

The Matron of Guy's is in sympathy with the movement for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, and she regards its enforcement eventually as inevitable.

A meeting was recently held at the Royal Infirmary, Bradford—the Mayor, Alderman D. Wade, who was accompanied by the Mayoress, occupying the chair—for the purpose of presenting gold and silver medals to the probationer nurses who took the highest places in the annual examination in medical and surgical nursing. There were present Miss Hodges, Lady Superintendent, Miss Magill, Matron of the District Nurses' Institution, Miss Cameron, Matron of the Children's Hospital, Miss Jenkins, Matron of the Eye and Ear Hospital, Mr. W. Maw, Secretary of the Infirmary, and a representative gathering of supporters of the institution.

Dr. Eurich, who presented the report, said that the medical, and a portion of the surgical, work had been well done, but some of the latter, and more particularly the very elementary knowledge of anatomy and physiology demanded, had not come up to the standard exhibited in years gone by. This criticism, however, did not apply to the winners of the medals, nor to those occupying places next in order of merit. Their work had been of general excellence. The following nurses occupied places at the head of the list:—Division 1 (comprising nurses who had attended two complete courses of lectures): Nurse Hall, 80.6 per cent. of the marks obtainable; Nurse Morley, 67.9 per cent.; Nurse Menzies, 63.4 per cent.; Nurse Hey, 60.25 per cent. Division 2 (comprising nurses who had attended one complete course of lectures): Nurse Willis, 72 per cent.; Nurse Wilkinson and Nurse McKenzie, 70.5 per cent.; Nurse Cranswick, 65.25 per cent.

The Mayoress presented a gold medal to Nurse Hall and a silver medal to Nurse Willis, the nurses at the top of the list in Divisions 1 and 2 respectively.

The Mayor referred with regret to the loss of the services of Mrs. Magill, the former Lady Superintendent, but added that the Board of Management had been extremely fortunate in their choice of a successor. The Infirmary would not suffer in consequence of the appointment of Miss Hodges. There were fifty nurses under training in the institution, who were doing very creditable work.

The question of pauper nursing was discussed last week at the South-Western Poor Law Conference at Exeter. The Rev. F. F. Buckingham, in a paper dealing with this subject, advocated, as most urgently needed, the provision of separate institutions, midway between workhouses and lunatic asylums, for pauper imbeciles and epileptics. In workhouse nursing generally there was, he said, a

great deal of room for improvement, but where the need of progress was, perhaps, greatest was in the direction pointed out by Sir Thomas Acland, the President of the Conference, namely, in the provision of nurses for the sick poor in their homes. To say, as Sir Thomas did, that "the trained nurse was just as much wanted in the cottage as in the workhouse," hardly even covered the whole extent of the case. Undoubtedly, if the sick poor could be more adequately cared for at home, far fewer of them would break down prematurely and become a charge on the ratepayers. It was fully recognised in medical circles that good nursing is half the battle in a majority of cases, especially those of a serious character; yet, except where a hospital was available, the nursing was usually the worst part of a poor man's tendance in sickness. It was at least highly probable that the ultimate incidence of pauperism upon the rates would be materially lessened as the effect of better public provision for restoring the poor to health without the necessity of entering the workhouse and contracting the "pauper taint."

We fully endorse this opinion, only the nurses to be efficient must be fully trained. The tendency of the rural Nursing Associations now being organised by fashionable ladies is, unfortunately, to ignore the necessity for adequate training, and to employ women who have gained a smattering of nursing knowledge in the homes of the poor, and have in some instances never been inside a hospital. Such attendants cannot afford the kind of nursing care which is "half the battle" in a serious illness.

It was reported at the last meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians that the dietary provided for the nurses on Fridays was fish only, and, if the Protestant nurses objected to it, they could get nothing else. Mr. Duffy said the Protestant nurses required a little more brain power than the Roman Catholics, and they needed the fish. Possibly, the arguments used by Mr. Duffy might be more forcible if he were put on a fish dietary for a time.

It has been decided to appoint a district nurse to work in Roscommon in connection with Lady Dudley's Nursing Scheme. The selection of the nurse, conditionally on her being an Irishwoman and a Roman Catholic, is left in the hands of Lady Dudley's Committee. Lord Crofton has been appointed President, and Monsignor M'Laughlin Vice-President, of the Roscommon Nursing Association. The cost of maintaining the nurse will be £100 per annum, of which £60 will be contributed locally.

The report of the Strangers' Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, shows that the good work done by the hospital is being maintained. The observation

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