

course, for in numberless instances the birth of the child follows so rapidly after its liberation from the foetal sac, that the accoucheur would in all probability find when he did come that the baby had preceded him. I prefer myself to instruct Nurses how to watch thoughtfully and intelligently the signs and symptoms that mark the first stage of labour, which in the great majority of cases falls under their care, and that is my object in bringing before their notice the phenomena that constitute it.

CHAPTER II.—DUTIES DURING LABOUR.

THE only thing you have to guide you as to when labour has really commenced is the "pains," and there are three points you have to observe with regard to them, viz., length, strength and frequency. As the intervals between the "pains" decrease their duration increases, and these two facts are quite diagnostic of "progress," taken in conjunction with increased force, and in my judgment no prudent Nurse would neglect to send for the accoucheur at this point of the labour.

We must now return to our patient, who by this time requires her Nurse's attention, and will doubtless afford her a very practical illustration of the interesting details we have just been chatting over on paper. We have prepared the bed-room and bed, and we must prepare the patient, now that active symptoms of labour have declared themselves. If it is the daytime she must be undressed, all the clothes required being a flannel or woollen skirt, and one under-skirt; if the patient wears a chemise keep that on, and turn it down to the waist. Fasten the skirts with a safety pin and in the front; do not forget this, as they may have to be loosened at any moment, and there should be no delay in finding out where they are fastened. If the patient wears a flannel vest keep it on or replace it by a clean one, as its removal would very likely give her a chill. Put on a clean nightdress and fasten it round the waist, above the hips, with a good-sized safety pin, in the front; stockings and slippers are always to be kept on until after delivery; garters to be removed. There must not be the slightest pressure upon any part of the body. A loose, long wrapper must be put on, and kept on as long as the patient is well enough to keep up; but have the flannel bed-jacket ready to put on when she lies down, as you must then take off the wrapper. Do not forget this, as the long dressing-gown is quite unsuited for wear during delivery, and more than once I have seen them spoiled through this negligence on the part of the Nurse.

If the labour comes on at night, put the woollen and under-skirt on over the night-dress,

and turn it down to the waist, but do not remove it; fasten the skirt and the night-dress in the front as before directed with a safety pin. Put on the clean night-dress. If the patient is accustomed to wear a vest habitually, put one on before the night-dress; fasten the clean night-dress in the front after turning it well up to the waist and above the hips; put on the stockings and slippers and the wrapper, and keep it on so long as the patient is able to walk about. But whether the labour happens day or night your duties are the same, and of course you go on quietly with all necessary preparations. Fill up your kettle, and keep up a plentiful supply of hot water during the whole of labour. It will be as well to bring the kettle on the bed-room fire and keep it there, so that hot water can be obtained at a moment's notice, should it be required for an intra-uterine injection in case of post-partum hæmorrhage occurring, as many accoucheurs resort to that valuable remedy, and if he had to wait for the hot water the remedy might come too late.

(To be continued.)

MR. BARNARDO AND SISTER CLARA.

TO this it seems no reply was given (the conduct of correspondence by Mr. Barnardo appears to be somewhat spasmodic when his employees are concerned), but the remuneration *continued regularly for four months* afterwards, when, to the surprise of both Sister Clara and Miss Jump, it suddenly ceased *without any notice or explanation whatever*. A little while after Mr. Barnardo requested that Miss Jump should take temporary charge of the Rescue Home, at Burdett Road, which Miss Jump did, when Mr. Barnardo, on one of his intermittent visits there, in answer to a query respecting the continuance of remuneration, said, "*I mean to pay you here, and to give you salaried work in the new Hospital. I cannot stop to say any more.*"

From that time—the period mentioned when the remuneration ceased—to the present, Miss Jump has never received a single sixpence, or anything approaching the nature of a salary, although such was so distinctly promised to her.

Nothing more being done, Miss Jump again joined Sister Clara at the Hospital, at Church Road, and things went on much as before, but the day before removing into the new Hospital, December, 1888, Mr. Barnardo, in the course of a conversation with Sister Clara about the new building, remarked to Sister Clara, "that owing to the new establishment being larger, you must have a housekeeper." Astonished

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