

the directors appeal for the continued confidence and support of the public. The number of nurses in training who passed through the Hospital during the year was twenty-three, all of whom received certificates. Of these, a number entered for the examination of the Central Midwives' Board, and were successful in obtaining its certificate.

The Reverend James Smith, Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report said that perhaps the most gratifying feature in the report was that within a very short period they had been able to see one-third of the debt abolished, and if they were going to have a similar experience during the next two years, the debt would be a very simple question. Within two years, if they kept up at the present rate, the institution would be out of debt.

#### CHILD WELFARE.

The eighth annual report of the Michigan State Nurses' Association publishes a paper on "Child Welfare" by Miss Harriet Leet, Superintendent of the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, giving a most interesting account of the work of the institution, in the course of which she says:

"Five years ago, when the Babies' Dispensary of Cleveland was started, we talked much about our prophylactic work, as then it was a new thought in Dispensary work. To-day no one argues about the need of preventive work, we simply discuss best methods of procedure. . . . To me the baby work among the poor holds the greatest opportunities for constructive, helpful, nursing of any branch of the great nursing world.

"As sick babies in a hospital require many more nurses than the same given number of adults, so, in Babies' Dispensary work, a larger staff of nurses is needed. On entering the home the nurse has at least a two-fold mission: that of noticing everything about the baby, and that of instructing the mother. Because the work in its big broad sense is so new, and if taken up conscientiously means a new point of view, and presents problems which have not been placed before nurses in their hospital training, it necessitates supervisors who have been in the baby work a sufficient length of time to grasp its full significance. As all work must be centralized, a Superintendent of Nurses is required . . . and perhaps for every group of twenty nurses there should be two supervisors, aside from special departments.

"A Supervisor of Districts can go into the homes with the new nurses, and aid them in home district instruction, in nursing, wet nursing, feeding, modifications and preparation of foods, cleanliness, bathing, ventilation, sleeping and general hygiene, pre-natal instructions to the mother, assisting the mother in planning her work, sympathetic advice to the mother, and aid when she is abused, neglected or deserted, and instructing her when she is ignorant and incapable. The Supervisor helps nurses to observe and report unsanitary and bad housing conditions. With

older nurses, the fact that some other nurse who has had experience is going with them, acts as an inspiration and keeps them from getting into a mechanical routine. I do not speak of a mechanical routine in a critical way at all, I simply mean that each and every one of us need an inspiration from someone not making the same daily rounds which we are.

"It is not so much the care of sick cases as it is the learning of the art of observation, of just plain seeing things, the ability to quickly and tactfully learn all about the baby and family so that a clear concise report is in the Dispensary for the physician, and, most of all, on each visit of the nurse the home is left in better condition. District training and teaching means making sufficient impression upon someone (personally, I believe our whole hope is in the young boys and girls) to make them wish to take better care of the baby and to improve the home.

"A Supervisor is necessary for the Dispensary. Were this not insisted upon each branch Dispensary would have a little method all its own, and the strength which comes from unity would be lost.

"This Supervisor can, by her knowledge of conditions quickly adjust emergencies. The keeping of records, either milk or dispensary, must be uniform and needs supervision. Aside from this uniform method, each nurse displays her own personality in her instructions to the mother. Each clinic day she has a mothers' class in her dispensary, and while waiting for the physician's examinations she has an opportunity of giving illustrative talks. These talks, illustrated by the babies who are there, are most forceful; they are so informal, and the mothers ask questions concerning matters which are problems to them."

#### MRS. EVALINE'S HEALTH SPECIALITIES.

The Towelettes supplied by Mrs. Evaline are well known to nurses and midwives, and have gained a great reputation for practical utility. These are specially suitable for use after confinement on account of their extra absorbent qualities, extreme lightness, and durability. They are supplied in packets of one dozen—E4 at 2s., E6 at 2s. 6d. the dozen, and are guaranteed antiseptic, and packed to keep free from germs. Mrs. Evaline also supplies a washable towelette (the "Swansdown") easy to adjust, soft and absorbent. Other Health Requisites supplied by her are protective aprons, hammocks, suspenders, sheets, belts, &c. They can be obtained through most drapers or stores or direct from Mrs. Evaline, 98, The Colonnade, Westgate, Bradford, who will supply a booklet concerning them, gratis on application. Nurses and midwives realize the advantage for their patients of using towelettes which can at once be destroyed. This is especially the case in connection with maternity cases.

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