

WONDER CHAIR FOR THE DEAF.

An arm chair in which the deaf, by simply leaning back, can hear—without disclosing their deafness—has been invented by Mr. J. Poliakoff, head of Multitone Electric Co., Ltd., deaf-aid specialists, of 17, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1.

To all outward appearances the chair, which was demonstrated at Radiolympia, is just an ordinary arm chair designed in the Queen Anne style, but a deaf person by sitting down quite naturally and leaning back can hear general conversation with perfect distinctness or, if preferred, can listen in to radio programmes.

The value of such a chair to a business man who is not anxious to admit his deafness is obvious, but it will be a boon also to those at home who want to take part in general conversation.

Technical principles used in the making of the chair are embodied in the light portable instruments for the deaf also designed by Mr. J. Poliakoff.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

Dr. René Sand, who is well known as the Director of the Health Division of the League of Red Cross Societies, has, it is announced, been obliged to resign his functions as Director-General of the Health work of the Secretariat of the League now that he has assumed the duties of his new post as Secretary-General of the Ministry of Public Health just established in Belgium. He has, however, consented to continue as Technical Councillor of the League, a decision which has given great satisfaction to the League Secretariat.

The *Monthly Bulletin* of the League of Red Cross Societies contains an interesting account by Dr. M. Hiro-oka of the Training School for Nurses of the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

Candidates to be trained as head nurses are selected from among graduate nurses and given special training for one year at the hospital. The training of public health nurses was started in 1928.

Provision is also made for the training of "Model Nurses." Candidates are selected from among the active Red Cross nurses and head nurses of the Central Red Cross Hospital and the local Red Cross Hospitals. They are given moral education primarily, and secondly, practical experience in wards, so as to qualify them to supervise graduate nurses as well as probationers. They may then become "model nurses" in any hospital in Japan. This special course was started in 1934; it covers a period of four months, and is given three times every year.

Of the various sections of the training school building, which was opened in April of last year, the "Kyoshukan" is entirely devoted to educational work, a lecture hall, seven class-rooms, two experiment rooms for nurses—clinical service and pharmaceutical work—one teaching material supply room and one teachers' room. The entire second floor is occupied by a lecture hall with a seating capacity of 750. At one end of the hall is a small studio for moving picture shows. The experiment rooms consist of medical and surgical departments equipped with all necessary appliances. The equipment includes microscopes for the examination of vermin eggs or phlegm, pharmaceutical instruments, scales, steam-sterilisers, dry-sterilisers, germinating chambers, dark studios, photographic appliances, etc. In the teaching material supply room, there is a good collection of materials with full explanations, classified so that nurses can easily find what they want.

There are two rooms used for the practice of etiquette, one for Japanese etiquette and the other for foreign etiquette.

THE INTERNATIONAL GUILD OF HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS.

In May, 1936, the Guild of Hospital Librarians, which was formed at a meeting held at Chaucer House, by the courtesy of the British Library Association, on March 14th, 1934, to provide a link between all persons interested in the hospital library movement the world over—held its first international meeting in Paris. It was decided at that meeting that in future it should be known as the "International Guild of Hospital Librarians."

The President is Dr. René Sand, Hon. President of the International Hospital Association, and the International Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Roberts, 48, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2. The Guild is the offspring of the British Red Cross Society, and Order of St. John Hospital Library, which did such good work in organizing the supply of books to patients in British Military Hospitals during the Great War, and since the War has extended the service to all ex-service men's institutions, and to every kind of civil hospital.

JOHN BOND'S "CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING INK.

The month of September is one in which thrifty housewives are wont to overlook their linen cupboards and replenish their stocks.

School outfits have to be clearly marked with the owner's name if articles, especially handkerchiefs, are not to go astray. Not only are confusion and loss avoided by this precaution, but the danger of possible infection from the use of another's linen is certainly lessened.

In hospital wards also systematic inspection is frequently made of ward linen; worn-out articles are condemned and replaced by new ones.

All this necessitates much marking of linen, and the question is, what marking ink shall be employed?

Then at once the name of John Bond springs to mind. Why search further, when his marking inks have proved their excellence for so many years in Royal households, hospitals, public institutions and private houses? They are supplied by stationers and chemists, and with the 7½d. and 1s. sizes a linen stretcher is included which holds the linen smoothly while marking.

Wise Sisters and Nurses will place orders for their requirements forthwith, for September brings a heavy demand for John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Marking Ink, and it is well to make sure of a supply.

INGRAM'S RUBBER PRODUCTS.

It is always a pleasure to us to draw attention to the rubber products of Messrs. J. G. Ingram & Son, Ltd., the London India Rubber Works, Hackney Wick, London, E.9, for long experience has proved to us the reliability of all articles supplied by this firm, and the satisfaction they give in use. Whether it is hot-water bottles or air cushions, or rubber bandages, the goods it supplies are thoroughly to be depended upon, and we strongly advise nurses when ordering rubber goods to specify that they must be Ingram's.

Amongst the appliances which the firm have brought to a high level of perfection must be mentioned their enema syringes of many varieties. In the present notice we will refer to two—the "Perfex," the reliability of which has already been tested and acclaimed, and the "Satinetta," recently placed upon the market, which has a slightly smaller bulb than the "Perfex." Both have the usual fittings and are supplied complete in box.

Most of the enema syringes made by this firm are obtainable finished in various colours, but the finish of the "Satinetta" is in crimson only.

Either of these syringes would be a desirable addition to the equipment of the private nurse, and should find a place among the appliances stocked in hospital wards.

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