

DR. BAYARD'S ADDRESS.

DELIVERED TO THE NURSES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Qualifications of a Good Nurse—Her Duties in a Hospital—Many Hints of Great Value to Those Who Move About the Sick.

The good nurse of the present day is truly a "ministering angel" in the sick room. She may be found in every household, from the castle to the cellar tenement, wherever pain and disease are rife, exercising her glorious calling with kindness and gentleness, regardless of the breath of pestilence. She does not hesitate to make her home in the fever hospital, daring the fate the bravest well might shun. Such women should, and I believe do, command the esteem and respect of every right-thinking individual.

I may be asked, what qualifications are required for making a good nurse? This question is more easily asked than answered, so much depends upon intelligence, disposition, manner, and, I might add, personal appearance. Some adopt the calling from necessity, others from a sentimental desire to do good. But all, before commencing the study, should be satisfied that nursing is their vocation, that they have a fondness for attending the sick, and that they possess the physical strength to perform the work.

The nurse who intends to win in the field of competition must have her heart in her work, and, should possess intelligence enough to take ideas and directions quickly. She should possess a kind, patient, gentle, and sympathizing disposition. Her manner should be bright and cheerful, not boisterous, but gliding quietly and gracefully about her work, recollecting that noise of any kind is out of place in a sick room. Her hand should be light and dexterous: nothing is more repugnant to the eye of a friend, or to the feeling of a patient, than rough handling. When I speak of personal appearance, I do not mean to convey the idea that a pretty face is the consideration. The tout ensemble should take the eye; she should be neatly and becomingly dressed, and tidy in her personal appearance. In a hospital her dress should be such as to distinguish her from the other working staff; indeed, the same may be said when she is at private nursing. I recollect when the Princess Louise visited this hospital, among her first remarks to me was: "I see your nurses are not in uniform." Having no valid reason to assign for the omission, I contented myself with the promise that we hoped to have them so soon. That hope was not fulfilled for years, and to your matron we must give the credit for that which I have long wished to see accomplished. I have visited very many hospitals in England, France, Germany and America, and I cannot call to mind one in which the nurses were not in what the princess called uniform. She is the best nurse who can subordinate her ideas to those in authority, and who performs her work cheerfully, quietly, and without excitement. I do not expect that this ideal picture will be filled by every nurse; but the nearer she approaches it, the better for herself and her patient.

Your duties in this hospital are systematized and mapped out for you, and are more or less of a routine character. You have your matron and the house physician to appeal to when in doubt, and let me advise you, whenever the doubt exists in your mind how to proceed, to apply to them. They will think none the less of you for so doing; indeed, they should think more of you, inasmuch as it will prove to them that you are cautious and wish to do your duty correctly. But you must not lean too heavily upon them, for by so doing you will not be fitted to take the responsibility that will necessarily be thrown upon you when you leave this institution.

You will be brought in contact with all classes. Some will appreciate your kind services, others would do so if they knew how to express their feelings; others, again, are brutal in their ideas, feelings, and associations, and might wound your self-respect by coarse and vulgar remarks. Should such conduct ever be exhibited towards you, meet it with dignified silence; never retort, but proceed with your work, and report the matter to the matron or the house surgeon.

Your eye will greatly assist your memory; observe carefully what is being done about you, note the symptoms and appearance of the patients under your care. THE GREAT NUMBER OF CURES EFFECTED BY MONTHS with our guarantee sent to any address.

Learn how to take the pulse, the temperature and the respiration; indeed, you should learn to be the eye and the ear of the physician during his absence, and be able to report to him any change that may have taken place in your patient.

Let me strongly urge you to attend strictly to the ventilation of your ward. Your own health demands it, as well as that of your patients. After remaining in a sick room for a time, your senses become oblivious to the vitiated state of the atmosphere in it; but it is none the less baneful.

