

will see set out in our Case. It contains the following names, addresses, date of registration, qualification, &c.

Name.	Address.	Date of Registration.	Qualifications, Training, &c.
Bradley, Emma	Nursing Institute, Leicester.	1890, June 13	Cert. Leicester Infirmary, 1881-84.
Bradwell, Agnes S.	The Hospital, Louth, Lincolnshire.	1890, March 7	Royal Infirmary Manchester, 1875-79. Louth Hospital (Matron) to date.
Bramwell, Emily C. C.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.	1890, March 7	Cert. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1884 to date.
Brayshay, Annie	The Infirmary, Paddington.	1891, October 16	Cert. St. Mary's Hospital, 1881-89. Hampstead Home Hospital in 1890.

Your lordships will see from what I have read that the names are entered in a register, which register shows that on the 13th June, 1890, the character and qualifications of Miss Emma Bradley were carefully inquired into, and being found satisfactory, these were duly entered on the register. I may be asked what would be the value of a certificate to that effect from the Association which is now seeking for a Charter. That no doubt will be a certificate of the greatest possible value. Why? Because it shows that the person to whom it refers has been trained at a certain Hospital, and it enables any person to whom she may apply for a situation to at once see when and where she was trained. Then, my lords, turning over to the next page of the petition you will there see that it is provided:—"No Nurse shall be registered until he or she has produced such proof to the Board of professional education and moral character as the General Council shall from time to time require; nor unless application for registration is made upon a special form supplied for that purpose."

"The Registration Board shall have the power to direct the Registrar to erase from the Register of Trained Nurses the name of any nurse who shall, after full inquiry, appear to a majority of two-thirds of a meeting of the Board to be unworthy to remain thereon. But no name shall be erased for this cause except by order of a meeting of the Board specially summoned to consider the matter, and at this meeting fifteen shall be the necessary quorum. Provided always, that any Nurse whose name it is proposed to erase shall have the right to appear in person, or by proxy, before the Board, to show cause why such erasure should not take place, and shall, moreover, have the right to demand that before the name is removed from the register, the matter shall be referred to a meeting of the General Council, whose decision shall be final."

Therefore our Association not only puts on that register the names of trained Nurses, with particulars of their qualifications, but it also does this. In a case where any complaint is made, if that complaint is found upon inquiry, and after hearing evidence, to be well founded, our Association removes the name from the register. Again, another point in favour of a register will be that persons

whose names are entered therein will be known to be duly educated for the fulfilment of the duties which they undertake. My lords, I ought to say that an application was made in the year 1891, to the Board of Trade for a license to permit the registration of the Association under the 23rd Section of the Companies Act, 1867. There was, however, very strong opposition to our application, and the Board of Trade refused it. I may say that the Board of Trade, in the exercise of its discretion, declined to proceed under the Section, but I think I am entitled to say that in the final letter which closed the correspondence the Board of Trade stated that they were unable to investigate the matters in dispute, but added that "should the Association decide to make an application to the Privy Council for an inquiry, with a view to obtaining the powers they desire, such application would receive the cordial support of the President of the Board of Trade." The Board of Trade simply declined to exercise the discretion which was vested in them, having regard to the strong opposition against the application, and the strong difference of opinion on the question. And now, my lords, I will direct your lordship's attention to the charter which we seek to obtain. But, before dealing with its terms, I ought to state here that in the case against the petition for the proposed Charter, your lordships are referred to a Draft Charter of 1889. That draft charter has been put in by some oversight. It was a private and confidential document. It was the first draft charter proposed for consideration in the year 1889 before any application was made to the Board of Trade, and when the thing was quite new. As a matter of fact it was marked "private and confidential," and if it should be my learned friend's case that it has been put in, I have to say that it was put in by some oversight.

The MARQUIS OF RIPON.—Am I to understand it has never been adopted by the Association?

SIR HORACE DAVEY.—"It was the first draft which was printed. There was a good deal of discussion on it, and as a result of the discussion it was determined to alter it."

LORD HOBHOUSE.—It was thrown out after discussion?

SIR HORACE DAVEY.—Yes. The document was marked "Private and Confidential," and it was only a draft which was never adopted and approved of.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER.—I do not think, Sir Horace, it was considered private and confidential. Our information was that it had been approved of. It was only confidential until it had been approved of by the General Board of the Association, and my instructions are that it had been so approved. But if Sir Horace says it was a strictly confidential document, I do not desire at all to refer to it, because our case will arise on the merits of the matter quite independent of it.

SIR HORACE DAVEY.—I cannot conceive why it should have been referred to at all.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER.—Because it was said to have been approved of by your Association.

SIR HORACE DAVEY.—It is not the draft Charter we seek approval for. I should not have said a word on the subject if it had not been set forth in the case for the opposition to the petition. I am quite sure that my learned friend will not for one moment sanction the use of such a document the instant he hears that it was a confidential one. The Charter which we desire shall meet with the approval of your lordships, sets forth the objects for which such incorporation is desired. Now the persons whom it is proposed to incor-

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