

12 months' imprisonment on Monday for theft, and of whom it was stated that though she had no qualifications whatever she wore a nurse's uniform? (Gloria Leslie, M.A.) The Board of Trade should instruct the exchanges not to find employment for a "nurse" who could not produce her certificate.

Mr. J. M. Robertson said the Board of Trade had no power to make any such inquisition.

Then it would require legislation, said the Deputy-Speaker, and the subject is out of order.

The sooner it is in order to discuss nursing legislation the better for the sick poor.

An up-to-date journalist, whose editor in the past has not instructed his public all he might on the registration question, recently remarked to us: "No newspaper can afford to ignore that majority of 228."

Excellent articles on the subject appeared last week in the *Daily News and Leader*, and in the *Daily Telegraph*, and the always fair *Manchester Guardian* has published a brisk correspondence between Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and Lord Knutsford. The article in the *Daily Telegraph* was an admirable survey "of the long struggle" for legal status of the trained nurses of this country, and their ardent desire for systematised education and just economic conditions, without which they are of opinion the public can never be well served with nursing of the most efficient standard.

Another significant sign of the times. The anti-registration newspaper organizers of the Nursing and Midwifery Conference held annually in London, and which brings them much advertising business, have up till now either omitted altogether, or pitchforked the question of State Registration into the programme at the far end of the meeting. This year we find the question takes precedence of all others. Inestimable is the power of the vote, and the agility of those who sit on the hedge!

Sir Victor Horsley, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., will address a meeting of members of the National Union of Trained Nurses, and others, at Leeds, on Friday, 24th inst., on State Registration of Nurses, and will make the provisions of the Bill clear to them. Sir Victor has also consented to speak on State Registration at the Nursing and Midwifery Conference, to be held in the Hall of the Westminster Yeomanry, Elverton Street, S.W., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2.30 p.m. As this Conference is largely supported by those who oppose registration, let us hope they will attend.

PRACTICAL POINTS.

Care of Hypodermics.

Miss Agnes Meyer, R.N. graduate of the City Hospital, Frankfort, Germany, writes in the *American Journal of Nursing* on "The Care of Hypodermics." She says:—

"One of the most important problems, which has never been quite satisfactorily solved, is that of keeping hypodermics ready for immediate use. Though the danger of infection has been constantly impressed upon the pupil nurse, apparently no effort has been made to simplify the ordinary procedure. After studying various methods employed in different countries, the one in use in a German hospital seems to be the most practical and economical, the quickest and simplest.

"There they use a plain glass jar, with a tight-fitting ground-glass stopper, 3 to 4 inches high. Inside is a movable glass receptacle, with one large opening in the centre for the hypodermic, and four small ones for the needles. The jar is filled with a solution made of sterile glycerine and 95 per cent. alcohol, equal parts, leaving the top of the piston and the screw of the needles dry. Besides this, are used: (1) a jar of sterile sponges; (2) a small glass block with a depression, holding the same amount of fluid as the barrel of the syringe; (3) a bottle of ether.

"*Method of Using.*—Remove the cover of the glass jar, pour ether into the receiving block, empty the hypodermic properly, and fasten the needle to it, draw up ether and syringe it back to be used again before replacing the hypodermic to the receptacle.

"The advantages of this method are: (1) hypodermics are always ready for use on several people without delay; (2) the needles are kept sharp much longer, because the point never touches anything but the patient; (3) the solution used is sterilising. Glycerine is added to prevent the rusting of needles, which alcohol is apt to do, and ether dries the syringe and needle of the glycerine; (4) economy of time, only once a week the whole apparatus needs cleaning; (5) economy of material, fewer needles are required as they do not wear out as quickly. It is not necessary to waste expensive disinfectant in cleaning hypodermics before and after use, or in frequent changing of the solution used in the receptacle."

Disinfection of Typhoid Stools.

The method devised of disinfecting Typhoid stools by Dr. A. M. Kuizer in the Hygienic Institute of Gratz University consists of adding enough hot water to cover the stool in the receptacle and then adding about one-fourth of the entire bulk of quick-lime (calcium oxide), covering the receptacle and allowing it to stand for two hours. The hydration of the lime generates enough heat to destroy the typhoid organism. While cold water may often suffice, it cannot be depended upon owing to the variable quality of the lime. Hot water from 50C. to 60C. will always give the desired results.

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