

and active member of the Select Committee was, and is, the uncle of one of the most prominent and active members of the Midwives' Institute; and we do not imagine that Miss WILSON will contradict this definite statement.

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In the next place, we assert that the Bill for Midwives' Registration, introduced into the House of Commons in July, 1890, was backed by Mr. FELL PEASE, Sir FREDERIC FITZWYGRAM, Dr. FARQUHARSON, and Mr. RATHBONE, and that the Select Committee appointed "to consider the question of the Registration of Midwives" in June, 1893, comprised these four gentlemen—whose minds were made up on the matter three years previously; that the report of which so much is made was practically drawn up by these four gentlemen, and that the most important Paragraph in it was inserted by their votes, in opposition to the votes of the only other two Members of the Committee present when that Report was agreed to. These are all facts which Miss WILSON cannot contradict, but they show why the Report in question carries no weight in professional circles.

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WE learn that many subjects interesting to the Nursing world at large will be discussed at the forthcoming Convention of American Superintendents at Boston next month, so that doubtless the necessity for uniformity of Nursing education will come in for a share of consideration.

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THE Editor of our esteemed American contemporary, *The Trained Nurse*, has courteously, in accordance with our request, reprinted from our columns the Paper, "A Plea for Uniformity of Education in Nursing," which was read by Mrs. STRONG at the first Conference of the Matrons' Council in London. It appears in this month's issue, with the promise that its salient features will be discussed in a future number.

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THE following was the List of Lectures and Subjects for the year 1894-5, at the New York City Training School for Nurses. They are given every Friday:—

"ON THE EYE AND EAR, BY DR. E. S. PECK.

September 28. October 5, 12, 19.

1. Anatomy and physiology of the eye.
2. The most common diseases of the eye.—Treatment and nursing.
3. Anatomy and physiology of the ear.
4. The most common diseases of the ear.—Treatment and nursing.

ON SURGERY, BY DR. H. M. SILVER.

October 26. November 2, 9, 16, 23.

1. Wounds and bacteria.
2. Antiseptic surgery, including dressings, etc.

3. Surgical operations.—Anæsthetics and their administration.—Care of the patient before, during and after an operation.
4. Shock and other surgical emergencies.
5. Surgical diseases, hip diseases, etc.

ON MEDICAL NURSING, BY DR. S. T. ARMSTRONG.

November 30. December 7, 14, 21.

1. Fever.
2. Typhoid fever, pneumonia.
3. Urine.
4. Toxicological effects of drugs.

ON OBSTETRICS, BY DR. H. C. COE.

January 4, 11, 18, 25. February 1.

1. Signs of pregnancy.—Normal labour, its physiology and management.
2. Care of puerpera and new-born infant.
3. Special complications and emergencies in obstetrical cases.
4. Special complication and emergencies in obstetrical cases.
5. On private obstetrical nursing.

ON GYNÆCOLOGY, BY DR. F. H. WIGGINS.

February 8, 15, 22.

1. Anatomy and physiology of the pelvic organs.
2. Diseases to which women are liable.
3. Treatment, including surgical nursing, in laparotomy cases.

ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE, BY DR. GEO. W. JARMAN.

March 1, 8, 15.

1. Air: Chemistry of; influence; sources of pollution method of testing, etc.
2. Ventilation and heating.
3. Water; Chemistry of, etc.; purification of.

ON CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, BY DR. H. M. BIGGS.

March 22, 29. April 5, 12, 19.

1. Bacteriology.
2. Contagion, infection, disinfection; disinfectants and germicides.
3. Tuberculosis and its prevention.
4. Other contagious diseases.
5. Nursing contagious diseases.

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THE "old order changeth" in every department. Rapid changes and "betterment" have come about during the last twenty years in every profession and calling. But perhaps there has been no such equal development in any other direction than in the change that has come over Nurses, and the public attitude towards them. A passage from Wilkie Collins' sensational novel, "The Woman in White," illustrates the public tone then with regard to the Nurse. Discussing the question of whether or no stout people are necessarily more kind and good-natured than the thin—a question he answers in the negative—he goes on to quote instances of unkind and wicked stout personages in history. Henry VIII. and Pope Alexander VI. are cited, and he asks "Whether Mr. Murderer and Mrs. Murderess Manning were not both unusually stout? Whether hired Nurses, proverbially as cruel a set of women as are to be found in all England, were not, for the most part, also as fat a set of women as are to be found in all England?"

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