Pure air is composed of oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic acid gases, in various proportions, with watery vapour and traces of ammonia. It is the oxygen in the air

The air should be taken from the outside at an altitude of from 6 to 40 feet; above that, until you arrive at 100 feet, it is impure. The inlets should be equal in size to the outlets. The fire-place and chimney, when heated, is the best outlet. When there is no fire, a lighted lamp placed on the hearth will create an upward current. A simple mode of ventilating a room is to hinge three-inch strips of wood at the bottom of the sash, shut the windows upon them, and allow the air to enter between the meeting rails. You have this last mode of ventilation in your wards, but I cannot say that I have seen it used as often as I think necessary. I have dwelt upon this subject, because I feel that every nurse should understand it thoroughly, and I

private house where she has been employed. Unguarded remarks, though innocently intended, would give her such a character as to cause her to be shunned, no matter how good her other qualities. When you have obtained the confidence of the family, they will naturally look to you for leadership in case of emergency. It is then that you should be calm and quiet. Should you have any doubt how to proceed, immediately acquaint the medical attendant, who will advise you, or visit his patient.

The responsibility for the management of the case must rest upon the medical attendant. He is employed to direct you to carry out those directions, which you should do to the letter. You could scarcely

with her room in confusion. In a few minutes the trained hand has removed the crumbs from under him, replaced the cold sloppy poultice with a warm, firm one, given him a warm cup of gruel, and made him comfortable. Or the sick young mother, in a dark and impure room, with a crying child at her side, too often drugged with "sleepy stuff" to enable the mother to obtain the rest which nature demands. Here the nurse can teach the mother that infants thrive on light and air, not upon "sleepy stuff." Each nurse could visit from 10 to 12 such cases a day and return to her home at night.

The road to the heart is oftener through the eye than the ear. I am quite sure if we could induce some of our kind friends

TALK ABOUT LANERGAN.

H. PRICE WEBBER CONTINUES HIS RECOLLECTIONS OF HIM.

Some Other Plays that He was a Favorite In—The "Colleen Bawn's" Popularity—The Surprised Auditor at an "East Lynne" Performance.

Probably the character that Mr. Lanergan will be best remembered in, is that of "Don Caesar de Bazan," in the play of the same name. As the rollicking, reckless Spaniard, but, at the same time, genuine gentleman, ever ready to help the weak and oppressed against the strong; with an utter disregard of life; cool and witty, brave to very rashness; all these different traits of this most difficult character were portrayed with a master's skill. The first time I saw him enact this role, he was ably assisted by the associate artists of his company, the following:

- Charles II, King of Spain,.....
-Shirley France.
- Don Jose de Santarem.....Geo. Clair.
- Don Cesar de Bazan,.....
-J. W. Lanergan.
- Marquis de Rotondo.....J. B. Fuller.
- Captain of the Guard.....J. Taylor.
- Judge.....Horace Fraill.
- Lazarillo.....Rachel Noah.
- Maritance.....Mrs. Lanergan.
- Marchioness de Rotondo.....
-Susan Flood.

The piece calls for an elegant wardrobe, and it was always dressed in a most magnificent manner. It distinctly depends on the man who enacts the part of "Don Caesar," although all the characters require professionals of first-class ability to interpret them. Mr. Lanergan's singular aptitude for the leading role made it a decided success.

The Colleen Bawn was another drama that the Lyceum manager was fond of having played, and to this day it is always a drawing attraction. It had a great cast when produced, and I believe ran three nights in succession, which was looked upon then

as something very unusual, showing very plainly that the public wanted to see it again and again. Appended is the list of those who performed the different characters when I saw it:

- Hardress Cregan.....W. H. Danvers
- Kyrie Daly.....N. T. Davenport
- Myles-na-Coppaleen.....W. Scallan
- Danny Mann.....J. W. Lanergan
- Father Tom.....J. B. Fuller
- Mr. Corrigan.....F. Bock
- Bertie O'Moore.....J. S. DeBony
- Sergeant.....J. Taylor
- Eily O'Connor.....Mrs. Lanergan
- Anne Chute.....Lizzie Anderson
- Mrs. Cregan.....Louisa Morse
- Sheelah Mann.....Mrs. Browne

Mr. Lanergan also played "John Mildmay," in *Still Waters Run Deep*, and was great in the part, as he also was in "Sir Francis Levison," in *East Lynne*.

