

in charge of the school. This will open up a valuable field for nurses.

Miss Keating: The Buffalo State Hospital is near us, and many applicants come to us who have had a few months work there, and, being of a progressive nature, become discouraged at the lack of real experience and practical work. As I understand, they have not a graduate nurse as superintendent, and their theoretical knowledge is gained from lectures given by the staff of physicians. If an arrangement could be made by which those nurses could receive general training, and our nurses have some experience with the nervous and insane, both would be benefited.

Miss Maxwell: There is a great need of better nursing in many of the insane hospitals. At our first meeting a gentleman made an appeal to our society, asking us to try and raise the standard of nursing in insane hospitals. My proposition would be that these hospitals should place themselves in connection with training schools, and that the pupils should take this training for a definite time, as part of the regular course, being fairly well paid for it.

Miss Hintze: There is a practical question to face. The majority of insane patients are in hospitals, and there is very little practice among private patients. Yet these hospitals turn out a great many graduates. When I was connected with the Directory in Boston, in 1892, I found that a very difficult matter to meet. Many of these graduates were fine women, and they could really do good work in hospitals for the insane, but they found it so difficult to do general nursing that many of them were driven to take extra training in order to be able to care for the general cases.

Miss McDonnell: I found myself very unqualified for general nursing. I was competent to take cases of nervous prostration and such things, but incompetent for general work.

Miss Allerton: In the majority of State hospitals the attendants remain after graduation. The training is for the better care of the insane in the hospital.

Miss McDonnell: No one can realise what has been done in the hospitals for the insane who has not worked in them. They have made enormous strides. The patients are treated much better than they were twenty years ago. The authorities are willing and anxious to work on right lines.

Mrs. Robb: We, as nurses, have a distinct responsibility towards the insane. We cannot fairly criticise the methods of those who are endeavouring to meet their needs, unless we have something better to offer. We also have a responsibility in guarding the standard of the graduate nurse. It is urgent that the different classes of training schools connected with hospitals which can only give practice in one speciality, be limited as far as possible. I suggest finding out how many patients there are in the different State Hospitals for the insane, and how many nurses they require, and then asking if some arrangement could not be made by which post-graduate courses could be given to women having had general training. I think the authorities of the hospitals for the insane would consider some such proposition if laid before them in a business-like manner.

A sub-committee of five was then appointed to report for the State of New York next year.

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IN these times, when charity has her hands full in providing for the "men broken in our wars," one receives contributions for good works with as much surprise as pleasure, and in expressing our gratitude to Mr. Charles Harrison for a gift of £5 5s., to Miss L. G. Scott for £2 2s., and to Mrs. Scott for £1 1s., for Sir Julian Goldsmid's Home of Rest for Nurses, we consider ourselves very fortunate to find the Home the recipient of their generosity.

INDEED, we hear on all sides that the long continuance of the war is producing a very serious condition of affairs in hospital finance, and Secretaries and Matrons are deploring the lack of financial support from the public. We are of those who grudge "Tommy" nothing—indeed, we hope even more will be done to care for him and his dear ones; but when we hear of a Matron expressing the opinion to her Committee that any further reduction in the household expenses will place the hospital on "siege rations," we think it is time to hope that the supporters of our hospitals—the most splendid and invaluable of all forms of help from rich to poor—will take out their cheque books and wipe something off their balance at the Bank.

WE fear the case of the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, is a common one. The report presented at the recent annual meeting stated that unless the funds were speedily increased, the Committee felt they would be compelled to close wards. During the year, 706 in-patients had been admitted, and there had been 4,505 new out-patients. The income was £5,866; expenditure, £6,154; and there was a deficit of £3,854. Many of these poor women may be dependent on those fighting for their country over seas. How hard for them, if the accommodation should be decreased at such a time.

THE Middlesborough Nursing Association has now attained to its tenth year, and, under the

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