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|---|---------|---------|
| West London Hospital | — | 500 |
| (Overcrowding to be abolished.) | | |
| Bolingbroke Hospital | — | 250 |
| (Towards cost of new accident ward, if balance is provided and work put in hand without avoidable delay.) | | |
| Establishment for Gentlewomen, Harley-street | — | 75 |
| (Properly constituted committee to be elected.) | | |
| N. London Hospital for Consumption | 1,000 | — |
| (That fifteen beds be re-opened.) | | |
| E. London Hospital for Children | — | 250 |
| (Towards new operating theatre.) | | |
| North-Eastern Hospital for Children | — | 250 |
| (Visitors' improvements to be made.) | | |
| Samaritan Free Hospital | — | 500 |
| (Overcrowding to be remedied.) | | |
| Grosvenor Hospital for Women and Children | — | 100 |
| (Attention called to high cost per patient.) | | |
| Royal London Ophthalmic | — | 450 |
| (Visitors' recommendations to be carried out.) | | |
| London Lock Hospital (Female) | — | 500 |
| (Overcrowding to be abolished and drainage carried out.) | | |
| £1,000 is divided between thirteen convalescent hospitals. | | |
| Grants to Hospitals | £31,500 | |
| Grants to Convalescent Hospitals | 1,000 | |
| Grand Total..... | | £32,500 |

We are more especially interested in the influence which this Fund might exert for good in connection with the Nursing Departments of the hospitals which are permitted to partake of its benefits, and we, therefore, in no spirit of contention, wish to draw the attention of the Council of the Fund to the fact that efficiency and improvement in nursing is of paramount importance in hospital management, and we are of opinion that if this branch of the work had been carefully inspected by experts, several of the institutions which have received a grant this year would not have done so.

Middlesex Hospital gets £1,000 unconditionally, and yet the standard of education of its probationers is so low that it is only possible to give the most elementary theoretical instruction to the nurses, and they are still certificated without an examination test in this school; women of education and refinement are most unjustly compelled to pay a fee of £1 is. a week for permission to work in the wards; the fact that they possess these most necessary qualifications actually disqualifying them for admission as regular probationers. The obsolete system of promotion by purchase is also still in vogue at Middlesex Hospital, paying pupils being promoted to be Sisters of Wards over the heads of Staff nurses of long practical experience; these ladies being awarded a certificate of training after only one year's service. Drastic re-organization is therefore required in the organization of the Nursing department of the Middlesex Hospital. Again, at one of the Women's Hospitals patronised by the Fund, the majority of the surgeons insist upon their major operations, such as ovariectomy and hysterectomy, being nursed by one nurse, which results in the nurses being kept on duty night and day, a system which is as bad for the nurse as it is bad for the patient, and it is a system of overwork which the Prince of Wales Fund should decline to permit in any hospital to which it subscribes.

Professional Review.

NURSING.

BY ISABEL ADAMS HAMPTON.

WE have received from the author a copy of the new edition of "Nursing," by Isabel Adams Hampton, now Mrs. Hunter-Robb, published by Messrs. W. B. Saunders, 925, Walnut Street, Philadelphia. The name of Isabel Adams Hampton is well known to our readers as one of those who has been foremost in forwarding the organisation of nursing in the United States, and who by her personal work has done much to raise the profession of nursing to the high place in public esteem which it holds in that country. Miss Hampton graduated at the New York Training School for Nurses attached to the Belle Vue Hospital, and subsequently held the position of Superintendent of Nurses at the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, Illinois, and Superintendent of Nurses, and Principal of the Training School for Nurses at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, which position she held till her marriage with Dr. Hunter Robb. She is at present a member of the Board of Lady Managers, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, in which city she resides, a late President of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools, besides at the present time holding the office of President of the National Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada, and she is also an honorary member of the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Nursing" is without doubt the best book on this subject which we at present possess. It literally teems with valuable information, both practical and theoretical, to which it is impossible to do justice in the course of an ordinary review. It should be in the hands of every nurse, and more especially of every Superintendent of Nurses, as Superintendents will find it most helpful to them in organizing a systematic and regular course of training for their pupils. The first chapter deals with the organization and management of a training school and gives outlines of courses of theoretical training extending over the entire course. These are arranged on the Collegiate basis, the year being divided into a spring and autumn session. The courses proposed are most comprehensive, and a nurse after passing through them, in addition to her practical work, should be well qualified at the end of her training. A form for a weekly report of the pupil nurse which should be filled up and sent in by the Head Nurse to the Superintendent is suggested, and it is proposed in addition that a monthly report made up by the Superintendent from these reports be given to the nurse. The names of books which would form a good reference library are also given. The second chapter treats of Hospital wards, the staff, division of work, Hospital etiquette, and ward discipline, hours of duty, study, and recreation, and the duties of the night nurse, and every word is manifestly based upon wide practical experience.

The suggestion that at least two private rooms should be attached to all wards to be used for extremely ill and delirious or dying patients is admirable. The author's ideal ward has also a separate room for a linen closet, another for patients' clothes, and a room which can be used as a ward office in

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