

ENROLMENT PARCHMENTS OF THE T.F.N.S.

Dame E. Maud McCarthy, Matron-in-Chief, T.F.N.S., wishes to draw the attention of all members of the Territorial Force Nursing Service to the fact that they should submit their enrolment parchments to their Principal Matrons before January 1st, 1921, in order that they may be initialled in accordance with paragraph 4 of the instructions issued on the parchment.

HONOURS FOR NURSES.

The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on December 2nd, and invested the following nurses with the Insignia of the respective Divisions and Orders into which they have been admitted:—

**THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
COMMANDERS.**

Military Division.—Miss Rosabelle Osborne, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service (also received the Royal Red Cross, First Class).

BAR TO THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

Miss Lilian Cushon, British Red Cross Society.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS (FIRST CLASS).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.—Miss Eva Fox, Miss Margaret Johnston, Miss Marion McCormick, Miss Margaret Smyth, and Miss Winifred Teevan.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.—Miss Lucy Hill, Miss Ethel Hutchings, Miss Ethel Smithies, and Miss Constance Walker.

Royal Air Force Nursing Service.—Miss Joanna Cruickshank and Miss Christine Cameron.

Territorial Force Nursing Service.—Miss Clara Battye, Jean, Mrs. Bell-Edgar, Miss Zilla Hailstone, and Miss Dorothy Jones.

Civil Nursing Service.—Miss Candace Alexander, Miss Jane Armstrong, Miss Hannah Bailie, Miss Mary Jones, and Miss Charlotte Leigh.

British Red Cross Society.—Johanna, Mrs. O'Malley, and Miss Gertrude Stevens.

Civil and War Hospitals.—Miss Lilian Drewitt and Miss Mercy Huffer.

Queen Alexandra received at Marlborough House the Members of the Military and Civil Nursing Services who had been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Miss A. B. Smith (Matron-in-Chief Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service) was also received by Her Majesty.

THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

In spite of hard times, we opine that the patients in our hospitals will have no reminder of them on Christmas Day. The tradition of "a real good time" for the patients in these institutions is too universal, and we have no doubt, as usual, everyone will combine to make them happy.

Dr. Addison, Minister of Health, has decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the position of the voluntary hospitals throughout the country. He made this announcement to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons engaged on the Health Bill, when he intimated withdrawal of the clause empowering local authorities "to supply and maintain hospitals out of the rates."

The Committee, he proposed, should be a small

and impartial one of about five members; a strong and independent body, who should report within a few months. He wanted the report to be in time for legislation next year if necessary, and the terms of reference should therefore be relatively narrow.

"We can't have the hospitals shut up," declared the Minister, emphatically, and the remark was loudly cheered. Above all things, the Government wanted to sustain the voluntary system if they could, and they thought they could do it.

This expression of opinion will be warmly welcomed throughout the hospital world.

**GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR
SCOTLAND.**
**PROCEEDINGS AT MEETING HELD ON
DECEMBER 1st, 1920.**

Thirteen members were present, and Captain Charles B. Balfour, C.B., Chairman of the Council, presided.

Correspondence with the General Board of Control for Scotland in regard to the question of having a separate part of the Register for Nurses for Mental Defectives was considered, and it was arranged that further discussion should be postponed until more details were obtained from the Board of Control.

The Registrar submitted correspondence with the Scottish Board of Health on the subject of the Board's interpretation of Section 3 (2) (c) of the Act under which the Board propose to certify nurses holding their Fever Nursing Certificate as entitled to admission to both the General and Fever parts of the Register. The Registrar was instructed to write to the Board protesting against the position taken up by the Board, and failing obtaining satisfaction in this way, it was agreed that the Board should be asked to receive a deputation from the Council on the subject.

Correspondence with the English Council on the subject of a separate part of the Register for Cottage Nurses was read. From this it appeared that the English Council had considered the matter very fully, but had decided to take no steps. It was also reported that it was understood that the Scottish Board of Health did not advise separate action to what had been taken in England. A letter from the Berwickshire Nursing Association in favour of a separate part of the Register for Cottage Nurses was submitted and the question was fully discussed. The Council resolved that they could not take up a different attitude to that adopted in England.

A resolution from the Professional Union of Trained Nurses against the inclusion of a separate part of the Register for Cottage Nurses was read and was allowed to lie on the table.

The Draft Rules prepared by the Rules Committee in regard to the removal of names from and restoration of names to the Register were considered and approved by the Council.

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