



**King Edward's Hospital Fund  
for London**

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**FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT**

**January 1, 1946, to December 31, 1946**

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*With the Compliments of the*

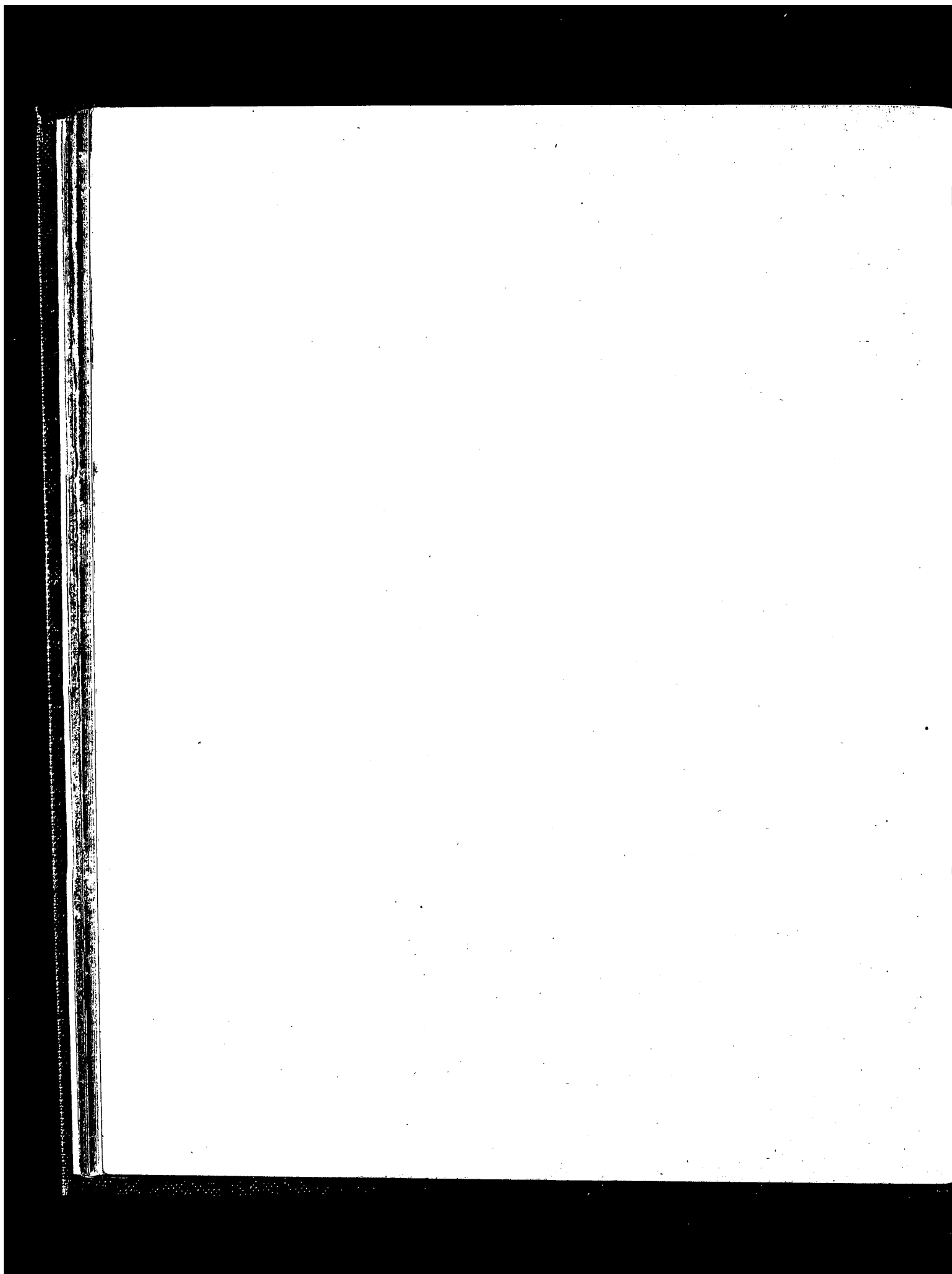
**HONORARY SECRETARIES**

**King Edward's Hospital Fund for London**

**10 Old Jewry, E.C.2**

**Telephone:--MONareh 2394**

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## King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

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July, 1947.

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 MR. ASTLEY A. VIGERS.  
 MR. FRANCIS WHEEN.

Members of the Distribution Committee also took part in the Visiting.

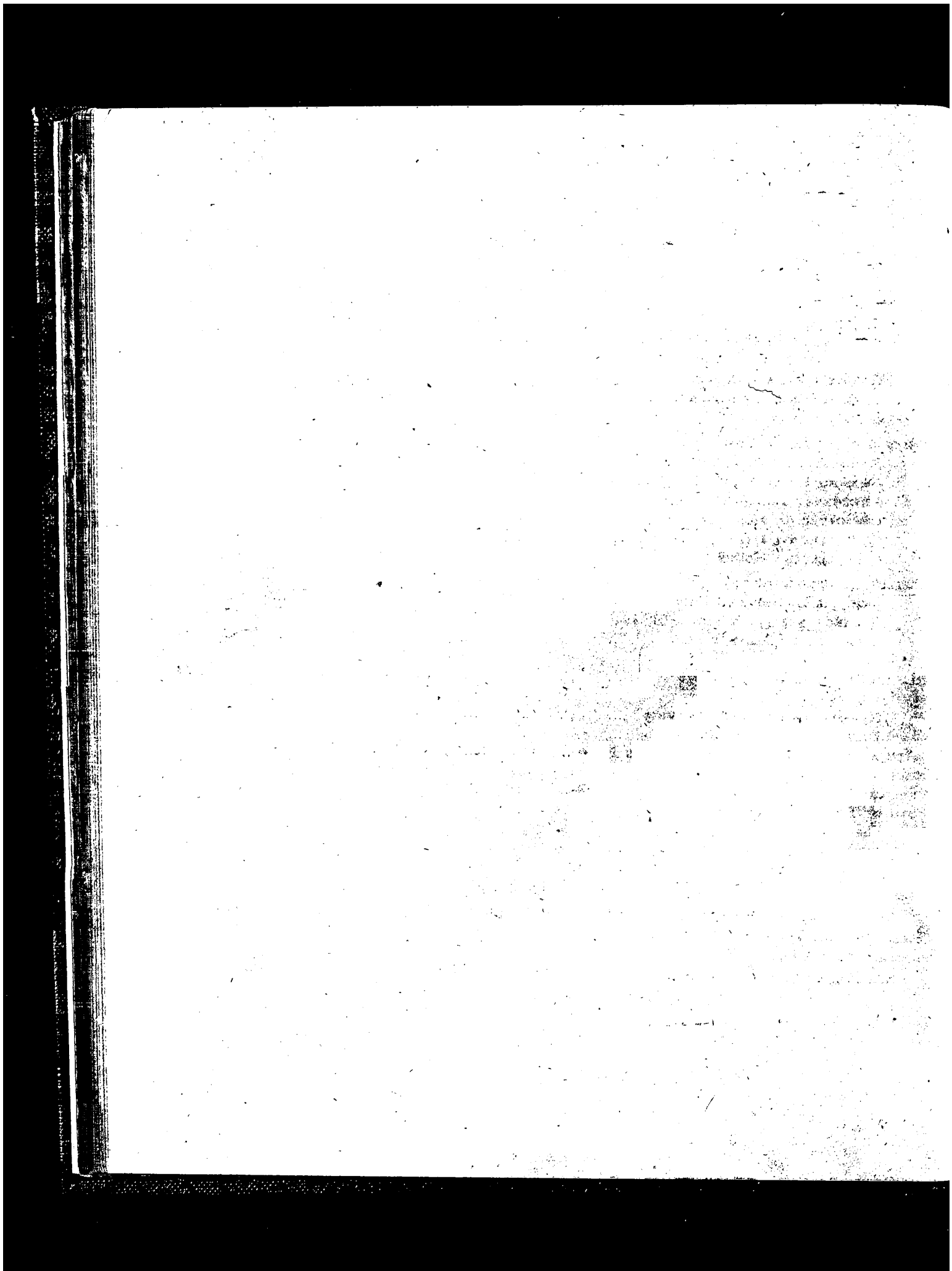
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All Contributions received up to the previous Thursday are advertised in *The Times* of the first Monday in each month. Cheques and Postal Orders should be payable to "King Edward's Hospital Fund," and crossed "Bank of England."

Intending Contributors are invited to make use of one of the forms at the end of this Report.

Postal Address :—King Edward's Hospital Fund for London,  
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London, E.C.2.





# King Edward's Hospital Fund for London

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## THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

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IT is now just 50 years since the country was preparing to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. For many months all sorts of projects for a National Memorial had been canvassed, and the choice was finally made by the Prince of Wales, later to succeed to the throne as King Edward VII. He had long been interested in the welfare of the great London hospitals, and he listened therefore with sympathy and understanding to proposals placed before him for the establishment of a permanent fund for their assistance.

On February 3, 1897, there appeared in the Press a letter signed by the Prince of Wales inviting public support. "I feel at liberty," he wrote, "to bring to the notice of the inhabitants of the metropolis a project lying very near to my heart, its object being to attach the sentiment of gratitude for the blessings which the country has enjoyed during the last 60 years to a scheme of permanent beneficence." The letter referred to a deficiency of £70,000 on the accounts of 122 London hospitals for 1895; it reminded the public that apart from the purely philanthropic work on behalf of the sick poor "we look to the voluntary hospitals for the means of medical education and the advancement of medical science." An appeal setting forth their work in its magnitude and importance would, he was assured, prove irresistible.

The project was not without its critics. But within a few years the new Fund had provided the means whereby hospitals could reopen their closed beds and count upon a steady supplement to their voluntary income. It had secured the effective adoption of a uniform system of accounts and published statistics which led to considerable economies. It had earned very general approbation.

So long as Queen Victoria reigned the Prince continued as active President of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund. After her death it was rechristened King Edward's Hospital Fund for London (January 1, 1902). King Edward then exchanged the office of President for that of Patron and the presidency was assumed by his son, later King George V. In 1907 the Fund was incorporated by Act of Parliament and its object defined as "the support benefit or extension of the hospitals of London."

The Fund was never intended for the passive role of acting as a mere collecting agency. King Edward encouraged the Council to keep two points in view: first, the need for building up a substantial reserve fund, the interest from which should form a permanent endowment, and secondly, the desirability of requiring hospitals which should receive grants to maintain a high standard of efficiency in organization and equipment. Visitors were appointed and the annual visits to hospitals soon became an important feature in the work of the Fund. Proposals for extension and development were also examined and grants made only when the hospital could satisfy the Fund as to the practicability of raising the money needed for building and for subsequent maintenance.

It was a sure instinct for the practical that limited the scope of the Fund to the metropolis, where, after all, the need for some co-ordinating factor was far greater than elsewhere. By accepting this limitation the way was kept open for the Fund to draw freely upon leading personnel in the great London hospitals, and to acquire first-hand knowledge of the needs of the different units. The backward were brought to book, occasionally by the direct admonition of responsible opinion, but more often by the simple realization of the existence of a standard attainable by others.

During the last 50 years the King's Fund has occupied a unique position in the hospital world, and its history is bound up with the changes which have transformed the hospital scene. With its aid the voluntary system survived the financial crisis of the years immediately following the war of 1914-18. Large special distributions were made by the Fund. The Cave Committee had reported unequivocally in favour of the retention of the voluntary system, and on its recommendation a sum of £250,000 was provided for London voluntary hospitals by the Exchequer on condition that a similar sum was raised by public subscription. A combined appeal on behalf of the hospitals, which was organized by the Fund, easily surpassed the target figure and provided over £481,000.

Large legacies continued also to be received by the Fund itself, and the annual distribution grew from year to year. With the help of the Fund the Hospital Saving Association was established and the hospitals extended their services. But fresh factors were beginning to come into play. Already before the late war the authorities of the King's Fund had reached the conclusion that if the voluntary hospitals were to continue to play their vastly enhanced part in the life of the country unhampered by financial restrictions, some form of support from public funds was a necessity. Conferences with the Ministry of Health to this end had already taken place and were only interrupted by the outbreak of war. With the passing of the National Health Service Act many of the duties of co-ordination first envisaged by the Lords Commissioners of 1890-93, and since in part discharged by the King's Fund within the limits imposed by its voluntary status, will pass to the Ministry of Health and to its regional boards.

