

for Rectal Saline, Model of patient ready for operation; Dress for premature baby.

SPLINTS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, E.C.

Set of splints, arranged by Miss B. Cutler, including the celluloid, a Thomas, Roughton, Neville, double inclined plane, Liston, and Macintyre. These are sure to excite interest and admiration.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR'S CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL, ALTON.

Special splints sent by Miss J. P. Robertson (Matron), Spinal stand, two celluloid splints.

OUTFIT FOR A PRIVATE NURSE.

Miss Hephzibah Walker (Superintendent of the South Kensington Nurses' Co-operation), is showing her complete surgical outfit for a private nurse. Miss Walker sterilizes her own dressings, the Surgical Department being under the charge of a Surgical Nurse, who can, when required, accompany the outfit and stay for the time of the operation. The outfit contains everything the nurse is likely to require, down to a taper and matches.

NURSING EXPEDIENTS.

Sent by Miss Eden, Taunton. Bronchitis rings, to convert any ordinary kettle into a bronchitis kettle. Coat for phthisical case, with washing lining to pockets, sheet for do. (useful in great debility), arrangement for keeping mackintosh taut, model dolls, pictures, models of London slum-room, sleeping-bag, screen to keep off flies, ear-trumpet made of paper, glove for rheumatic case, quilt made of newspaper, wax models of infectious diseases, &c.

LITERATURE STALL.

On the Literature Stall, THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, edited by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the official organ of the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, is conspicuous. Also, the "History of Nursing," by Miss M. A. Nutting, R.N., and Miss L. L. Dock, R.N.; Official Literature of the International Council of Nurses, the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, pamphlets by trained nurses, and other exhibits.

THE ARISTON VACUUM CLOTHES' WASHER.

An interesting exhibit is the Ariston Vacuum Clothes' Washer, shown by Miss E. B. Kingsford (of the Fallow Corner Home, Granville Road, N. Finchley). Science has come to the help of the hard worker, and by the aid of compressed air and suction, fatigue is avoided, and labour saved. We can imagine no more useful addition to the equipment of a children's ward, where nurses often spend much time in "getting up" pinafores, bibs, &c.; or in a household, for the daily washing of tea-cloths and dusters. District nurses and midwives will find it indispensable. Every one should make a point of seeing the "Ariston."

STATE REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Dr. Chapple is keeping before the House of Commons the danger to the public of constituting superintendents of Labour Exchanges experts on Nursing. He recently asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would state what precautions were taken by the Labour Exchanges in finding employment for nurses against sending to sick persons untrained, undertrained, or incompetent, and dangerous nurses; whether certificates of training at recognised hospitals were demanded by the Exchange before nurses were recommended for or found employment; what kind of certificates were recognised; what hospitals or institutions were deemed competent to issue certificates; and whether, if State registration and a public register of trained nurses would enable the Labour Exchanges to protect the sick against danger and imposition, he would favour legislation to this end?

Mr. Burns replied that the function of the Labour Exchange was to place persons offering employment and those seeking it into communication with one another. It was for the prospective employer to decide as to the suitability or otherwise of the persons whom he desired to engage, and to indicate to the Exchange the nature of the qualifications required. It was no part of the function of the Labour Exchange to pronounce upon or to recognise the validity of certificates of any kind, but if an employer stated that he required applicants to possess a certificate of any particular kind, this, with all other available information, was notified to the applicants by the Exchange, and every effort was made to submit only those applicants who had the qualifications desired by the employer.

Dr. Chapple asked if a prospective employer required a "trained nurse" and applied to an Exchange, how was that Exchange to determine whether a nurse requiring a situation was trained or not?

To this poser Mr. Burns replied that the Labour Exchange superintendent would have to exercise his discretion on that point.

Exactly, a case of the blind leading the blind. Of what professional value is the "discretion" of the superintendent of a Labour Exchange in this connection? Such an assumption of responsibility by such an official, where poor people are concerned, cannot be defended for a moment. It is the duty of every Head of a Government Department which employs trained nurses to urge that the State provide

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