

of Glasgow with regard to their Tuberculosis Scheme has been in great measure determined by the housing conditions of the population. In a city with small houses, institutional provision has to be made on a relatively large scale. Apart from the question of sanatorium treatment for early cases, the policy of the Corporation has been influenced by two considerations. In the first place, provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the more advanced types of patients who cannot be properly treated in small houses of unsuitable design, and often overcrowded, has been an essential feature of the scheme.

In the second place, there has been recognised the necessity for making ample provision for the appropriate treatment of the non-pulmonary or surgical forms of tuberculosis, for the treatment of which there are at present 450 beds.

In Glasgow, there are 40,418 houses of one room only, 112,732 of two rooms, 47,116 of three rooms, and 36,561 of four rooms and upwards. Almost two-thirds of the population of the city are living in houses of one and two apartments.

DISCUSSION.

Miss D. K. Graham (Great Britain), formerly a Sister-Tutor, and a great educationalist, made a strong plea for organised education, and for proper equipment. She asked the countries who had not yet attained so high a standard of organised education as others to take courage, and offered to the meeting the greetings of the Sister-Tutors in England.

Mrs. Lancelot Andrews, formerly an Inspector under the Ministry of Health, Great Britain, emphasised the necessity for one standard of Nursing Education, one foundation-stone on which to build up. She also pointed out that progress in knowledge was in different stages, in different countries at different times. She thought the Italian nurses in this Congress had marked an epoch, and taken a great step forward. She congratulated them, and she also thanked them for the large-hearted way in which they had invited British Nurses to share their hospitality.

An Inspector of Visiting Nurses in Rome was of opinion that tuberculosis nurses should be general nurses. She supervised twenty-six visiting nurses, and she would like each nurse to have a small area and do intensive work. It was preferable to several nurses attending the same family.

Miss A. Cattell (Great Britain) considered tuberculosis much more prevalent than it should be.

Miss C. Reimann (Geneva), Secretary, International Council of Nurses, wished to move a resolution, but as it was not on the Agenda the Chairman ruled that it could not be considered.

Miss E. M. Musson, C.B.E., R.R.C., Chairman of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, spoke from the point of view of the matron of a large hospital, and emphasised the importance of a firm basis of general training. She regarded a nurse training school somewhat in the light of a nursery. The questions "what" and "why," always asked in the nursery, would be put to the Sister-Tutor, and the question "how" would be put in the wards. That was where the value of training in the wards came in. The nurses there learnt observation, and by constant repetition proficiency. Heads of wards should be highly trained and exceptional women.

The whole discussion was most interesting and illuminating, and should be fruitful in good results.

The meeting was closed by the Chairman punctually at the hour appointed, and the next session was a lecture by Professor Sabatini, on "The Nurse as an Assistant to the Doctor from the point of view of the Psychology of the Latin Peoples."

THE MARAINI PREVENTORIUM FOR THE NEWLY BORN.

After lunch, on Sept. 26th, our party joined the rest at the Conference Hall and were all taken to the Maraini Preventorium for the newly born in Rome. This is an institution supported entirely by the Italian Red Cross for children whose mothers were in an advanced state of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and who died in child-birth or shortly afterwards. The building was adapted from a large house, the rooms were bright, cheerful and scrupulously clean. The children are taken from a few hours old up to the age of three years, after which they are passed on to another Institution. The tiny tots looked charming, they wore white pants only with straps over the shoulders, and some jolly little brown babies were playing in a sand enclosure surrounded by a net which some tried to climb without success. One hoped the sand was changed often. They all looked cheery, happy and well cared for. We were shown the incubators, the diet rooms, and wonderful little lavatory arrangements contrived for the use of very small children—(baby anatomy!) The bath room was well arranged, with a good pattern baby bath, emptied by foot pedal.

The physician in charge who took us over the Home told us that the infants, whenever possible, were fed by foster mothers some up to 12 and 14 months! When this was not done the infants were fed on dried milk only.

All were vaccinated, but only when they were in a thoroughly fit condition whatever the age.

The children were not tuberculous, but were placed in a preventive Institution owing to their probable predisposition.

Affected children were not taken in. A history of Tuberculosis on the father's side did not count, only that of the mother, who was in an active and generally hopeless stage of the disease during pregnancy.

The domestic part of the establishment was managed by Religious Sisters. The ward kitchens were well arranged with a diet sheet for each child having food. Every article of food was covered or kept in glass cupboards.

SANATORIUM CESARE BATTISTI.

After leaving the babies at the Preventorium, we re-entered the buses and were driven to the Sanatorium "Cesare Battisti." We left the city by the Gate of St. Paul, so called because it was through this gate that the apostle passed as he was led to execution along the road to Ostia. The Sanatorium is a large mansion standing in beautiful grounds, which was bought by the Italian Red Cross for this purpose.

The Administration Offices and Treatment Rooms are in the centre block and the Sleeping Rooms (2 and 4 beds only) above.

At the back of the building is a semicircular verandah on which the patients were all reclining for the 2-4 rest hours.

The Sanatorium stands on high ground and the view of Rome and the distant Sabine Hills from this verandah was beautiful.

Owing to the lack of accommodation only men, boys and girls (6-16) can be taken, but a scheme is now in hand for building another pavilion for 60 women. The duration of stay is about six months.

The girls, who were also reclining on their balconies, looked very nice, dressed in short white piqué tunics with large red bows on their hair (all bobbed). As we appeared in the doorway all gave the Fascisti salute, the effect was charming.

An Italian doctor attached to the Institution took us round and explained the methods, treatment and regula-

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)