The new statute guarantees the organization, the finance, and a certain standard of efficiency in the services provided. But just as in the past the Education Acts have proved only partially successful at the point where the human factor comes most into play, so in carrying out the National Health Service Act the quality of the service will finally depend upon factors which lie outside the scope of legislation.

The King's Fund with its substantial resources and its long and intimate experience of hospital problems is well placed to act as a bridge between the official service on the one hand and informed public opinion on the other. Its moneys will, after the appointed day in April, 1948, no longer be needed for maintenance or for capital purposes, and the function of the Fund will undergo a change. It will be in a position to take a broad view of the needs of the hospitals, and will afford help wherever it is most needed. All hospitals within its area of operations, ex-local authority as well as ex-voluntary, will come within its scope.

No one with a real knowledge of the hospital services can fail to be aware of the defects that still need to be made good. In hospital affairs it is vital that the knowledge of the best practice that prevails in one institution should be made freely available to all. The confidence of King Edward VII and of his enthusiastic advisers that if once the way was shown "hospital managers" would be ready to respond has been amply justified by the long series of far-reaching changes brought about by the Fund. No better way could have been found of marking its fiftieth anniversary than by the widening of its scope to embrace the whole of the hospital and allied services within its area.

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1946.

1. In the absence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the President of the Fund, in Australia, the President's Powers Committee appointed by His Royal Highness in accordance with the constitution of the Fund, have again continued to act on his behalf. Towards the end of the year, notification was received that His Royal Highness was expected back in England in January, 1947.

### KING'S FUND RECEIPTS.

2. The general receipts of the King's Fund for the year 1946, excluding legacies, came to £381,838, and were made up as follows :—

	£
Annual subscriptions ... ..	23,184
Donations ... ..	16,990
Reversion from the Nuffield Trust for the Special Areas ... ..	125,000
Income from Investments ... ..	216,664
	<hr/>
	£381,838
	<hr/>

The receipts from general legacies amounted to £109,571, making a total of £491,409. After allowing for expenses, the amount received exceeded the amount required for distribution, special services and bursaries by £106,323, which was transferred from legacies account to general fund reserves.

A sum of £11,992 was also received for various special purposes. Receipts earmarked for capital account were £1,196. The total receipts, therefore, came to £504,597.

3. His Majesty King George VI, Patron of the Fund, was graciously pleased to give an annual subscription of £1,000. Her Majesty The Queen and Her Majesty Queen Mary were again graciously pleased to subscribe generously to the Fund, as were also Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Royal and other members of the Royal Family.

4. The Council acknowledge with gratitude a further sum of £125,000 received from the "Nuffield Trust for the Special Areas," making, with the sums of £50,000 received in 1944 and £75,000 in 1945, a total of £250,000 received from this source up to the end of 1946.

## GRANTS TO HOSPITALS.

5. The total of the ordinary distribution was £302,750, an increase of £250 over 1945. In addition, special grants amounting to £47,500 have been allocated out of the sum of £50,000, on which the Distribution Committee have power to draw during 1946 and 1947. The details of the distribution are as follows :—

	1946.	1945.
Number of hospitals receiving grants ... ..	147	146
Number of convalescent homes receiving grants ... ..	21	27
Grants to hospitals :	£	£
For maintenance, including recovery and convalescent branches	255,850	248,860
Special maintenance ... ..	—	26,500
For the reduction of liabilities on extensions and improvements	37,650	23,140
Total ordinary distribution to hospitals including branches ...	293,500	298,500
Allocation towards establishment of Preliminary Training Schools for Nurses ... ..	5,000	—
Grants to convalescent homes not attached to London hospitals ...	1,500	1,500
District Nursing distribution ... ..	2,750	2,500
	302,750	302,500
Special grants outside the ordinary distribution ... ..	47,500	20,000
	350,250	322,500
Special Services for hospitals and bursaries ... ..	13,713	6,437
	£363,963	£328,937

6. The visiting of hospitals by Medical and Lay Visitors was continued in the year under review, and the reports were most useful to the Distribution Committee when considering the claims of the various hospitals.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

7. The Statistical Summary of the income, expenditure and work of the hospitals on the books of the Fund, covering the year 1945, was published in November. It is encouraging to report that the Summary continues to attract considerable public interest.

## BANK OF ENGLAND DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER SPECIAL TRUSTS.

8. The amount specially distributed on behalf of the Bank of England amounted to £2,210 10s. 0d. (See page 16.)

The following payments were made out of trust funds earmarked for special purposes, viz., £939 18s. 2d. to the Miller General Hospital ; £1,100 to the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital under the Will

of the late Sir John Young ; £150 to the Hostel of St. Luke under the Will of the late Mrs. L. L. Layborn ; £1,499 13s. 4d. to the Royal Free Hospital for endowment of beds under the Will of the late Mr. J. R. Catlin ; and £4,500 to the Worthing Hospital under the Will of the late Mr. A. C. C. Bates.

#### DISTRIBUTION IN AID OF DISTRICT NURSING WORK FOR HOSPITAL OUT-PATIENTS.

9. At the Annual Meeting in 1945, the General Council decided that a grant of £2,500 for 1946 should be made to the Central Council for District Nursing in London, and in addition a special allowance of £250 should be given to the Central Council towards the expenses of distribution. This grant is in lieu of the grants previously made to hospitals in respect of the work done by District Nursing Associations for hospital out-patients.

#### RADIOTHERAPY FUND.

10. In addition to the usual expenses for the maintenance of the Fund's stock of radium, certain grants to hospitals amounting to £7,500 were made on the recommendation of the Radiotherapy Committee from the Radiotherapy Fund. (See page 15.)

#### EXPENSES.

11. Expenses during the year amounted to £21,023. This sum includes the cost of statistical and other ordinary services for hospitals, expenditure on the collection of funds, and all the other activities of the Fund except the special services.

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE.

12. The year saw the passing into law of the National Health Service Bill, whereby provision was made for the transfer of the voluntary hospitals to the Ministry of Health on the appointed day—April 1st, 1948 (subsequently changed to July 5th). The King's Fund was able to play an important part in the discussions which determined the final shape of the Bill. Some account of the events of the early part of 1946 appeared in the last Annual Report, but when the Report was issued the Bill was still before the House of Commons.

13. A brief résumé of preceding circumstances is necessary, if the events of the year are to be seen in perspective. For a long time it had been apparent to the King's Fund that the voluntary hospitals would have to be afforded support from public funds if their service was to be continued and expanded on the scale that had become necessary. Already before the war conferences had taken place with the Ministry of Health to this end. The policy of the Coalition Government aimed at providing a comprehensive service based on partnership between the voluntary hospitals and the major local authorities. A statement of principles and a detailed memorandum were prepared by the Fund and submitted to the Ministry of Health in 1944. Anxiety was expressed on account of the grave danger that proposals on lines then envisaged by the Coalition Government would lead to the voluntary hospitals becoming eventually subordinate to the local authorities ; and a strong preference was expressed for a regional system backed with funds provided by the Exchequer. By the summer of 1945, it was apparent that radical changes would be necessary in the Coalition Government's proposals if they were to prove acceptable to the voluntary hospitals.

14. When the present Government took office in July, 1945, the position was already difficult, and it was clear that the great bulk of the new money needed for voluntary hospital service would have to be

provided either directly by the State, or indirectly through the local authorities. Moreover, the Government was committed to the principle that henceforward the hospitals services should be included as a free benefit under the National Health Insurance Scheme. Rumours that the new Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, contemplated outright nationalisation of both voluntary and local authority hospitals began to circulate, and late in the Autumn the first draft proposals were communicated by the Minister to the Fund and other bodies concerned. An important conference took place in February, 1946, between the Minister and his advisers and representatives of the Fund. The Fund was represented by the Earl of Donoughmore, Sir Edward Peacock, Sir Harold Wernher, Sir Ernest Pooley, Sir Hugh Lett, Bt., Sir George Aylwen, Dr. Morley Fletcher, Professor T. B. Johnston, Mr. Ives and Captain Stone. Whilst the scheme offered much that had been advocated by the Fund—viz., the assumption of the primary financial responsibility by the State, and a regional organisation—the proposals as they stood involved the appropriation by the State of the endowments of the voluntary hospitals, and seemed moreover to leave little room for the independence of management of the various institutions.

15. The Minister of Health listened sympathetically to the representations then made on these two points. He expressed anxiety to avoid a centralised bureaucratic control of the hospitals, and indicated that he would consider suggestions whereby the hospitals might be left in possession of the income from the existing endowments as "free" money for other than routine purposes. These matters were strongly emphasised in a letter over the signatures of the Honorary Secretaries published in *The Times*.

16. By March, 1946, the Bill was nearly ready for presentation to the House of Commons, and further energetic steps were taken by the Fund, in common with other bodies, to impress upon the Minister and his advisers the importance of some modification of the original proposals whereby at least the income from the endowments might be left in the hands of the hospitals. These representations bore fruit. When the Bill was published on March 19, 1946, it was found that it contained clauses providing for retention by all teaching hospitals of their existing endowments, and in the case of all other hospitals for their transfer to a Hospital Endowments Fund, the income of which would be at the disposal of the Regional Boards. In the course of the passage of the Bill through Parliament during the Summer and early Autumn, a number of amendments were accepted by the Government which greatly clarified the status of the Hospital Management Committees, and gave them power to receive and administer gifts. The Bill received the Royal Assent on November 6, 1946.

17. The King's Fund takes the view that it is now reasonable to hope that the Act will preserve historic continuity with much that is best in the voluntary system as it has existed in this country since the early eighteenth century. The danger of a State service is that it may become cold and rigid, and that its committees may cease to attract public interest and men and women of ability and initiative. A considerable degree of freedom is given by the Act both to the Regional Boards and to the Hospital Management Committees, and their hands will not be wholly tied by a rigid allocation of funds from the Exchequer.

18. The King's Fund is not itself directly affected by the National Health Service Act, and will continue to be governed by its own Act of 1907, whereby its moneys are to be applied for the support, benefit, or extension of the hospitals of London. As from the appointed day it will cease to be necessary, as hitherto, to make grants to the voluntary hospitals by direct contributions to their maintenance and capital expenditure, which will become the responsibility of the Government. The resources of the Fund will be set

free to give financial support on a substantial scale to a wide range of projects calculated to enhance the efficiency of the hospital services, and to help to ensure that the new hospital service as a whole carries forward the best traditions which have animated and inspired the voluntary hospitals in the past. The present activities of the Fund, and a first indication of its future scope, were set out in a booklet "Today and Tomorrow" issued to subscribers and others interested in its work, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary on February 3, 1947.

#### EMERGENCY BED SERVICE.

19. In 1946 the Service had its first uninterrupted year of peace-time working since it was started. The doctors made an increasing use of the facilities offered with the result that 10,500 cases were dealt with during the year. The full 24 hours' service, which was abandoned during the war, was re-started on September 1, with which step the Service was restored to as near its pre-war standard of work as is practicable at the present day. The acute shortage of beds in London has made the work of the staff a great deal more exacting than before the war: with few exceptions, however, it has always been possible to obtain a bed for an acute case.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF DOMESTIC STAFF.

20. The Memorandum on the Employment of Domestic Staff in Hospitals was published in May, 1946. The demand for it was unexpectedly large, and it was found necessary to print 12,500 copies within a few months. The Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland circulated 4,000 copies to hospitals, with a covering letter drawing attention to the main recommendations.

Replies to a questionnaire sent out towards the end of the year to the hospitals on the Fund's list showed that the situation was somewhat easier as regards the supply of resident and daily domestics, and that many of the recommendations in the Memorandum had been put into effect, particularly in the larger hospitals.