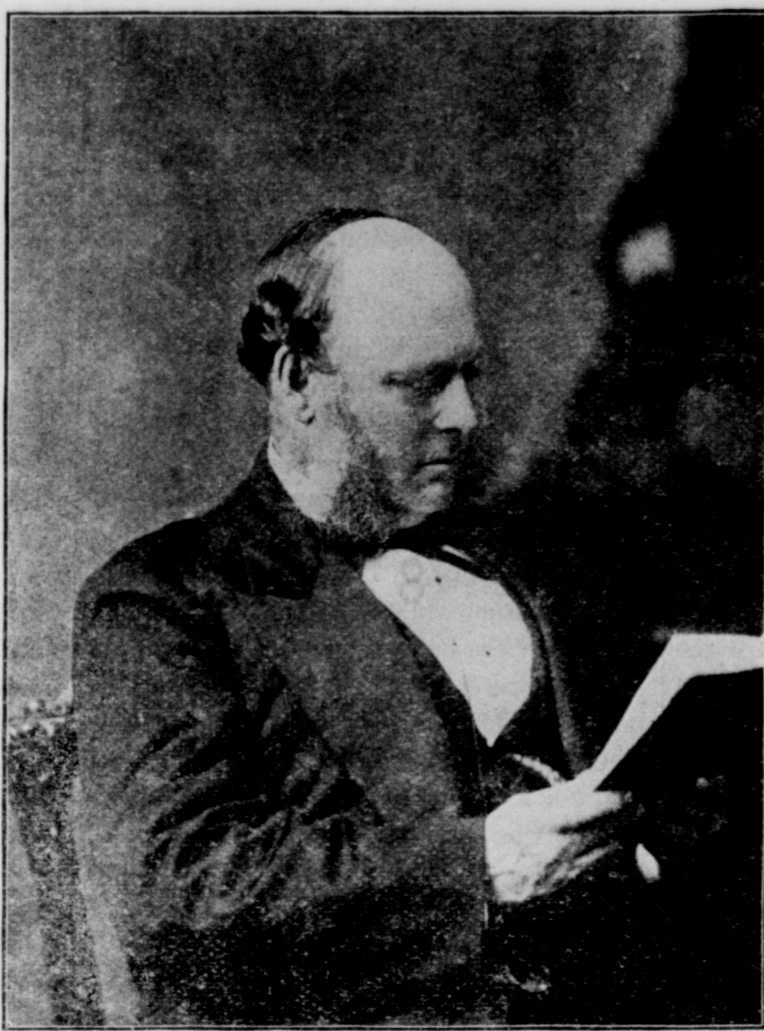
Mentioning *East Lynne* recalls to my mind an incident that happened while my company were playing the piece, last season, in Newcastle. A very large audience had assembled, one of whom was a slightly hilarious gentleman who made himself conspicuous by a rather unsteady gait and awkward movements. He sat down pretty close to the stove, near the door, and during the first two acts of the play laughed loudly and applauded heartily. During the third act he fell asleep, and woke up just as the death scene of the child "Willie," was on in the fourth act. Every one was intently watching Miss Grey, who as "Lady Isabel," was enlisting their sympathies on account of having to witness her pathetic grief at losing her child, and many tears were shed by the ladies present. This was a genuine surprise for the newly awakened auditor, who had gone to sleep thinking the play was funny, and who began to wonder why so much stillness should characterize the performance. He rubbed his eyes, scratched his head, passed his hand across his brow, and when the curtain fell on the death of the child, his hair slowly raised, and, starting for the door, he said: "By jingo! it's a funeral!" He did not even stop to take his hat, but waited until the audience dispersed, and then sent somebody for that useful article.

In my next article I will speak of the plays of *Love's Sacrifice*, and *Rob Roy*, both of which were Lyceum favorites, and always drew large houses.

