

prolong the life and working capacity of the tuberculosis patient.

The care and control of those suffering from tuberculosis had two immediate ends in view: (1) The care of the patient in order to secure recovery and prevent relapse; (2) the protection of those in contact with him in order to prevent the spread of infection.

The care and control of the tuberculous patient might be carried out either in the home or in some special institution reserved for the treatment of the disease, and could be undertaken through the medium of the following agencies: (1) The Nurse, (2) the Health Visitor, (3) the Care Committee. The duties of the nurse were chiefly concerned with the nursing and treatment of the patient. Tuberculosis was a disease which presented wide variations in type and character, for which four distinct methods of treatment were recommended, viz., Sanatorium, hospital, dispensary, and domiciliary. The field of work of the health visitor was in the home of the person suffering from tuberculosis, and her duties were mainly concerned with the care of those in contact with the disease, and the prevention of infection. The duties of the nurse were chiefly clinical; of the health visitor prophylactic in character.

The speaker then described the duties of voluntary care committees, their relation to the Dispensary, their constitution, and the procedure as to care treatment. He concluded by saying that care treatment should be confidential in character, and the visitation of patients who had returned from sanatoria must be carried out with discretion.

The Chairman said the best thanks of the meeting were due to the speakers for their hopeful and helpful papers, they had had information on tuberculosis in tabloid form compressed into the limits of an hour.

On the invitation of the Chairman, Dr. Feldman then spoke on the tuberculosis problem in the East End. Nothing short of segregation would, he said, stamp it out. They needed no inducement at the East End to go into sanatoria, and the Jews, on the least suspicion of tuberculosis urged their doctors to send them there, they did not wait to be actually ill. He strongly emphasised the need for the care of children's teeth. Decayed teeth were, he said, a frequent cause of tuberculosis. Again pediculosis was another cause which specifically lay in the province of the district nurse to take in hand; tuberculous glands might be caused through the agency of pediculi.

The Chairman referred to the open-air teaching on the roof of schools, such as the Elizabeth McCormack Schools in Chicago.

Dr. Esther Carling in the course of her reply to various questions sent up on paper, welcomed Miss Rundle's remarks as to the need of a liberal education for nurses. Nursing was not attracting the best women, and one could not wonder at it, when one considered the rates of pay. The special hospitals, which were side tracked, were feeling the want desperately, and the shortage

question was an urgent one. She could see no hope unless nurses went forward and attracted the right type of nurse, and unless they became better organized.

It was impossible to encourage well educated, well developed girls to-day to enter nursing as they could do better in so many directions.

Miss Rundle and Dr. Thomson having also spoken, the meeting terminated.

THE RESIGNATION OF MISS POWELL.

MARKS OF APPRECIATION.

The Lady Superintendent of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, Miss J. G. Powell, on her departure from the hospital has been presented with two illuminated addresses from the Nursing and Domestic Staff, and a beautiful attaché case from friends in the neighbourhood. The addresses were inscribed as follows:—

"To Miss Powell. We, the members of the Nursing Staff of the Hospital at Newcastle, desire to offer you, our respected Lady Superintendent, this mark of our appreciation. To your careful training, combined with your excellent example of high principles, devotion to duty, firmness and tact, we owe much, and it is our earnest hope that we shall prove ourselves worthy of the great care and trouble so freely spent on our behalf. We now take this opportunity of conveying to you our sincerest gratitude for your never-failing kindness and generous help.

"We regret exceedingly that your term of office here has come to an end and we congratulate you on the record that is yours of duty faithfully done and of kindness and consideration to all who come within your sphere of influence. With all good wishes for your welfare and deepest gratitude for the benefits we have received while working for you. We are your loyal staff."

[Here follow signatures.]

"To Miss Powell. We the undersigned Domestic Staff of this Hospital, hearing that you will shortly be leaving us, respectfully ask you to accept this address as a small token of our sincere regret at your departure. We wish to express our grateful thanks for all your kindness and thoughtfulness to us at all times, you have not only been a good mistress but a true friend, inspiring us always to do our duty faithfully. May God bless you in your future and give you true happiness is the wish of—"

[Here follow signatures.]

Quite a unique occasion was the pleasant gathering of friends and the staff of the above Hospital on Thursday, April 30th, when these presentations were made by the Very Rev. William Duggan, P.P. (Chaplain of the Hospital). He spoke in the highest terms of Miss Powell's work for the Hospital, the patients and the staff; and said she had kept the Hospital up to a standard

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