#### CONVALESCENT HOMES.

21. During the year the Fund had under consideration the position of Convalescent treatment. All the homes to which the Fund gave grants before the war and which were known to be still in existence were visited and efforts made to trace others which had closed on the outbreak of war. It came to be evident that many homes were in need of assistance from the Fund and that there were substantial prospects of opening new homes that could be usefully assisted. The Fund proposes to extend its interest to all homes taking patients from the London area and for this purpose has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Tidy, with Mr. O. N. Chadwyck-Healey as Deputy Chairman. This Committee has started work forthwith by giving assistance to homes and compiling a Convalescent Homes Directory so that there may be an adequate list of Homes available for those who need them.

#### WORK OF COMMITTEES OF THE FUND.

22. An account of the work done during the year by the Radiotherapy Committee, the Nursing Recruitment Service and the Committee on Hospital Diet will be found in the Reports of the respective Committees.

### BURSARIES IN HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

23. The scheme for the provision of bursaries in hospital administration, sanctioned by the Council at their meeting in December, 1945, made excellent progress during the year. The following hospitals participated in the scheme during 1946 :—Guy's, Hospital for Consumption, King's College, London, Middlesex, St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, Seamen's Hospital Society and Westminster. Five bursaries at the rate of £600 a year each were awarded in December, 1945, and six more in February, 1946. In the course of the summer, one of the bursars was appointed Secretary-Superintendent of the Middlesex Hospital and another resigned his appointment in July. These two vacancies were filled and one additional bursar was appointed to University College Hospital, making twelve in all. Candidates were selected from the numerous applications received in response to the advertisement of the scheme in *The Times* and in other likely quarters, and were interviewed by a Selection Committee, of which Sir Ernest Pooley was Chairman, and which included besides the Honorary Secretaries, Capt. Brierley of the London Hospital, Mr. Power of the Westminster Hospital, and Mr. Lyon of the Seamen's Hospital Society. The House Governors of the hospitals participating in the scheme also took part in the selection of the candidates. The bursars took up their appointments in the early months of 1946, and a course of fortnightly lectures and demonstrations was arranged for them by Capt. Brierley who acted throughout as adviser in regard to the scheme.

24. The expenditure during the year amounted to £5,402. The Council desire to place on record their appreciation of the spirit of co-operation shown by the hospitals and by all concerned with the scheme.

### EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

25. During the Autumn, an Exhibition of Paintings was arranged in aid of the Fund at the Wildenstein Gallery in New Bond Street. This was made possible through the generosity of Sir Harold Wernher who lent part of his famous collection, and also through the kindness of Messrs. Wildenstein who allowed the use of their Gallery free of charge. The Exhibition was opened by H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent and subsequently visited by H.M. The Queen and by H.M. Queen Mary.

In addition to giving a great deal of enjoyment, the Exhibition succeeded in obtaining valuable publicity for the Fund and resulted in over £700 being raised.

### PERSONAL.

26. The King's Fund has suffered the loss by death of two members during the year.

The Chief Rabbi (Very Rev. J. H. Hertz, D.D.) had been a member of the Council since 1913.

Viscount Southwood had served on the Council since 1938 and also on the Revenue Committee from 1938 to 1943.

*June 10th, 1947.*



## Distribution Committee

### REPORT ON DISTRIBUTION TO HOSPITALS AND CONVALESCENT HOMES.

1. The General Council authorised an ordinary distribution of £300,000 to hospitals and convalescent homes not attached to London hospitals, together with an additional distribution of £50,000 for special emergencies, upon which the Distribution Committee have power to draw during 1946 and 1947. The grants made out of the ordinary distribution are shown on pages 18 and 25. Grants totalling £47,500 have been allocated out of the special distribution, details of which are given on page 24. The distribution for the year may therefore be summarised as follows :—

#### Grants to Hospitals :

Maintenance (including Recovery and Convalescent Branches) ... ..	£255,850	
Schemes of Capital Expenditure ... ..	37,650	
Preliminary Training Schools ... ..	5,000	
	<hr/>	£298,500
Grants to Non-hospital Convalescent Homes ... ..		1,500
		<hr/>
		£300,000
		<hr/>

As decided by the Council in July last year, a sum of £2,750 is now given direct to the Central Council for District Nursing, in lieu of the separate grants previously made to hospitals in respect of the work done by the District Nursing Associations in relief of out-patient departments of the hospitals.

2. The grants shown on pages 18 to 25 are additional to certain grants made on the recommendation of the Radiotherapy Committee from the Radiotherapy Fund, viz. :

Royal Cancer Hospital ... ..	£5,000
University College Hospital ... ..	1,500
Westminster Hospital ... ..	1,000

3. The steep rise in prices, the extensive series of recommendations made in relation to salaries and wages affecting all grades of staff, and the imminence of the National Health Service have dominated the position this year. The Ministry of Health is aware of the great difficulty in which a number of hospitals have thus been placed and has encouraged them to seek its help. In these circumstances, the Distribution Committee have, as far as possible, given preference to matters of immediate urgency, such as the provision of additional accommodation for nursing staff, improvements to kitchens and other catering facilities, new X-ray apparatus and certain other renewals and repairs held over during the war years.

4. Following requests for assistance from Group Preliminary Training Schools for Nurses, it was decided to continue grants for this special purpose, and a sum of £5,000 out of the 1946 distribution has accordingly been allocated as follows :—

South London (Miller) Group Preliminary Training School	...	...	£1,750
Royal Free	do.	...	100
Royal Cancer	do.	...	400
Lyndhurst (N. London)	do.	...	1,000
Children's Hospitals (Belgrave)	do.	...	750
Prince of Wales's, Tottenham	do.	...	1,000
			<hr/>
			£5,000
			<hr/>

5. Out of the amount entrusted this year by the Bank of England to the King's Fund for distribution, the donations recommended make, with the annual subscriptions, a total of £2,250, allocated as follows :—

(a) Annual Subscriptions allotted to certain hospitals, being subscriptions	£	s.	d.
previously paid direct by the Bank	...	...	...
	360	10	0
(b) Donations recommended by the Distribution Committee :			
St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow,			
to the Appeal	...	...	...
	£600		
London Chest Hospital, to maintenance	...	...	500
St. George's Hospital, to new Nurses' Home	...	...	750
		1,850	0 0
		<hr/>	
		£2,210	10 0
		<hr/>	

Leaving a balance of £39 10s. 0d. to be carried forward.

6. The Committee are again greatly indebted to the Visitors who inspected the hospitals. Their reports were, as usual, of great assistance, and included information on a number of specific points to which they were asked to give their attention. It is likely that the reports on three of these points will form the basis of a more detailed enquiry.

7. Early in the year the Fund was greatly concerned about the heavy pressure on hospital accommodation in London, and the Distribution Committee took steps to get in touch with all the hospitals on its books to find out whether there was anything the Fund could do to assist them in opening more beds. It was ascertained that in many cases the limiting factor was lack of accommodation for nursing staff, or a hold-up in obtaining licences for repair work. The Committee were able to help in both these directions, and as a result a substantial number of additional beds were opened in the course of the year. Assistance was also given to hospitals whose buildings had been requisitioned during the war, and a number of hospitals which had been closed were re-opened. A few still remain closed, but in each case they have been told that the Fund would be glad to be kept informed of any change in their situation.

8. The late Miss B. R. Plowman bequeathed a sum of £1,000 to the Fund with the express wish that the money should be used for the purpose of increasing the comfort of patients; in particular, that £500 should be used for the purchase of very comfortable interior spring mattresses for patients who were seriously ill. Grants of £500 each were made to the Hospital for Consumption and the Royal Cancer Hospital, who considered that the whole sum would best be spent on interior spring mattresses. Both hospitals have since informed the Fund of the deep appreciation of their patients for this additional comfort.

9. In the case of the following hospitals, grants previously made to schemes, consideration of which had been deferred during the war years, have now been reviewed. The Committee recommend that these grants should be dealt with as follows :—

Metropolitan Hospital—that the deferred grants renewed in 1939, and amounting to £4,500, to provision of pay beds and rebuilding of theatre and casualty department, be retained in suspense.

National Hospital, Queen Square—that the deferred grants of £500 in 1937 and £500 in 1938 to new nurses' home be now transferred to the scheme for staff hostel and new X-ray equipment.

Queen Victoria Hospital, Hanwell—that the deferred grant of £200 in 1940 to kitchen, nurses' accommodation and boiler house should now lapse.

Royal Eye Hospital—that the deferred grants renewed in 1939, and amounting to £1,500, to Stage I of rebuilding and extension, be retained in suspense.

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital—that of the deferred grant of £1,000 renewed in 1939, to pay block at Stanmore, the sum of £500 be now transferred to the scheme for P.T.S. and nurses' home, and that the remainder be retained in suspense.

St. George's Hospital—that of the deferred grants renewed in 1939, and amounting to £5,250, to reconstruction, a sum of £2,000 be now transferred to the scheme for nurses' home and provision of two lifts, and that the remaining £3,250 be retained in suspense.

Samaritan Free Hospital—that the deferred grant of £175 in 1942, to redecoration, should now lapse.

Tavistock Clinic—that the deferred grant of £400 renewed in 1939, to new hostel, should now lapse as the Clinic is no longer on the books of the Fund.

Western Ophthalmic Hospital—that the deferred grants renewed in 1939, and amounting to £400, to completion of hospital, be now transferred to the scheme for nurses' home.

Wilson Hospital—that the deferred grant of £200 in 1943 to mortuary be retained in suspense.

Wimbledon Hospital—that of the deferred grant of £500 renewed in 1939, to extension, the sum of £350 be now transferred to the scheme for X-ray equipment, and that the remainder should now lapse.

For the Distribution Committee,

E. H. POOLEY,

*Chairman.*

November 26, 1946.

# LIST OF GRANTS TO HOSPITALS, 1946.

(INCLUDING RECOVERY AND CONVALESCENT BRANCHES)

NOTE.—The reduction or absence of a grant must not be assumed to imply dissatisfaction or diminished need.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	MAINTENANCE GRANT	GRANTS TO SCHEMES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Acton ... ..	£750	£250 towards new X-ray and anæsthetic apparatus, equipment for nurses' home, and records room.
*All Saints' ... ..	200	
Battersea General ... ..	750	
Bearsted Memorial ... ..	150	
Beckenham ... ..	500	£250 towards site for extension, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
*Belgrave Hospital for Children ...	1,500	£300 to new sterilizer and boilers, and improvements to lighting.
Bermondsey Medical Mission Hospital	250	£250 towards purchase of house for nurses' home.
Bolingbroke ... ..	1,750	
Brentford ... ..	125	
British Hospital for Mothers and Babies	1,250	£200 towards provision of bathrooms and additional accommodation for nursing staff at country branch.
Bromley and District ... ..	2,000	£1,500 towards maternity unit and nurses' home, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
Bushey and District ... ..	150	
Carshalton and District ... ..	350	
Catholic Nursing Institute ... ..	25	£300 towards renovation of extension and equipment.
Central London Ophthalmic ... ..	300	£200 towards purchase of house for nurses' home.
Charing Cross ... ..	4,500	
Chelsea Hospital for Women ... ..	1,275	
Cheshunt Cottage ... ..	40	£50 towards new X-ray department.
Cheyne Hospital for Children ... ..	50	
Chislehurst, Orpington and Cray Valley	75	
City of London Maternity ... ..	500	£100 towards reconditioning of building for use as out-patient department.
Connaught ... ..	2,000	£500 towards kitchen alterations, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
Croydon General ... ..	3,000	£500 towards alterations to heating system.
Dreadnought (Seamen's) ... ..	1,500	
East and West Molesey and Hampton Court Cottage	50	

\* See also Special List on page 24.