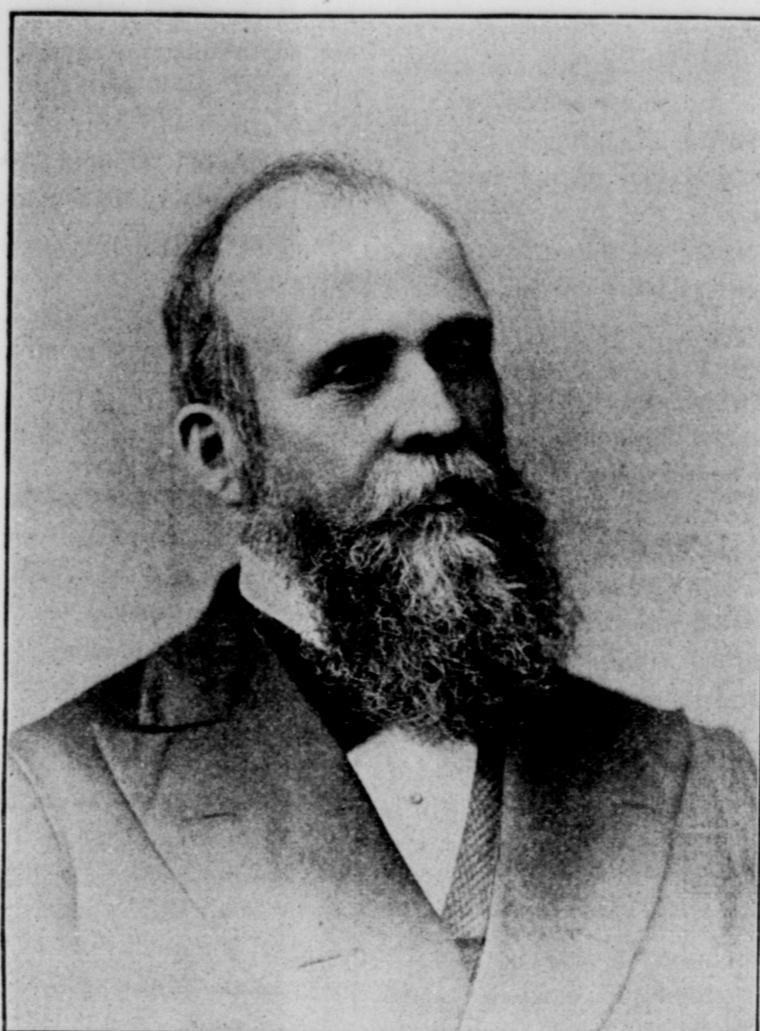
H. PRICE WEBBER.

A Rebuke From the Bench. Here is a comical rebuke bestowed upon a lawless youth by a Georgia judge: "Young man, you were blessed with a noble and exemplary father, who inculcated in your young mind the principles of honesty and virtue, and a pious mother who nightly offered up prayer for you; instead of which you go around stealing ducks?"—*Ex.*

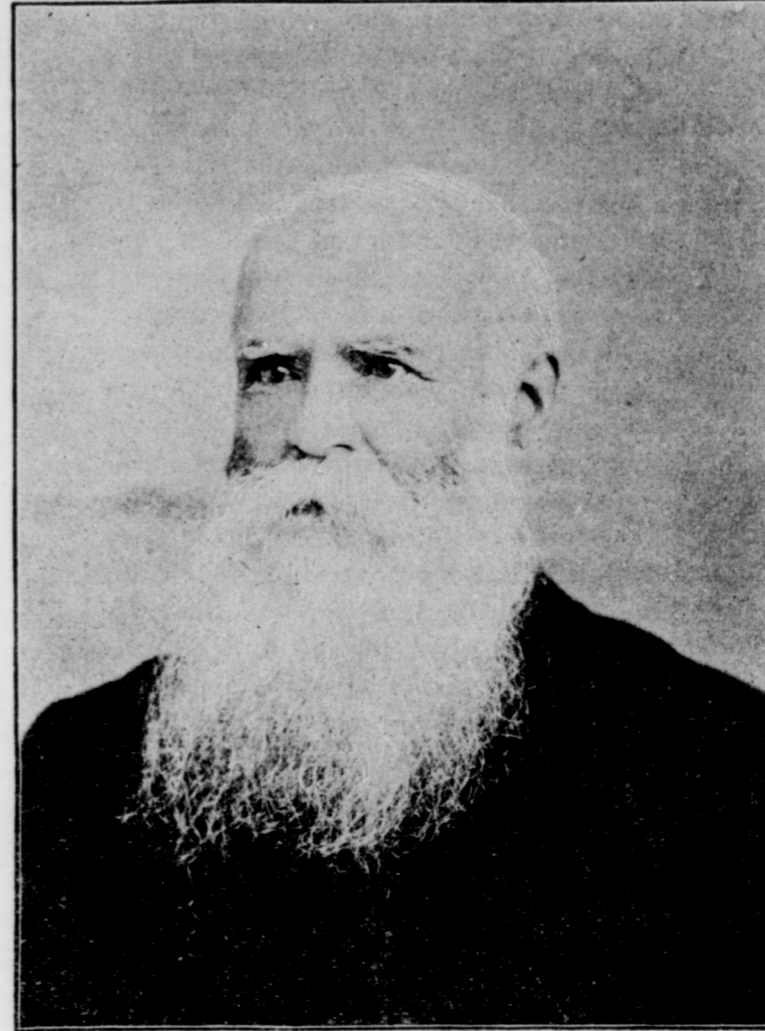
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C. W. WELDON, Q. C.



