

as may seem most fitting for the motto of the association."

Dr. Bedford Fenwick next read a report from the Executive Committee. It stated that since the last meeting of the Council, 267 members had joined the association, viz., 43 medical men, 27 matrons, and 197 sisters and nurses: making a total membership that day of 657.

It proposed that the next meeting of the Council should be held on October 12th.

It then detailed the preliminary steps to be taken in drawing up the petition for the proposed charter, commencing by saying, "The Executive Committee considers that the mere fact that over 600 medical men, matrons, sisters, and nurses, joined the association in the first three months of its existence, for the primary object of obtaining legal registration, is the best possible proof of an anxious and widespread desire for such a measure." It laid down the initial lines upon which the charter should be framed, and asked for authority to proceed with the work.

The report was unanimously adopted by the meeting. Dr. Bedford Fenwick then presented and read the balance sheet for the past quarter, showing that the expenses had been £19 7s. 9½d., and the receipts £85 os. 6d., leaving a balance to date of £167 13s. 4d.

Dr. Priestley proposed a vote of thanks to Her Royal Highness for taking the chair; this was seconded by Sir Dyce Duckworth and carried by acclamation, after which the meeting adjourned till October 12th.

#### PLEASE NOTE.

PERHAPS the readers of the *Nursing Record* may not be aware of a fact lately discovered, that in a pretty seaside place in Cheshire (West Kirby) there is a most picturesque and handsomely built Convalescent Home for Children, waiting for the small sum of £500 before it can be opened to receive the many sickly little ones for whom it is intended. Surely the wealthy inhabitants of Cheshire and Lancashire will not allow this paltry sum to keep the doors closed just at this season when so many are pining for fresh air and green fields to restore to them renewed health, or complete the already partial recovery of those who are still undergoing severe treatment in their hospitals. We might further remark that a new matron has lately been elected, and is carrying on the work already started seven years ago, on a very small scale in a neighbouring village, where they can receive, we believe, six or seven patients, and we are informed many have to be refused for want of room and accommodation. The lady appointed has had much experience with children, and was lately sister in a London hospital.

#### THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY AND DISLOCATED HUMANITY.

THE 25th annual meeting of the Surgical Aid Society was held last Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, the Earl of Aberdeen, the president, in the chair. Mr. W. Tressider, the secretary, read an abstract of the report which pointed out that the Society was established in 1862 to supply much needed surgical appliances and mechanical supports to the poor afflicted with such affections as varicose veins, spinal disorders, loss of limbs, and general distortions. It was well known that thousands of individuals, particularly females, were enduring the greatest pain and inconvenience from such infirmities, which rendered them peculiarly liable to other diseases, and tended to shorten their lives. There were also very many of the poorer classes, who, by reason of spinal or other deformities or loss of limbs, were prevented from providing for themselves and their families, whilst thousands of children were suffering from rickets, who would become life-long cripples if suitable instruments were not supplied in time. In addition to these there were, according to the statements of eminent surgeons, one in every fifteen of the entire population of England who were ruptured, and in the west of England the proportion rose to one in ten. The Surgical Aid Society was established with the object of supplying spinal supports, artificial legs and arms, leg instruments, elastic stockings, crutches, trusses, &c., to the afflicted poor, without regard to locality. The progress of the Society was at first slow, the members relieved during the first year being sixty men, fifty-four women, and twenty-three children, or a total of 137, as compared with 7,394 patients assisted during the past year, giving a weekly average of 142. Large numbers of persons had been assisted by loans of water beds, air beds and pillows, invalid carriages and couches, bed rests, galvanic batteries, &c. The income had grown year by year from the modest sum of £241 at the outset to £7,871 last year, and some 500 special grants had been made during the year for a total of 1,258 letters. Altogether, therefore, there was cause for much satisfaction in regard to the work of the past as well as hope with respect to the future.—Lord Aberdeen congratulated the subscribers on the success of the institution, expressing at the same time a hope that they would not allow their exertions to flag on account of the increasing revenue, as there was always much work to be done. The noble lord read letters from Lord Herschell, Lord Bramwell, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing sympathy with the objects of the society, and regretting their inability to attend.—Mr. Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S., moved,

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