

paid position, and is responsible for the things belonging to the Hospital, and to her the Probationers may first turn for information in doubtful cases.

"In the following six months Miss X returns to the men's Wards. In July and October she works as Nurse H (*v.* Scheme VIII.), on duty in the day, not following the Visiting Staff; in August and November as Nurse I (*v.* Scheme VI.), on duty in the day, following the Visiting Staff; in September and December as Nurse K (*v.* Scheme VII.), on night duty. If she has commenced her training at a Surgical Women's and Children's Ward, she will be directed to a Medical Men's Ward, and *vice versa*. Now she has spent two years at the school, and she may be supposed to be an average good Nurse for common Surgical and Medical cases. Of her third year at the school three months are spent at Nursing patients suffering from nervous and mental diseases; three months at Nursing lying-in women and infants; about six weeks at work in the office; the remaining four or five months she will be directed to different parts of the Hospital, where a supernumerary Nurse is wanted, and consequently where she at the same time will be of most use to herself and others. In this way she may, as her training is going to be finished, together with another Probationer, who is almost at the same point of training as she is herself, have to Nurse some very bad case, *e.g.*, a serious inflammation of the lungs, or a serious operation case; in the latter instance she will have been present at the operation to learn to assist at such an one too.

"The theoretical instruction in this class consists of scientific Nursing, Hygiene, &c., chiefly in the months when Miss X is on duty as Nurse E and H. After three years' training, Miss X passes an examination, she gets a character in different disciplines, and, if successful, a certificate as a thoroughly trained Nurse is awarded to her.

"The third class is intended to train professional Nurses only; as to the first and second class, they on certain conditions may receive any lady who might like to pass through them. I trust that it will very soon be a common idea that young women may rather gain than lose by passing some six months in preparing for the Nursing and household work, which will be the share of every woman. It is regarding these pupils that I propose to attach the first class of the school exclusively to the women's and children's Wards of the Hospital. As many ladies, especially married ladies, may have great advantage in following the theoretical instruction, though they are quite unable to pass their day at Hospital work, I propose that the school may open its classes for them also.

"The most enervating duty of a Nurse is perhaps the night work: at least we hear most of our Danish Nurses complain very much of it, and many say they are obliged to give up Hospital work for that reason. From France you may hear the same complaints: the governors of the Hospitals are seeking a way to lighten it as much as possible for the Nurses. Though I do not remember any direct complaints on that point from England, I suppose that English gentlewomen do not enjoy that trial more than the French and Danish do; therefore I venture to come forward with my opinion on that subject, here as everywhere pleading for a mild judgment. Here in Denmark generally two Nurses alternately execute day or night duty for a week, or sometimes for a month. I therefore propose—

- (1) That *three* Nurses alternately execute this duty instead of *two*;
- (2) that they are on night-duty for a month instead of for a week at a time;
- (3) that the night Nurses may be on duty from eight p.m. to six a.m.;
- (4) that they have a dinner prepared for them at seven p.m., and a good breakfast at half-past six a.m.;
- (5) that they are ordered to bed at seven o'clock, and may not leave bed till half-past two p.m.

"I may still add, that at most Hospitals here the Visiting Staff arrives at eight a.m.; consequently the Nurses are obliged to begin their work at six a.m., or earlier, if they wish to be ready in due time, which of course they must be.

"SCHEME I.—PRO. A.—5.30 a.m., arise; 6 a.m. to 11 a.m., morning work, follow the Visiting Staff on duty; 7 a.m., or 7.30 a.m., breakfast; 11 a.m. to 12 a.m., lunch, rest; 12 a.m. to 1 p.m., lecture; 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., on duty; 3 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., rest and dinner; 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., lecture; 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., on duty; 7.30 p.m., supper. 7½ hours on duty, 2 hours' lecture (in Women's and Children's Wards).

"SCHEME II.—PRO. B.—5 a.m., arise; 5.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m., on duty; 7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m., breakfast, rest; 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., on duty; 11 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., lunch; 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., dinner, rest; 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., lecture; 7.30 p.m., supper. 8½ hours on duty, 1 hour lecture (in the Kitchen).

"SCHEME III.—PRO. C.—7 a.m., arise; 7.30 a.m., breakfast; 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., on duty in the Laundry; 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., lunch, rest; 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., on duty in the Sewing Room; 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., dinner, rest; 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., lecture; 7.30 p.m., supper. 6½ hours on duty, 1 hour lecture (in the Laundry and Sewing Room).

"SCHEME IV.—NURSE D.—5.30 a.m., arise; 6 a.m. to 11 a.m., morning work, on duty; 7 a.m., breakfast; 11 a.m. to 12 a.m., lunch, rest; 12 a.m. to 3 p.m., on duty; 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., dinner, rest; 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., on duty; 8 p.m., supper. 9½ hours on duty (in the Men's Wards).

"SCHEME V.—NURSE E.—5.30 a.m., arise; 6 a.m. to 11 a.m., morning work, on duty; 7.30 a.m., breakfast; 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., lunch, rest; 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., on duty; 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., lecture; 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., on duty; 4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m., dinner, rest; 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., on duty; 7.30 p.m., supper. 8½ hours on duty, 1 hour lecture (in the Women's and Children's Wards).

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