GRANTS BY THE DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE—*continued.*

NAME OF HOSPITAL	MAINTENANCE GRANT	GRANTS TO SCHEMES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
East End Maternity ... ..	£ 500	£1,000 towards cost of repairs and alterations; and £500 towards improvements to boilers.
East Ham Memorial ... ..	2,500	£2,500 towards new X-ray apparatus; and £300 towards provision of food trolleys.
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson ... ..	2,150	£500 towards purchase of maternity unit, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund; and £500 towards X-ray apparatus and rewiring.
Eltham and Mottingham Cottage ...	200	£400 towards extension of out-patient department and improvement to operating theatre, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
Enfield War Memorial ... ..	100	£25 towards new lighting.
Epsom and Ewell Cottage ... ..	200	
Erith, Crayford and District ... ..	300	£250 towards pathological laboratory, wash-basins, electro-medical equipment and bedpan washer.
Evelina Hospital for Sick Children ...	600	
Finchley Memorial ... ..	450	£250 towards new X-ray apparatus.
Forest (Buckhurst Hill) ... ..	100	£500 towards purchase of nurses' home, and provision of sterilizers and bedside lights in wards.
French ... ..	350	
General Lying-in ... ..	250	£1,000 towards cost of general improvements in accord- ance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
German ... ..	2,500	£500 towards repainting and repairs.
Grosvenor Hospital for Women ...	25	
Guy's ... ..	8,000	
Hampstead General and North-West London ... ..	2,500	£250 towards accommodation for nurses' training unit.
Harrow ... ..	700	£750 towards purchase of house for nurses' home.
Hendon Cottage ... ..	175	
Hornsey Central ... ..	400	
Hospital for Consumption ... ..	3,000	
Hospital for Sick Children ... ..	2,500	
Hospital for Women ... ..	500	
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth	800	
Hostel of St. Luke ... ..	150	£100 towards installation of wash-basins.
Hounslow ... ..	400	£200 towards improvements to sluice room and sundry repairs.
Infants ... ..	10	
Invalid and Crippled Children ...	100	£200 towards cost of re-opening.
Invalid Children's Aid Association Heart Hospital	250	
King Edward Memorial (Ealing) ...	2,000	£1,000 towards purchase of house for preliminary training school for nurses; and £500 towards re-equipment of kitchen; in accordance with schemes submitted to the Fund.

GRANTS BY THE DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE—*continued.*

NAME OF HOSPITAL	MAINTENANCE GRANT	GRANTS TO SCHEMES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
King George (Ilford) ... ..	£ 5,000	
King's College ... ..	9,500	£500 towards provision of central records room and works' staff messroom.
Kingston-upon-Thames Victoria ...	200	£350 towards new X-ray apparatus and new boiler.
London Chest ... ..	3,000	£300 towards purchase of house for nurses' home at country branch.
*London Homœopathic ... ..	1,500	£500 towards new X-ray apparatus; and £200 towards interior decoration and improvements to ward lighting.
London ... ..	11,000	£1,500 to machinery for laundry and re-equipment of nurses' bedrooms.
London Jewish ... ..	750	£500 towards improvement to sanitary annexes.
London Lock ... ..	250	
Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases	1,500	
Marie Curie ... ..	500	£1,000 towards purchase of house for nurses' home and equipment.
Memorial (Shooter's Hill) ... ..	3,000	
Metropolitan ... ..	3,000	
Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat ...	50	
*Middlesex ... ..	9,000	
Mildmay Memorial ... ..	300	
Mildmay Mission ... ..	1,000	£500 towards re-opening of Annie McCall maternity branch.
Miller General ... ..	4,500	£500 towards adaptation of house for nurses' home.
*Mothers' Hospital of the Salvation Army	1,500	
Mount Vernon Hospital and The Radium Institute	2,000	£1,000 towards house for nurses' home.
National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart	550	
National (Queen Square) ... ..	4,500	
National Temperance ... ..	3,000	£500 towards purchase of house for staff annexe.
Nelson Hospital for Wimbledon, Merton and District	1,000	£750 towards purchase and reconstruction of house for physiotherapy department and nurses' accommodation; and £750 towards purchase of new X-ray apparatus.
Northwood, Pinner and District ...	150	£350 towards site for extension, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
Norwood and District Cottage ...	150	£400 towards equipment for nurses' home and additional site for extension, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
Paddington Green Children's ... ..	625	
Plaistow Maternity ... ..	1,500	

\* See also Special List

GRANTS BY THE DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE—*continued.*

NAME OF HOSPITAL	MAINTENANCE GRANT	GRANTS TO SCHEMES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Poplar ... ..	£750	£750 towards temporary ward and nurses' home, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
Potters Bar and District ... ..	200	
Prince of Wales's General ... ..	4,000	
Princess Beatrice ... ..	1,500	
Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children	1,000	
Purley and District War Memorial ... ..	200	
Putney ... ..	350	
Queen Charlotte's Maternity ... ..	3,250	
*Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children	5,750	£1,000 towards sites for extension, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund; and £250 towards kitchen extension.
Queen Mary's (West Ham) ... ..	4,000	£500 towards provision of new bedpan washers and improvements to sanitary annexes.
Queen Victoria (Hanwell) ... ..	50	
Royal Cancer ... ..	†	
Royal Dental ... ..	200	
Royal Eye ... ..	1,000	
*Royal Free ... ..	9,000	
Royal (Richmond) ... ..	1,500	
Royal London Ophthalmic ... ..	2,500	£1,000 towards purchase of houses for nurses' home, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
Royal National Orthopædic ... ..	4,500	
Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear	2,600	£150 towards improvements to nurses' home.
Royal Northern ... ..	10,700	
*Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women	1,750	
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic ... ..	900	£200 towards reconstruction of consulting room, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
St. Andrew's (Dollis Hill) ... ..	500	
St. Bartholomew's ... ..	5,000	
St. Columba's ... ..	50	
St. George's ... ..	6,500	
St. John's (Lewisham) ... ..	1,500	
St. John's (Twickenham) ... ..	150	
St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin	25	
St. Luke's Hospital for Advanced Cases	200	

\* See also Special List.

† The Hospital does not apply for a maintenance grant from the Fund.

GRANTS BY THE DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE—*continued.*

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	MAINTENANCE GRANT	GRANTS TO SCHEMES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
St. Mark's ... ..	£ 700	£1,000 towards provision of private patients' block, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
St. Mary's ... ..	8,000	
St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children (Plaistow)	2,000	£1,000 towards out-patient department, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
St. Paul's ... ..	200	
St. Peter's ... ..	300	£500 towards provision of new fire escape and improvements to nurses' accommodation.
St. Teresa's ... ..	100	
St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel ... ..	150	
St. Thomas's ... ..	10,000	£1,000 towards provision of food trolleys, scrubbing machines, kitchen equipment and new X-ray apparatus.
St. Vincent's Orthopaedic ... ..	700	£50 towards stitching machine for surgical boot shop.
Samaritan Free Hospital for Women...	1,000	
Santa Claus Home for Sick Children ...	50	
*South Eastern Hospital for Children...	700	
South London Hospital for Women and Children	3,000	£1,000 towards purchase of houses for maternity annexe and nurses' accommodation, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
Southall-Norwood ... ..	200	
Staines ... ..	150	
Surbiton ... ..	300	£1,000 towards extension, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund.
Sutton and Cheam ... ..	500	£350 towards preliminary training school for nurses and rehabilitation unit.
Teddington, Hampton Wick and District Memorial	200	£750 towards provision of training school for assistant nurses.
Thames Ditton and District Cottage...	50	
University College ... ..	11,000	
Uxbridge and District Cottage ... ..	75	
Victoria (Barnet) ... ..	250	
*Victoria Hospital for Children ... ..	1,500	
Waltham Abbey War Memorial ... ..	100	£250 towards provision of additional ward.
Weir ... ..	100	£150 towards repairs to foundations of nurses' home.
Wembley ... ..	500	£500 towards nurses' home, in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Fund
West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases	2,000	
Western Ophthalmic ... ..	450	
West London ... ..	6,500	£500 towards new hot water boilers, laboratory refrigerators and house for nurses' home.
*Westminster ... ..	8,000	£500 towards equipment for convalescent home and nurses' home.

\* See also Special List.



GRANTS BY THE DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE—*continued.*

NAME OF HOSPITAL	MAINTENANCE GRANT	GRANTS TO SCHEMES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Willesden General ... ..	£ 2,500	
Wilson (Mitcham) ... ..	350	
Wimbledon ... ..	300	
Winifred House (Zachary Merton) ...	225	£25 towards repaving of terrace.
Woodford Jubilee ... ..	150	
Wood Green and Southgate ... ..	150	

## SUMMARY.

Grants to Hospitals :	£	£
Maintenance (including Recovery and Convalescent Branches) ... ..	255,850	
Schemes of Capital Expenditure ... ..	37,650	293,500
Allocation towards establishment by Hospitals of Preliminary Training Schools for Nurses ...		5,000
Grants to Non-Hospital Convalescent Homes ... ..		1,500
<b>Total Ordinary Distribution ...</b>		<b>300,000</b>
Special Grants outside the Ordinary Distribution (See Special List on page 24) ... ..		47,500
<b>Total Distribution ...</b>		<b>£347,500</b>

SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION OF £50,000.  
LIST OF GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS, 1946.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	SPECIAL MAINTENANCE GRANT	SPECIAL CAPITAL GRANT	REMARKS
All Saints' Hospital ... ..	£ 5,000	£ —	To reorganisation of Catering Services.
Belgrave Hospital for Children ... ..	500	—	
London Homœopathic Hospital ... ..	2,000	—	
Middlesex Hospital ... ..	2,750	—	
Mothers' Hospital of the Salvation Army ...	3,000	—	
Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children ...	500	—	
Royal Free Hospital ... ..	20,000	—	
Royal Waterloo Hospital ... ..	5,000	—	To opening of Women and Girls' Department. To Children's Department.
St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington {	1,500	3,500	
	750	—	
South Eastern Hospital for Children ...	300	—	
Victoria Hospital for Children ... ..	500	—	To lease of Empire Nursing Home.
Westminster Hospital ... ..	2,200	—	
	£44,000	£3,500	
TOTAL	£47,500		

# LIST OF GRANTS TO CONVALESCENT HOMES NOT ATTACHED TO HOSPITALS, 1946.

NOTE.—The reduction or absence of a grant must not be assumed to imply dissatisfaction.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	USUAL ADDRESS	MAINTENANCE GRANT
		£
All Saints' Convalescent Hospital ... ..	Eastbourne ... ..	200
Children's Home ... ..	East Grinstead ... ..	40
Convalescent Home for Women and Children ... ..	Limpfield ... ..	40
Hart's Leap Toddlers Convalescent Home ... ..	Sandhurst ... ..	45
Home Hospital for Women ... ..	Stevenage ... ..	50*
Invalid Children's Aid Association :—		
Rusthall Grange Convalescent Home ... ..	Tunbridge Wells ... ..	100
St. Michael's Home ... ..	Southbourne ... ..	50
Jewish Board of Guardians :—		
Convalescent Home for Women ... ..	Hove ... ..	50
Zachary Merton Home (Clara, Baroness de Hirsch Foundation)	Grayshott ... ..	20
London and Ascot Priory Convalescent Home ... ..	Bracknell ... ..	25
London and Brighton Female Convalescent Home ... ..	Brighton ... ..	100†
Mental After-Care Association Homes ... ..	Fairlight ... ..	250
Metropolitan Convalescent Institutions ... ..	Bexhill and Walton ... ..	100
National Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :—		
Noel Home ... ..	Letchworth ... ..	25
National Sunday School Union Convalescent Home ... ..	Clacton ... ..	40
St. Helen's Home ... ..	Letchworth ... ..	30
St. Mary's Home for Children ... ..	Broadstairs ... ..	100*
St. Michael's Home for Men and Women ... ..	Westgate ... ..	70
Seaside Convalescent Hospital ... ..	Seaford ... ..	80
Southern Convalescent Homes :—		
Bell Memorial Convalescent Home for Women ... ..	Lancing ... ..	40
Suffolk Convalescent Home ... ..	Felixstowe ... ..	45
Total Grants for the year 1946 ... ..	... ..	£1,500

\* The grant is given in consideration of the fact that convalescent cases are admitted.

† Including £50 towards cost of wireless installation.

## REPORT OF RADIOTHERAPY COMMITTEE.

1. The change of name from Radium Committee to Radiotherapy Committee is the logical result of modern practice which invariably associates other sources of radiation with that from Radium, and of the consequent enlargement of the Committee's interests and functions.

