffield every year, and there were probably at least 2,000 persons suffering from that disease in an infectious form. Two-thirds of these were males over 15 years of age. They rejoiced in the efforts made at Common-side Sanatorium to fight this scourge. Christian charity could find no work more worthy of its zeal than in arresting that wastage of life in their midst.

Lady Wolverton, who is just now on the West Coast of Scotland, opened a two days' bazaar at Fort William, on Thursday last week, in aid of the Lochaber branch of the Queen Victoria Nurses' Institute, and Lochiel, who presided, paid a tribute to the work done by the Queen's nurses in the Highlands, where the population is so scattered, and doctors few and far between. Much dependence, he said, had to be placed on the services of the district nurses, and he therefore trusted the object of the bazaar would be accomplished.

At the Annual Meeting of the Bangor (Co. Down) District Nursing Society, held at the Dufferin Memorial Minor Hall last week, at which the Rev. J. L. Peacocke presided in the unavoidable absence of the President, Lady Dufferin, the Secretary, Miss Connor, reported that 223 cases had been nursed during the year, and that 7,331 visits had been paid by the district nurses.

Lady Helen Munro Ferguson spoke with her usual charm, and described the organisation of the Red Cross scheme in England and Scotland in connection with the Territorial Army, and advocated its extension to Ireland. She defined Red Cross work as the civilian assistance given by the nation to its sick and wounded soldiers in time of war. Perhaps some might think that such an organisation could have very little to do with the Nurses' Association, under whose auspices they were met, but the effect of such an organisation would be to give its members a knowledge of first aid and elementary nursing, and in that way alone it was bound to be a great benefit to the nation as well as of great assistance to the defensive or Territorial Army.

On the present necessity for the scheme she

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