

Appointments.**MATRON.**

Miss Margaret Frances Mulvany has been appointed Matron of the Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary. She was trained for four years at the Infirmary for Children, Liverpool, and for three years at the Royal Infirmary in the same city, where she acted as Staff Nurse. She then held the position of Theatre Sister for a year and a half at the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan, and since April, 1899, has been Assistant Matron at the Mill Road Infirmary, Liverpool.

Miss H. Atthill has been appointed Matron at the Davos Invalids' Home, Davos Dorf. She was trained at the Middlesex Hospital, and at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. She has held the post of Sister at the Staffordshire General Infirmary, and at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and for four and a half years was Matron of the Dover Hospital.

Miss Jane Jeffery has been appointed Nurse-Matron at the Exmouth Hospital. She received her training at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, and at the Middlesex Hospital, and has held the position of Head-Nurse at Newton Abbot Workhouse Infirmary, and at Cheltenham Workhouse Infirmary. She holds the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

Miss Emilie Foskett has been appointed Assistant Matron at the Stirling District Asylum, Larkhall. She was trained at the East Sussex Hospital, Hastings, and has held the position of Sister in the Union Infirmary, Beckett Street, Leeds.

Miss Alice McLaren has also been appointed Assistant Matron in the same institution. She was trained at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and at present holds the position of Night Superintendent at the Infirmary, Birmingham.

SUPERINTENDENT NURSE.

Miss Mira Ellen Pickett was, on the 26th ult., appointed Superintendent Nurse at Caterham Asylum. She was trained at St. Saviour's Union Infirmary, and has held the posts of head nurse at the Kensington Infirmary, and charge nurse at the Brook Fever Hospital, Shooters Hill.

Miss Rose Cumming was, on the 28th ult., appointed Superintendent Nurse at Leavesden Asylum, King's Langley, Herts. She was trained at the National Hospital, Queen Square, and has held the posts of charge nurse at the Fulbourn Asylum, Cambridge, and midwife at the Maternity Charity and Nurses' Home, Plaistow.

The International Congress of Nurses.**MORNING SESSION.**

Wednesday, September 18th, 1901.

THE RELATIONS OF TRAINING SCHOOLS TO HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

By MISS MARY M. RIDDLE,
(Assistant Superintendent of Nursing, City Hospital, Boston U.S.A.)

As the interests of any hospital and its training school are closely interwoven, no argument is needed to confirm the statement that they are mutually dependent. That which militates for the advantages of one reacts for the good of the other, and vice versa that which is to the detriment of the one is also an evil to the other.

Since they are so closely allied and participate so nearly equally in the results accruing from their collaboration, the proper adjustment of their relationship seems a simple matter. But, many systems are in vogue, and it is only by careful consideration of circumstances and the needs of the time, together with a just estimate of the value of each to the other that a satisfactory solution is possible.

It is a self-evident fact that in every hospital some form of government is necessary, and if it be that which provides for the efficient management and preservation of the common interests, promotes the general welfare, and establishes a permanent happy state, it accomplishes its purpose, and no individual or class of individuals is at liberty to interfere with its administration, lest it be weakened, and the end to be attained frustrated. Organized training schools for nurses are of comparatively recent date, and their modes of growth have been that of evolution from the simpler and less complex organizations of the beginning, on and on to the present, when we find their managers contemplating university education for the pupil nurse.

When these schools were in the simplicity of the beginning, it was no uncommon thing to find them managed by boards in no way connected with the hospital. This was especially true of those hospitals which employed religious orders to care for their sick. Such nursing bodies did efficient work, and paved the way for their more scientific, though possibly less devoted, followers. They were, from the highest religious motives, most devoted to the relief of human suffering, and were responsible only to the head of their order, regarding the hospital as the means whereby they were allowed to fulfil their vows and to exercise

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