

of Nurses work in connection with the Central Society in the country, and Mrs. Tscherning pointed out that many of them were amongst those who, last year, received a mark of honour from the Queen. The Council had found, as the result of practical experience, that one year's training is insufficient, and for that reason insisted upon the three years' standard.

Now that nursing in the homes of the poor was under discussion by the Copenhagen Borough Council, Mrs. Tscherning urged that a full three years' course of training was necessary if the Borough Council's nurses were really to be a band of health missionaries, sent out to improve hygienic conditions, as well as nurses of the sick, who would be of real assistance to the doctors, whose work and responsibility were greatly increased under the proposed new conditions.

Mrs. Tscherning further expressed the conviction that the Borough Council owed the greatest debt to those nurses who would work with them, because they might be said to be "bearers of hygiene." She pointed out that in England and America it had been acknowledged that those who nursed the poor in their own homes should have high technical qualifications and be in good health.

She concluded by a practical offer of help, stating that two members of the Danish Council of Nurses, who had for many years worked amongst the poor of London, were willing to give their services if the Borough Council acceded to its proposal that trial should be made of the work.

The Committee of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay, in their annual report have recorded their appreciation of the services rendered by Miss Mill, the Lady Superintendent, and Miss Dietz, the Assistant Lady Superintendent, who have shown the utmost zeal, and are untiring in their devotion to the welfare and progress of the Institution, and also their satisfaction at the efficiency of the work done by the nursing staff and the private nurses during the year.

In connection with last week's prize competition a correspondent writes:—

"Where flies are well established, a short cut to their extermination is to fumigate the room by sulphur. I know a baker who cleared his shop for a whole summer by closing it securely for one night, leaving the gas escaping slightly—a dangerous expedient. To repaint a room will keep it free from flies for several months, as they dislike new paint."

A UNIQUE HOSPITAL.

THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM TONSIL AND ADENOID HOSPITAL.

A most interesting hospital, and one which I believe to be unique, is that in connection with the School Clinic at Soho Hill, Handsworth, Birmingham. It was my good fortune to see this during the recent Nursing Conference there, and of all the many interesting memories crowded into that unforgettable week this holds a place in the forefront.

The School Clinic is housed in the building used as Education Offices before Handsworth was taken into Greater Birmingham, and there is a solidity, spaciousness, shall we even say sumptuousness? about it not ordinarily seen in a building used for similar purposes.

The large room now used as a ward is simply and suitably fitted, the cupboards in excellent order, the supply of basins and appliances ample. Every Friday morning it is ready to "take in," every Saturday morning it closes till the next Friday, but a large amount of good work is crowded into those twenty-four hours. Near by is the theatre, with a table of the most up-to-date description, and here children come every Friday morning for the removal of tonsils or adenoids, or both, by the lady doctor—Dr. Moffat—in charge of the Clinic; then they are comfortably put to bed, and two school nurses—when I visited the hospital Miss Drew and Miss Jackson—take charge for 24 hours, a comfortable room adjoining the ward being provided for their use.

Each child brings in two shirts, and during the day of the operation is kept on milk and soda water, and each has a basin of bread-and-milk before discharge on the following morning. There is ample scope for the work of the nurses, and no one who has once had an insight into this work could advocate sending out a child as soon as he has recovered from the effects of the anæsthetic.

Besides the arrangement for hospital treatment on the first floor, there is a doctor's room, a medical examination room, a dental clinic, and a dark room.

One very interesting appliance which I have never noted elsewhere was "Fletcher's Instantaneous Water Heater," the heat power being supplied by gas. It is attached below an ordinary tap, and the result is a constant supply of hot water when needed. The makers are Messrs. Claudius Ash, Sons & Co.

M. B.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)