

house was erected within the specified time and a Master appointed.

The duties of a Beadle appointed to suppress beggars outside the workhouse were as follows:—
 "To keep the poore in good order within the House, to train the poore, to perform all Cures to the best of his skill on wound and Sore Leggs that the Corporation shall put him upon, and that he and his wife do all reasonable service for the said Corporation, he and his Wife to be taken into the House to have meat, drink, washing and lodging in the same, and for his and his Wife's services to have Eighteen pounds per annum sallary, and he to weare the Livery of the Corporation, and to have a Staffe to enable him to performe the office." The remuneration given allowing for the greater value of money at that time is scarcely excessive.

Mr. P. H. Bagenal, Inspector of the Local Government Board, in a report made recently to the Barnsley Board of Guardians, said the Superintendent Nurse of the Workhouse, after a stay of three months, had resigned. This was an unsatisfactory state of affairs, though he admitted that generally there was a sort of civil war prevailing in Poor Law land owing to the need of defining the relative positions of the Master and Matron in regard to the Superintendent Nurses. The Local Government Board were inquiring into the matter, and he hoped they would be able to define the relative duties so as to avoid friction. At Barnsley they seemed to have had much more of this sort of thing, and this was really unsatisfactory.

The proposal to place a stained glass window in St. Ninian's Cathedral at Perth to commemorate the devoted and self-sacrificing labours of Miss Græme, the late Lady Superintendent of the Perth Sick Poor Nursing Society, amongst the poor in Perth City, and her helpful influence in all classes of society, is being received with warm approbation by every class and denomination. The great inspiring motives of Miss Græme's life were love to God and love to man, and it is fitting that any memorial raised to her should be set amid sacred surroundings in the church in which she herself worshipped and gathered spiritual strength from week to week, and which she loved so well.

Writing in the local press, a friend says:—

"May I say here, as one who knows, that Miss Græme's work never ended in nursing alone, but that the heaviest part of it was self-imposed? She was never custom-hardened, and when suffering and death came to her patients she bore to the uttermost their burden of sorrow with them, and when the sick recovered or the erring tried to make a new start, she was the first to employ every effort to get them work and give them fresh heart. Many also were the young

whom she rescued from wretched surroundings, and to whom she gave their chance in life; and the old and sickly into whose dull, grey lives her loving thought brought new hope and new brightness. And if she thought any of "her people" were the victims of wrong or injustice no one was more prompt and valiant than she to fight on their behalf against any odds. Nor did her good work stop here, for many were those among the richer classes whom she interested in their less fortunate neighbours, and whom she inspired to practical efforts, proving a benefit alike to themselves and others, and doing much to weld together in kindlier bonds both rich and poor.

In this tribute to her dear memory, therefore, all classes will doubtless gladly and promptly unite—not least the poor, who so loved her, and whom she so loved. The smallest offering that these wish to give should be accepted, for to her the humblest tributes of her poorest patients were ever among her most precious possessions."

We are pleased to note that the *Scotsman* is giving space for the discussion of the important question of nurses for persons of limited income. The provision of such nurses is of the very utmost importance, and an urgent need of the time. A well-organised system of visiting nurses by the day and hour on co-operative lines is what is required. In the United States, many nurses act singly as Daily Visiting Nurses, and take their own fees, and there is no reason why they should not do so here, attached to a reputable co-operation.

One correspondent in the *Scotsman* lays great stress upon the importance of working such a scheme "by a co-operation of employers, not of trained nurses," and immediately proceeds to suggest that "there are many persons who will not be qualified for the future Register of Nurses, who are well trained in simpler sick-room duties, and probably known to doctors as skilled in special duties for which they may be wanted. So long as these do not claim the designation, the status, and the high pay due to trained nurses, many of them are well able to undertake the charge of chronic and simpler cases."

Any system whereby "a co-operation of employers" undertook to supply unskilled and semi-trained nurses to the sick middle classes would be dangerous in the extreme. By co-operation there is no reason whatever why skilled registered nurses should not be procurable by them, and it is, indeed, high time that the fallacy that such aid in sickness is a monopoly of the rich should be disproved. It is the creed of the philanthropic snob:

Lady Hermione Blackwood, presiding recently at a meeting of the Society for Providing Nurses for the Sick Poor, gave an interesting address on the subject of district nursing. She pointed out that sufficient stress was not always laid upon one aspect

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