

the Scottish Council stated that there were at present 121 Scottish Queen's nurses on leave of absence for military nursing service. The Chairman said that close upon 4,000 cases had been under treatment in Edinburgh and Leith during last year, and these involved visits to the number of almost 84,000. Lord Scott Dickson expressed gratification that even the most outlying parts of the country, the Highlands and Islands, were not being neglected by the nurses. The nurses were often in a position to do valuable service in regard to midwifery cases and child welfare generally, to be effective agents for the improvement of our public health and hygienic arrangements, and in bringing home, even to our governing bodies, the state of affairs that existed in the homes and lives of the people. Dr. Haig Ferguson said there was no more welcome visitor among the poor sick than the nurse, whether from the patient's or the doctor's point of view. It was a great mistake to think that this institution was so well endowed that they did not require money. It was a beneficent and national work they were doing, and it would be a great misfortune if, owing to lack of means, their energies had to be curtailed.

A most interesting book, entitled "In German Gaols," has just been issued by the S.P.C.K. It is written by the Rev. F. Spanton, who suffered captivity in German East Africa for two years. Speaking of the camp at Tabora, he says:—"On July 20th two of the English mission nurses arrived for work in the camp. Up to this time the medical arrangements had been of the very crudest and most unsatisfactory kind. . . . With the arrival of the nurses, things began to improve. Some care was taken of those who were attacked by fever, drugs were of course given out to those who needed them, a small supply of milk, &c. (which was abundant in the neighbourhood), was allowed for the more serious cases. This improvement was, of course, due to the nurses, who worked hard, both to do what they could under the most difficult conditions, and to secure little privileges as to food, &c., for the sick men who most needed them."

POT POURRI FROM AN EDITH CAVELL HOME GARDEN.

Anyone wishing to help an Edith Cavell Home of Rest for Nurses can do so by purchasing Pot-pourri made from an 1804 recipe, price 10s. per pound. Any quantity will be sent on receipt of postal order and postage to Hon. Mrs. Corbet, Raven House Edith Cavell Home, Adderley, Market Drayton.

INSTITUTE OF MASSAGE AND REMEDIAL GYMNASTICS.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The second annual general meeting of the Institute of Massage and Remedial Gymnastics was held by the courtesy of the Council of the Manchester University in the Council Chamber upon Friday, December 7th.

Sir Wm. Cobbett, President of the Institute, occupied the chair.

After the minutes of the previous annual meeting had been read and signed, Sir Wm. Milligan, Chairman of the Executive Council, gave a report of the year's working. He stated that the first negotiations for starting the Institute had commenced in December, 1914, when fifty of the principal hospitals of the United Kingdom had been circularised as to whether a new society was called for or not. Twenty-four replies had been received in the affirmative and eight replies expressed a doubt as to the necessity. An inaugural meeting to constitute an Institute was held in June, 1915, and in due course, application was made to the Board of Trade for a License of Incorporation. In July, 1916, the Board of Trade, having considered the Institute's Articles of Association, granted a license.

The first general meeting of the new Institute was held upon November 14th, 1916, when the aims and objects of the new Society were carefully outlined to a gathering of one hundred and fifty people interested in massage and remedial gymnastics.

During the year the Council had held 18 meetings, had prepared a syllabus, appointed examiners, arranged examinations and collected funds. Examinations had been held in January, April, July and October.

In June, 1916, a letter was received from the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, suggesting a conference between the two bodies, but at that date the Institute's License of Incorporation had not been received from the Board of Trade, and no official action was possible.

After the first general meeting, negotiations were resumed, and a conference was arranged between certain members representing the Council of the I.S.T.M. and certain members of their Advisory Board, and members representing the Council of the I.M.R.G.

The various points of difference in the constitution of the two societies were fully discussed, and notes were made of certain alterations which the I.M.R.G. considered were essential in the working policy of the I.S.T.M., before any common ground of action could be reached. In accordance with an arrangement then made, the Advisory Board reported to both Councils the outcome of their deliberations, with the result that the scheme for the re-constitution of the I.S.T.M. was approved by both Councils. The new scheme provides for the admission of male certificate holders as

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