

County Nursing Associations and farmed out to poorly salaried workers.

The first quarterly meeting of the Irish Advisory Committee of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses was held at the office, 63, Dawson Street, Dublin, last week. The Countess of Mayo was unanimously elected Chairman. Several matters concerning the duties of the Queen's nurses in connection with the National Insurance Act and sanatorium benefits were fully discussed.

The South African correspondent of the *Lancet* gives an interesting report concerning the Cape Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Ordinance, which comes into force in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope on March 1st next.

A point alleged during the Committee Stage of the Bill was that the existing system of staffing hospitals with European nurses was partly responsible for the "Black Peril," and an impracticable resolution was moved prohibiting European nurses from being employed in coloured or native wards. We have no hesitation in saying that there is no nursing duty which a European nurse cannot, if necessary, perform for a sick native, and yet maintain her own professional dignity and retain his respect.

The resolution was withdrawn, and one incorporated requiring that six months after the coming into operation of the Ordinance every board must provide sufficient orderlies, ward boys, and native or coloured ward maids or nurses to perform all menial duties in wards where native and coloured male patients are treated, but enabling European nurses in these wards to supervise their work, and render necessary professional assistance. Provision is also made that no manager or Matron of any institution can be appointed until twelve days after the Administrator has been notified of the proposed appointment unless he has previously approved it.

The reason for this appears to be that unsatisfactory appointments have been made in the past, owing to the boards not having troubled to make proper enquiries.

For the future every Matron, Sister, Staff Nurse, Head Nurse, or Charge Nurse must be registered by a Provincial Medical Council. This provision is made with the object of remedying a defect in the Cape Medical Act, which gives the Medical Council jurisdiction over the professional conduct of registered, but not of unregistered nurses, and thus encourages nurses to remain unregistered.

A fundamental defect in the Act is that the discipline of registered nurses is placed in the hands of members of the Medical Profession and not of their own, and legislation is urgently needed to remedy this, as has been forcibly urged by the late Sister Henrietta, of Kimberley, through whose efforts nurses obtained their registration in South Africa, and by Dr. Moffat, formerly Resident Medical Officer at the New Somerset Hospital, Cape Town.

The Nurses State Registration Board of Queensland has issued the regulations dealing with the supervision of training schools, schedule of studies and methods of examination for general, obstetric, and mental nurses. These regulations, it is satisfactory to note, says the *Australasian Nurses' Journal*, are for the most part based on those already adopted by the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association.

IRISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

A most interesting lecture on "The Treatment and Cure of Consumption," at which the chair was taken by Miss Reeves, was given by Dr. Crofton, in the lecture-room of the Irish Nurses' Association, 34, St. Stephen's Green, on January 29th. The lecture was very well attended, the subject being one of great interest at present to Irish nurses, many of whom are taking out a special course of training in the treatment of tuberculosis.

The lecturer touched first on the means of preventing people contracting the infection, laying stress on the fact that the nurse should be as careful in the disinfecting of her hands, and all clothing or anything coming in contact with a patient, as she would be if nursing a case of typhoid or scarlatina.

Dr. Crofton then went on to explain that where there was congenital lower resistance to the disease, or where the resistance was lowered by other causes, such as chronic catarrh, the power of resistance could be raised by inoculation. He is of opinion that all children should be inoculated.

Many most interesting statistics were given by Dr. Crofton, showing the satisfactory results from intravenous inoculation with iodoform dissolved in ether. The lecturer stated that he believed that preventative inoculation was the coming treatment, and in his opinion was the only cure for such diseases as consumption, cirrhosis of the liver, diabetes, heart diseases, and all diseases caused by the circulation of toxins in the blood.

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