

of beds, and to dispense with the services of a resident medical officer, two sisters, six nurses, and four servants. The honorary medical staff recommended that the salaries of the chaplain, the matron, and the dispenser be reduced by 10 per cent., and that of the secretary by 20 per cent., that the reduction of the number of patients be commenced at once, by closing down two beds every week, until the number of seventy was reached, and that the reduction in the staff be effected gradually by not filling up vacancies.

Miss Maud Bullock contributes some interesting impressions from her diary as a Nursing Sister in Montenegro during the recent war to the *Dial*. Of the Montenegrin she writes:—

The Montenegrin doesn't like work, but then he is always "scrapping" with Albanians and Turks, even in time of peace; and perhaps if we had an unusually cruel enemy just the other side of the hill, always raiding, and occasionally committing horrors of the kind that turns a man's blood into that of a tiger, we should do as they do, get restless, and learn to retaliate; but then we should find less time to adulterate our food and rob Mother Church.

Here man neither robs nor lies. He doesn't wash much, but, because of his outdoor life and love of a clean shirt, you would never notice it; also, you can't have all the virtues: he drinks Raki, but is never drunk; he is generous, lithe and active, and of immense height (generally about 6 ft. 2 or 3 in.); and has a great power of endurance that despises pain and death.

Without a mean fault, he is much as God made him, though he has certainly added unto himself one or two big vices since that day, chiefly the love of money. He has that great obsession of patriotism which we have not, and a courage of such kind that he has only one fear, the fear of his own village, and, above all, fear of his wife—if he turn coward. A "white feather," and they are few, will creep away somewhere to the hills alone, and not come home.

For the woman, ignorant and taking a lowly place, as she must always in a semi-civilized nation, yet has this one weapon: her home is the man's only as long as he defends home and country: then she is his devoted slave, and no task is too hard: but if he is that thing to be abhorred, a coward, then he dare not come back to her.

Miss H. Maclean, Assistant Inspector of Hospitals, and President of the Trained Nurses' Association of New Zealand, affiliated to the International Council of Nurses, writes concerning Dr. Hecker's pamphlet on "The Overstrain of Nurses": "The pamphlet is very

interesting, and shows a state of affairs which we can hardly comprehend in this part of the world."

The Canadian Nurse, wishing much happiness to the President of its Editorial Board, Mrs. W. G. Struthers, until recently Miss L. L. Rogers, Superintendent of School Nurses, Toronto, says: "We are sure we voice the sentiments of every member of the Board in thus rejoicing in the happiness of our President. We have gained one more adviser, not lost our President."

THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

THE SOUTHWARK INFIRMARY, EAST DULWICH.

One of the first of the London infirmaries in which the nursing was organized on modern lines, the East Dulwich Infirmary is recognized as one of the institutions which give an excellent training to nurses, and those holding its certificate have gone far afield and done credit to the school which they represent. The infirmary has nominally some 780 beds, and often this number is exceeded. As the cases are mostly acute, and there is a good proportion of surgical work, it will be seen that the experience afforded is varied, and with Dr. Bruce as Medical Superintendent, who expects a high standard of nurses, and with Miss R. Wallace as Matron keen on maintaining that standard, and sparing no pains to give those in training every possible practical and theoretical advantage, it is not surprising that the school is a popular one.

In appearance the infirmary is most attractive. It is built on the pavilion plan, like St. Thomas' Hospital, with a long central corridor, intersecting blocks of wards, built at right angles to it. Not only does this make the isolation of any particular block easy, if necessary but it permits of a maximum of light and air in the wards, while the spaces between the blocks make charming gardens, in which patients, doctors and nurses can enjoy fresh air, and privacy. Unfortunately however, as we mentioned last week the dust from the refuse on a railway siding, blows over a portion of the grounds and, if the ward windows are not kept closed, when the wind is in a certain direction, into the children's ward, carrying with it the germs of disease, and, in Dr. Bruce's opinion being responsible for an outbreak of enteritis, and four deaths amongst the children there.

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