

It is always pleasant to find that those for whom one has worked are in any measure grateful. Too many of the labouring classes now-a-days seem to consider that all the care and attention they receive in Hospital is their right and not a privilege, and therefore, either intentionally or from simple ignorance, never express the smallest thanks for such benefits. Many of my readers will remember patients who have after short absences been re-admitted into a Hospital, and have completely forgotten the names of the Doctors they were under, of the Wards in which they lay, or the Nurse who had tended them. The two following anecdotes therefore, sent to me by the well-known Matron of a large country Hospital, furnish a pleasing contrast. Some time ago, it seems, a poor woman was admitted into its Ward and underwent a serious operation, from which she recovered and went home. Some weeks afterwards she returned and asked to see the Matron, and handing her a small packet, requested, with tears in her eyes, that it might be given to the Hospital, adding, "I wish it was fifty times as much, for your kind care of me I shall never forget." The packet, on being opened, was found to contain £3 in various coins of the realm. More recently, also, a working man, who had been an in-patient of the same Hospital, brought two gallons of strawberries, remarking, "I remember how nice and refreshing they was to me last summer, so I musn't forget you and my poor mates now I am well."

THE following Report of the Boston Training School for Nurses is very interesting, as evidence of the scientific way in which the work is being carried on in this and other great American cities. There is much in the system which is thus sketched out which might be advantageously copied on this side of the Atlantic. There is much which is very true in the remarks about the necessity of special training being given to those about to undertake Private Nursing. But after all is said, I do not think that in knowledge of their work, or in the way they do it, English Nurses have, as a class, much to fear from a comparison with their American sisters. However, the Report runs as follows.

"At the beginning of 1888 the School consisted of fifty-four pupils, with ten Head Nurses. Thirty-four Probationers were received, and of these twenty-eight joined the School. During the year five were dropped for various reasons, and twenty-four were graduated; now in the Hospital, fifty-three pupils and eleven Resident Head Nurses. The course of instruction given is shown in the printed list of lectures. Abstracts of these lectures, written by the Nurses, are subsequently submitted

for correction to a Physician. These abstracts are of value to the Nurses for reference after leaving the Hospital. Our thanks are due to the Physicians and Surgeons who have given the weekly lectures and conducted the quarterly examinations, both of great importance in the education of the Nurses; and to the Hospital Staff and internes, who have always been ready to give the necessary clinical instructions and demonstrations. In addition to these, there have been daily classes conducted by the Superintendent, lessons in massage by Mrs. B. J. Raemisch, and practical demonstrations in cooking at the Boston Cooking School."

"THOUGH, from our connection with the Massachusetts General Hospital, a large part of our expenses are borne by that Institution, there still remains a considerable amount which must be paid by the Training School, such as the salaries of the Superintendent and Night Superintendent, and the cost of the classes in massage and cookery. To meet these, we now ask for liberal subscriptions and donations, always indulging in the hope that in the future there may be a possibility of accumulating a fund which shall make the School independent of the changes which must always occur in a list of annual subscribers."

"WE hope that, in giving some account of the course of teaching pursued in the School, we have shown that no pains are spared in educating the pupils for the public; but there are necessarily details of Private Nursing which cannot be learned in Hospital work, and can come only from experience. Even a Nurse, who has fulfilled every requirement demanded in the Wards of a Hospital, has still much to learn as regards her relations to those with whom she must be brought in contact in private practice."

"LIST of lectures and subjects for the year 1888-89. Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck (Sept. 6, 13), Care of the sick-room (Ventilation, temperature, furnishing arrangement; use of disinfectants and deodorizers, with special reference to the care of contagious diseases). Dr. William W. Gannett (Sept. 20, 27), Topographical anatomy; care of the dead; autopsies. Dr. George M. Garland (October 4, 11), Account of the circulation, the pulse, respiration, and temperature, secretions and excretions; examination of the urine. Dr. George M. Garland (October 18, 25), The physiology of digestion.—The preparation and methods of serving the various foods, including the use of nutritive enemata. Dr. Frank B. Harrington (November 1, 8), The preparation of medicines, their doses and methods of administration. Dr.

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