

Columbia University, and as Superintendent of Nurses of the Henry Street Settlement, New York, the influence of this woman upon the members of her profession throughout the United States and upon the communities in which she has played her part in stimulating their responsibility for the public health, has been incalculable. As founder of the Army School of Nursing, and as an administrator of its affairs for the first year and a half of its existence, she is entirely responsible for what has been accomplished in the School. And so it is with profound emotion and satisfaction, as a humble follower in her steps, that I introduce not Miss Goodrich to the school, but on the other hand present the dream to the dreamer.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCILS.

Everybody seems to be on the *qui vive* about registration, and naturally those who have worked to obtain legal status for so many years wish to be among the very first to be registered. But even now nurses sometimes inquire *where* they are to be registered. Below we publish the addresses of the Headquarters of the General Nursing Councils in the three Kingdoms:—

WHERE TO REGISTER.

In England and Wales.—Apply to the Registrar, G.N.C., 12, York Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

In Scotland.—Apply to the Registrar, 13, Melville Street, Edinburgh

In Ireland.—Apply to the Registrar, 33, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

THE GREEK NURSING UNIT.

The members of the Greek Nursing Unit write very happily of their work for the Greek wounded. Sister Bellamy, who, with Sister Dunvill, is stationed at the Maraslion Hospital, 7th Military, at Athens, finds that the Greeks respond very well to treatment, and recover more rapidly than British patients. They are very nice to nurse, and very grateful. It is still very hot, and the language difficulty well to the fore. Sister Bellamy tells us that her conversations with the doctors are carried on in a mixture of English, French, and Greek, which would be "quite an education for anybody at home." The friends of the Sisters would like to know that Sisters Post and Nunn are working at the 1st Military Hospital at Athens, and Sisters Evans, Baxter, Oakley Williams and Browne at St. Charalambaz Hospital, Smyrna, Asia Minor.

THE PROBLEM OF THE HOUR.*

By CHARLES PARKER BANCROFT, M.D.
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The advocates of the first hospital training schools for nurses had in mind merely the teaching of the fundamentals of good bedside nursing, in order that they might secure more intelligent and efficient care for their patients in the hospitals. From this simple beginning, nursing has broadened out, until it has formed contacts with almost every phase of community life, social and economic. In this evolution of your chosen profession, I have been for over forty years an interested spectator, and, as a practical hospital man, a partial participant. Modern nursing in this country began in the late seventies, at about the same time that modern medicine began its great advance. It seems at first sight passing strange that such an impressive object lesson did not more speedily meet with popular response, and yet, on reflection, the real reason for delayed recognition of the larger opportunities awaiting the nursing profession is not far to seek. Social science, at that time, had made little progress, and was awaiting the remarkable stimulus to be given by the higher educational institutions, especially by the university extension courses.

During all these past forty years, several important events have been transpiring in the social, medical, and educational world, that have had a distinct influence in directing the course of the nursing profession into new fields of endeavour. The bacterial origin of disease, and the bacterial infection of wounds, with its remarkable influence on surgery and preventive medicine, was one of the most outstanding discoveries of the nineteenth century, and its influence on the future of the nursing profession has been far-reaching.

With the advent of bacteriology, public health and preventive medicine assumed at once a new and larger meaning. At the same time, sociology was making rapid strides. Social conditions were being studied more closely and their influence on the causation of disease was beginning to be understood.

Our experience on the Isthmus and in Cuba demonstrated the actual bacterial causation of yellow fever and malaria. We then knew, a fact which we had long surmised, that the so-called germ theory of disease was no longer a theory but a scientifically demonstrated fact. We clearly perceived that all these great scientific achievements were closely co-related. The bacterial causation of disease prepared the way for a revised public health service, for a more intelligent system of preventive medicine, and more intensive social work in the community.

At about this same time, interest began to be taken in the health of operatives in the various industries. Out of this movement has grown the

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