

4. The first six months will be an elementary or trial course.

5. During these six months they will be present at the lessons given to the hospital nurses.

6. The hours of duty will be from 6 to 12 or 12 to 6 p.m.

7. They will go on duty equally in medical and surgical wards, and will depend on the ward sister for all ordering of work.

8. After these six months they will undergo a first examination, and according to its result the committee will decide as to their continuing their career.

9. After this examination those pupil nurses who pass satisfactorily, will be admitted to the second course, and will have *lezioni di perfezionamento* given them. (This is where my work will begin.)

10. During the last six months the pupil nurses will go on night and special duty.

11. At the end of the two years the pupil nurses will undergo written and oral examinations, and also give demonstration of what has been taught them.

12. According to the results of these examinations, and of those shown by the monthly reports, those pupils who prove themselves worthy will receive a diploma as nurse.

13. The pupils who receive the diploma will be inscribed in the Register of the Committee. They who seek a nurse will apply to the latter.

14. The Committee will continue to keep themselves informed of the manner in which the nurses perform their duty.

15. They will recommend them in proportion to the value of these reports. And should any nurse prove unworthy, in any respect, of the protection of the Committee, any of its members may propose the erasing of her name from the register, should the entire Committee vote it.

16. The pay to which the nurses will be entitled, when called to private cases, will be five francs per day, with board.

I wonder if the working out of most sets of rules cost as much as that of this one? I consider it a triumph of *ameliorism*, and the sacrifice of optimism.

(To be continued.)

E. VERE.

A Necessary Measure.

THE Women's Industrial Council have issued an appeal to the candidates for the forthcoming vestry elections, urging upon their consideration the subject of bathing accommodation for working-class women and girls. The necessity for this has been forced upon the Council by the fact that, recognizing the value of bathing and swimming for girls, it secured a professional teacher to instruct the members of the various clubs with which it is associated. The club managers, however, were confronted with the insuperable difficulty caused by the very inadequate accommodation offered to women, though accommodation provided for men of the same class is relatively ample. Women are denied the right to have a voice in the making of laws which they are expected to obey; they are denied their undoubted right to sit on councils in which their advice would be of the utmost value. They are kept out of almost every profession; they rank with criminals, lunatics, and paupers in the eyes of the law. But at least their right to the possibility of cleanliness should receive some attention.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



Mrs. Uzielli's death has caused a thrill of excitement through Society circles, and when one realizes how common it is for women "in society," consumed by vanity, to run the risk of a terrible death, rather than "lose their figure," it is a striking proof of the demoralization of our times. We cannot affect sympathy with this fashion's butterfly, as we hold such cases in peculiar abhorrence.

We have often wondered how abortionists escape; the class of women who submit to illegal operations are never influenced by much reticent sense of "honour amongst thieves"—so that they chat quite openly of the success of "the operation," not forgetting to give the operator ample advertisement. How men can be found to run the horrible risk of penal servitude under such circumstances we cannot imagine; but they do, and many have laid the foundation of a flourishing West End practice upon this risky basis. We are of opinion that for the protection of "babes unborn," the General Medical Council should be much more active in the future, than it has been in the past, and that the profession generally, would do well to visit the severest penalty of the moral law upon those of its members who have shady reputations for this species of "infamous conduct" in a legal as well as a professional sense.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who we notice is always to be found supporting wise and just measures, has written to the Hanley Labour Church Reform Committee in support of the anti-lead poisoning agitation in the district. The Duchess wisely says, "One must go down to the very root of the production of the evil; one must run the gauntlet of red-tapeism and unpopularity, both with masters and workpeople, in order, if possible, to bring about the passing of Government measures that will honestly meet the difficulties of the case. No good can in the end be attained by denying facts or endeavouring to hush up the matter. The mischief is not inevitable; it is distinctly preventable." Her Grace further draws attention to the disastrous consequences to children of the employment of a lead glaze, the evils attendant upon its use being hereditary. "Only the other day," says the Duchess, "at the Blind and Deaf School at Harts-hill, I saw a child whose blindness is directly attributed to lead poisoning, her mother having died of it, and I was informed that two other children in the same family were gradually being afflicted in the same way." In the face of these facts the women of England will surely demand the employment in our potteries of a leadless glaze.

The *Lancet* unfolds a tragic story of the "Little White Slaves" of Italy—Italian children namely, who, every year, disembark by thousands at Marseilles, gathered

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