

appointments as Staff Nurses for one year, being free from lectures and further studies; afterwards they would be able to turn their attention to academic degrees or other special courses.

In order that Nurses receive instruction and gain practical experience in special diseases such as tuberculosis and other specific infections, and in order that patients suffering from these diseases receive their due share of nursing care, special hospitals should affiliate themselves to a group of hospitals, and work in with a comprehensive scheme of training nurses. Thus, whilst each hospital retained its individuality and independence of administration, and employed Trained Nurses for its own specific patients, the Student Nurses would be recruited and employed by the group as a whole, and they would spend a certain stated period of time, sufficient for the special training, at the different hospitals. As each hospital would employ its own Sister-Tutor, the nurses' studies would be greatly enhanced, their experience would be widened, and they would have greater opportunity for deciding their future careers.

Midwifery should be taken as an extra certificate of qualification after registration, by those who wish to practise, and the two parts as at present should be abolished. It should not be taken into account as an extra qualification for the higher administrative posts. Good salaries and prospects should be offered, to popularise this career, and to ensure a steady flow of midwives to the nation.

Registered Nurses seeking appointment as Ward Sisters in hospitals should have had a minimum of two years' experience as Staff Nurses, and should pass a test as to suitability to administer a ward. We must now go all out for quality, rather than quantity, and where possible more sick people should be nursed at home, with the aid of Queen's Nurses and Hospital Aids or Orderlies.

G. M. H.

WE SUPPORT A THREE YEARS' TERM OF TRAINING IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

We are glad to learn that the valuable article contributed by Dr. Ernest C. Hadley in our last issue has roused a good deal of interest amongst nurses, and we find the recommendation which is most popular, is that in connection with the reversing of the term of training from four to three years.

Speaking recently with two well-educated girls, both daughters of regular Army officers, they had, apparently, experienced the same disadvantage of health from the strain of a fourth year's training; both broke down in health in their fourth year of training, and were expressing anxiety about the passing of their Final Examination for State Registration, and, separately, had come to the conclusion that if they passed this examination and became State Registered Nurses, they might undertake professional work other than nursing, which, of course, is a very serious decision upon the part of well-educated, well-disciplined girls.

We consider the adoption of another profession, after registration, a very serious matter, but there is no doubt that the long term of work comprised in a four years' course, is a great strain, and we fear many suitable girls

hesitate to enter the nursing profession with this long term of training before them.

We are, of course, entirely in sympathy with Dr. Hadley in his recommendation that the term of training in general hospitals should not exceed three years, and that special branches of nursing should form additional experience.

This is a serious economic deprivation for the general hospitals, as at present many of them have united to extract a fourth year's work from the nursing staff they train.

We are of opinion that it will be found those hospitals which would revert to the three years' term of training, would benefit by taking this matter into serious consideration, and we think it of sufficient importance considering the lack of applicants of the right type now applying for four years' training.

NEW HOSPITAL PEER.

A dinner to celebrate the raising of Mr. Philip Inman, Chairman of Charing Cross Hospital, to the Peerage, was held at the Savoy Hotel, London, on January 18th, by the Council and members of the honorary Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital.

Sir Philip Gibbs, Vice-Chairman of the Hospital, presided.

Mr. Inman went to Charing Cross Hospital as House Governor twenty-five years ago, and became Chairman in 1936.

As projected, invaluable as the work of Charing Cross Hospital has been on its present industrial site, it has a fine future blooming in the distance, as, at a convenient season, the Hospital is to be removed to a beautiful position not far from London, rebuilt and equipped on the most modern plan.

We congratulate the new Hospital Peer, and wish him many years of expert work in the elevated sphere which his talents have commanded.

CANADA'S WAR MEMORIAL IN BRITAIN.

We learn that a 600-bed hospital, built at a cost of more than £500,000, is to become Canada's War Memorial in Britain.

The hospital, opened soon after the war began, for sick and wounded Canadian troops, is soon to be presented to the National Trust.

It is in the grounds of Cliveden, famous Thames-side house near Maidenhead, which Lord Astor gave to the nation in 1942.

The last Canadian patient has just left, and the final work of clearing up the hospital before it is handed over is expected to be finished early next month.

At the request of the Canadian authorities it will become a specialist hospital and will carry out research in children's heart disease.

The site upon which this hospital was erected is one of the most exquisite in the Thames Valley, and all connected with it are to be congratulated that it is to be retained for the benefit of sick children.

The peaceful flow of the Thames from which the sylvan woods ascend cannot fail to inspire the sick with pleasure.

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