

course of instruction, and who also does corrective work for the nurses. To shorten the nurses' hours on duty has been one of Miss Hay's greatest desires, and the night nurses' hours have been reduced from twelve to ten. A graduate resident nurse in the Home looks after the sick nurses. Miss Hay said to this nurse, in her characteristic way, "Take good care of the nurses. I would rather have fifty off duty without cause than that one should be on duty who is unable for work."

The curriculum has been greatly enlarged and strengthened. By increasing the opportunities for study and research, stronger and better equipped women are sent out to meet the increasingly greater demands upon the trained nurse. A preliminary instructor whose entire time is given to the teaching of the probationers and young nurses is a very great help to the pupil. The work done is better and more uniform as a result of this close personal supervision. Arrangements have been made for classes to attend many most interesting and helpful clinics given by prominent Chicago physicians. Each young nurse has two months of practical daily work in the general diet kitchen, under the direct supervision of a graduate dietitian, and, later, has the practical management of a ward diet kitchen, serving of diets, trays, etc. Massage is taught in a practical way by one of our own nurses who has graduated from a School of Massage in Sweden. Individual instruction is given; each pupil takes up the work as demonstrated, works it out in the wards, and brings to class definite reports of work done, of results obtained, etc. Many scholarships and awards are now offered to the nurses, which prove a stimulation to good class work, in spite of weariness of mind and body. Affiliation with private hospital training schools has proved to be broadening and of mutual benefit.

By fostering a healthful social atmosphere, the nurses are happier in their work. Receptions, musicals, and social teas are given for the nurses, to which members of the staff, internes, and the nurses' friends are invited. Miss Hay is always "at home" to her pupils, but she frequently has little informal teas for her classes, and thus comes into closer personal fellowship with them than would otherwise be possible. To her the training school is a big household, and hers is the real mother-heart. The individual is always of first consideration. No pain is too great to get at real motives, and, like the true mother, she advises and counsels and leads those under her care and instruction. Many an irresponsible girl,

when entering the school, will to-day "rise up and call her blessed" because through her earnest, sympathetic helpfulness they were tided over a critical period and are now strong, capable, self-respecting women, happy in their ability to have a part in the world's work.

We recognise the splendid support of a progressive Board of Managers in this policy of development, but greatest credit is due to the courage and wise leadership of this woman, of broad sympathies and sound judgment. She it is who has stood bravely and fearlessly at the helm during these trying and eventful years.

The Alumnae Association has in her a devoted champion, ever ready to lend a helping hand, and always enlisting the interest and co-operation of her associates. That practically all her graduate nurses belong to the Association is a tribute to her influence which needs no comment.

With a vision so rare, with a heart full of love, with absolute forgetfulness of self, who can estimate the influence of such a life? It radiates far beyond the Home, the Training School, or the Alumnae Association. We who have been her co-workers feel such a keen sense of loss at the thought of separation that it is impossible to say what ought to be said. We can only pray "God bless her!"

"MODERN SLAVES."

From time to time an outcry is made against the declining birth-rate and the great mortality amongst infants, and women are usually held responsible for these conditions. Let us look truth in the face, and review the position.

Two recently published books in Berlin have roused a storm of indignation; they are entitled "People Who have Lost the Path" and "Little White Slaves." In England, as I hope you all know, two books on the white slave traffic are obtainable at any bookstall, and when you read them remember they are not exaggerated. In this country, owing to the heroic efforts of Josephine Butler, we are free from a system of State-regulated vice, but in many civilised European countries the system is in full force. Women once registered as prostitutes under these inhuman laws have no chance of becoming anything better. They are slaves, neither more nor less—white slaves in a highly civilised Christian country! Sounds strange, does it not?

Relegated to certain quarters of the town, they may not go out till after 6 p.m.; they may

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