THOMAS A. RANKINE.



JOHN V. ELLIS.

that sustains life. A warm-blooded animal cannot exist in an atmosphere from which the oxygen gas has been extracted. It has been computed that the respiration of an adult person will absorb the oxygen gas from a hogshead of air in an hour. In other words, place a man in an air-tight space containing 10 hogsheads of air, and he should not live longer than 10 hours in it.

At each inspiration of an adult about 30 cubic inches of air enter the lungs, to be brought in contact with between five and six millions of air cells, through which the blood flows with great velocity. You can, therefore, readily understand the rapidity with which gaseous substances will enter the blood.

The changes produced in an occupied air-space by respiration and transpiration are as follows: The amount of oxygen is greatly lessened, the carbonic acid and watery vapor are largely increased, ammonia and organic matter are evolved, and suspended matter, in the shape of low forms of cell-life and epithelium scales, is thrown off. The change in the character and quantity of oxygen exhaled, with an increase of carbonic acid, together with the

may have trenced upon what may be said to you by some members of the medical staff; if so, it will bear repetition.

When you come to enter the field of private practice, you will be thrown upon your own resources and subjected to criticism by those who have no friendly interest in you, and who may be hard to please, exacting and irritable, expecting you to anticipate their every wish. I have seen such exhibitions of temper, when the nurse was doing well, as to make me echo the remark of a leading London surgeon, who said to his patient: "You had better send to heaven, my dear sir, and demand a hospital-trained angel with a cast iron back." Happily such conduct is exceptional; but when it does present itself, you are sure to conquer it by kindness and gentleness.

Where you are employed, the management of the sick room devolves upon you. Do not assume charge as if you knew everything and the friends nothing, for by so doing you wound their feelings, while a little tact would soon create a lasting confidence. The cleanliness and purity of the sick room argues good nursing. All ejections should be removed immediately, and

commit a greater mistake than to question the wisdom of his directions or the correctness of his diagnosis. Nor should you by word or act break down the confidence reposed in him. Nurses sometimes, in their zeal to appear learned, overstep the bounds of prudence.

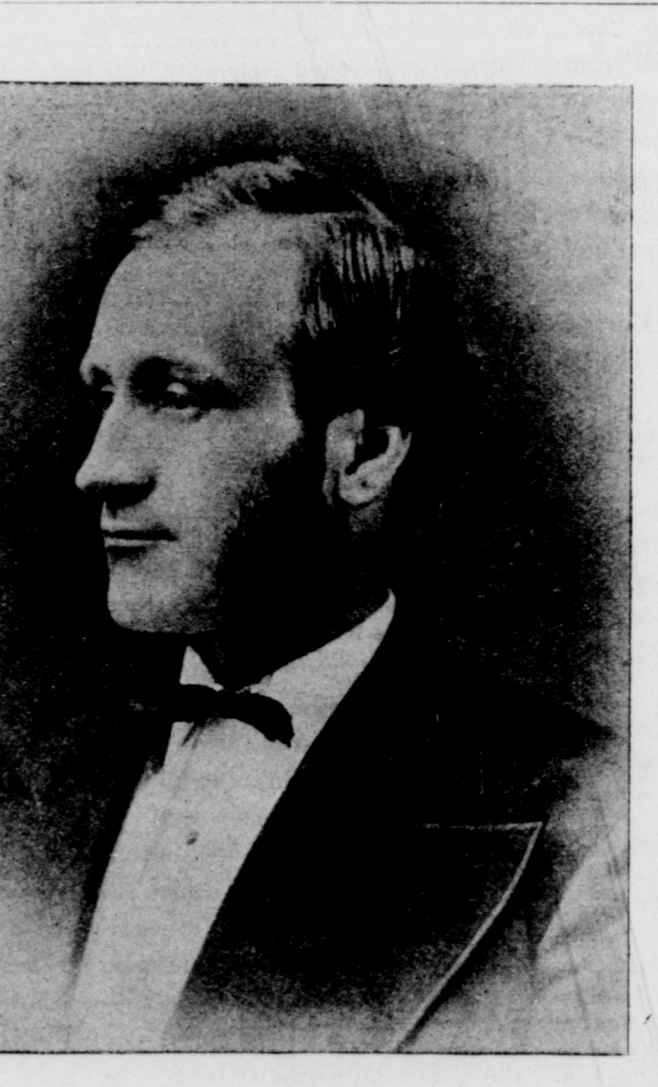
The life led by a nurse is varied indeed; now attending in some mansion, where a servant is told off to wait upon her, then nursing a young wife, where nothing that is required is at hand. To fulfil her duty wherever she may find herself, and give satisfaction to all, she must possess infinite tact and patience, be a good observer, and quick to read the characters of those with whom she comes in contact. The cheerfulness which may please one patient may displease another, and the constant attentions which will soothe one will irritate another. Therefore, the nurse who pleases all may be classed as a ministering angel, who carries wherever she may go an atmosphere of noble labor and unselfish enterprise.

