

The children came to the camp at eight o'clock in the morning, and at once prepared for breakfast, washing their hands and rinsing their mouths. Breakfast consisted of porridge, bread and butter, milk, and occasionally fresh fruit. After breakfast, and each of the other meals, the children went at once to brush their teeth, and then to perform other duties. Regular crews were assigned to assist alternately in the different housekeeping operations, and these were trained carefully to do their work.

A garden plot was laid out, and a separate garden, four feet by seven, was assigned to two children, who worked it together. In the centre were three common gardens for flowers. The children planted, weeded, watered, and otherwise attended to these gardens with the greatest faithfulness, and with excellent results. By the middle of August they had tomatoes ripening and good crops of lettuce and radishes. The progress of the buckwheat which was used as a frame or border for the whole garden, was an astonishment and delight to them. It is significant of their spirit that the common garden was always as well taken care of as their private ones, and that there were no depredations. In addition to the general gardens, the children planted beans and sunflowers along two buildings, and looked after them carefully, performing some delicate transplanting work successfully, when they discovered that even plants answer the laws of life requiring sunlight, elbow-room, a good circulation of fresh air, and good nourishment.

In the middle of the morning an hour was devoted to quiet study of the plants, flowers, and other living forms about the children, and to the application of the observations as lessons in natural history.

Just before noon, an hour was given for free play. At first the pupils were too lifeless and weak to engage in any active sports, but within a week or two they developed into normal boys and girls. Finally, one of them timidly asked whether he would be allowed to climb into the trees. He said he had never been in a tree before, but that he would like to get a bigger view. Permission being given, all the trees were soon bearing happy burdens.

Dinner at the camp was a substantial meal, partaken of with gusto and a general "can I have some more." The afternoon's duties and play were brought to a close by permission to go into the shower, after which followed a good supper and the homeward journey.

The physical results shown during the first eight weeks were satisfactory, not only through a general gain of from two to ten pounds in

weight, but through a remarkably increased spirit and cheerfulness. The children seemed to take as much delight in one part of their personal hygiene as in another, and their helpfulness to one another is delightful. At the end of fifteen weeks the examining physician declared that nine of the thirty-two who had been admitted during that period might be discharged as "arrested," and might return to their regular schools. These were all well defined but incipient cases.

The cost of operating the camp has been borne entirely by voluntary subscriptions, and amounted during the first seven weeks to 25.7 cents a person each day for food, and 35.5 cents a person each day for administration and training. The food cost may be considered to be relatively high. This has been a matter of design, for special arrangements were made to get milk from a thorough-bred herd, and nearly one-half of the food expenditure has been directly upon milk and eggs. It is an interesting fact that but two of the children are of distinctly American parentage. Twelve are of Irish, eleven Jewish, four Turkish, six Polish, and one of Scotch parentage.

A somewhat similar institution was maintained in Brookline through the summer, and in fact was opened a week before the School of Outdoor Life. The Brookline experiment was designed as a day sanatorium for consumptive children. Its programme was less developed than that of the Boston School. It is not to remain open during the winter, the children having been discharged to the regular public schools. There is no doubt that such schools have a most useful future before them.

Territorial Nursing at the Mansion House.

The Lady Mayoress has invited a number of ladies to meet at the Mansion House on the afternoon of Monday, the 18th January, to assist in forming a committee to carry out the War Office proposals for the formation of a Nursing Service for the City of London Territorial Force. Two general hospitals are to be organised by a committee of 24 ladies. On the committee of No. 1 Hospital, ten members of the League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital will have seats, and Miss Isla Stewart will act as Organising Matron. Ten ladies on the committee, representing No. 2 Hospital, will be appointed by St. Thomas's, Guy's, and the London hospitals conjointly.

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