

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

The ninety-fourth meeting of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales was held on Friday, September 28th, at 20, Portland Place, London, W., Miss R. A. Cox-Davies, C.B.E., R.R.C., Vice-Chairman of the Council, presided, in the absence of the Chairman.

Correspondence.

A letter was received from the Registrar, Nurses' Board, Victoria, dated July 31st, 1928, agreeing to the terms of reciprocal registration set out by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

Registration.

The Registration Committee reported that they had considered letters from the Registrar, Nurses' Registration Board, New South Wales, and recommended the Council to accept for Registration by Reciprocity on the General Part of the Register:

(1) Nurses registered by the New South Wales Board under Section 10 (3) of the Nurses' Registration Act.

(2) Nurses registered under Section 10 (1) of the Act, on the understanding that the Nurses' Registration Board of New South Wales accepts for registration on the General Part of the Register without further examination, (1) existing nurses registered by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales and holding a Hospital Certificate, after having completed the required period of training prior to the passing of the Nurses' Registration Act, 1919.

(2) Intermediate Nurses registered by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

And, further, that the General Nursing Council for England and Wales agrees to accept for Registration by Reciprocity on the Supplementary Part of the Register of Mental Nurses:—

Nurses registered by the Nurses' Registration Board of New South Wales after completing training at a recognised Mental Training School and passing the Board's Registration Examination.

(2) Nurses who have been registered by the Nurses' Registration Board of New South Wales by virtue of holding a certificate of training from the Department of Mental Hospitals of New South Wales, on the understanding that the Nurses' Registration Board of New South Wales accepts for Registration on the Register for Mental Nurses, without further examination Nurses registered on the Supplementary Part of the Register maintained by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

Applications for approval for Registration were submitted. General Register: By Reciprocity, 10. Supplementary Registers—Sick Children's Nurses: By Reciprocity, 1. Fever Nurses: By Examination, 8; by Reciprocity, 4. The Registrar was instructed to place upon the Register the names of fifteen applicants whose applications had been found to be in order, plus eight by examination.

Education and Examination.

The Education and Examination Committee recommended that Woolwich War Memorial Hospital, London, and Wimbledon Hospital, London, be approved as complete Training Schools for Nurses. That the additional Scheme of Affiliation between St. Albans and the Mid-Herts Hospital, and Watford and District Peace Memorial Hospital, Fusehill Hospital, Carlisle, and Crumpsall Infirmary, Manchester, be approved. That the provisional approval granted to Heathfields Hospital, Ipswich Union, be renewed for a further period of two years, and Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital, Manchester, for one year. That Walton Institution, Liverpool, be approved as a complete Training School for Male Nurses.

Disciplinary and Penal Cases.

The case of a Registered Nurse found guilty of theft was subsequently considered *in camera*.

THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

THE NEW END HOSPITAL, HAMPSTEAD.

The New End Hospital at Hampstead has made a departure which is likely to be imitated by many other progressive General Hospitals in the near future, one which ought to add greatly to their usefulness in providing adequate nursing service for the community. There is inaugurated at the New End Hospital, a system for the training for male nurses; in this hospital, where both chronic and accident cases are very numerous, there is sure to be good material for training in those particular branches of nursing for which male nurses are often required. The male nurses at the Hospital get very much the same training, in the male wards, as do the nurses in any general hospital; and in addition they do a considerable amount of work in connection with genito-urinary disorders; they also work in the post-mortem department. We are informed that there is no lack of applicants for training and that these are usually of a very good type and possessed of a good general education; only a limited number, however, can be admitted for training and, at the present time, there are three probationer male nurses and one male staff nurse. The medical superintendent (Dr. Reade) informed us that he finds those nurses most useful and that the training of male nurses will certainly be continued and probably increased.

With the exception of gynaecology the male nurses attend the same course of lectures as the female nurses in training; the hospital is approved as a training school for male nurses by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, and the male nurses sit for the State Examination, and afterwards for the Hospital Examination; on passing this they are granted the Certificate of the Hospital. We are told many good posts are open to them when their training is completed.

During the war the New End Hospital was used as a War Hospital, and before that it was the workhouse of Hampstead with a small Infirmary attached to it; now it is under the management of the Hampstead Loo Law Guardians. Miss Fisher, Matron of the Hospital, is at present on sick leave, but Miss Wheelwright, who is Acting Matron, very courteously showed us all the different departments. Miss Wheelwright was trained at the Lambeth Hospital; she holds the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board and did War Service in France and at home.

One could not but be impressed by the feeling that those responsible for the hospital had overcome many difficulties in making the institution as attractive as possible, and in adapting it, in spite of the handicaps usually found in an older hospital, to all the modern requirements of medical and nursing treatment. The round wards struck one as offering opportunity for an economy of space, while at the same time they were exceedingly well lit and well ventilated. The other long wards were very pleasing with their nice pale green and cream walls and they also are provided with very ample window space. Most of the wards contain thirty beds with two small side wards; wireless is installed in all wards. Particularly did we admire the view from their windows where you could look across beautiful and curious old red-tiled roofs in the vicinity of the hospital, which give a certain character to the surroundings, one very different to the monotony which we are accustomed to in looking across a sea of London houses. The dome of St. Paul's and other landmarks were pointed out in the far distance. From some windows patients can see beautiful green trees or perhaps look down on the gardens of the hospital and, to any at all susceptible to their surroundings, these conditions must to some extent relieve the tedium of illness and probably promote recovery

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