

PRIZES FOR NURSES.

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.

The Countess of Harewood presented the prizes gained during the past year by members of the nursing staff of the Leeds General Infirmary, on the 19th inst. The Chairman of the Board (Mr. T. L. Taylor) presided and the Vicar of Leeds (the Rev. Bernard Heywood), in the course of an interesting address, reminded his hearers of the duty of courtesy to the patients, without distinction of rank or class; a hospital was a guest house, and those who in one capacity or another were the hosts should not fail in consideration and courtesy to all guests.

The following is the list of prize winners, to whom Lady Harewood distributed the prizes:—

Principles and Practice of Nursing.—1, Fanny Ramsdaile (First Class Honours); 2, Kathleen Billequez (First Class Honours); 3 (divided), Ethel Dawber (Honours) and Alexandra Stopford Smyth (Honours).

Chairman's Prizes for Aggregate Marks in Anatomy and Physiology.—Medicine and Surgery.—1, Clara Turner (First Class Honours in Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine); 2, Madeline Powlson (First Class Honours in Medicine and Surgery); 3, Elizabeth Luke (Honours in Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery).

Anatomy and Physiology.—1 (divided), Florence Kaye (First Class Honours) and Dorothy Stubbings (First Class Honours).

Medicine.—1, Dorothy Stubbings (First Class Honours); 2, Dorothy Gausson (First Class Honours).

Surgery.—Madeline Powlson (First Class Honours); 2, Elizabeth Lake (Second Class Honours).

Gynæcology.—1, Annie Willows (First Class Honours); 2, Elsie Sidgwick (First Class Honours).

Hygiene.—1, Ruby King (Honours); 2, Mathilde Burke.

Diseases and Management of Infants and Children.—1, Elizabeth Colley (First Class Honours); 2, Dorothy Cummins (Honours).

Pupil Probationers' (Training School) Class Examinations, October, 1921–October, 1922.—1, Lorna Macmillan; 2, Bessie Whitehead; 3, Charlotte Nelson.

The Eva Moynihan Gold Medal and Prize of £5.—Constantia Elizabeth Overton, D.N., University of Leeds (First Class Honours in Anatomy, Physiology, and Medicine, Honours in Surgery, Gynæcology, and in Final Examinations).

Votes of thanks to Lady Harewood and the Vicar, proposed by Sir Berkeley Moynihan and seconded by Miss C. E. Overton (Gold Medalist), were heartily accorded.

LECTURES.

BY ANNA MAUD HALLAM.

An announcement of lectures now being given in Leeds, by Miss Anna Maud Hallam, will be found on page 1 of our advertisement pages. Since she arrived in England Miss Hallam has lectured and taught Practical Psychology to large audiences in London, Liverpool and Sheffield, among whom were many nurses, and some in London have formed a sub-committee of the Practical Psychology Club founded by Miss Hallam. It is hoped that this branch will be a great boon to the public, and help to meet their demand for nurses with a knowledge of Psychology. Nurses wishing to join the study class should apply to Miss A. Claridge, Queen's Hotel, Leeds.

HOSPITAL WORLD.

THE INFANTS' HOSPITAL, VINCENT SQUARE, S.W.

The Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1., is one which, as a pioneer institution, has always aroused a great deal of interest. We well remember the enthusiasm with which it was founded for the treatment of infants suffering from the diseases of mal-nutrition; further, how it demonstrated, in the opinion of Dr. Ralph Vincent, that infantile diarrhoea was wrongly named epidemic diarrhoea, and that though the disease might be prevalent at certain seasons, the reason was not to be found in its communication from one child to another, but in the impurity of milk which, in hot weather and during the fly season, became poisonous to infants. This theory was supported by the fact that breast-fed babies were immune from so-called epidemic diarrhoea.

These facts caused the authorities of the hospital and the medical staff to feel justified in admitting infants suffering from "epidemic" diarrhoea to the general wards, and also to spare no pains to secure an absolutely pure milk supply, for which reason the hospital established its own farm down at Sevenoaks.

Last autumn the hospital was re-organised, Dr. Eric Pritchard being appointed Medical Director. The scope of its work was altered, inasmuch as while formerly it only admitted infants, it now takes in children up to five years of age. In the general wards the air space allowed per child has been doubled by the necessary reduction in the number of cots from twenty-four to twelve. Specially selected cases are also admitted to "wardlets," one infant in a wardlet with its attendant nurse. In the day time the babies are nursed in the open air; at night the nurse sleeps in the wardlet. It would be interesting to know what experts in the nursing of sick children think of this plan of having a nurse sleep in the baby's room at night.

Apparently the present medical authorities do not endorse the view of their predecessors as to the non-communicability of infantile diarrhoea, as the Matron, Miss M. F. Hughes, states that little patients suffering from this complaint are as strictly isolated as those suffering from any infectious disease.

Probationers are received at the hospital for eighteen months' training, a certain number, after twelve months' training being selected for appointment as probationer staff nurses. A probationer accepted after a month's trial, receives a salary of £18 per annum, and probationer staff nurses at the rate of £24 per annum.

Pupil probationers are also received for a course of lectures, with practical nursing of infants. The fees for the course are respectively, three months, £20; six months, £35; nine months, £50; and one year, £60.

Midwives, trained nurses (without infant experience), pupil health visitors, social workers and others are eligible for courses of from three months to two years, according to training and experience.

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