2. During 1946 the following grants from the Radiotherapy Fund, totalling £7,500, were made towards the cost of 2,000,000-volt apparatus, apparatus for beam units, and the development of special forms of treatment :

				£
Royal Cancer Hospital	...	...	...	5,000
University College Hospital	...	...	...	1,500
Westminster Hospital	...	...	...	1,000

Further grants have so far been made in 1947 of £1,000 to Marie Curie Hospital and £250 to Royal Northern Hospital for the same objects. Grants were also made to several Hospitals towards the cost of remounting those of their own radium containers that had become damaged through normal wear and tear.

3. The Fund's Radium Pool and Panel of Physicists have continued to give valuable service to the Hospitals. The Panel has been a practical training-ground for young Physicists, several of whom have taken posts at Hospitals. A special meeting was held in July to consider the future of these Services which were then carefully reviewed. It was decided that they should be continued until such time as the Radiotherapy services for London could be put on a more permanent basis. As from January, 1947, arrangements have been made with the Middlesex Hospital, where the work of the Radium Pool and Panel of Physicists is conducted, for the payment of a block grant of £2,000 per annum, to cover the whole of the expenses of the two services.

4. A recommendation was sent to the Radium Commission that all the Hospitals using the Fund's Radium should be visited jointly, in accordance with the arrangements made when the Commission undertook the clinical supervision of the Fund's Radium.

5. The Radiotherapy Centre at Guildford, which was started during the war for the treatment of patients from London hospitals as well as patients living in Surrey and the neighbouring counties, and to which the Fund loaned 1,017 mgm. of radium, is continuing to do valuable work.

6. The Committee has decided to revert to the pre-war practice of an annual audit (that is to say an overhaul of the safety condition of the containers and verification of the measurements of the contents) of the Fund's Radium on loan to the Hospitals. Hospitals with their own Physicists will undertake the examination and measurements. The Panel of Physicists will do the work for the others.

For the Radiotherapy Committee,

E. ROCK CARLING, *Chairman*.

*April 28th, 1947.*

## REPORT OF NURSING RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE.

1. During the year 1946 the Nursing Recruitment Service continued to give first place to its steady public relations work in the schools and elsewhere, and to its advisory work on an entirely personal basis. A long-term policy of this sort, which aims at increasing the prestige of nursing as a career and building up the confidence of parents and head-mistresses as well as of the girls themselves, does not show immediate results in large numbers of applications, as special recruitment drives and appeals may do. The Recruitment Committee believe, however, that it is a more practical method of ensuring a steady supply of suitable candidates for the nursing profession.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS WORK.

2. One hundred and forty-five talks on nursing as a career, on the best preparation for it, or on some aspect of recruitment, were given, as follows :—

Well-known boarding schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Secondary and grammar schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
" Modern " schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Meeting of Parents' Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>							
<i>Total talks in schools</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
<hr/>							
Units of the Women's Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Youth groups (Red Cross Cadets, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pre-nursing course students	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nurses' medal-givings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Conference of Women's Employment Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Branch meetings of Royal College of Nursing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Branch meeting of National Council of Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rotarians	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Social Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Townswomen's Guild	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>							
							145
<hr/>							

The Travelling Secretary, Miss Peile, who gave the greater number of these talks, reports :—

" The school visits have been stimulating and have afforded a valuable opportunity to establish friendly relations with the headmistresses. At several there have been discussions on the pre-nursing course, in which other members of the staff took part. A number of headmistresses have spoken warmly of the help which they and their girls have received from the Service and in nearly every case there has been a cordial invitation to visit the school again in two or three years' time.

"Individual interviews have been given at many schools during the same visit and a number of girls have written later as a result of the talks. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of this contact with the various headmistresses. It is hoped that during 1947 more will be done to help the 'modern' schools to arrange suitable courses for those of their girls who are interested in nursing. They have good material and some of their girls should make excellent nurses if they can be encouraged to carry on with their general education to 16 or 17. The Recruitment Service can then advise them on suitable ways of 'bridging the gap' until they are old enough to become student nurses."

In addition, notes and leaflets were provided for many other speakers and photographs and literature were supplied for recruitment exhibitions.

3. A one-week pre-vocational course in nursing, for members of W.R.N.S. and A.A. Command from various parts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was arranged in March at the request of the London Regional Committee for Forces Education. Assistance has been given with pre-vocational courses in other parts of the country.

4. In general, advertisements and contributions to the Press and magazines have been cut down by the limitations on newsprint and circulation. In January, 1946, however, a review of the nursing situation based on the six years' experience of the Recruitment Service, appeared in *The Times*. This stressed that the work of the Recruitment Service had been based throughout on the need of the individual for the guidance and help that could be given only as the result of a wide knowledge of the varying circumstances of the training schools. Referring to the future, the article said :—

"There is evidence to suggest that in determining the number of hospital beds that can be provided to meet the ever-increasing demands for hospital accommodation—both overall and by individual hospital authorities—the limiting factor must be looked for not in finance or in bricks and mortar, but in the number of hospital nurses whom each hospital can attract and keep; and in the amount of work that these nurses can undertake without excessive stress and strain. It must be much more widely recognised that the limit to the work that can be undertaken is dependent upon the success of the individual hospital in establishing and maintaining an atmosphere and a tradition in which the care of the sick is dominant over all other considerations, and in which therefore the nurse can work and find satisfaction."

*The Times* also printed a leading article on the same subject and said that on a long view it was in the recruitment of carefully selected candidates that the solution of the fundamental difficulties would be found. Such candidates were likely to stay the course. They became nurses essentially because they wished to nurse sick people. In this type of selective recruitment the King's Fund had had six years of valuable experience.

5. Letters have been contributed twice to *The Times*, twice to the "*Lancet*," to the *News-Chronicle* and the "*Nursing Times*"; articles on nursing, giving the address of the Centre, have appeared in the "*British Journal of Physical Medicine and Industrial Hygiene*," the "*Journal of Careers*," the "*N.A.P.T. Bulletin*," and a number of magazines for women and girls. Assistance was given to the British Council in preparing a film strip on nursing and to the B.B.C. in preparing a talk on the history of nursing for schools.

6. The demand for the leaflet "*Nursing at the Present Day*" continues to increase; about 15,000 copies were distributed during the year, and a revised edition was brought out to include the more important of the increases made in the Rushcliffe scales.

### ADVISORY WORK AND HOSPITAL CONTACTS.

7. Visits were paid to 35 hospital training schools in the London area and to 77 in the provinces. They have been valuable and in many cases the Matron has expressed her gratitude for the help given by the Service. At the same time it must not be claimed that definite help can always be given to those hospitals whose need is greatest. The hospitals which find most difficulty in recruiting and retaining nurses are just those to which the Service finds it most difficult to send candidates. The supply of suitable candidates over the country as a whole is quite inadequate, owing to the greatly increased demand. This is due partly to the reduction in hours worked by the nursing staff in hospitals and to the arrangement of the block system of training, both of which measures depend on an increased ratio of nurses to patients. Even more, the increased demand is due to the fact that nurses are now working in so many other fields outside the hospital service, e.g., in the various forms of public health work, in industry and overseas. The result is that the hospitals must train more and more nurses and every suitable candidate has a wide choice of hospitals and of locality, and it is not easy to persuade a girl to train in a district in which she is not especially interested, or at a training school whose name is not known to her.

8. The Service has, however, been able to give help in the distribution problem, in which the well-known hospitals have long waiting lists and can admit only a relatively small proportion of those who apply, while the overall shortage of recruits remains high. There is a definite evidence that if a candidate is refused at one or two of the "waiting list" hospitals to which she has applied on her own initiative, she may be lost to nursing altogether unless she is at once offered suitable alternatives and made to feel that she is needed and her application will be welcomed. This is one of the main responsibilities of the Service. Candidates come to the Recruitment Centre from very many different sources, but an examination of a cross-section of the cases dealt with in 1946 showed that no less than one in seven of those placed in training schools had been referred to the Centre by hospital Matrons in London and the provinces who could not offer them vacancies for training.

9. During 1946 the Service was notified of the acceptance of 1751 of its candidates for training as student nurses—an increase of 436 over the number for 1945. As usual it has been quite impossible to keep in touch with all candidates in spite of diligent "follow-up" work, and probably many others have begun training. In addition, 213 recruits were accepted for pre-nursing courses in schools, for children's nurseries and convalescent homes, and for other preparatory work for nursing. The Service registered and advised 4,322 new applicants and dealt with about 500 other enquiries. Interviews during the year numbered 2,460, and 14,027 letters were sent out, very many being of a detailed advisory nature.

### GROUP PRELIMINARY TRAINING SCHOOLS.

10. The six group preliminary training schools to which the Fund makes grants have found that the demand for places exceeded the accommodation available and that it has been necessary in nearly every case to plan extensions. The Fund has therefore continued its annual grants of £5,000 to group preliminary training schools, and is willing to consider applications from hospitals setting up preliminary training schools of their own.

### INCREASED RECRUITMENT OF MALE NURSES.

11. Early in the year, it seemed likely that the number of ex-Service men wishing to train as nurses would be greatly in excess of the training places for them as there were then only about 29 training schools

for male nurses (excluding mental institutions). Representations were made to the Ministry of Health that in view of the great shortage of nurses, the General Nursing Council might be asked to give temporary approval for the training of male nurses in other hospitals, and the hospitals should be encouraged to admit them. Action was taken on these lines and by the end of the year the number of training schools admitting male nurses had increased to 85.

#### HEALTH RECORD FORMS FOR NURSING STAFF.

12. When the King's Fund published the Memorandum on the Supervision of Nurses' Health in 1943, many hospitals wrote for advice on a suitable form for keeping records of nurses' general health and of their medical and X-ray examinations, immunisations, etc. Record forms were therefore prepared at the Nursing Recruitment Centre with the advice of medical and other experts, and were made available in quantities to hospitals by the King's Fund.

13. Since their publication, the record forms have been selling at the rate of about 30,000 a year and from examination of the orders received, it seems reasonable to assume that they are in use in well over 300 hospitals.

14. The Committee feel that the adoption of this record system for so many nurses, while a small step in itself, must have been valuable in ensuring a more effective supervision and ultimately the maintenance of a better standard of health among nurses.

#### INTERNATIONAL VISITORS.

15. Help and advice has been given in finding hospital vacancies for groups of girls coming from Greece, Luxembourg, and from the Colonies, to train in this country. At the request of U.N.R.R.A., parties of Greek and Austrian trained nurses brought to this country for post-certificate study were entertained at the Recruitment Centre and given an outline of the methods, and supplies of the Centre's literature and record forms. Many well-known nurses from other countries visited the Centre during the course of the year.

#### NURSING RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE FOR SCOTLAND.

16. Although this is a report on the year's work of the Recruitment Centre it cannot close without reference to the inauguration of similar activities in Scotland. The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, which since 1942 has joined with the King's Fund in maintaining a recruitment service in England and Wales, proceeded during the year with its plans for establishing a recruitment service in Scotland to operate on similar lines. Miss E. I. O. Adamson was appointed Secretary and the Nursing Recruitment Advisory Service has now been opened in Edinburgh. It is hoped that the new venture will be the means of bringing many Scottish recruits into the nursing profession, and that the friendly co-operation of the two Services will be greatly in the interests of candidates wishing to migrate north or south of the Border.

For the Nursing Recruitment Committee,

H. MORLEY FLETCHER, *Chairman.*

*May 14th, 1947.*



## REPORT OF EMERGENCY BED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

1. The year 1946 was the first whole year of peace enjoyed by the Service and it was interesting to find that the steadily increasing use of the facilities, which was interrupted by the War, was resumed and intensified. During the year 10,500 calls for admission were dealt with, an increase of 55 per cent. on the preceding year. This large increase is, of course, partly due to the fact that London was still under bombardment at the beginning of 1945 so that a direct comparison of the two years is not possible. The rate of increase is, however, being maintained in 1947, and it is anticipated that the total for the first six months will be more than for the whole of 1945.

2. The winter brought the Service face to face with a new and serious problem raised by the general shortage of beds. Hitherto the admission of patients was mainly a question of knowing where beds were available at any given moment and there always has been a tacit assumption that there was a bed somewhere. Now the situation has altered to the extent that the overall shortage of beds is so serious that a point can be reached when no hospital, Voluntary or Municipal, can take in a patient even when urgent surgery is required. This point was reached at one or two periods during the winter, most noticeably the last fortnight in March.