There are three chief branches of nursing—district, hospital and private. The duties of the three are the same, except that those nursing in the districts are sup-

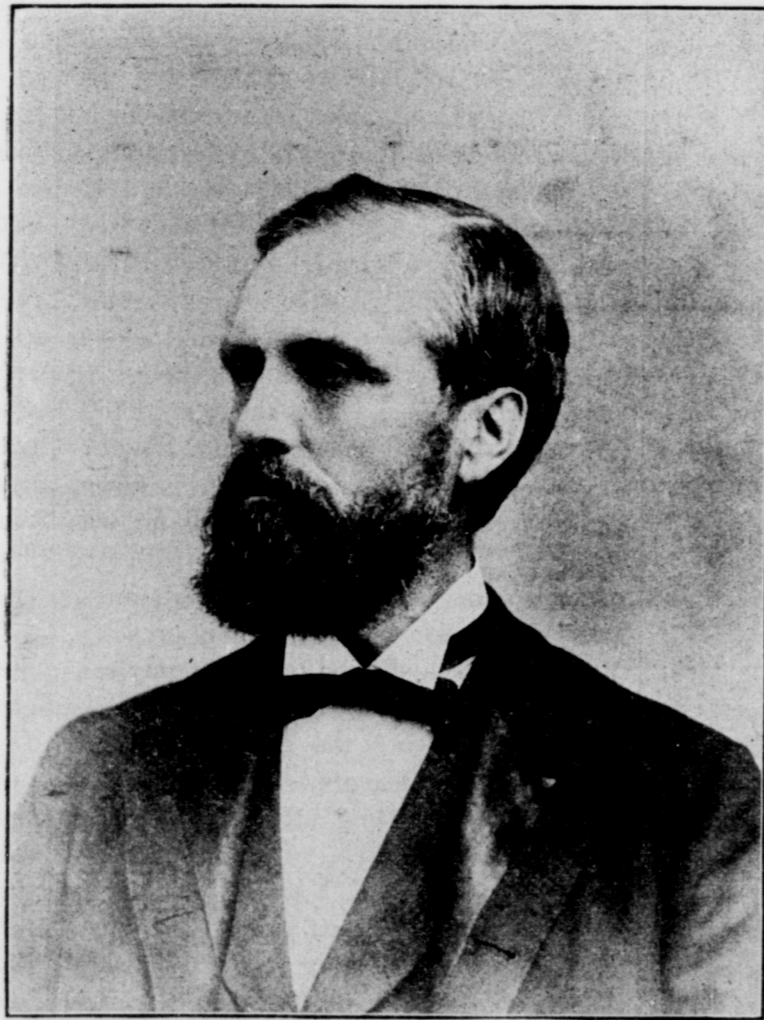
ported and paid from a fund raised by subscription or otherwise. They visit the houses of the indigent—or those who cannot afford to pay for a nurse—wherever sickness exists, and attend to the various wants of the patient. I sincerely hope that from this hospital we may be able to afford a staff of nurses for that purpose. Only those who are daily brought in contact with the misery accruing from the want of such nursing can appreciate the necessity for it. Imagine a small child with hip disease and abscess, where ignorant handling would produce exquisite agony. The skilled nurse alone knows how to move the small sufferer so as not to jar the diseased limb. Another patient, bedridden and suffering from disease requiring constant poulticing; the wife a helpless, nervous

Poor House, himself carrying a child on each knee in a coach. Here his eye appealed to his good heart.

