

entrusted its colours and its good name, and it knew they would not fail.

Dr. Fenwick then presented the medals, certificates, and prizes, the recipients being warmly acclaimed as they went up to receive them. The list of awards was as follows:

Silver Medal.—Probationer Nurse Lucy Agatha Gregory.

Bronze Medals.—Probationer Nurses Rhoda Estill, Dorothy Elliott, Ceinwen Jones, Ann Collins.

Certificates. (*Awarded to Probationer Nurses on completion of period of training*).—Lucy Agatha Gregory, Rhoda Estill, Dorothy Elliott, Ceinwen Jones, Ann Collins.

Prizes.

Medical Superintendent's Prizes for Probationer Nurses.—Lucy Agatha Gregory, Mary Euphasia Conlon.

Matron's Prize for First and Second Year Probationer Nurses.—Florence Emily Beard, Nellie Williams.

Sister Tutor's Prize for Junior Probationer Nurses.—Edith May Rumbold, Kathleen Mary Fogarty.

Cookery Certificates.

Nurses Rumbold, Goodyear, Squibb, Grant, Kear, Fogarty, Loucock, McDonald, McDonagh, Clarke, Campbell, Cole, Apps, Gallagher, Rogers, B. Turney, A. Turney, S. Murphy, M. Jones, Belaledon.

Dr. Bedford Fenwick then said that it gave him much pleasure to present the prizes and certificates and to congratulate them on their success.

Speaking to those not amongst the prize-winners, he said that the really important thing was not the prize but the will to work, and the readiness to congratulate the prize-winners. We were a nation of sportsmen and sportswomen, and that was what had made the country what it is.

He congratulated the Guardians on the building, recalling what he saw when he first went into a workhouse ward in the East End of London over forty years ago. The Guardians were real Guardians of the Poor, and he was tempted to wonder if it would ever come to pass that this Poor Law Hospital would be affiliated to the nearest Medical School. When he thought of the distinguished medical men who had held office therein, and of the classic reports of Dr. Parsons, he felt that its scope might be rather cramped, and that if it were included in the field of medical education the whole country would benefit.

Dr. Fenwick, referring to his fondness for figures, said that he had studied those of the percentage of failures in the State Examination, and had been interested to find what Dr. Parsons and Miss Allbutt had been too modest to find out themselves, that while in the examinations in February and May the average percentage of failures was 30.5 per cent., the percentage of failures of Fulham Hospital nurses was 7.2 per cent. It was clear, therefore, that nurses trained at the Fulham Hospital were $4\frac{1}{2}$ times more successful in the State Examination than the average entrants in England and Wales, for figures do not lie.

Thanking Dr. Parsons for the kind things he had said of the work of his wife and himself for nursing reform, Dr. Fenwick said that the brunt of the work had fallen on her. He had only had to find the funds. He spoke briefly of the forty years' struggle for nursing organisation, and said that the way of the wicked was hard, but the way of reformers was infinitely harder.

Now nurses were recognised by Parliament as a great Profession, and he reminded those present that from those to whom much is given much will be required. He believed that Nursing was the greatest profession for working women, and he believed that they would rise to their responsibilities. Let them always remember to honour the King, and to do their work with all their might, serving God.

A cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Fenwick was moved by

Mr. J. Turney (Chairman of the Hospital Committee), seconded by Captain Green (Chairman of the Institution Committee), and carried by acclamation.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, tea was served in the Nurses' Home, and the nurses lined the staircase and heartily cheered Dr. Parsons and Miss Allbutt, who created an historical precedent in this country by wearing her robes as a Fellow of the British College of Nurses, which were much admired, and were particularly appropriate for the head of the Training School at an educational function.

A particularly warm ovation was given to Dr. Fenwick as he passed between the two rows of cheering nurses.

So ended a happy and eventful afternoon.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, 1926-27, is now published and is, as usual, an important and interesting document. It is complementary to the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry which was published recently and is obtainable from the Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London.

Dr. James Oliver commenting in *The Times* on the statement in the Report that:—

"We have in England to-day such opportunity as we have never had before to conquer preventable disease and to ensure personal health and increased capacity."

"There cannot be the least shadow of a doubt that, in dealing with the question of 'preventable disease, personal health, and increased capacity,' our chief concern is how best to maintain at the highest possible level our inborn immunity from and powers of resisting disease; and as these properties are so intimately linked up with the 'nature, substance, and quality' of our foodstuffs, it must be very evident that, unless and until definitions and standards of purity are established for our foodstuffs, it is hopeless to expect that the health of the nation can ever be safeguarded and protected as it ought to be.

"I would observe that if we are to profit by medical research we have now reached that stage when the necessary machinery should be set up for making operative and effective our Pure Food Act, which has been in existence for rather more than 50 years."

THE "ALLENBURYS" PASTILLES.

The world-wide popularity of the "Allenburys" Pastilles is the finest testimonial to their intrinsic excellence. Made from the purest materials by experienced workmen highly skilled in the difficult art of pastille making, they are distinguished for their uniformity, flexibility, brilliant finish and good keeping quality in all climates. They are obtainable in a large variety from all chemists; or from Allen & Hanbury's, Ltd., 37, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

A REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Dissected at the London Zoo, the gizzard of an ostrich which lately died in the gardens was found to contain, among other things, two women's handkerchiefs, marked N.A., and three pairs of gloves, doubtless the property of unwary visitors. The marking on the handkerchiefs, which had not only defied the washtub but the digestive juices of the defunct ostrich, was clean and black, which (as a well-known Manufacturer of Marking Ink points out) is evidence that the marks were made with John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Marking Ink, which has the peculiarity of growing blacker with time. As this ink has by far the largest sale, the probabilities are all in favour of this being the case.

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