3. To get a true picture of the causes which have given rise to this unfortunate situation, it is necessary to consider the effect of the war on the beds available in London. At the outbreak of war there were 18,850 beds open in the Voluntary London Hospitals. During the war these were gradually reduced by enemy action and war requirements so that on the coming of peace there were only 11,600 available for civilian patients. Since then great efforts have been made to re-open as many beds as possible and by June, 1946, the total available for civilians was 14,600. More beds have since been added and at the end of March, 1947, there were 16,000 beds open in Voluntary Hospitals. Meanwhile the beds in the London County Council Hospitals suffered a very severe reduction during the war and, largely owing to the shortage of nursing and domestic staff, remain some 10,000 short of their pre-war complement. The net result is that the Voluntary Hospitals are having thrown back on them a large number of cases which would in normal times have gone to County Hospitals. The first effect is that in comparatively easy times of the year all but elderly patients can be admitted, but as the seasonal demand for beds rises, the definition of an elderly patient gets younger and younger and finally, in moments of crises, a certain number of young people and children have to be left at home even if they require urgent surgery.

4. In August the Service was asked by the Ministry to see if it could give any help to the L.C.C. in the matter of Maternity Admissions. As is well known, the strain on all maternity accommodation is very heavy and the L.C.C. in particular has an excessive load to carry. The Service made special arrangements with maternity hospitals and hospitals having maternity wards to obtain a daily notification of any vacant beds available. All these hospitals are fully booked but for one reason or another an occasional bed becomes

available and these were reported to the L.C.C. By the end of the year 168 had been reported, of which the L.C.C. had been able to use 98. As numbers go this is a small matter, but the benefit to the patients makes the extra work well worth while and it is being continued.

5. From the passing of the National Health Service Bill it was at once clear that our work would be closely affected. Clearly an Admissions Office for urgent cases will continue to be necessary in London and equally clearly it will have to be run in conjunction with the State Service. It was therefore evident that some decision would have to be reached as to the best way in which the Fund's organisation and experience could be fitted into the new Health Service. At the request of the Ministry a Memorandum was drawn up giving detailed information as to the steps necessary for the establishment of an Admissions Office on the scale needed by the State. In the light of the experience gained by the Fund in the last nine years certain fundamental principles have been included in the Memorandum, the chief of which are :—

- (i) Regional boundaries should be disregarded, and allowance made for patients who prefer or need to go to hospitals outside their Region.
- (ii) The office should eventually be able to deal with all types of case whether acute or not, including infectious diseases.
- (iii) The doctor's right of choice should be safeguarded and he should be able to apply direct to a hospital or through the Admissions Office as he thinks fit. His diagnosis should be accepted without argument.
- (iv) It is of the first importance to prevent waste of doctors' time by matters that can be done for them by a properly organised lay staff.

6. The Memorandum was submitted to the Ministry and subsequently the Service was visited by Sir Wilson Jameson and Sir Arthur Rucker who were able to see the work in progress. They expressed the opinion that the Service could best serve the general interest by continuing as a joint Admissions Office for the four Metropolitan Regions. Although these Regions will extend from Dorset to Essex, an Admissions Office for acute cases must be primarily concerned with Greater London which is divided amongst the four Regions. Pending the establishment of the Regional Offices no definite decision can be reached, but meanwhile the Fund has indicated its intention to develop the facilities offered on the lines of the Memorandum.

7. During 1946 an almost entirely new staff had to be recruited. Those who served during the war rejoined their husbands on demobilisation and a new and enlarged staff was recruited from ex-service girls. During the war the training given to these girls in the W.R.N.S. and W.A.A.F. has proved to be a valuable groundwork for their present occupation and they have proved very satisfactory in their work.

For the Emergency Bed Service Committee,

H. A. WERNHER, *Chairman.*

*June 2nd, 1947.*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL DIET.

1. During the year, eleven hospitals have asked for advice on their catering arrangements ; preliminary visits have been made, followed by a fuller visit, after which reports have been submitted for consideration by the hospital. Fourteen visits following up previous reports have been made, and in addition, visits have been paid to other hospitals for some specific purpose, such as collection of information on the use of points and allocation of rations. Facilities have also been afforded at St. Thomas's and Great Ormond Street for the testing out of recipes prior to their circulation to hospitals.

2. The Sub-committee appointed to consider Training Schemes for Cooks, recommended :—

- (i) A Refresher Course for Cooks already employed in hospitals.
- (ii) A Course in Cookery for Kitchen Maids, which would not only increase the number of Assistant Cooks available, but would open an avenue for promotion.

3. The Refresher Course of one afternoon a week for six weeks was arranged, by kind invitation of the House Governor, at the London Hospital. The hospitals were grouped according to the number of beds, and the first group to attend were drawn from hospitals of under 80 beds. That the Course has been of value is obvious from the enthusiasm of those attending, many of whom have written expressing their appreciation and stating that they have found these demonstrations of great help.

4. The Course in Cookery for Kitchen Maids was arranged at the Westminster Technical School. It was for a period of five afternoons a week for 12 weeks. The first group to attend were drawn from hospitals of over 250 beds. The Course has proved of value to those attending, and it is regretted that it is no longer possible to continue it after this term.

5. Hospital representatives interested in catering met at Guy's Hospital by kind invitation of the Governors and the Matron. The Speaker was Dr. Pyke of the Ministry of Food, and the demonstration was given by Miss McNab, Ministry of Food. A meeting of Catering Officers appointed to hospitals was arranged in November. It proved of great value and meetings have been held monthly since that date. Twenty-four Catering Officers now attend.

6. Two Food Bulletins were published and circulated in August and November to all hospitals in the Fund's area : the first on "Allowances for Expectant and Nursing Mothers," and the second on "Feeding of Children." Following a notice in the Press requests for copies have been received from other hospitals both at home and abroad, and it became necessary to have a reprint of "Allowances for Expectant and Nursing Mothers."

7. The Second Memorandum on Hospital Diet, of which 837 copies have been sold during the year, has been reprinted.

8. A circular on the suggested minimum staffing for a hospital of 200 beds catering for 400 has been prepared, and is available to hospitals for guidance.

9. A set of menus in which full use has been made of rations and "points" foods, giving total food value and the cost, has been prepared and will be the subject of a future Food Bulletin.

For the Committee on Hospital Diet,

J. C. DRUMMOND, *Chairman.*

*March 27th, 1947.*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC STAFF.

1. At the beginning of 1946 the Committee on Domestic Staff collected information on various aspects of the problem of recruiting and retaining domestic staff in hospitals. (It will be remembered that this question had been referred to the Fund by the Factory and Welfare Advisory Board of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.) A questionnaire was sent to all the hospitals on the Fund's list which were admitting in-patients, and discussions took place with Matrons and others having first-hand knowledge of the problem.

2. The replies indicated that almost all hospitals were experiencing great difficulty in recruiting all categories of domestic staff, resident and non-resident. The Hetherington wage rates which were then in force were found to be inadequate owing to the higher rates obtainable in other employment. Other reasons for difficulty in recruiting and retaining staff were said to be the poor status of domestic work in general, the heavy nature of hospital domestic duties, and the necessity for week-end and evening work, which led many to choose employment in shops or factories in preference.

3. The evidence collected showed a great need of systematic arrangements for the recruitment and training of domestic staff, and of the organisation of the Hospital's domestic work on a practical basis to reduce the number of staff needed. Labour-saving equipment was difficult to obtain and opinions differed greatly as to the extent to which it was satisfactory in use. In many hospitals, even those of considerable size, the supervision of the domestics was the responsibility of senior members of the nursing staff who had other important duties. In some cases responsibility was shared by several departmental sisters under the ultimate responsibility of the Matron. While the domestic staff were looked after well in some hospitals, there was little or no provision for staff welfare work on the lines now found in industry. There was clearly a wide range in the standard of living conditions and many hospitals recognised that conditions were not nearly as good as they should be. There seemed at that time to be few plans for increasing recruitment or cutting down wastage and building up a contented staff; in fact the hospitals indicated that they would welcome guidance on these points.

4. The Committee considered the evidence in detail and found that much of the trouble was due to difficulties imposed on the hospitals by current conditions, such as lack of accommodation or power to build, lack of labour-saving equipment and overall shortage of man power. They decided that apart from these factors the main weakness appeared to be the lack of trained personnel with responsibility for the complete supervision of domestic staff, including an active recruitment policy, scope for welfare work on modern lines and power to make recommendations on the amount which the hospital should spend on domestic staff wages and labour-saving equipment.

5. The Committee drew up a Memorandum which gave a short survey of the situation, followed by a number of recommendations on the organisation of the domestic department and on methods of recruiting and retaining domestic staff. The main recommendation was that in all hospitals of sufficient size there should be trained lay domestic supervisors to carry the responsibilities referred to in the preceding paragraph. At the request of the Committee, the National Institute of Industrial Psychology conducted short surveys of

the arrangements for domestic work in hospitals of various sizes, and a number of the recommendations based on the surveys were included in the Committee's Memorandum.

6. In drawing up the recommendations, it was necessary to examine the respective spheres of the nursing and domestic staff. It was clear that the hospitals themselves were fully aware that the nurses were being asked to undertake far more domestic work than they should in normal circumstances. The Committee recommended that the nursing course should include some teaching in domestic subjects so that the nurse might understand the proper care of the patients' environment, but that as soon as sufficient domestic staff were available, the nurses should be relieved of domestic routines which absorbed too much of their time and reacted unfavourably on recruitment for nursing.

7. The Memorandum on the Employment of Domestic Staff in Hospitals was published in June, 1946, and by the end of the year nearly 10,000 copies had been sold or circulated and the demand continued. The Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland circulated 4,000 copies to hospitals, with a covering letter drawing attention to the main recommendations; the Department of Labour and National Service, Melbourne, asked for permission to reproduce the greater part of the Memorandum for distribution to its larger hospitals. Favourable reviews appeared in a number of medical, nursing and hospital magazines.

8. In the autumn a conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and National Service to decide on respective spheres of action. The Ministry of Health undertook to organise an exhibition of labour-saving equipment, in accordance with a recommendation in the Memorandum. The exhibition had to be postponed owing to the fuel crisis when arrangements for it had been almost completed, but it is hoped that it will be held in July, 1947.

9. The Committee were glad to note that arrangements were being made for the increased employment of European workers, and in particular of Balts and other displaced persons, as they had recommended in the Memorandum.

10. In November, a letter of enquiry was sent to hospitals as "follow up" to the questionnaire sent almost a year before. The replies showed that the position had become much easier as regards both resident and non-resident staff. It was also evident that much re-organisation of the domestic side of the hospitals' work had taken place in 1946 and many of the Committee's recommendations were being put into effect, including the provision of better amenities, the arrangement of an 8-hour shift system, the employment of ward orderlies to relieve the nurses of domestic duties, and the arrangement of pension schemes.

11. A number of the larger hospitals had appointed, or were seeking to appoint, lay domestic supervisors, but there was evidently a shortage of suitable candidates for these posts. The Committee decided, therefore, to recommend to the Fund that bursaries for domestic supervisors, on the lines of the bursaries for hospital administrators, should be offered with a view to introducing women with suitable experience in personnel management to the special features of hospital work. The bursaries are at the rate of £250 a year, with residence, and the first are being made available in 1947. The Committee hope that they may be the means of interesting competent women in this important branch of the hospital service and ultimately of raising the status and efficiency of domestic work in hospitals.

For the Committee on Domestic Staff,

M. S. McCORQUODALE, *Chairman.*

May 23rd, 1947.

## REPORT OF CONVALESCENT HOMES COMMITTEE.

1. During the Autumn of 1946 the Fund made some enquiries into the state of Convalescent Homes after the war. Most of those which had received grants from the Fund up till 1939 had ceased to apply for them and there was little information as to the condition of the homes or even whether they were still in existence. In the course of an effort to visit all the homes it became apparent that great confusion reigned in this branch of the medical service and it was decided to establish a Committee whose duty would be to assist them to re-open and recover from the results of the war by all the means at the Fund's disposal. Accordingly, in December, 1946, His Royal Highness the President appointed a Committee for this purpose. During the first six months of active work, for five of which Mr. O. N. Chadwyck-Healey acted as Chairman, the Committee has been engaged in enquiring into schemes for re-opening homes and is also endeavouring to compile and publish a Directory of Convalescent Homes. This latter task has proved to be difficult since there has hitherto been no reliable list of Convalescent Homes. Consequent upon a number of visits made mainly by members of the Institute of Almoners, a provisional list was prepared. This list will be published as soon as possible.