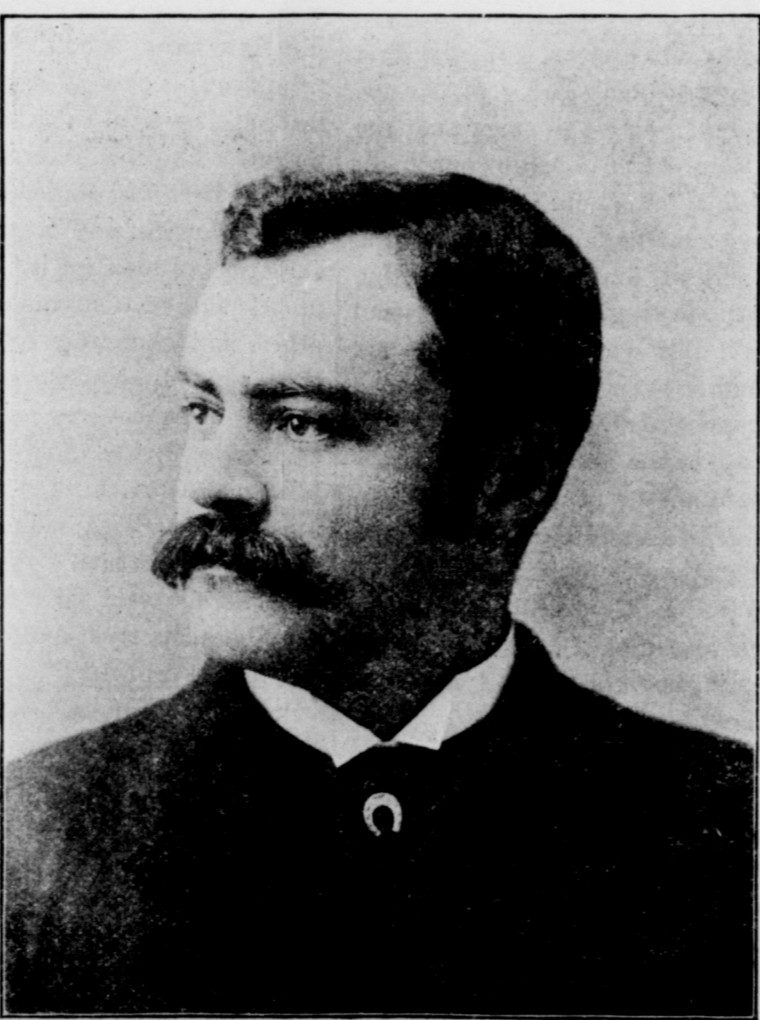
Now, ladies, I must conclude these few remarks. They have not by any means filled the picture I wished to have drawn. But such as they are, you must accept them as a proof that the commissioners and the staff are alike interested in your future welfare. We all promise to perform our parts; and let us hope that your conduct may be such that when you leave this institution, you may enable us to point to you with pride as having belonged to our nursing staff.



E. McLEOD, Q. C.



HON. C. N. SKINNER.



J. DOUGLAS HAZEN.

organic impurities, so vitiate the air as to render it one of the most potent of all the predisposing causes of disease.

To keep a sick room at a healthy standard the air should be renewed at the rate of about 4,000 cubic feet per hour for each occupant. This must be exclusive of that which passes through the walls and the cracks of the windows. Allowance must also be made for the combustion of light. It has been computed that for every foot of gas consumed in an occupied space 1,800 cubic feet of air should be introduced. A common gas-burner will burn three cubic feet of gas per hour. You will perceive from these facts how necessary it is that the vital air should be renewed.

no food of any kind should be kept in the room, particularly milk, which possesses the property of absorbing germs of all kinds with rapidity. The room should be kept bright and cheerful, little talking, and that of a pleasant character; no whispering.

A nurse should never describe in a sick room her hospital experience, or the cases she has attended privately. She is often placed in confidential relations with the patient or the members of the family. Nothing would be more unpardonable than to break that confidence. The listener might be amused while the gossip is being retailed, but upon reflection he will conclude that his turn may come next. Indeed, she cannot be too particular in being silent respecting all she sees or hears in a sick room. THE GREATEST DYSPEPSIA CURE of the age. Testimonial. K. D. C. COMPANY, New Glasgow, N.S., Canada

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