

in co-operation with a physician who was also employed by the Church to attend its poor.

She had her stores and little Dispensary on the east side, and worked among the Church parishioners in the tenements. A few years ago the Deaconess' idea, long cherished in, connection with the Grace Church work, took form, and the Deaconess training was established, which now provides Church workers, trained in every department of Church work. A certain period of Hospital training forms a part of the course of each Deaconess. This training is given in St. Luke's Hospital, and is intended to fit each woman for what she may meet in her daily rounds. Some naturally specialise in Nursing work, as others do in other departments, and there is nothing to prevent a fully-trained Nurse from taking the Deaconess training if she is fitted for it.

The Nursing department of the Mission House is thoroughly fitted up, and includes a beautiful little Dispensary, dressing-rooms, with complete supplies of clothing, bedding, surgical and medical appliances, and all kinds of conveniences for the sick room. These are loaned in cases of illness. A diet kitchen is also managed by these Nursing Deaconesses, where nourishment for the sick and feeble is provided.

A NURSE'S SETTLEMENT.

The most distinctively modern in spirit of the various District Nursing centres in New York City is the Nurses' Settlement in Henry Street. This took root a few years ago in an unobtrusive way, by two Nurses, graduates of the New York Hospital, simply going down into the most densely populated region of the lower part of the City, to live, and to get acquainted with their neighbours, in the hope of being able to hold out a helping hand to them. They succeeded, and their work grew in scope and interest. Other Nurses were attracted there, and altruistic people, knowing of their venture, made it possible for their field to enlarge.

They now occupy one of the fine, substantial, old-fashioned houses, built nearly a hundred years ago, of which there are still so many in certain old parts of the city, and which contrast so impressively with the modern huge tenement with its dizzy fire-escapes. The home has been to some extent refitted and modernized; painted and papered. Bath-rooms have been put in, one of which, on the ground floor, is kept for the use of the "neighbours." A completely fitted up Dispensary is on the basement floor, with large closets full of every kind of surgical and medical appliances, dressings, bandages, as also clothing and bed-linen of every kind needed, kept to lend or to use as the case may require.

Three Hospitals at present have representatives among the residents in the settlement:—The New York, Mount Sinai, and the Presbyterian, and the whole work is conducted on the settlement idea, of neighbour-like friendliness and helpfulness. They have no Board of Managers or single feature of institutionalism. Through the day they work in their little Dispensary, and go about among their patients, wearing their school uniforms, while the children of the neighbourhood play in the yard or come and go from the Kindergarten which is directly connected with the settlement, and conducted by an enthusiastic laywoman.

In the winter evenings they have classes for the mothers, in home Nursing, and give lessons in bathing

and dressing sick children; making and changing a bed; poultice making; the preparation of simple applications, and instruct them how to act in emergencies, and how to make simple food for invalids, and for their babies and children.

This year they expect to work up a service among the class of people who are able and willing to pay a little, if even a trifle only. They also plan before long to arrange for taking one or two visitors at a time, who wish to look into the work; Nurses, it may be, who would like to observe the life practically, before taking it up. One could hardly visit a more interesting place than this Settlement of Nurses. Their home circle and surroundings have the true settlement atmosphere, created by sincerity of purpose and simplicity of living, combined with refinement in every detail, and a recognition of the beautiful in each picture and piece of furniture. Without set rules, supervision or outside control, the work has all the spontaneity and charm of voluntary self-giving.

Inventions.

HERBERT ROBSON'S ASEPTIC MEMBRANE PERFORATOR. (Made in England.)

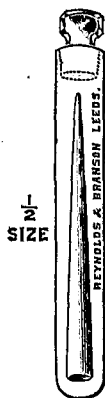
THERE are times at a confinement when one's finger-nails cannot readily rupture the membranes, and when one needs a probe or a hairpin with which to perforate them. One cannot always procure a clean hairpin; and, in any case, the rendering it aseptic wastes time and causes trouble, particularly if one insists on boiling it. Then again, certain patients are apt to think the use of a hairpin in labour somewhat clumsy, and may even resent it.

For the ordinary hairpin this clean perforator will be found a good substitute. It is made of celluloid, or, if desired, of glass or vulcanite; and it is kept in a 1 in 1,000 solution of perchloride of mercury, in a little glass-stoppered bottle without collar. Being small, it can be used without fuss or the patient's knowledge. It was shown before the Leeds and West Riding Médico-Chirurgical Society on the evening of Friday, November 6th, 1896. It is made by Messrs. Reynolds & Branson of Leeds.

HERBERT J. ROBSON, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Leeds, December 2nd, 1896.

PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

THE good Nurse is frequently at her wit's end to know how to keep the champagne and other sparkling wines ordered for her patients in that condition of "fizziness" which is necessary to a palatable enjoyment of these drinks. Syphons have partly solved the difficulty as to aerated waters, but the difficulty with regard to wines is met only by such a



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