

(ii) *Charge pay*.—Matron or sister in charge of a hospital equipped with:—

	Present rates per annum.		New rates per annum.
70-99 beds ...	£20*	Up to 99 beds ...	£20
100-199 beds ...	£30	100-199 beds ...	£30
200-299 beds ...	£40	200-299 beds ...	£40
300 beds and over	£45	300 beds and over	£45

* Senior sisters and sisters only.

A member qualified in massage and employed in charge of the massage department who up till August 1st received £15 rising by £5 to £30 after three years' continuous employment now receives £30 per annum.

The present rate for a member in charge of the maternity section remains the same, £20 per annum.

Board and Washing Allowance.—The allowances for members' board and washing have been increased from 18s. to 21s. a week at home, and from 22s. 6d. to 25s. abroad, and for servant's board from 12s. 6d. a week at home where more than one servant is employed and 14s. a week where only one servant is employed; and 14s. 6d. a week abroad where more than one servant is employed to 16s. 6d. a week where only one servant is employed.

5. With effect from August 1st, 1935, the rates of service retired pay and gratuities are revised as follows:—

(i) (a) The service element of retired pay will be £3 for each of the first five years of service and £5 for each year thereafter, instead of £3 for each year of service.

(b) The rank elements of £2 a year for each year of service over twelve in the substantive rank of sister and £3 a year for each year of service in the substantive rank of senior sister are abolished. The rank element for a matron will be £40 after one year in the substantive rank of £10 for each year thereafter, instead of the former rate of £10 for each year of service as matron, but the maximum rank element of £100 is unaltered. In calculating the rank additions, under this scale a paid acting rank granted prior to August 1st, 1935, if followed by substantive promotion to that rank before retirement, may be reckoned as substantive rank.

(c) The maximum rates of retired pay for service and rank together are amended as follows:—

Rank.	Present Rates.	New rates.
Matron ...	£170 per annum	£225 per annum.
Senior sister ...	£115 per annum	£140 per annum
Sister ...	£105 per annum	£140 per annum.

(ii) *Voluntary retirement with gratuity*.—The rates of retiring gratuities payable to members permitted to retire voluntarily are amended as follows:—

	Present.	New.
After 10 years' service ...	£250	£325
After 15 years' service ...	£400	£500

6. *Age of compulsory retirement*.—The compulsory retiring age of matrons will be 57 years instead of 55 years as at present.

7. A.P. 1075 will be amended in due course.

EARLIER NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Earlier notification of tuberculosis was urged at the London Insurance Committee meeting by Mr. O. B. Meadmore, a Friendly Society representative.

A resolution was passed asking the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee to report on the number of deaths from tuberculosis in London and on how many such deaths were reported by local registrars.

Mr. Meadmore said in ten per cent. of deaths from tuberculosis the disease was notified posthumously.

SURVEY OF DISTRICT NURSING IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

A very valuable Survey of District Nursing in England and Wales has been compiled, and published, by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. In a covering letter received with this Survey, Major-General the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., President, and Chairman of the Council of the Institute writes: "This is the first time that such a Survey has been undertaken by any organisation. It is a complete record of the District Nursing Service at present available in England and Wales, together with many details as to its cost, and it was compiled as a necessary preliminary to completing the Service."

The Survey states that "the earliest mention of nurses trained to work among the sick in their own homes is found in the aims set forth by the Society of St. John's House, founded in 1848, but the system of District Nursing owes its origin to William Rathbone, who in 1859 provided a nurse to work among the poor of Liverpool. Mrs. Robinson had been nurse to Mr. Rathbone's wife, and realising the comfort and help which her services brought, not only to the patient but to the whole household, he asked her to undertake nursing amongst those who could not afford to pay for such care. After a month she came to Mr. Rathbone asking to be released from her promise, as the conditions in which she had to work were heartrending. He persuaded her to continue, and she became the first of a staff of eighteen District Nurses."

It is very interesting to gather the influential part played by women, both in personal service and by financial support in the establishment of the fine Service of District Nursing in this country, which through the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses (now the Queen's Institute of District Nursing) has brought skilled nursing and comfort through the medium of women into many thousands of homes in Great Britain and Ireland.

1859.—The nursing services rendered by Mrs. Robinson to a private patient were recognised as so valuable that they were secured for the benefit of the sick poor.

1868.—The London, Biblewomen and Nurses' Mission was founded by Mrs. Ranyard, the nursing section having since been separated from that of mission workers.

1887.—The Women's Jubilee Offering to Queen Victoria of £70,000, was devoted by Her Majesty to the foundation of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses. (This object, was, again, the suggestion of a woman, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, which was brought to the notice of Queen Victoria and approved by her.)

1897.—At the Diamond Jubilee, a further sum of £48,000 was raised by the Commemoration Fund, and, on her death, the Women's Memorial took the form of further endowment, the sum of £84,000 being handed over to the King and Queen, who applied it to this purpose.

On the death of Queen Alexandra £233,000 was raised as a National Memorial to her. With the consent of H.M. the King £16,000 was spent on the Memorial now to be seen opposite Friary Court, St. James, and the remainder was used to promote District Nursing throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

The income from the endowments, together with the annual sum of £2,000 raised by Queen Mary's Committee—again women's work—and subscriptions, affiliation fees and parts of the proceeds of the Gardens' Scheme, enables the Institute to meet the present expenditure on training, inspection and organisation.

Other pioneer district nursing work was that organised in Manchester, Salford and Leicester, which followed the example of Liverpool, and the East London Nursing Society was started in London in 1868. The Metropolitan and

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