

clean, and answered the door; one dormitory-maid, who, with help, kept the Nurses' rooms, stairs, and passages in order; and two housemaids, who acted as Ward-maids till 1.30 p.m., waited at the Nurses' table, one helping the cook, the other the dormitory-maid for the latter part of the day. By this means, no outside scrubbers were employed, which relieved my mind of much anxiety.

In buying a supply of linen upon opening a new Children's Hospital, an ample allowance must be obtained, as, to keep children *clean*, they require a top sheet daily, sometimes several draw-sheets, and, at least, three nightgowns a week. I should, therefore, supply each cot with four pairs of sheets, six pairs of draw-sheets, four pillow-cases, one-and-a-half mackintosh sheets, two-and-a-half pairs of blankets, and three quilts. A large supply of nightgowns and flannel jackets must also be procured—the latter are often made and given by ladies interested in the Hospital.

The salaries given were as follows:—Lady Superintendent, £50, uniform and washing; Trained Nurses, £25, uniform and washing; Probationers, £10 in first, and £15 in second year, uniform and washing. The Paying Probationers paid one guinea a week, and provided their own uniform and washing; cook, £26, and washing; parlour-maid, £16, and washing; dormitory-maid, £15, and washing; housemaids, £14, uniform and washing. If I can be of any further assistance to "Sister Margaret," I hope she will let me help her.—Yours faithfully,

A LATE LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Editor of "The Nursing Record."

Sir,—I think your "Benevolent Scheme" admirable; for it will be of great benefit to Nurses who may require help, and also it will give Nurses a means of assisting in a good work without either expense or physical exertion, neither of which they have much to expend, and by doing the little they can for others they will have something outside their work to interest them, and so break the monotony of their daily lives, a thing all feel who have been long in Hospital Wards. For myself, I can frankly say I am very pleased at the opportunity given me of helping those that require it, and for those who can afford to give more than their time, there is no limit to what good they may do by combining in the way you have suggested. Wishing you every success in this new undertaking.—Yours truly,

L. C. EAST, Lady Superintendent,
The National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic,
Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

[We thank our correspondent for her kind note, which we print, as one out of many we have received appreciating our efforts, and offering assistance such as we suggest.—ED.]

To the Editor of "The Nursing Record."

Sir,—What is the best course for a three years trained Nurse to pursue, if she wishes to have public in preference to private work? A Nurse may be fully certificated and be a member of the British Association, but if she has not the good fortune to hear of a good post through friends, what can be done besides answering advertisements, such as appear in the *Nursing Record*? At what London Hospitals do they

receive Head Nurses or Sisters *not* trained at their institutions? Having had over four years of experience in private housekeeping—during the greater part of the time I helped my brother, a doctor, in the keeping of the firm books and accounts—I am really more qualified for a good post than many Nurses. I may add, too, I had three years of foreign education in Germany and France, which ought all to help in one's advancement. I write this as I have no doubt many another Nurse also wonders what she ought really to do at such an important epoch in her life, for it is a great thing to begin well.—Yours truly, H. M.

[This letter opens up an interesting subject, which we should like to see thoroughly discussed through our columns, and therefore we cordially invite the attention of our readers and subscribers to express their views and opinions.—ED.]

To the Editor of "The Nursing Record."

Sir,—I have been much pleased, upon more than one occasion, with the sensible advice given to Nurses in the "Nursing Echoes" of your paper, and especially so with the warning sounded last week, counselling them to beware of dabbling in medical treatment. As you remark, "Nursing and medicine are two totally and distinct subjects, and it is most unwise to attempt in any way to confound the two callings." I have read the article to which you referred, and as a Superintendent of Nurses, I think the practice of Doctors delivering lectures to Nurses, in which they actually *advise* them to prescribe for the patient, cannot be too severely condemned by all who have any control over, or influence with, Nurses. A Trained Nurse's duty is to know how to apply, skilfully and carefully, any and every treatment prescribed by the medical man—nothing more or less; and as it takes more than an average amount of intelligence to acquire this skill, it is a fatal mistake for women to be encouraged to imagine, especially by medical men, that it is part of their professional duty to do more. Those who may be tempted to act upon such thoughtless advice, will suffer sooner or later in the estimation, both of sensible patients and medical men. In fact, out of justice to young Nurses, I think it is not too much to hope that the seniors of the medical profession will make it their business, for the future, to express even more emphatically than they have hitherto done, their disapproval of young medical men delivering lectures to Nurses on subjects which they have, probably, only just digested as students, and also of contributing articles on medical science to non-professional journals—it is quite impossible to estimate the harm likely to ensue, if these practices are to continue unchecked. Let Nurses earnestly apply themselves to mastering every detail of their own profession, *the practical art of nursing the sick*; but let them never forget, that even this practical art must be faithfully applied, according to the directions given by the individual medical man for whom they may happen to be working, and that no general line of treatment for any disease can be laid down in a lecture, which they have any right to suppose is to be the only treatment they will be called upon to carry out. In a case of burns, morphia *may* be ordered, "to keep the patient as far as possible free from any degree of pain or irritability," and "to preserve his strength" small doses of quinine *may* be

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