

(which is also the registration authority and is composed of registered nurses) has adopted the plan of beginning the State Examination with an address by some prominent nurse, who deals with such subjects as the value of organization, the concrete things accomplished by their state association, the Red Cross, our national organisations and our national journal. This address is intended to arouse the professional pride of those young women, and is of special value to the applicants who come from schools where the Superintendent has been lax in teaching ethics and current nursing history."

How different to the patriarchal attitude adopted towards nurses in this country, where they are usually treated like children, discouraged from thinking for themselves, and where a question concerning their own affairs is considered an impertinence. As for ethics, we have none—and of current nursing history the persons who are attempting to assume control over us know nothing. We well remember Lord Knutsford, when referring to Miss Nightingale, saying someone had exclaimed, upon the mention of her name, "Oh! yes. Didn't she do something with a lifeboat?" Shades of Grace Darling!

Speaking to a meeting of nurses recently Mrs. Fenwick urged all present to read up the history of Nursing Organization. It is to be found in the 57 volumes of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, and beginning in 1888 covers a period of thirty years' thrilling interest to those who love truth and desire to assimilate its lessons. This is what Miss Lavinia Dock did when she became Hon. Secretary of the International Council of Nurses, and before she helped to write that monumental work, "A History of Nursing," which the majority of nurses in this country do not know exists.

If we ever get a Board of Nurse Examiners in this reactionary old country let us hope a knowledge of the history of Nursing may find a place on the Question Paper.

Miss Annie W. Goodrich is, as always, adding to her professional activities. She has recently assumed the direction of the nursing staff at the Henry Street Settlement, New York. Miss Goodrich will continue to act as assistant professor in the Department of Nursing and Health at Teachers' College, and will not change her place of residence, but she will spend part of her time in supervision of the nursing activities at the Settlement, thus bringing a still closer co-operation between the theoretical side of public health work, as taught at Teachers' College, and the practical application of it at the Nurses' Settlement.

READ THIS.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING is the only weekly journal for nurses owned, controlled, and edited by Trained Nurses, and is therefore the only professional Nursing journal. You can't teach what you do not know, and the laity have no more right to teach the Science of Nursing, or to voice the opinions of our profession, than they have to assume the same responsibility towards the medical profession. Under lay control commercial influence is paramount. We may leave it at that.

The *B.J.N.* is a cult—a professional stimulant, and hundreds of nurses have subscribed to it for twenty years. Its *clientèle* realise that its ethical standards, and fighting force, are assets beyond price, and we have no doubt that to raise its price in the open market from one penny to twopence weekly will make little difference to its circulation. This we regret to be compelled to do, owing to the cost of labour and paper. For two weeks, however, we intend to offer THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING to those who pay an Annual Subscription of 6s. 6d. at the usual price, after which date the JOURNAL will be charged 2d. from the Newsagents, and at the rate of 10s. 10d. to subscribers in the United Kingdom, 2s. 9d. for 13 weeks. All those who wish to avail themselves of this offer should send 6s. 6d. without delay to the Manager, 431, Oxford Street, London, W.1., as it will greatly facilitate the organization of production and delivery.

NO QUACKERY.

We are glad to note that the Bill "to prevent the treatment of venereal disease otherwise than by duly qualified medical practitioners, and to control the supply of remedies therefor," introduced by Lord Rhondda, President of the Local Government Board into the House of Lords, on March 6th on behalf of the Government met with a very friendly reception. It embodies a most necessary social reform, and is short and effective. It prohibits (1) the direct or indirect treatment, for reward, of any person for venereal disease, the prescription of any remedy, or the offering of any advice, except by a duly qualified medical practitioner, and (2) the sale in any area in which the Act is in operation of any drug, or medicinal or other preparation as a remedy for venereal disease, unless supplied on the written prescription of a doctor, for the patient concerned. Contravention of any of the provisions of this section render the offender liable, on conviction on indictment to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, or on summary conviction to a fine of £100 and imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

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