

comings and goings were watched with interest by the residents of International House.

"In the first six weeks each student had an opportunity to observe in at least two London hospitals, and my good fortune took me to St. Thomas's and Guy's. At St. Thomas's you would have been as thrilled as I was when permitted to handle the clothing worn by Florence Nightingale and to read letters she had written.

"In and out we went at will through the other London hospitals—Great Ormond Street, The London—from whence the Sisters sent an enormous cracker for our entertainment at Christmas—Bart's, St. Mary's, Paddington, and many others, everywhere finding the consideration for the patient of paramount importance."

After describing her experiences both in England and on an interesting trip to various countries abroad, Miss Sharpe says: "The 'high spot' of the entire trip was our visit to Kaiserswerth on the Rhine. We saw the room in which Florence Nightingale lived, the letters she had written to Pastor Fliedner, and then at dinner, in company with some two hundred deaconesses, were permitted to hear Mother Anna read letters from her deaconesses in far-off places."

We agree with Miss Sharpe's conclusion that "through the association of students from many lands, a common cause may be strengthened and the international viewpoint in nursing education may be attained."

The Dublin Correspondent of the *Sunday Times* has something nice to record of "The Jubilee Nurses." He writes:—

"There is another branch of work for the indigent poor which has been fortunate to preserve most of its independence and to prosper accordingly. This is the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, popularly known as the Jubilee Nurses, at whose annual meeting on Thursday the Duchess of St. Albans presided.

"Even more gratifying than its finances, which are in a healthy state, is the enthusiasm of all the workers. The Institute has long outlived those early days when it was the special care of the few rich county gentry. It has now been accepted by all classes and all faiths, and its funds are largely composed of the pennies of the poor, gratefully given because they know of all the benefits. The district nurses are a fine body of women who live a life of sacrifice, and labour, often under conditions of hardship and discomfort. They work in poor homes with inadequate facilities and undertake long journeys in all weathers on foot or bicycle. They are a valuable source of intelligence about those who, really suffering and in need, are too proud to proclaim their poverty or seek public assistance.

"As the Lord Mayor of Dublin well said, this is one of the few movements which knows no boundary. Altogether there are 188 nurses, an average of nearly six per county. This includes a number of Dudley nurses in the west who, owing to the lack of local support, work under a separate scheme. In the early days it was not always easy to get the doctors, who were hesitant and suspicious, to accept and work in harmony with these nurses. But these difficulties have been largely overcome by tact and good will on both sides. Only very occasionally does it now happen that a nurse cannot be established in a district owing to the opposition of the doctor."

At a meeting of the West Australian Branch Council of the A.T.N.A. on March 9th, a discussion was held on the advertisement of the Medical Department for "Assistants in Nursing." It was pointed out to the meeting that the shortage of trained nurses had made it necessary for the Department and other country hospitals to appoint these assistants. The Council, however, views very gravely the menace that women with a smattering of nursing knowledge are becoming to the sick of the community. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Medical Department and ask that none of these "Assistants in Nursing" be employed in any country hospitals that are concerned with the training of nurses.

The importance and value of having as a leader of the delegation to the Meeting of the International Council of Nurses in London in July one who had wide experience in all matters pertaining to nursing in New Zealand, not only from the legislative and hospital administration aspect, but also with those connected with the New Zealand Registered Nurses' Association, was stressed by several members at a recent Conference of Delegates of the Association. Miss Bicknell (Dominion President), who had previously tendered her resignation, was asked to reconsider her decision and accept the position as leader of the delegation. It was felt that Miss Bicknell, with her many years of experience as Director of Nursing for New Zealand, and as a founder member of the Association and its first Secretary, also the fact that she had on a previous occasion represented New Zealand at an International Council of Nurses' Congress, would be a most valuable leader.

In replying, Miss Bicknell said if it was the wish of the Association that she remain in office for a further term, and by so doing could be of assistance to the members of the delegation, she would do so.

The interesting Review of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1936 by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, the President, just received, reminds us that the award of fellowships on an international basis constitutes in the Foundation the most important single device for the training of competent personnel for future leadership. It is an investment in brains. It is a gamble, if you will, with promising talent. It is an attempt to underwrite at least a portion of the future of scientific thinking.

Of the 504 fellowships awarded in 1936, 20 fell to the share of nurses. We hope their careers in the future will prove that the Foundation hit the gold every time when it awarded these fellowships to nurses.

King Leopold of Belgium and M. van Zeeland, the Prime Minister, were present at a moving ceremony in Brussels on Sunday, April 18th, in memory of Nurse Cavell and 200 Belgian men and women who were shot after trial by Germans during the war.

The ceremony was held in the sitting-room of the Senate, where Nurse Cavell and 35 Belgians were condemned to death in 1915 for helping refugee soldiers to reach the Dutch frontier.

The King received members of families of the dead, wearing their decorations, and also 300 citizens who were sentenced to death, but whose sentence was commuted to penal servitude.

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