

force it ; neither *sniff* nor *shiver*, but implicitly carry out the instructions of the Head Nurse, who is responsible on her part to the Doctors.

I am going to conclude this portion of my book with a bit of advice, which needs no apology, as it is taken from the source of all wisdom.

"Rejoice in the Lord always ; and again I say, rejoice. Let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand"—of which, amongst many renderings, I suppose the following may be permitted. Do everything not only without grumbling, but with ready pleasure. The value of sunshine in Hospital work can hardly be over-estimated. Keep the peace with everybody, which you will find you can only manage by extreme moderation in the use of your tongue ; and do everything, down to the smallest, most menial office, as in the immediate presence of the Great Master, as though the Lord, indeed, were at hand.

#### A PLAN FOR A NURSING SCHOOL IN DENMARK.

THE following, from a well-known and talented Danish lady, will be interesting to our readers. To our minds the system appears rather complicated, and we confess our preference for the more simple organization in vogue in English Hospitals.

"In Copenhagen you will still find some Hospitals in which the Nurses almost all belong to the lower classes of the population, and without any training as Nurses. In other Hospitals (the best and largest) the Nurses are better situated, and partially belong to the upper classes, though, for want of sufficient interest amongst ladies, there are too many former housemaids, &c. Our largest Hospital, Commune Hospitalet, containing upwards of nine hundred and sixty beds, is divided into six sections : two for Surgical, two for Medical, one for cutaneous and venereal and one for nervous diseases. Each section is divided into two parts, one containing the women's and children's Wards, the other containing the men's Wards. The Nursing Staff is arranged thus: At the head of each part of the Hospital is a Matron for about twenty patients (in two sick rooms); there are two trained Nurses and one Probationer belonging to the Hospital; but besides this, the Hospital acts as a training establishment for several institutions, *e.g.*, the Red Cross. The Probationers of the Hospital act as Pros. till there is a vacancy for a Nurse ; the other Probationers stay at the Hospital from six months to one year, and most of them then pass one month at the

lying-in Hospital to be trained as Monthly Nurses; afterwards they are regarded as, and consider themselves to be, thoroughly Trained Nurses. They have had no theoretical instruction at all; in practical Nursing they are instructed by the Matrons and Nurses (who have been trained in the same way), and by no one else. The Pros. of the Hospital have board, washing, and partly dress, besides about £9 a year; the other Probationers are remunerated by the different institutions in whose service they will act as Nurses in future.

"This short introduction being sufficient, I think, I will proceed by telling you which way my husband and I thought the best to reach our purpose, to make the Nursing profession a worthy co-operator of the Medical profession—and here I may add that our Medical men rejoice in and deserve public veneration—and to make some knowledge of Nursing a common possession of women.

"In October, 1883, we started a course for ladies who wished to learn Elementary Nursing. The young ladies (five), who lived at home, passed every day in three months, from six a.m. to one p.m., at a Hospital, partaking in all work; besides their practical service they had some theoretical instruction from us, as I understand almost on the same subjects as at the courses of the British National Health Society, which are mentioned in No. 28, page 391, of this excellent paper. After having had four courses (thirteen pupils), we had from different causes to give them up for a while, but still we did our best to rouse the interest of the public for our ideas; we continued at home with courses similar to those of the British National Health Society, each course consisting of eighteen lectures, two hours each lecture. We do not hold any examination, nor award any certificate. Lately we have re-commenced our Hospital courses, and some of our best Hospitals are liberally opened for our pupils. Since October, 1883, we have had 411 pupils, 24 of whom have partaken in Hospital work. Besides this we have written some pamphlets and delivered some discourses on the subject.

"We deem it now to be due time to try to persuade the authorities to found a Nursing School, and I have therefore in a medical paper published the plan for such a School, the composition of which was partially bound by the existing arrangements, especially at the Commune Hospital, at which a Nursing School would probably have the best chances to succeed. My chief wish by publishing the plan was to present a scheme with the following purposes: (1) That Nurses might be thoroughly trained; (2) that they might not have fourteen hours "on duty" a day; (3) that it might be possible to try for a short time if a Probationer be fitted for the work before admitting

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