OCTOBER, 1928.

There are, I know, many difficulties in the path of all workers among the tuberculous. Has it not been proved that in almost every case, regardless of class distinction, institutional treatment is advisable?

It is advisable for the patient's benefit that he should first be educated in hygiene in all its branches in order to live the life of a consumptive and even to enjoy that life. And in order that the arrest or cure of the disease may be as permanent as possible, treatment must begin as early as possible. Early diagnosis is important. The early case attains the highest award of health for the future, and nurses cannot too often remind all patients of this wellknown fact. A nurse should advise any suspicious case to consult his medical adviser at once.

It will be understood that the medical and nursing staff form a most important link between the patients and their restoration to health. From the time of treatment in the acute wards, stage by stage, the patient is encouraged by

THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition, held in connection with the Congress, was of very considerable educational value and offered plenty of opportunity to the student to make comparison between the activities of different countries, in regard to tuberculosis work, and the results achieved by each. The maps in the Italian section were particularly illuminating with their battalions of tiny flags showing centres of activity in every aspect of tuberculosis work; a variety of colour in these was used to indicate the authorities under which the different centres were being administered. Most of the tuberculosis work in Italy is carried on either under the auspices of the Minister of the Interior or the Italian Red Cross, and the latter body is subsidised for this purpose, to a considerable extent, by the Government, in addition to its income from voluntary sources.

In the Italian exhibit were some very original and effec-



THE DUCHESSE D'AOSTA, GIVING AND RECEIVING THE ROMAN SALUTE AFTER THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION,

occupational therapy to attain to a maximum working day of six hours. At all periods he is under strict supervision, in his work and in his play, both day and night. When the great day comes that he is reunited with his family in a model cottage, where the conditions are such that the sanatorium life may be continued and not only he but all his family may enjoy the benefits of living under ideal conditions, he is still supervised.

Papworth is proud of the fact that not one of the children born in the village in the past ten years has shown any signs of active disease. Papworth makes it its business to examine medically from time to time the wives and the children. Our village nurse attends special clinics for women and children, visits the homes, and is well informed regarding any illness of any member of the family.

After some discussion the meeting terminated, and many attended the formal opening of the Exhibition.

tive diagrams, as well as a large number of excellent models of different civil and military sanatoria and institutions for preventive work, where contacts are under observation and treatment.

We liked especially two well-made models of "model flats" for people of the poorer classes indicative of provision for a proper amount of cubic space, free admission of light and adequate ventilation. There were also large models of the interiors of centres, both in Rome and in the rural districts, where anti-tuberculosis treatment, such as the administration of vaccines, artificial sunlight, and systems for dispensing a pure milk supply to the poor are carried on. In Rome there is a good system of dispensaries under the management of the National Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare, and models of these centres were also shown; no doubt they play no unimportant part in preventive work and in the detection of early cases. A



