

enormously important work toward the same end by enlightening the general public in regard to the facts of the case, and interpreting for them the conditions that render futile the present efforts to eliminate the disease. The logical outcome of the present effort to suppress tuberculosis is the segregation of patients who are unable to take care of themselves and to avoid spreading infection, and whose families are equally incapable of doing it for them. When the community has become sufficiently aroused to take action in this matter, it will provide for this segregation by building hospitals and compelling patients of this class to use them. This brings us to the second part of the nurse's function—namely, teaching the people to submit to this demand from the State, to forestall antagonism and hostility, to show how and why the measure is necessary, to arouse and create in alley and tenement an appreciation of what removal to a comfortable and attractive hospital would mean for the patient himself and for the protection of his family. It is not enough that the general public should be educated to the point of seeing the necessity of building hospitals and of acting upon this necessity—the people must be educated to appreciate their value and to use them, otherwise it will be difficult or impossible to get patients to enter. In the case of segregation made compulsory by the State, unless the process of education is steadily carried on, the hospitals will fail in efficiency because of the antagonism that will be aroused. The possibilities of this part of the tuberculosis nurse's work have already begun to be demonstrated in Baltimore. When the Jewish Hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis was very recently opened in this city, there were not only enough patients taken from the visiting lists of the nurses to fill it on the first day, but waiting lists of four or five times the number the hospital could accommodate were filed with the president of the admission committee. This would have been impossible a few years ago, and that it exists now is due to the work of the nurses in teaching the patients and their families the true meaning and use of such institutions, and creating in them the desire to take advantage of them.

If the State of Maryland would provide a hospital for advanced cases, well managed, attractive, and comfortable, and within easy reach of the patients' friends, those who could not take advantage of the Jewish Hospital would, under the influence of the tuberculosis nurses, be equally eager to enter that of the State.

The Nurses' Registration Bill in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords on Monday, November 2nd, the Nurses' Registration Bill was considered on Report, and, with the amendments which we report below, was ordered for third reading.

AMENDMENTS.

The amendments moved on Report were few, and in some instances verbal only.

Clause 2.

In Clause 2 the Lord President, Viscount Wolverhampton, moved the insertion of the word "Board" after "Government" in line 12, and the omission of the words "Poor Law." The Clause, therefore, now runs:

"The term 'Local Government Board' means in relation to institutions in Scotland and Ireland, the Local Government Board for Scotland, and the Local Government Board for Ireland respectively."

Clause 11.

The Lord President moved the deletion of Clause 11, and the substitution of the following new Clause:

"Any person who within three years from the commencement of this Act claims to be registered thereunder shall be so registered, provided such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and either (1) holds a three years' certificate of training from a hospital or from hospitals approved by the Council or from an institution or institutions which the Local Government Board recommend, and certify to be wholly or partly maintained out of rates; or (2) holds a certificate of similar training as a nurse authorised by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the sick berth staff of the Royal Navy, or as a nurse authorised by the Army Council for soldiers of the Royal Army Medical Corps; or (3) holds a certificate from the Local Government Board for Ireland that she possesses the qualifications prescribed for the purposes of section fifty-eight of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, or (4) produces evidence of training satisfactory to the Council, and has, in addition, been for at least three years in *bona-fide* practice as a nurse, or employed as a nurse in a naval or military hospital."

The Marquess of Salisbury proposed an amendment to this Clause to leave out the words "three years" before "certificate of training," and to insert "for such period as may be prescribed by the rules framed under the provisions of the Act" after training. The Clause, therefore, to run:—

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