

adults, to come to the Dispensary. There he undergoes a thorough examination and is tabulated as "negative," "suspicious," or "positive." In the latter case, of course, the individual becomes a regular patient; if suspicious he is kept under strict surveillance, and everything in the way of nourishing food, fresh air outings, etc., is given to him to build up his constitution so as to enable him to resist the disease. Even when the case is reported as negative, it is still followed up and watched as long as it continues a part of an infected household.

This bringing entire families to the dispensaries, and watching suspicious cases is also of the greatest importance in the preventative part of the work.

There are two branches of the nurses' work in the Anti-tuberculosis movement which are still in their infancy—one is the nurses' work in the public schools, where anæmic and tuberculous children are sought out and given specialised attention; the other is the establishing of the tuberculosis class, for the "home treatment of tuberculosis by sanatorium methods." The first of these to be organised was the Emmanuel Church Tuberculosis Class in Boston, which has been followed by the Arlington Street Church Class and the Suburban Class in the same city, and it is to be hoped that the plan will be followed in other parts of the country. The Sanatorium régime of outdoor life—greatly facilitated by the establishment of Day Camps—rest, and abundant food, is followed, and, by limiting the size of the class, the nurse is able to supervise very carefully the home life of the patients and excellent results have followed.

We cannot close better than by citing the words of Dr. Edward Trudeau, who says:—

"I think the dispensary nurse a most indispensable weapon in this great warfare, and that she, perhaps, accomplishes more, in a practical prevention, than any other agency."

Progress of State Registration.

Some remarkably good papers on State Registration were presented at the Annual Convention of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States.

Miss Helen Scott Hay, Superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, read a most excellent paper on "The Responsibility of the Registered Nurse."

"The title registered nurse," she said, "implies in the highest degree honour, dig-

nity, and nobility, reminding one of the grand old motto, 'Noblesse oblige.'

"The registered nurse ought to be a cultivated, educated woman. Each registered nurse must be ready to demonstrate personally that she belongs to the nobility of learning.

"One way to demonstrate this is through the official publications of the nurses. Each nurse must contribute to this end. Each article published must indicate knowledge, experience, and some regard for rules of composition.

"The registered nurse also has large responsibility in her daily work. She owes it to her profession to give every subject under discussion the benefit of her experience and education.

"The registered nurse must work to produce sound knowledge and high ideals in the training schools.

"Her responsibility to society is great. The spirit of altruism must prevail. 'Do all the good you can; at all the times you can, and as long as you can.'"

The Organisation of the Profession of Nursing.

A correspondent writes: "Mrs. Bedford Fenwick on Saturday last addressed a meeting of Matrons and Nurses, held at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Aberdeen. Miss Katherine Lumsden, formerly the Lady Superintendent of the hospital, was in the chair. Mrs. Fenwick spoke most eloquently on the Organisation of the Profession of Nursing by its Members, and by the State, and advocated the organisation of a Scottish Nurses' Association. Miss Tatham, the Lady Superintendent, proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker and to Miss Lumsden, and all present were greatly interested in the report of the good work, accomplished by trained nurses through co-operation, especially in that done by the American Superintendents and Nurses. The fact that the English and Irish Matrons and Nurses have their Associations through which they are able to take part in national and international nursing affairs, and that Scottish nurses are still isolated from the benefits of professional association, made those present realise that the time has come when steps should be taken to remedy this condition of affairs, so that the nurses in Scotland should be able to take their rightful place in the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, and help to define its constitution."

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)