

nurses who, not holding a three years' certificate, yet may have useful hospital training, and that these candidates have been deprived of this evidence of experience is unfair.

For instance, take the case of Miss Geraldine Bremner, a partly trained Nurse, whom the members of the College of Nursing, Ltd., elected a member of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales. This lady appears in the Scottish Register with a blank record so far as hospital experience is concerned. Miss Bremner received two years' training at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, for an English Private Nursing Institution, and although uncertificated by the Infirmary surely this term of training should appear to her credit in the Scottish Register. It seems very unfair that the public and the profession are left to surmise that she may have no training at all.

In the College Register a false entry appears in connection with Miss Bremner's name, as she has been awarded in that publication a "certificate" from the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, which she has never possessed.

We think the 149 Nurses registered by the General Nursing Council for Scotland, who are deprived of any record of their hospital experience whatever, have a very just grievance against it, but we fear as all the business of the Scottish Council is done *in camera*, and the Nurses know nothing of its decisions until they are effected, they are in a very helpless, not to say humiliating, position, and not likely to rise to the occasion. Anyway, highly qualified and certificated private nurses in England have bitterly resented the conduct of the College in electing as their representative on the G.N.C. a Nurse partly trained in Scotland, and the present "blank" in the Scottish Register opposite the name of Miss Geraldine Bremner is not likely to have a soothing influence in our private nursing world. One hundred and twenty-five Nurses are registered on the Scottish Register on Certificates obtained in English Training Schools, and eleven from Irish Schools. Existing Nurses without Certificates, who had not been partly trained, or worked, in Scotland, are excluded from registration altogether. The General Nursing Council for England and Wales have treated Scottish Nurses much more generously, and it is its duty to provide that the Reciprocity Rule between England and Scotland is not "all on one side," as the Irishman said.

We doubt, however, if the majority of our Governing Body have read the Scottish Rules.

THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL CHILD.

Sir George Newman's Annual Report for 1922 to the Board of Education on "The Health of the School Child" will, it is anticipated, be published (price 1s. 6d.) towards the end of this week, and will contain a very full review of the ever-widening sphere of the School Medical Service which is so profoundly altering the life

and health of school children. Special chapters are devoted to the findings of medical inspection, medical research work in the school, medical treatment, the school clinic, methods of dealing with the abnormal child, physical training, juvenile employment, and lastly Orthopædics and the child, which has been considered in detail.

LEGAL MATTERS.

WHICH HOSPITAL?

A commercial traveller, Matthew Jack, thirty-three, of Kingston, who is charged with having by unlawful violence compelled George Horton Bellingham, a Wimbledon solicitor, to execute a cheque for £200, was sent for trial at Wimbledon on Saturday last.

Charlotte Paquet, thirty, a hospital nurse, also of Kingston, was sent for trial for aiding and abetting.

In cross examination, Jack, who owned to being a bigamist, said that the cheque from Mr. Bellingham was intended to send Paquet and her child back to South Africa.

It would be interesting to know what has been the professional career of Charlotte Paquet. Such details are seldom brought out in Court.

VICTIMISED NURSES.

An educated young woman's seven years' crime record was read at Margate, last Saturday, when a "Sheffield nurse," Grace Crammer, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour for stealing jewellery from a school clinic where she obtained a night's lodging.

The jewellery, which she was found guilty of stealing, included a gold watch and chain, a diamond ring, and gold buckle ring.

There were three other warrants against her for stealing jewellery—one each from Southampton, Newport (I.O.W.), and Southend—in addition to a warrant from Eastbourne for false pretences.

These, with seven cases of theft of jewellery and clothing in London, were taken into consideration at her request.

It was stated that it was her method to ascertain the name of a nurse in a town and then call on her and complain that she had lost her purse. She would be befriended and offered hospitality for the night, and in the morning when she had left, the victim would miss some jewellery.

The Chief Constable of Margate read the woman's amazing crime record, which began when she was twenty-four, and included offences at Grimsby, Brighton, London, Brentford, and Sheffield.

The prisoner said she was an experienced nurse, and had several degrees for music.

It is amazing that these criminals can continue to victimise the public as "experienced" nurses!

Under the Chapple Modification Order, initiated by the College of Nursing, Ltd.—which deprives the General Nursing Council of jurisdiction where the registration of untrained "experienced" nurses are concerned—it behoves the Council to keep a sharp eye on applicants and the Police Courts.

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