

We all thankfully "fell to," most of us having had a very early lunch, and did full justice to the meal.

When leaving, more fruit was pressed into our hands, which we ate on the way down, reaching our various quarters at 9.30 p.m., very tired and dusty, but delighted with all we had seen.

The old building was fascinating, a monastery of very early date, later taken over as a convent, vacant for many years. In 1917 it was bought from the State by Donna Carolina Maraini, who presented it to the Italian Red Cross for conversion into a Sanatorium for children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, living in poor homes and unfavourable surroundings.

In the Institutions described, none admit any but predisposed and slightly affected children. Definite and advanced cases are sent to various hospitals.

The doctor in charge at Fara Sabina told us that after two or three years some of the cases cease to make progress and are sent to the seaside for some time, and then return to Fara Sabina, where they again make rapid strides towards recovery. They are of the ages of six to sixteen years.

THE GARDEN PARTY AT THE SCUOLA CONVITTO REGINA ELENA.

On the afternoon of Thursday, September 27th, Miss Snell, the Matron, invited the British Nurses attending the Congress to tea in the Garden, at the Policlinico Hospital, and many responded to her invitation. Tea was served on small tables under the trees, the Sisters and Nurses being indefatigable in looking after their guests.

Several Fathers, Fr. Ferguson and Fr. Ambrose (both of whom fought in the war) and others, dropped in, and in the most friendly way conversed with the visitors. It is indeed very noticeable in Italy how friendly the clergy, including the Religious Orders, are with the laity, taking meals with them and entering generally into their social life. Members of Sisterhoods are also very friendly and informal in their relations with the laity, though taking their meals apart.

After the visitors had left the Sisters and Nurses of the Policlinico gathered round Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Miss Bushby and others, and asked many questions of professional interest.

A PLEASANT RECEPTION.

On the evening of September 27th a delightful Reception, attended by the foreign members of the Nurses Reunion, as well as members of the General Congress, and many other notable persons, Roman and foreign, was given by the Marchesa Irene di Targiani Giunti, in her charming flat, in the Via Stoppani. Miss Pacini, who was accompanied by Count Bluman, gave the guests a rare treat with her delightful singing, and the Marchesa was kindness itself, and the evening thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

CULTURED MANNERS.

We have been much struck by the gentle, beautiful and cultured manners of Italian girls, and the sweet way in which they kissed our hands when they said good-bye.

British Nurses will do well to realise that they can learn much in the way of manners from foreigners, and that there is no charm about rough and readiness which really means rudeness and lack of culture.

A well-educated Italian girl enters a hospital ward for training well equipped by personality for the profession which she aspires to enter.

A VISIT TO ANZIO.

One of the most interesting days of the Congress week was that spent at Anzio on the shores of the Mediterranean where we visited first the Military Sanatorium at Anzio itself, and then the Malarial School at Nettuno under the general direction of the Public Health Service of Rome, and the anti-malarial services of the Italian Red Cross.

By the kindness of the Congress Committee we were conveyed to Anzio in a special train leaving Rome at 8.30 a.m., and after an interesting journey arrived at Anzio, where some on foot, some in conveyances of all descriptions arrived eventually at the Military Sanatorium.

By the kindness of Miss Frascara, and two Marchesa, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and Miss Breay were taken to the Sanatorium by car, the drive along the Mediterranean shore being a lovely one.

The Military Sanatorium.

Arrived at the gates of the Sanatorium—which was founded in 1918 for the cure of tuberculous soldiers—we passed down a shady drive through a pine wood the scent of which was delicious; combined with the soft sea breezes the air must be ideal for cases of this kind. Suddenly we came on a group of Army Huts, a large dining-room with wide open windows, and a large hall where lectures illustrated by films are given.

A large percentage of the cases are surgical, of which a number as will be seen by our illustration are treated in the open air. We were much impressed by the beautiful physique of the men who lying in easy and graceful positions, and wearing only a loin cloth, looked like bronze statues. Further on we found an open-air chapel, and again a building with a solarium from which we mounted to two towers, affording shelter, but open to the sea. Truly, the Sanatorium looking out upon the sparkling Mediterranean, the waves of which lap its shores, may well be called a Paradise by the sea.

The Malarial School at Nettuno.

At the Malarial School at Nettuno, S.A.R., the Duchesse d'Aosta was waiting to greet the nurses, moving amongst them in her own gracious way, and putting every one at her ease. We saw the species of fish bred for the purpose of eating the larvæ of mosquitoes found in pools, and the special apparatus for manufacturing gas to spray about the houses. This is done to kill any mosquitoes which may be in the house before the wire-framed windows and doors are closed.

Many interesting diagrams of different kinds of insects were shown, as well as blood test slides.

To this institution Italian soldiers are sent before they proceed to malarious districts, so that they may be treated, and, as far as possible, rendered immune.

The Campagna Romano.

A surprise, and great pleasure, here awaited Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and Miss Breay. By invitation of the Duchessa Cito di Correcuso, Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen, they were taken twelve miles into the Campagna Romano, and there had an opportunity of seeing the beneficent work carried on in lonely outposts by the Public Health Nurses of the Italian Red Cross.

Owing to the work of Sir Ronald Ross, Professor Celli, and others in demonstrating how the Anopheles mosquito, which is the carrier of malaria, may be kept at bay, and finally overcome, the Campagna Romano which has practically been deserted for 1,000 years is becoming habitable. For six months of the year the people of the high mountains of the Abruzzi, who formerly descended to the plains, with the encouragement of Signor Mussolini's Government, are now beginning to do so again and are

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