

contribute greatly to the public health. Miss Palliser also asked what method of work was suited to consumptives in sanatoria. To have no occupation were depressing to them, what kind of work could be provided?

Mr. Clemetson said that from an outside point of view those who were fighting consumption seemed to have before them a stupendous task and to be leading a forlorn hope. He would like to have something definite before the meeting. If it were told that it were possible to stamp out tuberculosis in one, two or three generations that would be something definite to go to Parliament upon.

DR. KELYNACK'S REPLY.

Dr. Kelynack, replying to the questions which had been raised in the course of the discussion, said that if he could answer them all, the tuberculosis problem would be solved. He would answer the easiest and leave the rest to Miss Todd.

There was no doubt that the source of the evil was the ignorance and selfishness of the individual, and until he could be enlightened we should remain where we were. It was the duty of all to endeavour to take some share in bringing about this enlightenment. It was true that social problems and economics were bound up with the tuberculosis question, and we were not doing our duty if we looked at it from scientific and nursing standpoints only.

The enlightenment of the sufferers and those connected with them was also a duty. Dr. Kelynack strongly urged the avoidance of fads. It was, he said, little less than cruel to the poor to advise the unattainable. One must work within human limitations. The open air was not the only element in the prevention of phthisis. He had, for instance, had as a patient an agricultural labourer from the Chiltern Hills, while a patient who lived in London had gone back to his own home, and was keeping well, in a shanty which he had erected, in which he worked by day and slept at night. Again, in connection with district work, the circumstances of the patient must be considered; for instance, it was no use to order three pints of milk a day to an out-patient who was keeping herself and her husband on eight shillings a week.

In regard to education in the schools on the insidious nature of promiscuous spitting, 15,000 men recently memorialised the Educational Authority to arrange for hygiene to be taught in the schools, but certain authorities considered it was necessary to give so much time to higher mathematics that there was little left for such subjects as hygiene.

It was for nurses to co-operate with medical practitioners in the fight with tuberculosis, and to become sociological students. They had much actual knowledge of things as they are, and like doctors they were far too humble in self-esteem.

One of the weapons in their hands was an appeal to the selfish side of human nature. The rich were suffering from their sins in regard to the poor. We recognised a distinction of classes, but disease made no such distinctions on artificial lines. In considering how best to attain one's ends not only an awakened conscience but also an enlightened intelligence was necessary.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE CONFERENCE.

One of the pleasantest features of the Conference was the social side. Here Miss Barton, the Hon. Secretary, was in her element. The greatest good feeling prevailed, and on the first afternoon over 100 guests were entertained. Tea and coffee were served by Sister Cartwright, Secretary of the Registered Nurses' Society, so it is needless to say that things were well done.

On the afternoon of Friday, November 23rd, Miss G. A. Rogers, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, presided at an informal Talk on Nurses' Leagues given by Miss Isla Stewart. In her opening remarks Miss Rogers said, in reference to the work of the Provisional Committee, that it had organised a very pleasant conversation in the spring, which was a social function, and now it had arranged this professional Conference and Exhibition. She thought, therefore, that it had during its brief life justified its existence.

Miss Isla Stewart, the inaugurator of the first League in this country, spoke of the pleasure and the uses of Leagues, of the enjoyment of the members there was no question; they wanted no amusing at social gatherings because all were so interested in meeting old friends.

In regard to the uses of Leagues, Miss Stewart pointed out that they were the first step in organisation. They meant the banding together of the graduate nurses of a school, so that they were no longer dispersed units, and they could collectively express their opinion and make themselves heard. By the union of the Leagues in different parts of the country a National League was formed, and the National League or Council by affiliating with the International Council of Nurses brought the graduate nurse into touch with other nurses all over the world.

The formation of a League was not difficult, her experience was that the certificated nurses of a training school eagerly welcomed it. The procedure was to call a preliminary meeting of nurses likely to be interested, and then to form a committee. Later a meeting of all those who had expressed their desire to join the League should be formed, at which bye-laws should be passed.

The next duty of a League was the selection of its President, a most important matter. She should be a strong member and must have the interest of the League at heart, and be willing to devote time and trouble to it. She thought the President should not remain in office too long. It was a good thing to spread its influence.

Members of the Executive Committee should be those willing to work and attend meetings

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