

"Do you—are you very fond of him, my dear?"
 "Yes, very," said Kitty, without emphasis.
 "Much too fond of him to marry anyone else."

So they started on their honeymoon, and he informed her "you have to let me do as I want to do even as Deborah obeyed Abraham." He lamented the necessity of having to go to the Riviera, but they told him "it was the proper thing to do after an orange-blossom show."

Kitty gave her silvery trill of laughter. "Don't let's cross if you're going to be sick. Besides, I might be sick, too."

It ended in Kitty tearing up the tickets. "Cheer up, we'll have a heavenly time in Chelsea. The Riviera was banal, I felt that myself. This will be a far, far better thing to do."

She understood her erratic husband and laid herself out to prevent him finding his new conditions irksome; but, with all her shrewdness, she was unaware of his peculiar bent.

Evelyn's Scotch man, Fraser, was not pleased at their unexpected arrival at his Chelsea flat, and made no pretence of it. "In the circumstances I was justified in hoping for a full fortnight for the cleaning. A body might think he would put up with it as long as that."

"Put up with what?" said Kitty, rather startled.

"Honeymooning, mem," said Fraser with simplicity.

It is not surprising that ere many months had passed Kitty found herself back with George Dent.

George espied her one morning as he was riding round his land. "A woman in a harebell blue dress and a wide straw hat. From a long way off her movements reminded him of the familiar small trimness of Kitty."

He touched his horse and cantered towards her.

"Kitty, what's up? Anything wrong?"

Kitty stood by his horse's head turning her face up to him with a smile: her complexion as white and pink as ever, her eyes profound and clear. But there was a change in her.

"Has Eve chucked you?"

"No, dear, I've chucked him."

"Has he been unfaithful to you, Kitty?"

"H'm, what is faith? I do share his heart, but the other lady cannot be dragged into the divorce court. You've heard of her before. She's called *Clair de Lune*."

It is worth the reader's while to discover the sequel. Charles is a charming person on paper, but it must be confessed that he did not shine in the capacity of a husband. But love is said to overcome all things, and we must leave it at that.

H. H.

COMING EVENTS.

February 16th.—Meeting General Nursing Council for England and Wales. Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. 2.30 p.m.

February 19th.—Royal British Nurses' Association, 194, Queen's Gate, S.W. Meeting, Literary and Debating Society. Subject: "The Economics of the Nursing Profession."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Whilst cordially inviting communications upon all subjects for these columns, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not in ANY WAY hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

UP-TO-DATE TREATMENT IN MENTAL HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I have been greatly interested in hearing of the opening of the "Maudsley Hospital," Denmark Hill, London. I trained as a nurse at the Buffalo Children's Hospital, in New York State, America. The training is three years, including six months in the Buffalo General Hospital, with which the Children's Hospital was affiliated. After finishing training I joined the U.S.A. Army Nurse Corps in 1917.

In 1918 I did work connected with the disabled ex-service men who were mentally ill, and worked at the Westborough State or "Mental Hospital" at Westborough, Massachusetts, U.S.A. I am especially interested in the "mental hospitals" here and their conditions.

It has been a great surprise to me that the "prolonged warm baths" are not *widely used* here, as in America, for cases of violently excited or depressed mental cases, also for insomnia. The treatment was started in 1908 in a large State (like County) mental hospital; it is used in the mental hospitals all over the country now, and in private sanatoriums as well. Drugs are seldom used for insomnia, the baths are found more satisfactory. The system was introduced from Germany, I believe.

The standard American Nursing Text-book, "Practical Nursing," by Pope and Maxwell, gives full details of prolonged warm baths in a copy printed in 1909. In 1916 treatment of children with chorea by prolonged warm baths was frequently given, and found *very successful*.

I visited a large county mental hospital near here, where there are 41 ex-service men. It is a fine large building with numerous wards, and numbers of nurses and attendants; about 1,100 patients, and eight doctors and about 100 women nurses. There are some striking differences between it and a similar American hospital.

1. No prolonged baths were given for violently depressed or excited cases or insomnia.

2. The hospital used gas, and had no electricity, so no electric treatments could be given, as in the U.S.A.

3. The dormitories and infirmaries had 40 or more beds and no private rooms; the smaller number in a ward, and private rooms, are found more successful.

4. The building was a huge "fan-shaped" one, all the wards in the same building, which had been added to. The newer American mental hospitals are built on the "Cottage System," separate buildings for the admission wards, and the acute, mild, and chronic cases.

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