

malaria, and liver abscess. In regard to malaria, Miss Hall states that "patients suffering from malaria will complain of being tired and feeling faint, and there will be shivering fits recurring at regular intervals, usually before noon. If the fit is repeated every day the case is one of *quotidian* ague; if every second day, *tertian*; if every fourth day, *quartan*." But cases of true malaria often occur in which these regular attacks of ague do not appear. Indeed, some of the most anxious ones are those, usually when the patient is attacked for the first time, when the temperature remains persistently high, there only being one or two degrees difference between the morning and the evening temperature. The skin in these cases is usually dry.

M. B.

(To be continued.)

## Our Foreign Letter.

### THE NURSING PROFESSION AND THE VOTE.

Let no one in England be deceived by Mrs. Humphry Ward's statement that the suffrage question is dead in America. If it was nearly covered from sight by many other less important things, it has thrown them off, and come to the light more alive than ever. Your wonderful English movement has sent psychological waves that have quickened it into renewed energy, and then the funny thing is that every attempt to suppress it only helps to bring it on. For instance, I am quite sure that Mrs. Humphry Ward's anti-agitation and letters have made innumerable people come out squarely as suffragists, and our good old Lyman Abbott, of *The Outlook*, turned many wavering women into the fold by telling them that they ought to stay out of it! In our nursing ranks, it seems as if the action at San Francisco, unfortunate as it was, has done the cause immeasurable good by exciting lively interest over the country and bringing it to the front in a way that little else could have done.

I have felt greatly concerned about the nurses' attitude, because it shows that they had forgotten—or that the younger ones had never learned—that we owed our existence as an educated and respectable profession to the woman movement. This has been the burden of my cry whenever I have had the opportunity of speaking before nurses, as I have sought opportunity to do on every possible occasion. Were it not for that, I think I, too, would feel that we were not justified into taking the question into our business meetings, but the fact of this enormous debt, and that we would simply not exist, except as miserable Gamps and slaves, had it not been for the uprising of women (and I contend that the claim for the ballot cannot be separated from the general

advance of women) makes the whole question, I am convinced, take on a very different aspect. For I feel that our younger members need to be told of what has gone before; they find the world all rose-coloured, and do not know how all the opportunities were gained that they now enjoy.

Oh, how much there is to be done that will never get done until women have power! Mrs. Kelley is convinced that child labour will not be ended in this country until women have the ballot. And I am perfectly certain that the question of venereal disease, resting, as it does, on the basis of prostitution, will never really be solved until that day, when women, realising their sacred responsibility to the race, enact laws that will assist and encourage the educational propaganda which must, of course, go hand in hand with prevention. Education alone, in regard to disease alone, cannot accomplish everything. That has been made plain in the tuberculosis propaganda; but the glorious thing about education as to diseases is that it brings you straight and unerringly, and with no delay, down to the social causes which are contributory, and which need legislation for their removal. This strong light thrown on evil social conditions will show more urgent reasons for removing them than could be done by a century of argument.

Next week, by the way, Miss Wald goes to Washington to speak before a Committee of Congress in behalf of the Children's Bureau, that the National Child Labour Committee, of which she is a member, is trying to have established as a branch of the Federal Government. The Bill, for it has been brought into Congress, but all the selfish interests in the country are warily trying to undermine it.

L. L. Dook.

## The Ladies Home at Cannes.

Situated above the town of Cannes, in the healthiest surroundings, the Ladies' Home, which was established a quarter of a century ago with the object of affording rest and change of scene to British and American ladies of small means who are in feeble health, or are suffering from the effects of overwork, continues to fulfil the purpose for which it was founded. The inmates, who must not be in actual ill health, or invalids requiring constant nursing, pay their own fares out and home and £1 per week for maintenance. Mental cases or cases of an unfavourable tuberculous character are not admitted. A private room is provided for each inmate, while there are a common dining-room and a sitting-room, and also a private chapel. The home is under the supervision of two British physicians of Cannes, whose services are given gratuitously during the season, which extends from November 1st to the end of April. There are also an experienced lady superintendent and a trained nurse on the staff. The accommodation provided is for 34 ladies. This institution does excellent work, and is entirely supported by subscriptions and donations of the British and American residents and visitors to Cannes.

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