

## Professional Review.

### "NURSING, GENERAL, MEDICAL, AND SURGICAL."

We have received a copy of the above nursing manual, by Dr. Wilfred J. Hadley, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Physician and Pathologist to the London Hospital, Lecturer to Nurses at the London Hospital Nursing School, and Assistant Physician to the Chest Hospital, Victoria Park. The book is published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, 7, Great Marlborough Street, and the price is 3s. 6d. We do not find anything very novel in the book, but it is comprehensive and sound so far as it goes, so that it is reliable for reference purposes for those who desire to consult it. We agree with the author's introductory remarks, "A little knowledge is said to be a dangerous thing, but that is only when the knowledge is not true or accurate, or when it is not thoroughly or perfectly held. The thorough knowledge of truth, however insignificant that truth may seem, will always be useful. You will therefore find an elementary knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene important in order to rightly appreciate certain signs and symptoms, difficulties or dangers, should they arise; and further such knowledge will be of the greatest value to you, by enabling you to more faithfully carry out the directions of the medical attendant, because you will understand why they are given." Again "training and experience are necessary but a 'doctor' nurse is to be studiously avoided. Obedience, punctuality, and system are necessities; but we do not want a machine. We want a carefully trained, loyal, sympathetic, tactful, and truthful woman—a woman with infinite love and patience. In addition to your powers as a nurse, your education and training make you most valuable to society at large as teachers of healthful hygienic living. Year by year more importance comes to be attached to preventive medicine; and by your training you are ably fitted to inculcate, both by practice and precept, in all with whom you come in contact, the laws of healthful living; and so, indirectly but materially, aid in the prevention of disease."

On the subject of washing sick people we venture to differ from the author as to the amount of washing to be performed daily. He writes:—"As a general rule, it may be said that all patients should have their faces, necks, and hands washed night and morning, the feet two or three times a week, and the body at least once a week. Except where special directions are given to the contrary, all patients should be washed every morning down to the thighs, under a blanket, and twice a week, at least, the feet and legs should be similarly washed. Only those who have been ill for weeks, and dependant upon others, know the comfort of a thorough washing each morning, and from the health point of view its importance is great."

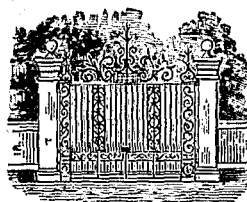
With regard to the administration of medicines, we notice it is advised that three times a day medicines be given at eleven, three, and seven. We think that a better division of time is to give these at eight, two, and eight, otherwise the three doses come close together, and then there is a very long interval.

The book is divided into three parts, Part I. relating to General Nursing, Part II. to Special Medical Nursing, and Part III. to Surgical Nursing. There is also an appendix on Sick Room Cookery.

## Outside the Gates.

### WOMEN.

#### CAGED.



The "grille" in the House of Commons placed before the secluded spot behind which women are hidden away, like wild beasts at the Zoo, is a standing monument to the savage orientalism which still inspires the middle-class British man in his relations to his "chattel" woman. It is also a disgrace to a so-called civilised nation, and gives the lie to the bold and untruthful boast that Britons "Never, never shall be slaves." For what position but that of the utmost contempt is allocated to the women of a nation compelled to pay taxes and submit to its man-made laws and even huddled together like sheep in a pen, in the House of the Nation's Representatives.

It is so far satisfactory that men inspired with some sense of justice and also of self respect are found to rise in their places in the House from time to time and demand the removal of the "grille," as Mr. Horner did on Monday night. Unfortunately the general temper of the House is also quite apparent in the "Hear, hear" which invariably greets the reply of the responsible official, that "until the House definitely declares its pleasure on this subject he should not undertake to remove the grille."

The gross insult to the untitled women of the nation becomes the more apparent when it is realised that Peeresses have a spacious reserved gallery in the House of Lords.

But so long as British women are content to be treated as dangerous—or, worse, stupid—animals, without making a united and public protest, just so long will our Heaven-born legislators see nothing ridiculous and indecent in their own intolerant behaviour.

To hear the outspoken opinion of American men and women on this "gateless barrier" is a treat: "Why are your men afraid of women, anyway?" he naturally inquires; and she, "Is that so? Women railed in! Now that is some strange. That's how we treat our pigs in America."

According to the Parliamentary note writer of the *Times*—a woman cannot claim admission to the House as a stranger.

In former times, between the years 1675 and 1778, the occasional presence of women in the gallery below the Bar was permitted. Notice having been taken during the sitting of February 2nd, 1778, that strangers were present, the strangers who were men withdrew in obedience to the direction of the Serjeant-at Arms. The ladies, who filled the gallery, were at first permitted to remain, but an order that they also should withdraw having been obtained, their exclusion was effected—although, to quote Mr. Gladstone's words—"not until they had exhibited such a perse-

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