

Stockholm in June, as President of the British College of Nurses, Ltd., expressed her appreciation of the wonderful kindness and hospitality extended to herself and the other official delegates of the College—the Vice-President, Miss M. B. MacKellar, Miss B. G. Sorlie, and Miss Spon. Miss D. de M. Warren, D.N. (Lond.), and Miss L. Clark, were also enthusiastic over their visit to Stockholm, the Venice of the North!

It was unanimously agreed that a letter of warm appreciation be sent to the President of the I.C.N., Miss Gerda Höjer, to Supt. Karolinski and to the President of the Swedish Nurses' Association.

National Council of Women of Great Britain.

The appointment of a delegate to attend the Annual Conference was considered and it was unanimously agreed that, as Mrs. Barber, the College representative, would be unable to attend, Miss D. de M. Warren, D.N., Vice-President, who had kindly consented to act, be appointed to attend as the College delegate at the Annual Conference to be held in Harrogate in October.

Gifts.

"Soyers Culinary Campaign," Historical Reminiscences of the Crimean War, was received with much interest, from Miss Cowie.

It was with much gratitude that the kind gift from Miss L. L. Dock, to THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, of a charming copy of "Nursing of the Sick, 1893," by Isabel A. Hampton and others, was received.

It was agreed that a meeting of the Editorial Board of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING be held on Friday, September, 16th, at 3 p.m.

The next meeting of the Council will take place on Tuesday, September 27th, at 2.30 p.m.

The meeting then terminated.

A Nightingale Brick in Melbourne.

Melbourne, Australia.

July 5th, 1949.

DEAR MISS BRYSON,—You will, I am sure, be pleased to hear that at last the Nightingale Brick, so kindly presented by the late Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and the British College of Nurses, has been permanently placed in the new Nurses' Home of the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

It has been installed in a specially made cabinet, with a square glass top, in the Library and Writing Room of the Home. A silver plaque inside bears the following inscription:—

"This brick once formed part of the London Home of Florence Nightingale, O.M., at 10, South Street, Park Lane, where she died on August 13th, 1910, aged 90 years. Presented by Mrs. Ethel Bedford Fenwick, S.R.N., Founder of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of the International Council of Nurses. It is placed here to remind those who now carry on the great tradition of the service rendered to the sick and suffering by the Lady of the Lamp, the Founder of Modern Nursing."

So many delays have happened that I began almost to despair of seeing it finally installed, that I requested the present President of the Hospital, Mr. Victor Hurley, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., and a former President, Mr. Henry Bremner Lewis, to take the matter in hand, which they promptly consented to do, with this happy result. I am only sorry that Mr. Lewis did not live to see the completion. The last clause of the inscription was his contribution to it. Hoping you keep well, and with kindest regards and remembrances.—Yours sincerely,

JANE BELL.

Medical Services at the Steelworks and Town of Sandviken.

THE day was very hot when we set out on a visit to the Sandviken Steelworks, where there are between 6,000 and 7,000 employees. The medical service played a very big part and in the following résumé; readers will be interested in the information given to us on arrival and during our tour.

The medical services in Sandviken are organised by three different institutions:

- I. The Sandviken Steelworks Co., Ltd.
- II. The County Council/County Government Board.
- III. The town of Sandviken.

I.—For the Medical Service organised by the Steelworks there is a Steelwork's Hospital. In the works proper, there is a first-aid station directly connected with the "Safety First" organisation and an industrial health service.

The company hospital ward has 26 beds. There is also a surgery, clinic, and a maternity ward with 12 beds. In 1948, 700 in-patients were admitted, in addition to 500 maternity cases. The clinic admitted 10,500 out-patients and the first-aid station 5,200.

THE ACTIVITY.

Hospitalisation.—The employees of the steel works and their families are admitted in the first hand, but even outsiders are admissible provided that there is space. Both medical and surgical cases are treated. There are about 300 clinical operations a year for goitre, appendicitis, hernia, diseases of the gall bladder and gynaecologic diseases, aside from cases of traumatic surgery.

The clinic admits, diagnoses, and treats all kinds of diseases within the scope of doctors and of the clinical equipment. The clinic handles about 1,500 surgical operations, about 200 cases of electrocardiography, and about 100 metabolic investigations annually. It is provided with a laboratory, an X-ray department making about 1,800 exposures annually, and an electrotherapeutic manipulation department giving about 10,000 treatments annually. There is also a curator who, in 1948, handled 460 cases and paid 450 visits to homes.

The first-aid institution is headed by a trained nurse. The treatment administered by her is under the supervision of the chief doctor.

The industrial health service is headed by a graduated nurse who works under the supervision of the chief doctor. At the doctor's receptions she handles the selection of men for pre-employment examinations and of groups of men for investigation of special occupational hazards. She also makes mass and group X-ray examinations (80mm. film), supervises the selection of places of work for the tubercular cases, for those who are partly disabled, and for convalescents. Hers is also the responsibility of keeping the physical examination record and she conveys the advice or prescriptions of the doctors concerning change of job, easier job, etc., to the works' departments and to the superintendent of the "Safety" work.

The workers at the steel works, and the members of their families up to the age of 15, have free clinical care, but pay 50 ore a day (6½d.) in case of hospitalisation. The difference between this special rate and full hospitalisation rate is paid by the Steelworks.

The Steelworks carry the entire cost of the clinic, the first-aid station, and the industrial health service. The hospitalisation service is subsidised by the County Government Board, and so is the maternity ward service. Patients in the maternity ward, whether from Sandviken or from

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