

where sick nurses are cared for and, if necessary, isolated. Should they prove to be suffering from an infectious disease, they can be removed without passing through the home. Each nurse—probationers included—has a separate bedroom, and very trim and cosy these sanctums are. It is difficult for nurses in these more fortunate days to realise how some of their predecessors suffered from the lack of privacy and quiet resulting from sharing a bedroom with others.

When we visited the kitchen, where the cooking is done for 300 patients as well as for the staff, the preparation of dinner was in progress, but nevertheless everything was in apple-pie order, reflecting the greatest credit on the domestic supervision and on the management of the cook responsible for its control.

The Infirmary has also its own laundry in the grounds, provided with every modern appliance, and the snowy aprons of the nursing staff and their neat, well-laundered caps afford a practical demonstration of the efficiency of this department. Indeed, high standards are evident throughout both the nursing and domestic departments, a testimony to the able administration of the capable and much-respected Matron, Miss Elma Smith.

Our second illustration shows that the nursing staff have every opportunity to indulge in outdoor sports.

On Friday, October 7th, on the invitation of its President, Miss Elma Smith, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick addressed the Hendon Branch of the Central London Sick Asylum Nurses' League, on the subject of Nursing Organisation and State Registration. Other nurses in the neighbourhood had also been invited, and a very interested audience listened attentively to an address which might have lasted even longer but for the imperative claims of patients, to whom some nurses had to hurry back.

In introducing Mrs. Fenwick, the President said:—

I need hardly say with what great pleasure I introduce Mrs. Bedford Fenwick to our League of Nurses. This is the first time Mrs. Fenwick has honoured Hendon with a visit, and so I should like to give her a most hearty welcome from us all. We all know her as one of the hardest workers for the good of the nursing profession, and a pioneer of nursing reform. We also know with what unbounded energy she is prepared at all times to take up any fresh piece of work which comes to hand, and so she has come here to tell us what is being done as regards State Registration and the organisation of nursing, and no one will dispute

that she can tell us more about this subject than any one else who could come here for that purpose. She is an indefatigable worker herself, she has all the details of the work at her fingers' ends, and is always ready to impart her knowledge to others. We ourselves are a very youthful organisation but a very hopeful one, and we are all anxious to get forward and do the best we can for those who follow after us.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick is the Matron under whom I had the privilege of being trained, from which the nurses of this institution have benefited. It is with the greatest possible pleasure that I now ask her to address you.

Mrs. Fenwick then addressed the meeting, showing that it had taken the medical profession fifty years to get the Medical Act of 1858 passed, and showed that this Act, with a later one passed in 1886, had brought order out of the chaos of medical education, and that the influence of organisation upon the progress of medicine had been marvellous. It seemed apparent that a system which had proved of so much benefit to medicine must also be good for nursing. She then described the movement for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, founded twenty-three years ago, and enumerated the economic reasons which had led to the opposition to so reasonable a demand. She also explained the organisation of the National and International Councils of Nurses, showing that through membership of these bodies trained nurses were brought into co-operation with their professional colleagues throughout the world.

At the conclusion of the address, a cordial vote of thanks, proposed by Miss Schuller and seconded by Miss Trueman, was accorded to the speaker.

M. B.

RECIPROCAL TRAINING IN NEW ZEALAND.

At the Conference of Delegates to the first meeting of the Central Council of the New Zealand Trained Nurses' Association, the opinion was expressed that the scheme, under the new Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, of placing all the institutions for the care of the sick under one Board, would largely do away with the difficulty of training nurses in some of the smaller, and in special, hospitals. This plan has already had a start, and proved practicable. From two of the principal hospitals probationers are now being sent for a part of their training to the fever hospital of the district, which is now an adjunct of the main hospital; and to the consumptive sanatoriums, and the chronic wards of the old people's homes.

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