

fifteen years superintendent of Bellevue Training School, New York, and who died in May, 1894. It seems fitting that this Convention should record expressions of regret for the death of Miss Perkins, and of appreciation of the work done by her. We are all indebted to her for her efforts to establish and maintain a high standard of training, and especially for her persistent determination to have the trained Nurse properly recognised by the medical profession and by the public. I therefore beg to move a resolution to have the foregoing expression of regret embodied in the minutes of this meeting." The motion was seconded by Miss Merritt, and unanimously carried.

Miss Drown was then called upon to read her Paper on "A Plan of Informing Training School Superintendents of Dismissed Pupil Nurses and Probationers." This Paper was so admirable, that it was decided unanimously that it should be printed, so that all Superintendents might be able to profit by the suggestions thrown out by Miss Drown, and it was decided to form a committee of three, composed of Miss Drown, Miss Sutcliffe and Miss Davis, to formulate a scheme by which the plan of information devised might be widely circulated amongst the Training Schools.

A very interesting Paper followed on "Training School Alumnae Societies," read by Miss Palmer, late Superintendent, Garfield Hospital, Washington, D.C. (which we hope to publish shortly). Miss Palmer stated that she had communicated with 164 training schools, 20 in Canada and 144 in the United States. She had received answers from 109, and 55 had failed to reply. From statistics given, 21 had Alumnae Associations or Clubs, 10 were in process of organisation, and 78 as yet had failed to organise, but expressed interest in the subject. Miss Darche then asked the President a question which was, perhaps, of greater importance than those present fully recognised, "What had become of the proposed Paper on National Organisation?" The Secretary replied that several members had been requested to write the Paper, but that one and all had refused, and named Miss Draper, Miss Kimber, Miss Hutcheson, and Miss Davis, as amongst the number, all well qualified to have tackled this most momentous subject, and which will doubtless be well to the fore in 1896. The meeting then adjourned for luncheon, being called to order at 2 p.m. Miss L. T. Dock, of Chicago, then read her most able paper on "Nurses' Directories," a subject which provoked a most animated and interesting discussion (as all questions in which the almighty dollar is concerned inevitably do).

Miss Dock claimed that a Nurse should fix her own price, that no school should be allowed to do this for graduates any more than medical schools should fix the charges of medical men. She dwelt also upon the inequality of payment in the case of male and female Nurses. Male Nurses were paid \$5 per day, while female Nurses only received from \$20 to \$25 per week for the same number of hours' work. Miss Dock

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advocated the establishing of a common guild or directory, managed by Nurses, not medical men, as was done in Boston, Washington and Philadelphia.

It was generally conceded that the school registry was at present the best known method of protecting the graduate Nurse; but, it was thought that a central directory, if rightly managed, would be an improvement on this, in large cities. After a very lengthy debate, in which Miss Darche sketched a scheme that would establish a central bureau, say in New York, where each school registry should be represented by its own agent, it was finally decided to form a committee which should represent the feeling of the Convention to the managers of Bellevue Training School, and ask their opinion and co-operation to establish some such scheme in New York. A Paper prepared by Miss Brennan, Superintendent Nurses, Bellevue Hospital, New York, on "The Comparative Value of Theory and Practice in Nursing," was read by Miss Littlefield, as Miss Brennan was detained in New York—a short paper full of common sense which we hope to publish at length, feeling it would be of universal benefit). The names of Miss Florence Nightingale and Miss Osborne (long connected with Bellevue Hospital, the first Training School in the States), were then proposed for honorary membership, and were unanimously elected.

After an expression of thanks to the Superintendents of Boston, the Trustees of the City Hospital and many others for kind hospitality, and a speech from the retiring, and incoming Presidents, the Convention adjourned, to meet next year in Philadelphia.

Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association.

Patroness:

H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN of Schleswig-Holstein.

President:

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of Teck.

WE are always pleased to give publicity to the work of this excellent Society, which owes its inception to that veteran of Workhouse Infirmary reform, Miss Louisa Twining, and much of the success of its practical organisation to Miss Jane Wilson, the Honorary Secretary. We are glad to learn therefore from the last Annual Report that the past year has been marked by a distinct expansion of work, the objects of the Society being:—

- (1) To raise the standard of public opinion on the whole question of Workhouse Nursing.
- (2) To secure the appointment of trained ladies as Matrons in all separate infirmaries.
- (3) To train and supply Nurses to Workhouse Infirmaries in London and the provinces.

The number of applications for Nurses in 1894 amounted to 144. Eighty-two Nurses were supplied to 36 Union Infirmaries; of these, 11 were sent to

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