

In the open competition, Nurse Taylor, from Bethnal Green Infirmary, won the first prize as an "Indian Squaw," and Miss Soffat, from Whitechapel Infirmary, the second prize as a French Fish Girl.

Consolation prizes were awarded to nurses representing "Peter Pan" and "Black and White Whisky." Besides those mentioned, every imaginable figure was represented—Red Riding Hood, witches, Cupid, etc. Two or three came as "Superstition," and were hung round with things usually supposed to be unlucky. The scene was most varied and picturesque, and everyone danced away with the greatest zeal and enjoyment.

Those who were honoured by an invitation from the residents and nursing staff at the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, E.C., to their New Year's Entertainment, spent a most enjoyable evening, the entertainment provided for their pleasure being of unusual merit. The out-patient hall was turned for the moment into a theatre, in which everyone was comfortably seated without overcrowding. First the Gipsy Revellers charmed the audience with their picturesque acting and delightful songs, after which there was an interval for refreshments, which were much appreciated. The Red Indian scene was weird and enigmatic, the songs delightful. Lastly "The Cat," A Farce in two Miewes, by Mary Livingstone, was keenly enjoyed. Tom de Wain, an impecunious bachelor, who when the play opens has received a letter from his rich aunt notifying that she intends to leave her money to one of her three nieces—which one is the important point—makes the hero decide to make love to all three, and the complications may be imagined. At the conclusion of the play loud cries of "Author" and "Speech" revealed Mary Livingstone as Miss Helen A. Hamilton, Night Sister at the hospital, who briefly acknowledged the enthusiastic reception she received.

Miss Rundle, the Matron, and all concerned, are greatly to be congratulated on the success of the evening.

DISTRICT NURSING.

At the quarterly meeting of the Scottish Council of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses the report for the past three months' work was submitted. It showed that the Council were directly responsible for the maintenance of ten Queen's Nurses and twenty-three candidates receiving instruction in the training home. Ten nurses had completed their training during the period, and were now

engaged in district work in Galston, Stranraer, Leith, Crawford, Kilmarnock, Motherwell, Cockburnspath, Strathaven, and Clydebank. One hundred and twenty-one visits of inspection had been made, and reports on the work submitted to the Executive Committee. 1,142 cases had been nursed in Edinburgh from the training home, involving 30,673 visits by the nurses, and 543 cases remained on the books at the end of the quarter. Donations received amounted to £96 17s., subscriptions to £123 12s. 6d.

MISSIONARY NURSING.

The present scope of the Nurses' Missionary League is well illustrated by the exhibits on their stall at the Glasgow Exhibition. The maps displayed show at a glance the centres throughout the United Kingdom where branches (to the number of 63) have been formed in hospitals, and also the mission stations in all parts of the world where Nurses' Missionary League members are at work. The latter are also illustrated by photographs from lands as far afield as India, China, Central Africa, the South Sea Isles, Egypt, Turkish Arabia, and Palestine, while others show the places where beds in mission hospitals are supported by the N.M.L. The volunteer members and associates of the League (*i.e.*, those who "intend to become foreign missionaries, if God permit") now number 697, of whom 230 are already at work in the mission field. There are also 1,500 home members and associates, who are banded together to "work and pray for the evangelization of the world." The difference between "members" and "associates" is that the former have all received their full hospital training, while the latter are still in course of full training. It will thus be seen that the League stands for a high professional standard; indeed, it seeks to secure for missionary work nurses who have the fullest professional training. Letters from members abroad, which appear in *Nurses Near and Far* and other publications of the League, show how necessary this policy is, for the British nurse in a mission hospital is in fact the Matron, having charge of the whole nursing side of the work, and being responsible for the training of native nurses. Those who visit the stall at the Glasgow Exhibition can learn about conditions of work abroad from the model of a mission hospital, and can also gather something of the need from the display of drugs, charms, and instruments used by so-called "doctors" in China, India, and elsewhere. Particulars about the work of the League can be obtained from members in charge of the

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)