

The two leading permanent officials of the Local Government Board who received the deputation from the Yorkshire Poor Law Nursing Committee were greatly interested in the movement of uniform education and examination for nurses trained in Yorkshire union infirmaries, but desired time to consider the matter. They are now considering.

A meeting of the Sectional Committee, appointed by the Executive Committee of the Workhouse Infirmaries Nursing Association to consider Dr. Humphreys' Scheme for the improvement of the nursing in Workhouse Infirmaries, was held on November 20th.

There were present:

Mr. W. Chance, Hon. Sec. Poor Law Conferences (in the Chair); Miss Moir, Matron of St. Pancras Infirmary, Highgate; Miss Fynes-Clinton; Miss Wilson, Treasurer, Workhouse Infirmaries Nursing Association, Miss C. J. Wood, Mr. H. Bonham Carter, Dr. Humphreys, Miss Gill (Secretary).

After discussion the feeling of the Sectional Committee was that it was undesirable at the present time to make any recommendations on Dr. Humphreys' Scheme; but that it would be desirable to call a small meeting of Guardians from rural Unions at the time of the Central Poor-Law Conference in March, to place before them the difficulties in getting proper nursing in rural workhouses, and to ask for their assistance in removing these difficulties if possible. The following points to be specially considered:

- (1) The friction between master and matron and nurse.
- (2) The payment of an adequate salary to the nurse.
- (3) The accommodation for the nurses, and appliances for the sick.
- (4) The status of the nurse.
- (5) The appointment of Women Inspectors to workhouses.

It has been arranged for Dr. Humphreys to read a Paper on his Scheme at the Central Poor-Law Conference in March, when an opportunity will be afforded of a full discussion by representative Guardians.

We hope the Conference will be able to formulate a workable scheme for removing the difficulties placed before it by the Association and for supporting its reasonable recommendations.

Should nurses contract typhoid fever? Certainly not, if they can help it, but the illness of nurses and doctors, and the death of Nurse Darroch of enteric at the Borough Hospital, Scarborough, calls for immediate action upon the part of the Town Council. It has long been known that this hospital is antiquated and

inadequate, and notoriously insanitary. Wake up, Town Council, if you please!

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Co-operation of Trained Nurses is in a flourishing condition to judge from the report just presented to the annual meeting, from which we learn that there are 152 nurses on the roll. In this year the number of cases attended was 1,296, as compared with 1,174 in 1900, an increase of 122. Since the foundation of the co-operation in 1893, the number of cases attended has been 5,562. Since the outbreak of war in South Africa, eleven nurses have volunteered their services and gone to the front, and at the present date they remain on duty there. The gross sum earned by nurses during the past year amounted to £8,623 6s. 8d., as compared with £7,186 13s. 4d., being an increase of £1,436 13s. 4d. Two nurses earned £87 each, nine from £80 to £87, and the average over all for the year was about £70, allowing one month for holiday. The accounts of the co-operation showed that during the year ending September 30th, the total income amounted to £1,046, and expenditure to £773, leaving a surplus of £273, of which £197 was transferred to the heritable property account, and £76 was carried forward.

The Lord Provost, who moved the adoption of the report, said that an interesting feature about the institution which deserved to be emphasised was that it illustrated how a great deal of good might be done without giving money. It made no appeal and asked subscriptions from no one. The nurses themselves by their quarterly and other payments made the institution not only self-supporting but provided such a credit balance that the heritable property account was rapidly being written down. Professor McCall Anderson, in seconding, said that when he compared the supply of nurses at the present time, both as to number and quality, with that which existed in the early period of his professional career, he was struck with the marvellous change for the better which had taken place. He testified to the assistance which the co-operation was to the profession in Glasgow, because they knew that when they sent there they were almost sure to get what they wanted.

The discussion on nurse training still goes merrily on in the Irish press, and Dr. L. Kidd, of Enniskillen, has some sensible things to say, amongst them a suggestion that by annual inspection of hospitals acting as training schools, preliminary examinations in general education, and the subsequent "professional" examination under the direct supervision of the Local Government Board, a powerful stimulus would be

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