

Service Nursing will be managed by the State. The Joint War Committee has driven home the necessity for this reform.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Co-operation of Trained Nurses, founded in 1892 on the suggestion of Miss Helen M. Rough, to supply thoroughly trained and fully qualified nurses for those requiring their services, and to secure to nurses on the staff regular employment, adequate remuneration, and the advantages of a central home, celebrated its semi-jubilee on the 4th inst. in the Charing Cross Halls, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. A Nurses' Sick Fund was founded in 1905, and a Benevolent Fund more recently.

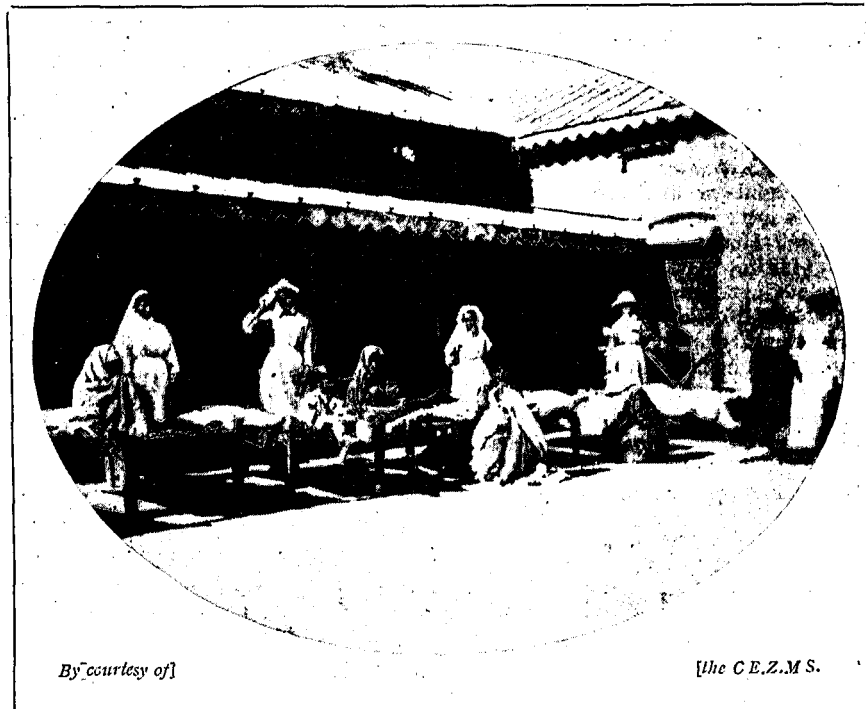
In the absence of the President, Lady Stirling Maxwell, the chair was taken by Mr. A. E. Maylard.

The 25th annual report of the Executive Committee showed that six new nurses had been elected during the year, five had resigned, and one perished when the hospital ship *Salta* was torpedoed, leaving 165 on the Roll at the close of the year on September 30th last, the amount earned by the nurses being £13,075. Since the first nurse was sent out in 1894, 35,491 cases had been nursed, and £224,492 earned. Seventy-five of the nurses on the staff were at present on war service, five of whom had been decorated by the King with the Royal Red Cross, and others had been mentioned in dispatches.

Sir Hector Cameron, who moved the adoption of the report, said he did not think nurses sometimes appreciated what a young profession they were. They had not yet had time, like the ancient profession of medicine, to establish precedents and collect around them great traditions. When the Western Infirmary opened in 1874, the nurses for the first time in Glasgow wore uniform, and it was not for many years after that a uniform was insisted upon in the

Royal Infirmary. Nursing, like every other profession, had been largely affected by the war, and, for the first time since there were nurses, there had been added temporarily to the nursing profession an army of amateurs. It had had its effect upon the professional nurse, and probably would have a greater one in the years to come. Then, they were face to face with a very great change in the profession, namely, the establishment of a Register, and the establishment also of a more or less national College of Nursing.

The report, seconded by Dr. David Newman, was unanimously adopted.



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IN AN INDIAN HOSPITAL COMPOUND.

Professor Glaister moved the election of the Office Bearers, and other votes were moved by Sir Andrew Pettigrew—who spoke warmly of Miss Rough's work, and said how greatly he appreciated it as a member of the laity—Colonel Roxburgh, and Dr. W. L. Reid.

One tradition which we could wish that the young profession of nursing would uniformly observe is that its members should take part in their own meetings. For the rest, we think if Sir Hector Cameron will find time to read the four volumes of "A History of Nursing," by two of its most brilliant members, published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's, Ltd., he would find that it has its established traditions.

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