

NURSES' REGISTRATION: DATES OF EXPIRATION OF PERIODS OF GRACE.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

There are reasons for believing that there are still a considerable number of nurses who are either ignorant of the fact that the period of grace for the registration of existing nurses comes to an end on July 14th of the present year, or, not being ignorant, are under the impression that they will be able to register somehow or other even after the period of grace has expired.

An *Existing Nurse* is, according to the Act, a nurse who was for at least three years before the first day of November, 1919, *bona fide* engaged in practice as a nurse in attendance on the sick under conditions which appear to the Council to be satisfactory for the purposes of the provision of the Act, and has adequate knowledge and experience of the nursing of the sick. The rules made by the Council under this section of the Act are too lengthy for insertion here; they can be obtained at the office of the Council, 12, York Gate, Regent's Park.

Any nurse eligible under these rules, who fails to apply for registration before July 14th next, will not be able to be registered except by passing the Council's examinations after having undergone a training of at least three years in a hospital approved by the Council. The first of the final or qualifying examinations will be held in July, 1925.

Intermediate Nurses.—These are nurses who began their training on or after November 1st, 1916; that is to say, too late to complete a three years' period of nursing before November 1st, 1919. These nurses will be able to register without undergoing the Council's examinations provided they apply for registration before July, 1925, and produce a certificate that they have had not less than three years' training before July, 1925, in a hospital, voluntary or Poor Law, approved by the Council.

The foregoing statements refer to nurses who wish to register on the General Part of the Register, but so far as the dates of the expiration of the periods of grace for existing and intermediate nurses are concerned, they apply also to nurses who desire to register on the Supplementary Parts of the Register for male, mental, sick children's and fever nurses.

THE RETENTION FEE FOR REGISTRATION IN SCOTLAND.

Miss Emma Horton writes from the Scottish Nurses' Club, Glasgow, enclosing a letter from the Registrar, General Nursing Council for Scotland, in reply to an enquiry as to payment of the retention fee for registration in Scotland. Mr. Farmer writes: "What was decided by my Council was that no Retention Fee was payable by a nurse in the year during which she registered. That is to say if she registered in 1922 a nurse pays no retention

fee for that year. If, however, she registered in 1921 a nurse pays a retention fee for 1922, and so on.

In our issue of September 30th, 1922, the following official notice was sent and inserted in this JOURNAL:—

"The General Nursing Council for Scotland desires that attention should be directed to the fact that nurses on the Scottish Register whose Certificates of Registration are dated after December, 1921, do not require to pay a retention fee or to send in their Certificates of Registration for endorsement this year."

That is for the year 1922.

What Scottish Nurses should begin to enquire about is: When is their Register to be published? so that they may have the advantage of publicity? It is now three years and a half since the Nurses' Registration Acts became law, and it is high time the Nurses' State Registers were procurable by the public in Scotland and Ireland; and that the 1923 Register was available in England. It is already four months behind time.

LEGAL MATTERS.

Miss Ellen Yates, a nurse residing at the Y.W.C.A. Home, Hanover Square, Leeds, was the plaintiff recently in an action in the Otley County Court for wrongful dismissal against Mrs. F. A. Smith, Matron of the Wharfedale Nursing Home, Leeds Road, Otley.

For the plaintiff it was stated that she became engaged on January 15th last, and on February 15th she arranged to go for a walk with her fiancé, who called for her at the Home and was introduced to the other nurses. It came on to rain and they returned to the Home, where they had tea together. When Mrs. Smith returned to the Home some days later she at once dismissed Miss Yates, who thereupon asked for a month's salary, and was told she would have to fight for it. She denied that she had been told that it would be instant dismissal if she brought a male friend home.

After hearing the evidence on this point, His Honour Judge Turner gave judgment for the defendant with costs, and said he was satisfied that there was a rule of the Home that "no followers would be allowed," and that no permission had been given for a deviation from the Rule. It was unfortunate that the action had been brought, but there was not an atom of reflection on the moral character of the nurse and her fiancé.

Rose Artliff, a charwoman, was indicted at the Leeds Assizes for the murder of Ada Bradley, a nurse at Wadsley Asylum, Sheffield. A friendship sprang up between the two women, and after Artliff's discharge they lived together. She apparently resented Nurse Bradley's engagement to be married, and on April 11th suddenly attacked her with a razor and hammer. Artliff was found guilty but insane, and ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure. On hearing the verdict she exclaimed: "Thank you, but I was guilty and sane."

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)