

he will make a contribution of £1,000 to a fund to alleviate suffering in China. He writes:—

"News has reached me that at the moment chloroform, anæsthetics, anodynes of all sorts, bandages, and surgical equipment are not to be had in Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, and other cities where thousands of Chinese civilians are being torn to pieces by Japanese bombs and shells.

"This news comes with terrible poignancy to an invalid who had received every attention, and is now recovering from a surgical operation. Is not this an occasion when the British Commonwealth should come to the aid of the sufferers in China at least to the same extent as it came to the Japanese in 1924, and under the same traditional leadership? In this case aid should be rushed to the Chinese ports not in money but in the form of anæsthetics and medical stores, first by air and then by a fully equipped British ship with a red cross on it, loaded with medical equipment and surgeons able to use it."

Let us hope dancing on the tight-rope of neutrality by which politicians hope to maintain a balance of peace throughout the world, will not prevent active help being offered to China in the practical form suggested by Sir Abe Bailey. When we were privileged in the year 1897 to proceed to Greece as Superintendent of Nurses attached to the Fund for the Greek Wounded, the first question the late Queen Olga addressed to us was "Have you brought chloroform? We have none, our poor soldiers are being operated upon without anaesthetics."

When we were able to report that we had brought anæsthetics *in barrels* she was overjoyed—and so were the wounded.

It is well to know that both in China and Japan there are many capable nurses, British, American and native, and the services of large numbers will be required. Let us hope that if we send nurses to China to help in this time of terror, they will be of our best, fully qualified and registered. The beautiful new Queen Mary Hospital at Hong Kong, so magnificently situated, will in the future provide first-class training for a large number of nurses. Alas! magnificently situated it is, for the moment a tempting morsel for a bomb!

The total deaths caused by cholera in the International Settlement at Shanghai is increasing daily and also in the French Concession. Cases are occurring in both the Chinese and Japanese armies in the field and in refuge camps where the contagion has been spread by flies. An agonising disease. Let us hope the cold October weather will check its spread.

Sir Abe Bailey's letter has brought immediate action. Mr. E. M. Gull, Secretary of the China Association, announces that in conjunction with the British Red Cross Society and the Conference of British Missionary Societies an appeal has been issued for the relief of distress in China. The money and material sent to China will be administered under the Presidency of H.M. Ambassador and the Vice-Presidency of the Governor of Hong Kong.

The appeal is signed by many prominent persons including the Heads of the Churches.

An offer made to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Johnston, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal, of one ton of chloroform, 100 gross of bandages and supplies of iodine in aid of Chinese wounded, together with other supplies have already been sent by the P. and O. steamer *Rajputana*.

Leeds General Infirmary was *en fete* on October 2nd, when the Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood, opened the new Nurses' Home, and the ceremony marked the completion of the first important step in the extension and improvements which will cost £250,000.

Nurses of the infirmary formed a guard of honour for the Princess.

The building represents a great advance in accommodation, and ensures that every nurse has a private room, tastefully furnished and with hot and cold water and central heating. Each wing contains a writing, reading, and rest room. Between the two wings is the recreation hall, where the opening ceremony took place. The hall is capable of seating 500 persons, and is fitted with a radio-gramophone.

Mr. A. P. Nicholson, chairman of the infirmary, said that when the success of the £250,000 appeal was assured, the board decided that the first work to be put in hand should be the provision of the Nurses' Home. They had many nurses living some little distance away from the infirmary, which was not satisfactory. They also had to provide for extra nurses for the infirmary extensions. He knew that the large and beautiful room in which they were meeting was already greatly appreciated by the nurses.

Other extensions were referred to by the chairman. He was sure that when all this work had been carried out, their friends in the city and in the areas around, who had so generously helped by subscriptions and by personal service, would agree that the board had used their gifts to the best possible advantage.

The Princess Royal afterwards inspected the new Nurses' Home and expressed her approval. Everything was in beautiful order and the nursing staff naturally in a smiling mood.

We read with interest reports of festivities in connection with the opening sessions of the medical schools. All have some happy events to report and they all want money to carry out beneficial schemes. A few speakers remember the value of nursing in association with medicine, and we are pleased to note that Mr. Gerald Palmer, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of old students at St. Bartholomew's Hospital hoped that wealthy benefactors might lend their aid towards building a Nurses' Preliminary Training College—admirable! We hope these benefactors will materialise right soon. We suggested some time ago that if the residences of student nurses were named Colleges instead of "Homes" and the usual regulations for students were in force under the supervision of a professional Warden, it would attract well educated and responsible young women. One asks "What's in a name?" We don't know, *but it is so*.

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