2. It has also been the Committee's policy to foster the opening of as many beds as possible at Convalescent Homes in order to relieve the pressure on London Hospitals. Money and advice can help but the key problem is that of domestic staff. Most homes taking London patients are situated along the Kent and Sussex coast where they have to compete with hotels for domestic staff. The wages paid by hotels and the tips heavily outbalance the rewards of working for a Convalescent Home and in consequence nearly all homes are short of staff and a large number of beds are closed. A partial solution lies in the improvement of staff accommodation. The Fund is prepared to make grants to such schemes, but the building restrictions make progress slow. It is, however, satisfactory that the Committee has been able to assist the opening of some homes in spite of these handicaps.

3. Many homes have been visited and it has become clear that Convalescent Homes suffer greatly from a lack of contact between themselves which does not apply to hospitals. Many improvements could and would be made if each home was aware of the progress made by the others. With a view to encouraging such improvements a system of visiting, similar to that adopted many years ago in the case of the hospitals, is being established, with active help from some of the hospitals in the areas where the homes are to be found. It is hoped to arrange for the bulk of the homes to be visited in the course of the summer by medical and lay visitors capable of giving useful advice, so that every effort may be made to ensure that whether or not they are ultimately included in the State Service the homes will be well fitted to play their part in relieving the pressure on the beds in the London Hospitals.

For the Convalescent Homes Committee,

HENRY TIDY, *Chairman.*

*June 5th, 1947.*

Accounts  
and  
Balance Sheet

Dr.

## GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Administration Expenses :—</b>						
Salaries, Pensions and Superannuation Contributions ... ..	14,382	4	11			
Establishment, including Rent, Rates, Heating, Lighting and Cleaning, Insurance, etc. ... ..	3,363	18	11			
Printing, Stationery and Publications ... ..	1,614	9	4			
Sundry Miscellaneous Expenses, including Advertising ... ..	1,662	12	4			
				21,023	5	6
<b>Distribution and Special Services for Hospitals :—</b>						
<b>Ordinary Distribution :—</b>	£	s.	d.			
Hospitals and Branches—Grants per Report, page 18	298,500	0	0			
Convalescent Homes not attached to Hospitals— Grants per Report, page 25 ... ..	1,500	0	0			
				300,000	0	0
Special—Grants per Report, page 24 ... ..				47,500	0	0
<b>District Nursing Distribution :—</b>						
Grant to the Central Council for District Nursing ... ..				2,750	0	0
				350,250	0	0
<b>Special Services for Hospitals :—</b>						
Emergency Bed Service ... ..	3,498	2	1			
Nursing Recruitment Service ... ..	4,311	6	7			
Less : Grant from the Nuffield Trust ... ..	1,500	0	0			
				2,811	6	7
Dietetic Advisory Service ... ..				2,000	18	2
Bursaries in Hospital Administration ... ..				5,402	6	6
				13,712	13	4
<b>Total Distribution and Special Services</b> ... ..				363,962	13	4
				384,985	18	10
<b>British Hospitals Association :—</b>						
Contribution towards Expenses (Pension) ... ..				100	0	0
				£385,085	18	10

## LEGACIES

	£	s.	d.
Transfer to Income and Expenditure Account ... ..	3,247	13	10
„ „ General Fund, page 40 ... ..	106,323	9	4
„ „ Special Accounts, page 42 ... ..	4,500	0	0
	£114,071	3	2



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

Cr.

INCOME.												
										£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,121	5	0
Subscriptions for year under Covenants for a stated number of years...	...									11,062	9	4
										23,183	14	4
Donations, Annual and other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,989	15	9
										40,173	10	1
Reversion from the Nuffield Trust for the Special Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125,000	0	0
Income from Investments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,664	14	11
										381,838	5	0
Transfer from Legacies Account (General)	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	3,247	13	10

---



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£385,085 18 10

## ACCOUNT.

Legacies received during the year page 43:—

										£	s.	d.
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,671	3	2
Estate of the late Mr. Samuel Lewis, further on account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	0	0
Earmarked for a special purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	0	0
										£114,071	3	2

## BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES.						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Funds Account :</b>											
<b>Funds to be retained as Capital :</b>											
As at 31st December 1945 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,849,056	12	6			
Add : Receipts during 1946 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	0	0			
						1,850,252	12	6			
<b>General Fund :</b>						£	s.	d.			
As at 31st December, 1945 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,724,192	3	5			
Add : Transferred from Legacies Account						106,323	9	4			
Lapsed Grants ...	...	...	...	...	...	925	0	0			
						2,831,440	12	9			
						4,681,693	5	3			
<b>Special Accounts, per Schedule on page 42 (partly invested <i>per contra</i>)</b>						68,526	2	2			
						4,750,219	7	5			
<b>Amounts retained by the Fund :</b>											
Grants made to Hospitals, &c., retained by the Fund until payable, viz.:											
Ordinary and Special distribution ...	...	...	...	...	...	39,975	0	0			
Silver Jubilee distribution ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	0	0			
Radiotherapy Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	0	0			
						54,475	0	0			
<b>Contributions received in Advance ...</b>									9	10	10
<b>Creditors ...</b>									29,262	15	2
<b>Suspense Accounts :</b>											
Reserve held for dilapidations (Leasehold Property) ...									540	0	0
Sinking Fund (Leasehold Properties) ...									821	0	0
						£4,835,327	13	5			

31st DECEMBER, 1946.

ASSETS.								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Securities and Investments:</b>													
General Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,294,056	3	0			
Gift of His late Majesty King George V, to be retained as capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	0	0			
Special Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,860	16	3			
								4,360,916	19	3			
The market value at 31st December, 1946, of the quoted securities (i.e., 97·8 per cent. of the total), was £5,872,922.													
<b>Freehold and Leasehold Properties and Ground Rents</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421,940	7	0	4,782,857	6	3
Assets received or acquired before 21st July, 1908, are taken at or under values adjusted as at that date, in accordance with the terms of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London Act, 1907. Assets received or acquired since that date are included at or under the market value at the date of gift or purchase.													
<b>Cash at Bank and in hand</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				35,608	7	9
<b>Reversionary Interests, taken for book-keeping purposes at the nominal value of</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				29	0	0
<b>Debtors</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				16,832	19	5

NOTES.—(a) The King's Fund also owns (i) a stock of Radium, which is lent by the Fund to certain Hospitals in London; (ii) a furnished freehold house and grounds for use as a convalescent home.

(b) In some cases legacies are subject to indemnities given to refund the sum, if any, required to meet the liabilities of Executors.

(c) The Fund has guaranteed the solvency of the London Association for Hospital Services Limited, up to a sum of £25,000 for a period of five years from 1st January, 1943.

(d) Claims in respect of damage to property by enemy action have not yet been assessed.

E. R. PEACOCK *Treasurer.*

£4,835,327 13 5

We have examined the above Balance Sheet dated 31st December, 1946, with the Books of the Fund and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Fund's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Fund.

5 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, E.C.2.  
July 4, 1947.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

## SPECIAL ACCOUNTS 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

FUNDS TO BE RETAINED AS CAPITAL (Specifically invested)										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SPECIAL ANONYMOUS TRUST GIFT (1930) ... ..										20,000	0	0			
SIR JOHN YOUNG TRUST (1933):															
Balance at 31st December, 1943 ... ..										20,144	18	7			
MRS. L. L. LAYBORN TRUST, 1943:															
Balance at 31st December, 1943 ... ..										5,000	0	0			
SPECIAL ANONYMOUS TRUST GIFT (1930) (INCOME ACCOUNT):													45,144	18	7
Income during 1946 ... ..										939	18	2			
Less: Paid to the Miller General Hospital for the reduction of Capital Charges ... ..										939	18	2			
SIR JOHN YOUNG TRUST (1933) (INCOME ACCOUNT):															
Balance as at 31st December, 1945 ... ..										144	8	6			
Add: Income during 1946 ... ..										957	1	1			
Less: Paid to the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital towards the maintenance of the Dame Gertrude Young Memorial Convalescent Home ... ..										1,101	9	7			
MRS. L. L. LAYBORN TRUST (1943) (INCOME ACCOUNT):													1	9	7
Income during 1946 ... ..										150	0	0			
Less: Paid to the Hostel of St. Luke ... ..										150	0	0			
J. R. CATLIN, DECEASED, TRUST															
Balance as at 31st December, 1945 ... ..										595	0	4			
Add: Receipts during 1946 ... ..										2,648	4	6			
Less: Paid to Royal Free Hospital for Bed Endowment ... ..										3,243	4	10			
RADIOTHERAPY FUND:										1,499	13	4			
Balance as at 31st December, 1945 ... ..										30,715	19	6			
Add: Receipts during 1946 ... ..										586	15	2			
Less: Expenditure during 1946 ... ..										2,206	2	2			
Grants to Hospitals, page 26 ... ..										7,500	0	0			
BANK OF ENGLAND:										9,706	2	2			
Subscription under Deed of Covenant for 1946 ... ..										2,500	0	0			
Less: Annual Subscription to King Edward's Hospital Fund Contributions to Hospitals, page 16 ... ..										250	0	0			
MISS B. R. PLOWMAN, DECEASED:										2,210	10	0			
Balance as at 31st December, 1945 ... ..										2,460	10	0			
Less: Grants to Hospitals, page 17 ... ..										1,000	0	0			
A. C. C. BATES, DECEASED:										1,000	0	0			
Earmarked Legacy for a special purpose ... ..										4,500	0	0			
Less: Paid to the Worthing Hospital, Worthing ... ..										4,500	0	0			
Per Balance Sheet page 40 ... ..													£68,526	2	2

# RECEIPTS FROM LEGACIES IN 1946.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sir Herbert Baker ... ..	100	0	0	¶Sydney Erskine Langmore ...	1,202	15	10
Miss Jenny Ada Barrett ... ..	600	0	0	¶Miss Ada Kate Leighton ... ..	40	0	0
† Alfred Charles Cosher Bates ...	9,000	0	0	¶Samuel Lewis ... ..	900	0	0
Stanley John Benham ... ..	100	0	0	¶Frank Charles Lindo ... ..	11,883	2	9
Miss M. L. Bickersteth ... ..	12	0		¶Frank Longden ... ..	109	11	7
¶William Binks ... ..	3,700	4	0	¶William Matthew ... ..	12,096	19	2
¶Mrs. Florence Margaret Elizabeth Boyce ... ..	87	13	4	¶Thomas Miles ... ..	885	7	9
¶Mrs. Emily Burrows ... ..	2,016	7	6	¶Miss Margaret Sophia Blanche Miller ... ..	1,605	0	1
¶Cmdr. Francis William Chaine ...	778	7	6	¶William Porter ... ..	583	10	3
¶Robert Lincoln Cocks ... ..	29	14	2	¶Mrs. Mabel Louisa Fanny Rogers...	10,993	5	0
¶Charles Tomson Cooper ... ..	40	3	9	¶Harry Astley Roberts ... ..	46	3	8
¶Mrs. Gertrude Ellen Crosse ...	7,249	11	0	Miss Mary Jane Rozea ... ..	426	9	10
¶Capt. Sir Charles L. Cust, Bt., R.N.	552	16	11	James Llewellyn Sheffield ...	2,000	0	0
Lady Harriet Sarah Dalziel ...	37	12	4	¶Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Silverstone ...	2,046	5	0
¶Mrs. Justina Clementina Locke Coste de Roemer... ..	500	0	0	¶Walter James Spencer ... ..	11,583	8	6
Miss Caroline Earle... ..	90	0	0	¶Miss Sarah Elizabeth Stacey ...	279	5	10
William Eichholz ... ..	23,963	5	0	¶Edward John Stephens ... ..	218	19	0
Mark Fenwick ... ..	100	15	4	¶James Breedon Varrall ... ..	75	0	0
¶Miss Ariana Borthwick Gordon ...	1,602	3	1	Miss Alice May Walker ... ..	200	0	0
¶Major William Howe Greene ...	4	0	0	¶Mrs. Florence Mary Wells ... ..	16	5	3
¶E. Stanley Holland ... ..	398	14	0	¶Alderman Walter Morgan Willcocks	315	0	0
¶John Horsefield ... ..	55	8	3	¶Mrs. Jeanne A. A. Wittke ...	919	17	2
Arthur Jubber ... ..	4,637	8	4				
					£114,071	3	2

\* Given by the Executors in the exercise of discretionary powers.

