

Insular Government employees, besides doing private and emergency work. When finally merged into the Philippine General, which will be within a year, all city cases will be cared for in its wards. The San Lazaro Hospital takes care of the cholera, smallpox, and other contagious diseases, with special departments in charge of native helpers for leprosy, insanity, victims of drug habits, etc. The Bilibid Hospital is connected with Bilibid Prison, the largest prison in the world, and is a very complete new hospital of reinforced concrete, where an American nurse is soon to be put in charge for the purpose of systematically training the Sisters of Charity, who will ultimately carry on the work. The Baguio Sanitarium is for the sick and convalescent Insular employees, as well as for the Igorots, a semi-civilised tribe, in the heart of whose country Baguio is situated. They are a bright, friendly, tractable people, and each day the dispensary at Baguio treats and cares for a large number of them.

The Cullion Leper Colony is the largest in the world. There are at present 1,700 lepers there, with several hundreds more segregated and awaiting collection. The work of collecting and caring for the lepers of the Philippines is most interesting. At Cullion there is also a large, modern, reinforced concrete hospital in the course of construction, with a capacity of about sixty beds. The work is carried on by two American doctors and six French Sisters of Mercy. Thus far it has been impossible to find American nurses to undertake this work. A supervising nurse here to train the Sisters in more aseptic methods, etc., would be of greatest assistance. It does not mean lifelong isolation or anything of the sort. The four American employees, the Catholic priests and Sisters, with proper disinfecting precautions, come and go from Manila as often as they have the opportunity. It is a great field, of course, for missionary work, the children of the colony being dependent upon the over-worked Sisters for their schooling, moral training, etc.

In addition to the foregoing work, which is actively and successfully under way, there are proposed new general hospitals for the various provinces, besides three great health campaigns which are just being started by the Director of the Bureau. One is the crusade for the reduction of infant mortality, another is a great hook-worm campaign, and the third, that now familiar warfare against the omnipresent tuberculosis, a plague which has attained the same appalling stature here as in other countries.

Towards the reduction of infant mortality creditable work has already been begun, chiefly by Filipino doctors and philanthropists; but it is a work wherein American nurses will eventually figure in the way of supervision at least, and where graduate Filipina nurses will soon be of inestimable value. With an infant mortality of 44 per cent. (of total number of deaths) what a field right here for a Visiting Nurses' Settlement!

Investigations have shown that the impaired health and weakened conditions of the Filipino

people (who are not a strong or enduring race) is largely due to the prevalence of not only tuberculosis but to the hook-worm disease, which latter in its capacity to enervate and undermine the system seems to have no equal. Nurses will not figure in this work, however, the probabilities being that it will be conducted exclusively by the medical men and health inspectors of the various provinces.

The tuberculosis campaign is only just beginning, and nurses are needed. It is proposed to build a large camp on the outskirts of Manila, where all tubercular working people will be compelled by law to go at nights and sleep under proper conditions, and where they will receive instructions from trained nurses as to right living, proper diet, disposal of sputum, etc. After from four to six weeks of instruction they will be dismissed from the camp, but will be watched to see if they are carrying out instructions or not, whether they are improving, etc. The work is not entirely formulated, but promises to be most interesting. Exactly what form the campaign will take in the provinces has also not yet been determined; but, in the opinion of the writer it would seem most logical to begin with classes of instruction, followed up by regular visiting from home to home, giving them practical demonstrations in the matter of cooking, ventilation, hygienic, and sanitary measures, etc. I feel that the best results will be obtained from systematic instruction of the school children and Filipino school teachers, which work has already been contemplated by the Bureau of Education, but is being held back by a lack of competent teachers of nursing. As the difficulties of such work are colossal, and the discouragements extreme, it is useless for nurses without a missionary or philanthropic spirit to undertake it.

The balance of the nursing work done in Manila is accomplished by the University Hospital, St. Paul's, the Mary Johnson Memorial, San Juan de Dios, and Sampaloc's.

The University is an episcopal hospital of about thirty beds, with a force of five American nurses and a training school of seven Filipino nurses. Two settlement workers are also maintained here— young, enthusiastic women, who are doing splendid work with an orphanage, the establishment of a most successful woman's exchange, neighbourhood visiting, children's classes, etc. St. Paul's Hospital is a large Catholic hospital of 200 beds, conducted by French Sisters of the Order of St. Paul de Chartres. Here is a successful training school of twenty pupil nurses, conducted by two American graduates, under whom it has been two years in existence. The French Sisters of this hospital also conduct the Sampaloc Hospital, an institution of 60 beds, supported by, and maintained exclusively for, the prostitutes of Manila.

San Juan de Dios is a Spanish institution conducted by Catholic Sisters for the benefit of orphans, the feeble-minded, the insane, and paupers.

There are not more than six private nurses in Manila, yet the demand for them is enormous. The regular salary is at the rate of \$5 a day, but even

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