"benevolence to Trained Nurses," would be so supremely farcical that we take it for granted this was not intended. So we ask, and we advise the *Christian Million*, which has had the courage to tell the truth, to demand from Mr. HENRY C. BURDETT where this benevolent expenditure is shown, and to whom this £2,000 was given.

The Hospital then proceeds to give figures which are yet unpublished, and which, therefore, we have no means of verifying. But they are quoted to show that a large number of Nurses have become policy-holders in this office since its foundation. Considering the immense pressure which has been brought to bear upon Nurses in this matter, we should have been greatly astonished if a large number had not joined the Fund. But neither our contemporary nor the Council of the Fund have ventured yet to state one very simple fact, which we challenge them to make public. How many policy-holders have thus far ceased to pay their premiums upon leaving the Hospitals with which they were connected when they joined the Fund? We have very good ground for believing that every year this number will be found to increase.

## NURSING UNIFORMS.

THE public has developed a keen interest in this matter, and our contemporaries throughout the country are discussing with much zest what a Nurse should wear in the way of uniform. The feeling is almost unanimous, that both in-doors and out-doors they should adopt some distinctive garb, and the shallow argument which a few people who probably object to everything have originated that Nurses should not be "labelled," has been effectively ridiculed; in fact, the Nursing dress is a feature of the age. It typifies the growth and progress of an essentially feminine work. It combines the protective advantages of the Sister of Mercy's garb with the honour of the soldier's coat. What we want now is not less uniforms, but more uniformity; not less distinctiveness from others, but more distinction amongst Nurses. If they would realise the real meaning of their dress—that they are members of a noble profession-soldiers engaged in the most glorious warfare—they would be more proud of their uniform, and would, therefore, treat it with more respect than many of them clearly do at present.

## SINCEREST FLATTERY.

THE cynical observation has lately been made that half the women who enter the Nursing profession do so in order to be able to wear a most becoming uniform. And some weight is lent to the remark by an advertisement which lately appeared in one of our contemporaries, and which is so exquisite that we reproduce it in full: "—— I am anxious during the next two or

Leeflund's Hordeum Compounds.—C. Pepsine (in dyspepsia), c. Iron (in chlorosis, anemia, jaundice, pleasant and digestible for ladies and children), c. Quinine (an excellent tonic in neuralgia, nervous headache, and debility), c. Lime—hypophosphit (in rickets, scrofulosis, very digestible). 3s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, and Loeflund, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

three months to hear of a lady who would come to me as Nurse to a first baby, to take it from the month. I should feel glad to come across some poor lady I could help so. My idea is that she should dress entirely in the pale grey costume of the Army Hospital Nurse, and wear similar long muslin aprons and caps in the house. I should want her to take entire charge. Of course, she would in no way have to mix with the servants, and I shall pass a good deal of my time in my nurseries. I am having the room very prettily done up, and I feel sure it is a really happy home I can offer. I could not afford very high wages at first, but if she should stay on with me, and become nursery governess, I would increase her salary.—GHEF." The advertiser is doubtless perfectly in earnest, but the idea of bribing some "poor lady" to become a nursemaid by the inducement that she might wear HER MAJESTY'S uniform, is—putting aside the doubtful legality of the proposal—a delightful example of the precept that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

## SHOP HOURS.

A BILL has been read a second time in the House of Commons, which provides for various restrictive measures being adopted to limit the hours of work of shopwomen. In practice it has been proved that it is a great mistake to interfere with the labour market by Parliamentary enactment. But, beyond this point, the mere fact of such legislation having been accepted, in principle, by the House is one of great significance. For the question immediately arises: If shopwomen are to be thus tenderly treated, it will be the turn of Nurses soon to receive legislative attention and care. The former work perhaps twelve hours a day for six days a week, but they get good holidays, large salaries, and their Sundays entirely to themselves. The latter work on Sundays as on week-days, and under much more trying conditions in every way. We do not believe that legislation would do any good for shop-women, and we are sure that it would do no good for Nurses, in this direction. But we commend the fact —which is sufficiently significant in itself—to the earnest attention of those who refuse to lighten the burdens of a Nurse's life, because it proves the tendency of the public desire to make the conditions of women's work in every department less onerous and more fair than they have hitherto been. And it proves that if Hospitals do not solve this problem in the case of Nurses, somebody will be attempting to do it in Parliament.

"THE NURSING RECORD" is a journal of inestimable value to all engaged in the noble career of ministering to the sick. It contains each week important medical articles. There is also a weekly paper on "Tasty Tit-Bits," by Lady Constance Howard, which should be extremely popular with all sorts and conditions of women.—The Rambler.

Cocoa "Gruel."—Many cocoas now sold are so adulterated with farinaceous, starchy matter, that they disagree with many; causing eructation, "fullness," and consequent indigestion. To such as have found this the case, **De Jong's Cocoa** le strongly recommended as most easily digested and ten times more nutritious. For samples—14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

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