

power to make home service most effective rests largely upon the doctor's readiness to recognise the value of the trained nurses' co-operation, and to call freely upon her for assistance.

"Much of the responsibility for the success of the work also rests upon the nurse. . . . Inasmuch as visiting nursing is largely among people who cannot afford a trained nurse all the time, the attendance of a physician is likely to be infrequent, and therefore greater responsibility for detecting symptoms and reporting them intelligently, falls upon the nurse. Often most delicate adjustment between doctor, family, and neighbours rests upon her discretion. For this reason, great care should be taken in the selection of the nurse, to ascertain her aptitude for the service, and to determine whether she is well equipped for it by her training.

CALLS FOR THE NURSE.

"When visiting nursing associations were first organised, it was customary to prescribe stern rules as to the method of obtaining her services. It was usual to forbid her to answer calls except upon the written request of a physician. After she was assigned to a particular physician. It is now quite generally the rule that visiting nurses may be sent for by all physicians, and some well-known visiting nursing societies encourage calls from every source. Because of this the gain in the acute service has been noteworthy, and the system works out as very practical in many ways. All societies rightly require the visiting nurse to obtain a physician for the patient when none is in attendance, and to act under his directions. There are, however, many seriously sick people who can reach her, for whom treatment might have been delayed, or never given, if she had been available only through the physician; this, because of easier access to the nurse, and because she is often more generally known in a neighbourhood than any other person.

CHARWOMEN.

"In case of emergency a good nurse should be ready to do any kind of service that bears relationship to the welfare of her patient. But it would be wasteful to use her time and strength for work that could be done by an unskilled person. It is good policy, therefore, to engage women to do cleaning or laundry work when there is no one in the family who can do it." At the Henry Street Settlement the nurses are authorised to engage women to clean the homes or do laundry work for the patients if necessary.

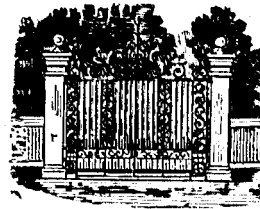
FEES.

The salary of the nurse should be entirely independent, and all money coming to her from fees should be paid over to the Society, but where patients are able to pay a small fee they generally prefer to do so. These fees may be nominal from the point of view of the Society, but they represent, for one hour's service or less, a far greater percentage of the income of a working man receiving two dollars a day than the 25 dollars a week paid the private nurse for twelve hours' attendance from an income of 5,000 dollars a year.

The book is dedicated to Miss "Lillian D. Wald, Founder of the Nurses' Settlement, New York City, whose work has been an inspiration to so many nurses."

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



Mrs. Sarah Frances Horton, one of the earliest advocates of Woman Suffrage, and formerly a well-known lecturer in the United States, is dead. After death the following note was found pinned on the wall:—"This is end—friendlessness, death. Let no one play the game of philanthropy who would desire peace, and peaceful end."

Here we can tolerate philanthropy but not political freedom.

The "Men's Committee for Justice to Women" (which is independent of any suffrage or other political society or party) has issued a statement to the electors signed by several members of Parliament, clergymen, doctors, and others, which says: "As British citizens we wish to protest against the policy of the present Government in regard to the question of the political enfranchisement of women. . . . We view with especial horror and indignation the forcible feeding of women, who, as a protest against their treatment by the Government, resolve to abstain from food so long as they are detained in prison. We disapprove of personal violence, whether inflicted upon Cabinet Ministers or helpless women in gaol."

Throughout the history of Japan, women have had great influence upon its affairs, and one of the most instructive sections at the Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush next year will be that devoted to women's work. There are to be fine samples of lace-work, drawn-work, gold and silver work, embroideries, and brocades. In the matter of the toilet, English women will be delighted with the exhibition of the exquisite toilet sets—useful as well as artistic—and with the beautiful, modern, richly-embroidered costumes made by Japanese women. The British public will also see what Japanese women are doing in connection with the Red Cross Society of Japan, which is one of the most thorough and well-equipped organisations of its kind in the world.

An article in *The Englishwoman*, proving the constancy and fidelity, the tenderness and courage of the Southern women during the Civil War in America, 1861-1865, is supremely interesting, and their work for the sick and wounded fine in every way. The Wayside Hospital of Columbia, South Carolina, established on March 10th, 1862, and continued until February, 1865, when the burning of Columbia by General Sherman ended its good work, was the first institution of the kind in the world. How these women worked and starved, so that the Confederate Army might be clothed and fed, is something greatly to the credit of humanity.

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