

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nurses (18 beds) :—						
18 under blankets, at 5s. 6d. per pair	2	9	6			
18 pairs of blankets, at 10s. 6d. per pair	9	9	0	11	18	6
14 counterpanes, at 5s. 6d. each	3	17	0			
4 counterpanes, for Head Nurses, at 7s. 6d. each	1	10	0			
House Surgeon :—						
Two blankets...	0	12	6			
One pair	0	8	6			
Two counterpanes, at 10s. 6d. each	1	1	0			
Matron, same as Surgeon				2	2	0
				2	2	0
Total amount of blankets and counterpanes	71	15	0			

Total amount of bed, house linen, blankets, and counterpanes, and making and marking all (with exception of the latter):—

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	93	18	2
To blankets and counterpanes	71	15	0
Lettering 350 with red cotton, at 1d. each	1	9	2
	£167	2	4

It may perhaps not be considered out of place to add a few remarks relative to Hospital Nurses, in these days, when almost every young woman wishes to become one, or at least to go into a Hospital. My idea of a Nurse is that she should learn almost everything. Housework should not be despised or at least unknown. A knowledge of cooking is indispensable. Besides possessing the usual qualities supposed to be necessary, such as good temper, patience, nice manner, &c., I think to succeed in her profession she should be methodical by nature. Without method, which I consider the greatest qualification, all others are useless. I don't think it can be taught, but when possessed it is indeed a most valuable gift, and rules over everything in Hospital life.

NURSING ECHOES.

THE first meeting of the third Session of the British Nurses' Association was held on Friday last, at 20, Hanover Square, when Mr. Andrew Clark, F.R.C.S., read a paper on "Amateur Nursing." Mr. Herbert Page, F.R.C.S., was in the chair, and in introducing the lecturer of the evening, congratulated the Association on the position that it had attained, and especially expressed his conviction that the constant, though steady increase in the number of members was evidence that a sound and thorough foundation was being laid.



MR. ANDREW CLARK, in opening the subject, said that he quite expected to find himself in a minority, as from such an audience, composed principally of professional Nurses, he hardly hoped to obtain any favour for the amateur Nurse. The amateur Nurse he described as one who from lack of opportunity, time, or other reason was unable to devote herself to professional work, but yet one whose tastes and circumstances led her to acquire such a knowledge of Nursing as could be conveyed in lectures, aided by diagrams and practical demonstrations. The lecturer maintained that for such a Nurse there was a sphere, either as a mother, or in the country village, to render aid before the arrival of the Doctor, and to assist him when with the patient; to instruct in the mysteries of disinfection, and to advise against the spread of infection; to render efficient aid in emergencies, and to help the professional Nurse. The paper was listened to with much attention by the large number of Nurses present, the meeting room being crowded to the doors.

Miss C. J. WOOD opened the discussion by remarking that though undoubtedly the amateur Nurse was a very useful individual, still she would ask the lecturer how the public would be able to discriminate between the professional and the amateur Nurse, and, indeed, how the amateur Nurse herself was to be taught that she was not a professional Nurse? In the present day things were so mixed that the two might easily be confounded. Miss Wood thought that the amateur Nurse might be made a useful instructress, especially among the poor, of the dangers of spreading infection by careless exposure of patients when in an infectious condition, and of the need and method of applying disinfection.

DR. BEDFORD FENWICK was of opinion that Mr. Andrew Clark had made out a very good case for the amateur Nurse—indeed he could see only one little difference between his amateur and the professional Nurse; the amateur only required the Hospital training to put her on a level with her professional sister. Dr. Fenwick felt that the meeting was indebted to Mr. Andrew Clark for drawing attention to the need of accuracy and simplicity in teaching the use of disinfectants; for his part he thought that there were many well-trained Nurses who would not be able to explain the theory, or carry out the practice by using accurate quantities; and now that some deadly poisons were used as antiseptics, it was essential that those using them should understand the absolute necessity of measuring the amount employed.

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