

the morning to make her bed without moving her, dress wounds, &c., teach the elder children how to make and keep the room clean and tidy, wash and dress the baby, if there is one, and prepare the beef tea, &c., which the patient may require.' Those who have had much to do with the sick poor—Medical men, the clergy, district visitors, and others—will readily concede the importance and value of such work. It is almost sufficient to say that it has the very cordial approval of Miss Nightingale."

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"WHAT are some of the advantages of district Nursing? It teaches people to Nurse their own sick, makes them acquainted with sanitary matters, tends to prevent and to shorten illness, often prevents whole families from sinking into helpless poverty, improves the domestic habits of the poor, and is useful in calling attention to cases of infectious disease. There is great ignorance on all these matters amongst the poor, and consequent great, though remediable, suffering. Organised Nursing of the poor at their own homes was first established by Mr. Rathbone, M.P., at Liverpool, in 1862, and has been successfully carried on there ever since. At starting, £4,500 was raised by donations, and £1,000 by annual subscriptions, and the town was divided into eighteen districts, each having a Nurse. Residents, individual ladies, religious associations, and the clergy and ministers undertook to supply the necessary Medical stores, appliances, and comforts."

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"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN determined to devote £70,000 of the Women's Jubilee Offering to the organisation of such a system throughout the whole United Kingdom. This fund at present produces £2,000 a year, which is available for this purpose. The original committee appointed by the Queen drew up a scheme in which they suggested London, Edinburgh, and Dublin as the three centres for the different parts of the United Kingdom. The present provisional committee of the Queen's Institute, owing mainly to the bilingual difficulty in Wales, have decided upon Cardiff as a centre for Wales, if the necessary local funds are provided, the Institute giving the salary (£60 a year) for the Lady Superintendent, and Mr. Brown, of Liverpool, giving £100 a year for three years. At Cardiff we are to train Nurses for this work for whatever part of Wales they may be required. It has been asked by people interested in parts of Wales, outside Cardiff, 'What advantages are we to gain by such a scheme?' Well, the chief advantage will be that of forming a part of a well-organised system of district Nursing. Hitherto this work has been left to

individuals, and it has, therefore, been imperfectly or only partially carried out. Cardiff, then, is to be the centre for *training*. In addition to, and preceding this, we shall have our own district Nursing work to do."

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"THE scheme, so far, will be worked out thus:—For district work in Cardiff the town will be divided into so many districts, each with a Nurse, and these Nurses will be superintended by a Lady Superintendent Nurse. They will all live together in a 'Nurses' Home.' As regards subsequent training for other parts of Wales, the twelve months' Hospital training required will be carried out at the Cardiff Infirmary, where the training of Nurses is in full operation, and such Nurses will afterwards have six months' district training in Cardiff, and probably three months' maternity training at the Workhouse Hospital. As Miss Nightingale very truly says, all this cannot be done without money. Let us count the cost. At a low estimate it will be as follows:—Lady Superintendent, £60; four Nurses for Cardiff, £104; board of Nurses and Superintendent, £130; rent, rates, and taxes, £50; sundries, £50; total, £394."

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"ONE hundred and sixty pounds of this would come from Mr. Brown and the Queen's Institute for a period of years, leaving £240 to be got by subscriptions. We ought to have generous subscriptions for such an object as this. If we are to nurse the whole of the Cardiff poor, four Nurses will not be sufficient. There are other annual expenses which will have to be met, for Medical comforts, &c.—say £26 for each district—but we hope to get Lady Lay Superintendents in each district, who will interest themselves sufficiently to take the responsibility of getting this money. Then there will be an initial outlay for furnishing—say £150, and another £50 for Nursing requisites. I hope I have made this matter sufficiently clear. Everyone ought to be interested in this work, and I earnestly appeal to all those who care for the welfare of the sick poor to contribute generously to this most important scheme."

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I AM very pleased to be able to announce that Miss Gertrude A. Wyld has just been appointed Matron and Lady Superintendent of the Nursing branch of the Chichester Infirmary. Miss Wyld has had very considerable and practical experience in Nursing work, and for the last eighteen months has held the appointment of Matron at the Pavilions, Darent Asylum. I am sure that she has my best wishes for success

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