

delirium (price one shilling, published by Simpkin, Marshall and Co.). Both of these are books "with a purpose," and which will be duly noticed in the "Fresh Pages" column of this journal by the gentleman who is responsible for that department when space permits.

A NURSE friend writes to the Editor thus:—"Reading your 'Editorial' on the B.N.A. has induced me to become a Member of the Association, and I think the committee of the B.N.A. are greatly indebted to you." Well, this is very nice. It is always nice to feel that you have done something useful somehow, and I sincerely hope that the Nurse will flatter us still further, and that is, imitate us, and induce as many of her Nursing friends to become—before it is too late—a member of an association which is daily becoming more powerful and more potent, and forms already a striking monument of perseverance, and of that most necessary of the elements of success, "organization."

AND another friend, who is a friend to most people, in the north, far away from this unsweet, unlovely fogdom, writes (I have a large number of correspondents this week):—"Dear S.G.,—We met a lady Nurse from ——— Hospital down here a few days ago, who gave us this pleasing little incident of your *Nursing Record*, which we thought you might like to hear. The lady Nurse was some time ago in a picture dealer's shop in London, when a gentleman came in with the front page of the *Record*, and wanted to have the 'Nurse' portion of it framed, as being the 'sweetest face he had ever seen.' When he had left the shop the proprietor showed the lady Nurse—who of course is a subscriber to your journal, as every Nurse ought to be—and told her the gentleman's remarks thereon."

AGAIN am I greatly pleased to be able to allude to the important hold this journal appears to have obtained in the Nursing world. Dr. J. Ward Cousins, of Southsea, writes to the Editor (alluding to the artificial ear drum which was noticed in the issue of January 23), "I have received a great many communications since the notice appeared in your excellent journal," of which commendation from so distinguished an authority, like Topsy, "I'se is proud of."

To those whom this suggestion may particularly appeal to, I would remark that thank-offerings, or contributions of clothing, old linen, muslin, calico, cotton wool, and waterproof material, &c., to be used in nursing the poor, will be gratefully accepted, and may be sent to the Lady Superin-

tendent, the Home for Nurses, 13, Fitzwilliam Street, or to the Resident Nurse, 20, Shelley Row, Castle End, Cambridge.

Apropos of my remarks last week upon the subject of "Sick Nursing in Poorhouses," Mr. Editor has handed me a letter, which I have much pleasure in reproducing.

"St. Pancras Infirmary,
"King's Langley, Herts,
"February 21, 1890.

"Sir,—Your remarks on Sick Nurses in Poorhouses, called forth by the letter of 'One who Knows,' are a little too severe.

"I beg to submit that you are unwittingly labouring under a mistake with regard to the character of Workhouse Nurses and Infirmarys. I can write on authority of one Infirmary, namely, Chorlton Union, Manchester.

"Though the number of beds is necessarily large, there is a numerous and efficient staff of Nurses, many of whom have been trained at General Hospitals.

"The Probationers are under the direct supervision of an experienced Hospital Matron, who herself has been trained and has held appointments in London and elsewhere.

"The Probationers are required to stay a term of three years, at the end of their three years' training I can firmly assert they are equal in every respect, and will bear comparison with Nurses trained at General Hospitals.

"I know of one Chorlton Union Trained Nurse, whose bandaging of the various limbs equals any diagram I ever saw. The care and attention to the patients received at the Infirmary I am writing about is conformable in all respects with other General Hospitals. Lectures are given weekly to the Probationers and Nurses by the resident Doctor, of which there are three. I regret, therefore, your remarks, 'That the class of Trained Union Nurse equals (as a class) that of any General Hospital is sheer empty nonsense.' I feel sure that remark is founded on prejudice, of which treats unnecessarily harshly and unfairly on educated gentlewomen, who are well trained, capable, though Workhouse Nurses.—I am, yours faithfully,
MARY JOHNSON, M.B.N.A."

My esteemed correspondent will, I feel sure, kindly permit me to say that I did not intend my remarks to be in any way offensive or hurtful in the least, and I greatly appreciate the spirit which pervades her communication, as it expresses a desire to stand up for, and put the best and most encouraging face upon matters, which everybody (particularly Nurses) ought to do. I give all credit to the fact that a large number of educated, well-trained Nurses are at present engaged in Poor-house Infirmary Nursing, and that there are a few—not many, unfortunately—of capital, well-arranged Poor-house Infirmarys; but I still maintain, with all due deference, that as a *body* or *class* the Poor-house Infirmary Nurses cannot compare, either in general experience or practice, with those of recognised Hospitals, particularly so in the bulk of our provincial towns, where the whole of the Nursing is superintended, in the majority of instances, by Matrons who have had little or no Nursing training whatsoever—Matrons who are under the authority and direction of

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