

attending, thanks to the generosity of the Council of the British College of Nurses, whose grant provided funds for the necessary expenses, was, to my mind, most interesting and inspiring, and I am sure will prove of much value in the opportunity which it gave for the interchange of ideas, and the discussion of common problems with other countries.

It was very interesting to note how eager all the nurses whom one met were to learn of the methods of the treatment of tuberculosis as practised in Great Britain, and what very searching questions they asked!

The Exhibition was very well arranged. I saw several groups of nurses discussing the various diagrams and exhibits with great animation.

The training, under the expert superintendence of Miss Dorothy Snell, at the Policlinico Hospital, upon Nightingale principles, is quite up to date, and the Red Cross School, which also nurses wards in the Policlinico, is making every effort to meet modern requirements, and the number of nurses coming forward for training in public health work proves that the Italian nurses are alive to the necessity for this.

The lecture rooms at both schools were splendidly equipped. They have a well organised scheme for the special training of nurses in public health work, as well as for general training and midwifery.

The Marchesa di Targiani Giunti, who was President of the Central Organising Committee of the Nurses' Section of the Congress, very kindly invited a few of us to visit the Red Cross School one afternoon. We were taken round by a French pupil, a charming girl, who spoke English fluently, and who gave us every facility for seeing over the institution. We saw the nurses at work and at play; they seemed to be enjoying both thoroughly.

The nurses' quarters were so daintily furnished, bright and airy. We were taken up to the roof garden, where we obtained the most wonderful views of Rome and its surroundings. The day was beautifully clear, and one could see the Sabine Hills in the distance. Nestling not far off, amidst trees, was the villa of Mussolini. One wished one could have had a glimpse of the great man in his own home.

I think it will be needless repetition to write accounts of the various institutions which we visited, and which were most interesting, and from which one could learn much, and pick up many useful hints.

It will take an abler pen than mine to do justice in describing the wonderful sights of Rome, many of which we managed to see, notwithstanding the very short time at our disposal, during a never-to-be-forgotten visit.

For the kindness, hospitality and attention received from Donna Maria Maraini Guerrière Gonzaga, President, and Miss Snell, Matron of the Scuola Convitto Regina Elena, Rome, who were our hostesses, we can only offer our very warmest and grateful thanks, and hope sincerely that, at some future time, we may be able to show them in a small way even, how very much appreciated their kindness and courtesy has been.

I must also express my thanks to our President, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, for her personal kindness and guidance. It was a great pleasure to meet her, and the other ladies whose acquaintance I made in Rome.

To me it was an education to meet them all, and one made friends quickly amidst the informal surroundings at the Policlinico, friendship which I shall always value exceedingly, and I am so proud to be associated with them all.

A LAUDABLE AMBITION.

Miss E. Bright Robinson, who wrote to express her great disappointment at being unable to be present, as she had developed acute synovitis since her return from Rome,

said, in a letter read by the Chairman, "Once more may I express my grateful thanks to the Council for enabling me to join the Congress. I found it most instructive and interesting, and am now filled with the ambition to start a Preventorium. So many of my wee babies show signs of predisposition. We build them up down here for a few months, and under proper conditions they get on. If only we could keep them till the dangerous period is over."

AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

The Chairman on behalf of the Council of the British College of Nurses expressed its thanks to the Representatives for their Reports.

She then invited Mrs. Lancelot Andrews who, with Miss D. K. Graham, had participated in the visit to the Trentino after the Congress, and who co-operated with her in the preparation of her account of this delightful week spent in the Trentino, published below, to address the meeting.

VISIT TO THE TRENTINO.

After a delightful and instructive week in Rome, a full account of which has already appeared in this Journal, we were privileged to join the party organised by the National Fasciste Federation for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis to visit the Sanatoria of the Valtellina Alto Adige, and Lac di Garda.

The district visited was that part of the Alps annexed after the Great War, and known to many of us as the Austrian Tyrol. Precipitous mountain paths where in scorching heat, or in knee-deep snow, men toiled with heavy artillery or leapt from crag to crag in guerilla warfare. Holy ground, much of the self-same road chosen by their fore-runner, the great patriot Garibaldi, when with a comparative handful of men he drove the Austrians from Bormio back over the Stelvio Pass some 60 to 70 years ago.

A party of 320 strong, representatives of 20 different nationalities, we left Milan at 7 a.m. on September 30th, en route for Sondrio, skirting the Lake of Como on our way.

At Sondrio we were met by the Prefect and other local dignitaries, and with a band playing the National Anthem, and also the Fasciste Hymn, we threaded our way through a labyrinth of spectators to the Gymnasium.

Here speeches of welcome and a sumptuous lunch awaited us, the eight long tables being decorated with standards and trellises of vines from which we cut branches of small sweet grapes, both black and white, at pleasure.

A perfect array of motors then conveyed us to the Sanatorium Prasomaso Umberto I.

This Sanatorium was of outstanding merit. The climatic conditions were far superior to anything that we can get in Great Britain. Only paying patients were taken, and these were of many nationalities. An English girl informed us that her home was in London, and that the length of her journey and the separation from her friends had been well worth while as she had made good progress.

The treatment in this Sanatorium was of a form intended to refit the consumptive for the ordinary conditions of life, to educate him to live it, and if properly carried out would pave the way to quiescence, arrest, and in some cases, real cure of the disease.

Its three objectives were (1) regaining health or resistance, (2) consolidating this gain, (3) education. The length of treatment was different in almost every case. The patients must remain under treatment until they have made the maximum amount of improvement possible, prolonged treatment up to two years may be well worth while,

The essentials of treatment in this Sanatorium were:— Rest, mental and physical. Graduated Exercises. Fresh Air and Sunlight. Routine and Discipline. Correct

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