

gious patient is hidden in a closet, and out of kindness a paralytic or any other bed-ridden patient is left alone for a month or two, never bathed, nor bed linen changed, so as to cause no pain, and where bed sores from shoulders to heels have become gangrenous; these are some of the scenes witnessed by the woman inspector of tenements.

"Justice and not charity is needed. The greedy landlord who looks for 12 per cent. has to be dealt with. Model tenement-houses can be erected on a financial basis. They have proved a success wherever they have been built and aside from the fact that they have returned between 3 per cent. and 6 per cent., they have provided healthy homes for those of lesser means. While they are a great blessing, the greater need is to put existing houses in sanitary condition and prevent badly constructed houses from being erected, and here it is where a woman inspector does the most good. Everything dangerous to public health is reported, dark rooms and halls, closed skylights and air-shafts, defective and boxed-in plumbing, filth and disease, damp cellars, overcrowding, all these things are nuisances and reported, and in a given time remedied, which might be from one day to a month. If the owner is not willing or available, the board of health has the work done. The law requires that one toilet be provided for every two families. Fire-escapes should receive better attention. The house-to-house instruction, aside from reporting nuisances, is the important part of the work.

"Much can be done toward preventing the spread of contagious diseases and especially tuberculosis, not only by reporting and fumigation of rooms, and enforcing strict cleanliness and isolation, but by providing sputum cups for the poor which are burned after use, and after death from this disease, fumigation and thorough cleaning before another family moves in.

"With the teachings given to the people how to protect themselves, and how to improve ways of living," Mrs. von Wagner said, "there goes the enforcement of laws for landlords and agents, and an awakening of the social conscience at large, and this is the hardest part of my work. Being a woman, and having no vote, politics do not influence my reports. Cellars have to be cleaned and whitewashed, carpets removed from stairs, halls ventilated and cleaned, rooms whitewashed or painted, papers removed where possible, air shafts and skylights have to be made to open to admit air, roofs repaired, and plumbing looked after.

"After revealing conditions in Yonkers, some good citizens remodelled old homes and put them in sanitary condition, and it has proved a financial success. There is a woman rent collector who collects weekly, which is safer for the landlord and easier for the tenant, and with it goes a supervision which is of great value to both. With improved homes we have better health and better citizenship, which is all important to a nation."

Miss Harriet Fulmer, Superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago, Ill., gave an interesting history of "The Methods and Progress of District Nursing in the United States." There is nothing new in recent years in the characteristics and aim of district or visiting

nursing. It is a charity of which its promoters never tire. Its success is worthy of note and it now enjoys a steady growth, although in its initiatory stages the work had many difficulties to overcome. District nurse work covers that branch of nursing which cares for the sick poor in their own homes, when, by reason of surrounding circumstances, the patient may not be sent to a hospital.

Nurses' settlements were described by Miss Wald, Head Worker of the Nurses' Settlement in New York. Miss Wald and another nurse started this line of work in New York. A little while after they had entered their new work, some philanthropic men, interested in the great good they were accomplishing, gave them the use of a house as long as they desired to use it as a home for nurses in the settlement work. This house enabled them to develop the social side of their work, and this Miss Wald considers important. In fact, next to giving a typhoid patient a bath to make him comfortable, a ball for the people of the neighbourhood is most important. She described the numerous clubs of boys, men, and women that were formed to help the members and to improve the condition of the community, and was loudly applauded when she said, "Isolated classes are the cause of all social evils."

There are not enough nurses who are willing to take up this class of work, and on account of this need they have inaugurated a system of training women for district nurses. They also give nursing lessons to the women of the settlement.

In the discussion that followed Miss Wald's address, it was suggested that an order similar to that of the Victorian Order of Nurses of Canada be organized here under the name of the William McKinley Order of Nurses and that the nation's support be given to such an organization.

Miss Honnor Morten, of the Trained Nurses' Club of London, sent a short paper on "London School Board Nurses," which was read by Miss Wald, of New York. A part of it follows:—

"There is no daily medical inspection of primary schools in England, though the spread of both major and minor infections amongst school children is fully recognized. For this reason the London School Nurses' Society was founded in 1898 with the vice-chairman of the London School Board as its chairman, and for the purpose of attending school children in the large cities to arrest the spread of disease. The school nurses are receiving a slow recognition by the authorities, a rapid regard from scholars, teachers and parents.

"It was in February of 1900 that the school management committee gave its consent to a nurse from this society attending each morning for one-and-a-half hours to dress the eyes and sores of the children in those schools where the divisional members considered it desirable and make the necessary arrangements, provided the board should not be liable for any of the

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