

work and give stability to the teaching districts. This would be necessary to offset the shifting staff of student nurses and to obviate any feeling on the part of the people attended against always having new nurses. The staff nurses, as a rule, like the teaching work and enjoy having the student nurses with them.

"The shortage of nurses, of course, troubles the superintendents of training schools and public health nurses should not leave it entirely to the superintendents, but should do all in their power to help recruit student material. Public health nurses should also lend their interest and support to the schools and not stay outside waiting for them to send out the finished product. In return they may ask and hope to have certain points emphasised—the work with children, not only sick but well children, particularly in the matter of diet; increased training in obstetrics, a sufficient and thorough training which the nurse can carry over even into the home with no facilities; and more training in contagious, tuberculous, and mental cases.

"This public health work should not be regarded as material added to the nurse's training, which might equally well be postgraduate work, but something interwoven in the fabric of her training, which she cannot afford to leave out. She will be a better hospital nurse for it, a better nurse on private duty. The training is not expected to make public health nurses of the pupils but to give them a public health point of view, which we need, no matter what kind of nursing we do. The training must be looked upon as part of a whole and not merely for the purpose of obtaining nurses for the field of public health work. The real attraction of public work lies in the way it keeps in touch with human lives. Every nurse may be a protector of the public health, no matter what her particular case is, if she learns to look upon her work from that point of view."

### LECTURES ON INFANT CARE.

The following courses of lectures have been arranged by the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, and for the Welfare of Infancy, 4 and 5, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. :—

Advanced Course on Infant Care for Infant Welfare Workers, Teachers, Mothers, &c., Morley Hall, George Street, Hanover Square, W.1: Mondays from January 17th to April 11th, 6 to 7 p.m.

Elementary Lectures on Infant Care, especially intended for Crèche Nurses and Probationers. Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. Thursdays, from January 20th to April 14th, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.

Lectures on Infant Care, in the Lecture Theatre, Victoria Institute, Worcester, February 12th to March 12th, inclusive, 2 to 3 p.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. each day.

For further information apply to the Secretary of the Association.

### THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

In commemoration of the Prince of Wales's mission overseas there is to be a great effort to raise £250,000 for the extension of the Prince of Wales General Hospital which bears his name. The appeal is to the Empire at large—to the great democracies overseas no less than to the Mother country—and Viscount Gladstone, who has undertaken the role of organiser, will have the assistance of one of his Majesty's financial advisers—Sir George Murray. It is to be a special effort without prejudice to the interests of voluntary hospitals generally—a tribute to the Prince and a recognition of the urgent necessities of "his" hospital at Tottenham, N.

The unexpected and hasty visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the Northampton General Hospital in Christmas week—to see Mr. C. A. Smith (second horseman to Captain G. H. Drummond, of Pitsford Hall), who sustained a broken leg in an accident in the hunting field—was naturally an event, and everyone down to the youngest "pro." wanted a peep at him. The Matron met the Prince in the corridor (captivated, of course, by his charming smile), and with Mr. C. S. Risbee, Secretary-Superintendent, escorted him to the accident ward. Here His Royal Highness shook hands with the patient he had come to see, and wished him a speedy recovery. The House Surgeons at the Hospital were presented to His Royal Highness, and also Miss Rendell and Miss Innes (who is in charge of Mr. Smith's case). As the Prince was leaving the hospital, he saluted a happy group of nurses who congregated in the corridor to see him. His Royal Highness apologised to the officials for the necessary brevity of his visit; he expressed a very sincere desire to look over the hospital one day, and, of course, everyone hopes this second visit will not be long deferred.

The "Peace Year Commemoration Appeal" of St. Bartholomew's Hospital has, states the Treasurer, Lord Sandhurst, brought in £132,000. This has enabled the hospital to pay off its debt to the bankers, and left a balance in hand to meet expenses to the end of last year.

There has, however, been no adequate increase in the assured income, and as the expenditure which before the war averaged £90,000, has now risen to £160,000, and the assured income has not risen, it is evident that the friends of the hospital must not relax their efforts on its behalf.

An extraordinary record was created at the Chelsea Hospital for Women in the first half of 1920. The major operations numbered 259; the minor, 156; and there was only one death. It is to be noted that, owing to the part occupation only of the hospital by patients and the consequent long waiting list, priority has to be given to the more urgent and critical cases. This makes the above result even more wonderful. Over the

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