¶ Bequest of residue or share in residue.

† Of which £4,500 earmarked for a special purpose.

## NURSING RECRUITMENT SERVICE.

---

*Secretary* ... Miss M. M. EDWARDS

*Assistant Secretary* ... Miss L. M. DARNELL

*Travelling Secretary* ... Miss A. C. PEILE

The Service was set up by the King's Fund in 1940, in accordance with the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Nursing Services (Athlone Committee). The co-operation of the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust has made it possible to extend the Service to provincial hospitals since 1942. The Trust set up a similar Service in Scotland in 1947.

The Service acts as a public relations department for nursing and seeks to augment the recruitment work of the individual hospitals. Talks on nursing as a career are given in schools in any part of the country, to other groups of young people, and at conferences of headmistresses and careers advisers.

Full information on the entrance requirements and facilities offered at the different training schools is available at the Recruitment Centre and individual advice is given to those wishing to train either in London or the provinces.

Girls too young to begin training are registered at the Centre and advised on pre-nursing courses in schools and other means of "bridging the gap" until they are old enough to become student nurses.

Over 10,500 of those applying at the Recruitment Centre have been accepted as student nurses by the hospitals.

21 CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.1.

*Telephone* : LANgham 4362/3.

## DIETETIC ADVISORY SERVICE.

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*Dietitian* ... .. Miss M. C. BROATCH

*Assistant Dietitian* ... Miss B. STANTON

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It is becoming much more generally recognised that the provision of the best possible diet for patients and staff is one of the most important functions of a hospital.

The Fund's two Memoranda on Hospital Diet set out some of the nutritional principles on which good catering is based, and make recommendations for the organisation of the catering department.

As it is not possible, in the present circumstances, for all hospitals to obtain the services of qualified catering officers and dietitians, the Dietetic Advisory Service was set up by the King's Fund in order to help hospitals on all matters connected with their catering.

Applications are welcomed for the dietitians to visit hospitals and to give advice on menu-planning, cookery, rationing, equipment, or the staffing of the catering department.

10 OLD JEWRY, E.C.4.

Telephone : MONarch 2394.

# KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.

10 OLD JEWRY, E.C.2.

## TITLE AND CONSTITUTION.

The Fund was founded in 1897, under the title of "The Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London," by His late Majesty King Edward VII. It was renamed "King Edward's Hospital Fund for London" in January, 1902.

By desire of King Edward it was incorporated under that title, and its constitution settled, by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7, Ch. lxx). Under Section 3 of the Act the Fund is empowered "to obtain from public benevolence by means of subscription, donation, bequest or otherwise "a continuance of the Fund," and to apply the capital and income of the funds and property of the Corporation or any part thereof "in or towards the support, benefit or extension of the hospitals of London or some or "any of them (whether for the general or any special purposes of such hospitals) and to do all such things "as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects."

The Fund is not directly affected by the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and will continue to be governed by its own Act of 1907.

The Governing Body under the Act consists of the President and General Council (see page 1). The work of the Fund is carried on under the General Council by the standing Committees and the Officers as set out on pages 2 and 3.

On October 9, 1942, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester was appointed President of the Fund in succession to his brother, His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent. During the absence of His Royal Highness in Australia, the powers of the President were delegated, in accordance with the Act, to a Committee consisting of the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Wigram and the Governor of the Bank of England.

## RULES AS TO APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS.

Under its present rules the Fund receives applications for grants from :—

- (a) Voluntary Hospitals situated within the Metropolitan Police District.
- (b) Convalescent Homes which are situated within the District, or which, being situated outside, take a large proportion of patients from London.

All institutions applying for grants are required to publish their accounts in accordance with the Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts (see list of publications below).

Every eligible Hospital applying for a grant is annually inspected on behalf of the Fund by two Visitors, a medical man and a layman in each case, specially appointed for the purpose.

Applications for grants, and all other communications, should be addressed to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 10 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

## PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE FUND.

To be obtained, except where otherwise stated, from the publishers,  
Messrs. Geo. Barber & Son Ltd., 23 Furnival Street, E.C.4.

## HOSPITAL ACCOUNTS.

**Statistical Summary of the Income, Expenditure and Work of the London Hospitals.** Ready in the Autumn.  
From King's Fund, 10 Old Jewry, E.C.2. 1s. net, 1s. 6d. post free.



**The Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts.** Fourth Edition, extended and revised, January, 1926 (with Appendices on Methods of Internal Control of Expenditure and other matters) and Supplements Fiii 1/29 and Fiii 1/31. 5s. net, 5s. 4d. post free. **Index of Classification of Items of Expenditure** (for use with Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts). New Edition, 1926. 1s. net, 1s. 2d. post free. **Memorandum on Quantity Statistics.** 6d. net, 7d. post free. **Accounts for Small Hospitals,** based on the Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts, 1928. 2s. net, 2s. 2d. post free.

**Specimen Forms of Tender, 1927.** 2s. 6d. net, 2s. 8d. post free.

#### OUT-PATIENT ARRANGEMENTS.

**Out-Patient Time-Table at London Voluntary Hospitals.** Biannually. Free.

**Report of Out-Patient Methods Committee, 1932.** 1s. 6d. net, 1s. 9d. post free.

**Summary of Report of Out-Patient Methods Committee.** 1½d. post free.

**Time-Saving Methods at Hospitals' Out-Patient Dispensaries, 1935.** 1½d. post free.

**Time-Saving Methods in connection with Arrival and Registration of Out-Patients, 1937.** 1½d. post free.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Voluntary Hospitals (Paying Patients) Act, 1936—Explanatory Memorandum.** 6d. post free.

**Fire Precautions at Voluntary Hospitals, revised edition, 1945.** 6d. post free.

**Report of Sub-committee on Patients' Waking Hours, 1931.** 6d. post free.

Among the most recent publications are the following :—

#### HOSPITAL DIET.

**Memorandum on Hospital Diet** (for consideration by hospitals), 1943. 6d. post free.

**Second Memorandum on Hospital Diet** (for consideration by hospitals). 1945. 9d. post free.

Do. do. do. (Reprint of Menu Planning and Food Tables). 6d. post free.

#### NURSING STAFF.

**Memorandum on the Supervision of Nurses' Health** (for consideration by hospitals), 1943. 3d. post free.

**Health Record Forms for Nursing Staff.** 9s. 6d. per 100, post free.

Do. do. do. (CONTINUATION SHEETS). 4s. 9d. per 100, post free.

Do. do. do. (MANILLA FOLDERS). 12s. per 100, post free.

(Including Purchase Tax.)

**Considerations on Standards of Staffing, 1945.** 6d. post free.

**NURSING RECRUITMENT.** All obtainable from :

THE NURSING RECRUITMENT CENTRE,  
21 CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.1.

**Suggestions for the Establishment of Group Preliminary Training Schools for Nurses** (for consideration by hospitals), revised edition, 1947. 4d. post free.

LEAFLETS: "NURSING AT THE PRESENT DAY." Free.

THE NURSING RECRUITMENT CENTRE. (For the use of Matrons wishing to give candidates the address of the Centre.) Free.

LIST OF APPROVED TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FUND'S AREA. Free.

LIST OF PRE-NURSING COURSES IN SCHOOLS AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES. Free.

**DOMESTIC STAFF.**

**Recommendations on the Employment of Domestic Staff in Hospitals, 1946.** 9d. post free.

**CONVALESCENT HOMES.**

**Directory of Convalescent Homes, 1947.** 5s. post free (from 10 Old Jewry).

**HOSPITAL MAPS.**

**Map and Booklet showing the location, type, address and bed complement of all Hospitals within the Metropolitan Police District, 1944.** 7s. 6d. post free (from 10 Old Jewry).

**Map and booklet showing the location, type, address and bed complement of all Hospitals within the Home Counties, 1944.** 10s. post free (from 10 Old Jewry).

Those interested in the National Health Service Act and its implications for the future of the Voluntary Hospitals and of the King's Fund are referred to a booklet issued early in 1947 entitled

**" TODAY AND TOMORROW "**

The contents include a brief account of the constitution of the Fund, a review of some of its more recent activities, and a first attempt to foreshadow the lines which future development may take.

## FORM OF BEQUEST OF LEGACY

I give free of duty to **KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON** the sum of £..... to be either expended in such manner or invested from time to time in such investments (whether authorised by the law for the time being in force for the investment of Trust Funds or not) or partly expended and partly invested as the President and General Council for the time being of the Fund shall in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion think fit. And I direct that the receipt or receipts of the Treasurer or Treasurers or acting Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of the Fund shall be a good and sufficient discharge to my Executors.

## BEQUEST OF RESIDUE

I give all my property not otherwise disposed of by this my Will subject to and after payment of my funeral and testamentary expenses to **KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON**, to be either expended, etc., etc. (as above).

## FORM FOR SUBSCRIPTION OR DONATION.

(For Contributors not using Bankers' Order Form.)

To the Honorary Secretaries,

Date.....19

**KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON,**  
10 OLD JEWRY, E.C.2.

I beg to enclose remittance, being—

£	s.	d.
---	----	----

Annual  
Subscription

£	s.	d.
---	----	----

Donation

Signature .....

Name, with Title, &c. ....  
(for Postal purposes)

Address .....

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to  
**KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND, and crossed "BANK OF ENGLAND."**

# STANDING ORDER FOR BANKERS.

Date.....19

To (NAME OF BANK AND BRANCH) .....Branch.

Please pay on the ..... day of .....19 to the

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, E.C.2, for the credit of

**“ King Edward’s Hospital Fund for London,”**

the sum of ..... and continue to pay the same amount  
on the ..... in each future year until further notice.

£	s.	d.
---	----	----

Signature .....

Name, with Title, &c. ....  
( for Postal purposes)

Address .....

.....

.....

## INCOME TAX ON ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual subscribers, by filling up the following form of agreement for seven years, enable the Fund to recover income tax on their subscriptions.

For example, if a contributor who now subscribes £30 per annum enters into an agreement in the form below, filling in the figure £30, the result will be :

- (i) the subscriber sends a cheque for £30, with a certificate that he has paid income tax on the amount which, after deducting income tax, leaves £30 (i.e., with income tax at 9/- in the £, £54 10s. 11d.) ; the Fund can supply forms of certificate if desired ;
- (ii) the King's Fund recovers the income tax from Somerset House ;
- (iii) the contributor appears as a subscriber of £54 10s. 11d. ;

The Fund would be pleased to give further information if desired. It is sometimes possible to furnish alternative forms of agreement to meet special circumstances.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
**HEREBY COVENANT** with **KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON** that for a period of seven years from the date hereof or during my life whichever period shall be shorter I will pay annually to the said Fund such a sum as will after deduction of income tax leave in the hands of the Fund the net sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ words) the first of such annual payments to be made on the (a) \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ and the six subsequent annual payments to be made on the same day in each of such subsequent years all such sums to be paid from my general fund of taxed income so that I shall receive no personal or private benefit in either of the said periods from the said sums or any part thereof.

**IN WITNESS** whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this (b) \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

**SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED** by the above-named \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

Witness's

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature)

L.S.

(a) The date must be later than the date of signing (b).

### Notes as to completion of Agreement.

- (1) The term of seven years commences from the date of signature.
- (2) The directions for filling in the dates at (a) and (b) should be carefully observed.
- (3) If the seven annual payments are to be made under Bankers' Order the date at (a) should be furnished to the Bank.
- (4) The agreement duly completed as above should be forwarded to the King's Fund *as soon as signed*, in order that it may be stamped within the allotted time.

