

of accidents by the ignorance of the bystanders. It must be remembered that the knowledge of ambulance work and First Aid to the Injured is in its infancy so far as the public in America are concerned, but there is a general feeling being aroused, as it has been throughout England, that such teaching should be universal. The "Doctors' Daughters" are doing what they can to popularise ambulance work in San Francisco, and as a beginning they addressed a request to General Forsythe, the department commander, asking that the Hospital corps be permitted to give a drill, illustrating the method of the regular army in rendering first aid to its wounded and in conveying them from the battlefield to the Hospital. As this request was prompted by the most humane motives, and as Uncle Sam is ever willing to aid his children after they have approached him with a proper degree of respect, in due course of time an affirmative answer was received from the General.

A field Hospital was established on the lower parade ground, and presented a most realistic picture. There were the canvas tents used as wards for the sick and disabled soldiers, a wall tent, in which was the dispensary, a conical tent for the accommodation of the Hospital corps, a fly tent, in which was the dining-room, and a common kitchen tent, equipped with a camp fire all ready to light, tripods and hooks, pots, kettles, Dutch ovens, &c.

These tents were manned by members of the Hospital corps, and the only life-like essential they lacked was the sick and wounded soldiers, but these luckily were not needed for the purposes of the demonstration. The upper parade ground was supposed to be the scene of a sanguinary battle, where brave men were being killed and wounded by the hundred every hour. The special business of the Hospital corps is, of course, as everybody knows, to give all possible aid and comfort to the wounded and dying.

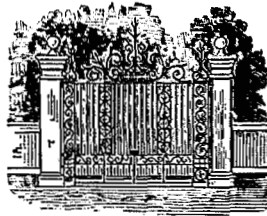
One of the staff surgeons, having lectured the ladies upon the drill and the manual of the litter, gave them illustrations of how a wounded comrade should be carried from the field by one, two, three or four men. All of the details of picking up wounded men and putting them down were lucidly discussed, as were also the use of the improvised litters. Then the Hospital corps went to work in earnest.

A squad of four men was sent to the field of battle, and found a comrade lying on the ground, bleeding profusely from a gunshot wound in the thigh. The tourniquet was put upon his leg to stanch the blood, and he was lifted carefully into the litter and carried slowly to the nearest station, where the wound was dressed by the physicians in attendance and splinted. The patient was then removed in the ambulance to the field Hospital.

The character and uses of field furniture and surgical instruments and appliances were also explained by the Staff Surgeon to the ladies, who listened attentively, and appeared to be very much interested and instructed in all they saw and heard. The drill or demonstration lasted an hour. The "Doctors' Daughters," after being thoroughly instructed by a course of these lectures and demonstrations, purpose to disseminate the knowledge gained among the patrolmen and ambulance and waggon drivers of the city, and it is hoped the knowledge gained will be of great value to San Francisco and its citizens.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



A GREAT deal of surprise would be felt if the number of women journalists who are at work to-day on the leading London and provincial newspapers were censused—indeed, some of the most effective journalism is being done by women. And very interesting work journalism is, although, doubtless, it is one of the most exhausting professions that can be chosen. Be the editors and staff utterly weary and worn out, the paper is always there to be brought out. The readers will not wait over for a week, the printer's devil is ever at the door clamouring for "copy"; demands on energies and vital stores are always being made. A recent article on "Young Women Journalists" must surely have been inspired by very limited ideas of a woman's nature. The following extract shows the primitive ideas still extant as to what a woman can and ought to do.

"Supposing the young woman to be mistress of all necessary accomplishments, she will still have to decide whether it would be quite seemly for an unprotected girl to travel about London or a great town in the evening until after midnight. The work also has to be done in all kinds of weather. We have seen such a girl at work, and one who was apparently well fitted for what she was about; but we sympathised with her in regard to the hardships of her lot while we could not but admire her courage. As things are at present, the girl reporter has to assume a bold mien when, with her notebook, she takes her place at a table among perhaps a dozen men, on whose province she is encroaching. It is not an occupation which tends to the development of feminine graces; and this will be as fully realised by the girl herself as by those with whom she comes in contact."

If an "unprotected girl" cannot travel about in London or a great town even till midnight, so much the worse for London and the great town. It is not the girl that is to be removed and prevented from earning her bread. It is the evils which make her duties unpleasant which will have to go. And there is no surer element in the purifying of our social conditions than the element of women's labour. The refined, educated girl of to-day, who elects to earn an honourable living, must be protected from hindrances and disagreeables in the path of her work. And it is only the presence of pure-minded, honourable women in the streets even at midnight, which will banish the horrible condition of things which at present makes her shrink from being "unprotected" when she is doing her work.

At a very interesting Congress held recently in San Francisco, the question has been fully discussed as to "Why the bachelor maid is among us?" and some very admirable views on the position of women have been brought out.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)