

through without mishap. . . . If she be untrained, or semi-trained, as so many district nurses are, she will pass on, sublimely unaware that anything has happened which might have been prevented. And the doctor, bless him, has no time to find it out. An unskilled nurse is not even aware that typhoid depends for a successful issue, all things being equal, upon the finest shades of nursing; still less is she competent to give it."

The greater includes the less. All nurses will realise that the instances given by Miss Brodrick are by no means over-stated. Read them and see for yourself. "Every one of these things," she says, "has happened. Every one will infallibly happen again unless the nation will stir itself. And then there must still remain a percentage of—'accidents.'"

"The time has come when our collection of practices or malpractices must be consolidated into some general law, when the training of a nurse must compulsorily be such as will reduce to a minimum the probability of murder being done, when hospitals shall be rendered incapable of foisting upon the public certificated nurses—save the mark—whose ignorance is the theme of their fellows; when young women rejected after trial by the hospitals as unsuitable for nursing life, shall, *ipso facto*, be ruled ineligible for the post of 'nurse' in a nursing home, or in private; when ignorant, untrained, or semi-trained women shall no longer be able to do away with their fellow creatures in a becoming uniform, under the ægis of a great profession."

The following dictum laid down by the writer should be assimilated: "A nurse is no more an inferior kind of doctor than the doctor is a superior kind of nurse."

"We have arrived," we read, "at the parting of the ways. The great majority of hospitals will desire to give the pupil each its own private curriculum of training, good, indifferent, or bad, and to impose its own private test of efficiency, high, low, or medium, as the case may be. Personally, in common with the majority of thoughtful women who have had the advantage of the full training at present given, I cannot concur in this view, either in the interest of the public or of the nurse. I know what is the practice of many hospitals, and am sorrowfully acquainted with the results produced."

The remedy Miss Brodrick believes is the constitution of a Central Board, laying down the broad lines of the curriculum, and dealing pitilessly in the public interest with the final test, which should be practical in the widest sense of the word, as well as theoretical. This would in time do away with the greatest drawback existent to-day in many of our nursing schools—the Matron—sometimes ignorant, sometimes untrained, frequently narrow and unjust to an almost inconceivable degree, often a bad manager and a worse teacher. This will seem an impossible word to many. In reply, I have only to mention that the Matron of one of our largest London training schools, and for whom I have a very genuine respect, is a lady without what we know as training."

Concerning the impartial Central Board, it should

be formed of experienced nurses and responsible medical men, and, she adds, "Set a thief to catch a thief, and give the lion's share of the work to those who have themselves been through the same training and the same experiences. This is an examination in nursing, not in medical science."

We have quoted at some length from this article, but it must be read in its entirety to be fully appreciated, and every nurse, and everyone interested in nursing, should either secure a copy of the review or read it at the public library. Miss Brodrick is to be congratulated on her brilliant and courageous handling of the case for registration.

Calogen Fireless Fumigators.

Most nurses who have, with all due precautions, fumigated a room by the old-fashioned method of placing sulphur or other disinfecting agents on red hot embers, and have then sealed it up, have been anxious to peep through the closed doors to see what was going on inside. The more convenient "candles" were a step in the right direction, and now we have a fumigator which is not ignited at all, and therefore is entirely free from danger from fire.

The Calogen Fireless Fumigators have been designed for the purpose of treating infected rooms with moist Formaldehyde gas, the method employed being to place the Fumigator in a pail, or other wide receptacle with five or six ounces of Formaldehyde solution. A large volume of Formaline gas is immediately generated in such a moist state that it penetrates dry micro-organisms, fabrics, and clothing, and does not become inert. Its capacity for killing pathogenic germs is much greater than the usual dry method, and it has the advantage that furniture, wall paper, curtains, and other articles are not damaged, and may be exposed in the room. These fumigators should, therefore, find much favour with Local Sanitary Authorities, Hospitals, and Public Institutions. They may be obtained, price 6d. each, or post free 7½d., from Charles Zimmermann and Co., 9, and 10, St. Mary at Hill, London, E.C.

Garrould's Summer Sale.

Messrs. Garrould's Annual Summer Sale opened on Monday last, and numerous bargains are offered which are attracting many visitors. It affords an unusual opportunity for country purchasers, inasmuch as sale goods are sent on approval provided the customer will return them within four days. Nurses will find many bargains in blouses, and robes, which will be most useful to them for holiday wear. They should write for a catalogue, and study it at their leisure, and then take it with them when visiting Messrs. Garrould's establishment at 150, Edgware Road, W.

Every Friday is remnant day, when oddments and remnants of every description are offered at half price. This should be noted, as many useful items can then be purchased at bargain prices.

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