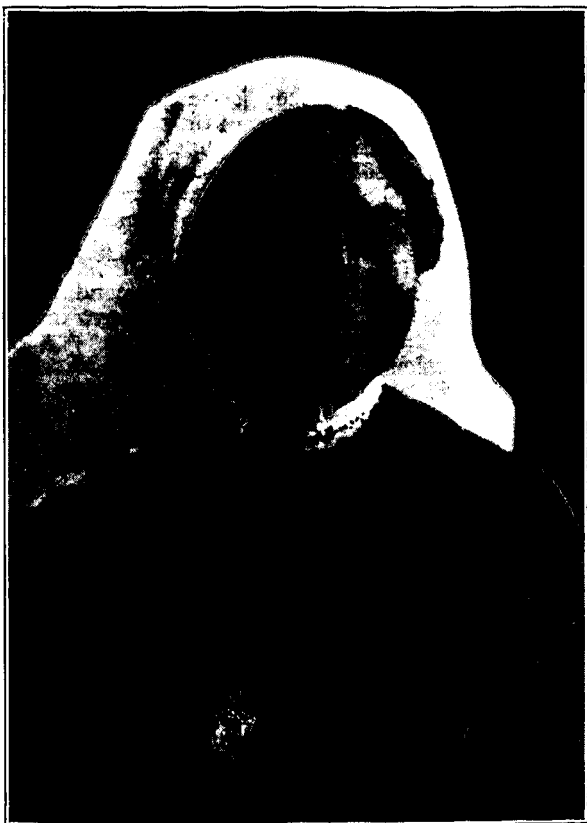


The Passing of a Pioneer.

IT IS WITH DEEP SORROW that we learn of the death of Miss Jane Carrick Cowie, R.G.N., F.B.C.N., on April 13th, after great suffering. Miss Cowie was a well known professional leader in Scotland and for many years held the post of Matron in the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley, a position she served with distinction. Endowed with the fine characteristics of her race, her clear and forceful mind inspired confidence in those associated with her in hospital work and professional organisation.

As President of the League of Nurses attached to that Hospital she was warmly welcomed in London when she attended the meetings of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain.

She entered the Royal Alexandra Infirmary in 1907, where she completed her three years' training. In 1912 she was appointed Sister of the Medical and Out-Patient Departments. In the same year (being a staunch advocate of State Registra-



The late Miss Jane Carrick Cowie, R.G.N., F.B.C.N.

tion) she obtained the Diploma of the Royal British Nurses Association, desiring to prove that the training at Paisley was up to a good standard in the absence of State Registration. She had before this come to the decision that a one Portal System for the Empire was the goal to be striven for and with that in view, she formed the Scottish Nurses' Association.

We recall her splendid service as a Councillor of the British College of Nurses from 1933-36, when her wise deliberation, always fearless and so much to the point, was so greatly appreciated by her colleagues.

Her keen interest and practical help in nursing affairs, to the very end despite long years of retirement, inspired the grateful admiration of all who knew her, and the world is indeed the poorer in the passing of Jane Carrick Cowie whose shining example of undaunted courage and loyalty will surely live!

The Passing of Miss Elsie Hudson.

IT IS WITH DEEP REGRET that we record the death of Miss Elsie Hudson, S.R.N., F.B.C.N., who passed away on March 17th, 1952, at the home of her great friend Miss Lane in Barbados.

Miss Hudson received her training at the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan. During her distinguished career she served from 1914 to 1919 in World War I both at home and abroad.

While serving in Barbados as Matron of the General Hospital she enjoyed untold happiness and comfort in the great friendship of Dr. Gerald Manning, his wife and family.

Her communications when in office on her professional work and nursing affairs were greatly appreciated by her colleagues in this country.

Great sympathy was felt that ill-health, which Miss Hudson bore with great fortitude, compelled her to relinquish the work to which she was so devoted and she returned to this country, but her longing for the land of her life's work saw her return to Barbados where she passed away.

We lose in the passing of Miss Elsie Hudson a colleague with great fortitude and a fine spirit.

Occupational Resettlement of Tuberculous persons

Placing in Suitable Ordinary Employment of Persons whose condition may be Infectious.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH has invited Local Health Authorities in carrying out their duties under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, to co-operate fully with the work of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, in the occupational resettlement of tuberculous persons.

He has consulted his Standing Tuberculosis Advisory Committee about placing in ordinary employment persons with open tuberculosis. He is advised that there need be no general bar against this provided that the placing of the individual in the particular employment concerned is *subject to medical guidance and approval*. There is experience to show that no harm has come of admitting such persons to ordinary employment so long as the work undertaken is in medical opinion suited to the individual's physical capacities and unlikely to prejudice his own health or involve risk to the health of others, and so long as he can be relied on to exercise that personal care which tuberculosis patients are trained to take. It is obviously desirable that the employment of infective tuberculous persons should be medically controlled in this way through arrangements under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, rather than that they should be excluded from these arrangements and left to find work for themselves, possibly in unsuitable employment and without disclosing that they are tuberculous.

Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are accordingly not to be precluded from trying to find employment for a person with open tuberculosis in work suited to his capacities, as assessed by the Chest Physician and reported by him to the Disablement Resettlement Officer on the detailed form [D.P.1 (X)] provided for this purpose. But such a person will not be placed in a job which the D.R.O. feels may be suitable until this particular placing has been medically approved from the point of view of the conditions referred to above, and it will be in this respect that the Local Health Authority will be concerned. This approval will call for association between the Medical Officer of Health, with his general responsibility for the public health, and the Chest Physician, with his first-hand knowledge of the patient and his concern in the patient's rehabilitation; and it will be desirable for the patient's own doctor also to be consulted.

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