

enslaved beings were unorganised and little provision was made for their future, but within the last few years they have formed organisations, and have thereby in many details improved their conditions. They now have a journal called *L'Infermiere*, or monthly organ of the Italian Federation of Men and Women Hospital Nurses and Masseurs, and their League included in 1903 some twenty-nine cities. In a number of this journal which Signora Celli was kind enough to give me there was an announcement of their first National Congress, to be held in Rome in March of this year, and the programme looked as though there were some bright and serious minds at work over their problems.

If this body of workers could little by little elevate their position and improve their rank and file it would certainly not retard and might hasten the coming of the educated nurse. These hospital servant-nurses could then become what their lack of education limits them to—excellent ward-maids and orderlies, and, with an educated class of gentlewomen introduced as nurses, and the Sisters left in charge of the housekeeping, which they do so well, the hospitals of Italy would rank with those of any country.

The Up-Country Nursing Association.

Only those who have been ill in a foreign land, far away from kith and kin, and far away from the possibility of skilled nursing which brings to the sufferer such comfort and alleviation as may be possible in his condition, realise the value of such a Society as the Up-Country Nursing Association for Europeans in India. Unfortunately, its income is not in accordance with its opportunities.

The Annual Report states:—"Our subscribers are aware that, though the work hitherto done by the Association has been of great value, it has frequently been hindered by the want of funds; and, quite lately, we have found it a difficult matter to comply with pressing requisitions for more nurses for the Punjab and the United Provinces. We would ask our friends and supporters to remind their friends that, only a few years ago, throughout the vast area of British India, money could not buy for Englishmen, or Englishwomen, or their children, the comforts of good nursing when they fell ill; for, except in the Presidency towns and large military stations, trained nurses were not to be found. It was to meet a very real want, therefore, that the Up-Country Nursing Association was formed for the purpose of sending trained nurses to India for employment under Local Committees in nursing sick Europeans of all classes, whether rich or poor, in up-country districts."

Registration in Glasgow.

State Registration of Nurses was discussed at the Twenty-Second Congress of the Sanitary Institute held at Glasgow last week, when the Duchess of Montrose presided over the Conference of Women on Hygiene. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick read a paper on the subject, which was very well received, and Miss Guthrie Wright, Hon. Secretary of the Scottish Branch of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, discussed the question in a thoroughly enlightened manner. Miss Guthrie Wright said she had given long and earnest consideration to the subject, and warmly supported the principle of State Registration. The audience were evidently in sympathy with the arguments advanced in favour of Registration, to judge from the applause which greeted the speakers.

Miss Kinneer-Adams, the Matron of the Ruchill Fever Hospital, Glasgow, was amongst those present, and, although she did not take part in the discussion, no Matron in Scotland has done more to encourage nurses with whom she is in touch to take an active interest in their own professional affairs, and in no hospital in Scotland is a more brisk nursing staff to be found. "Ruchill" was *en fête*, and a ward and the domestic department open to inspection on the Thursday of Congress week. The hospital occupies a magnificent site, and is perfectly appointed. Dr. Johnston, the Medical Superintendent, is renowned for his power of administration and scientific methods of treatment, and he is most ably supported by Miss Adams, whose energy, organising ability, and love of true nursing seems to inspire all who work with her.

During the afternoon Miss Adams presented to Mrs. Fenwick a most lovely bouquet of crimson roses and lilies of the valley, tied up with white ribbons, from the Sisters and nurses, as a token of appreciation for the work she had done in furthering the cause of Registration. In expressing her thanks for this charming courtesy Mrs. Fenwick said that if the nursing staffs of large hospitals would realise, as that at Ruchill Hospital had done, the importance of individual personal responsibility in professional affairs, Registration would soon be accomplished, and she felt sure that just as soon as the nurses realised that Registration was good for their patients—being the unselfish women they were—they would begin to work hard for it. She urged them to give all the support they could to those who were standing for a more thorough educational curriculum for nurses, and just regulations of work when trained. There was absolutely no reasonable objection to State Registration; we had only got to work faithfully for it, and it was sure to come along.

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