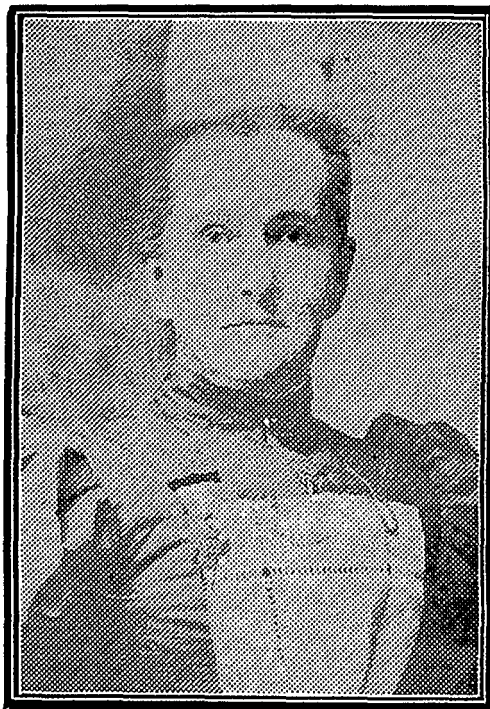


British Lying-in, Mildmay, Clapham Maternity, St. John's (Lewisham), and Poplar Hospitals, the Central London Sick Asylum, Nazareth House, Holy Cross Home, St. Pancras, Margaret Street Sanatorium, Hastings, and the Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Broadstairs.

The death of Sister Bessey, who for thirty-eight years was connected with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, will cause widespread regret both amongst nurses and patients, by whom she was universally beloved and respected. No less than 10,000 patients have passed through her hands since 1868, when she first began her work as a nurse. During that period nursing, in following the advances made by medical science, has changed from a domestic employment to a profession, and, throughout this long period, Sister Bessey faithfully co-operated in the most progressive spirit with her superior officers, for the betterment and welfare of her patients. The life and work of this devoted woman are a fine example to every nurse.

Since our criticism of the nursing at the Tending Workhouse appeared in the press, the Board of Guardians have asked the House Committee for an opinion on the matter, and as its members are quite satisfied with present conditions, they reported that the present nursing staff was quite sufficient under ordinary conditions. It was pointed out that there were 88 beds—51 patients in residence, and that the number had never exceeded 64. The present staff consisted of two trained nurses—and one male and three female attendants. We are sorry to note a lady guardian, Mrs. Foster, expressing the opinion "that they were at Tending more over than under staffed." The Board adopted the Committee's finding—so that we presume when the one trained nurse on either day or night duty is off duty, the patients are left in charge of the attendants, who are not classed as such.



SISTER BESSEY.
THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS A NURSE.

The defects of the system of training nurses in Austria have, says the *Lancet's* correspondent, been made manifest during the experiences of the late war, and recognising the requirements of modern times, the Government at once set to work to correct this serious shortcoming. The outcome was the establishment of schools for training qualified nurses, such having been opened now in Vienna and in four other important towns of the empire. The Red Cross Society of Austria has also made arrangements for a training school for nurses, so that within a couple of months an ample number of important institutions will be in working order. Nursing has hitherto been regarded in Austria as a somewhat undignified occupation, and in order to induce a better class of women to offer their services, the entrance requirements will be raised. The nuns, who in many hospitals serve at present as nurses, will be gradually replaced by trained nurses.

The high cost of living is given as the cause of an increase of fees charged by the Nurses' Alumnae Association at Kingston, Ontario. The prices for nursing have been raised from the old figure, 18 dollars a week, to 21 dollars for ordinary cases, and 25 for contagious diseases; that is, from £3 12s. 6d. to £4 5s. and £5 5s. a week. Much domestic work is included in a private nurse's duties in Canada, owing to the great cost of service.

Miss Maud McClaskie, Superintendent of Nurses at the County Hospital, Denver, U.S.A., takes a very bright view of the future of nursing in America. She writes:—"We have 50 students this year and a waiting list besides. . . . Instead of being on the decline, the nursing profession is steadily advancing. The standard of personal and educational requirements has been greatly raised. We will not take girls in our school who have not had at least one year of high school work. We

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