

16. *Clinic for Treating Contagious Head Disease.* Such a clinic had been founded in Utrecht, where children could be treated every day by a trained nurse and her assistant. In addition to her professional work, the nurse had here great opportunity for social service. When the disease was diagnosed by the school physicians as contagious the child's head was treated and bandaged to prevent contagion to his school-mates. If the child failed to return for treatment the parents were informed by letter. Failing a response, the nurse called at the house and endeavoured to discover the reason for the child not being sent. If the parents objected, and the nurse could not overcome their objection, she asked the Principal of the school to use his influence, which he did in combination with the school physician. These favus cases were improving immensely, and their number diminishing rapidly during the last three years. Mothers even now cleansed their children before sending them for treatment, which at first used to be the work of the trained nurse, and they were almost too dirty to touch. When a child was cured it had to remain under observation for six months, and no patient was considered cured so long as any other members of the household were suffering from the same disease. It was when visiting the household that the nurse found opportunities of advising the mother concerning prevention.

18. *Homes for Crippled Children.* A private undertaking in Arnheim.

19. "*Veldhuizen.*" A home for men punished by law, who were compelled to work there.

20. *A House of Correction for Boys.* In which male nurses are employed in the care of the boys.

In addition, a trained nurse was employed in Holland to visit the different employees of the railroad companies, and help by her advice in the prevention of consumption amongst them. She was appointed by the companies.

Up to the present time these were the principal branches of social service in which nurses were employed in Holland. As circumstances were improving, it was hoped at the next International Congress of Nursing to report a great extension of the influence of trained nurses in the social work of the country.

SOCIAL WORK IN SWEDEN.

Sister Emmy Lindhagen, President of the Swedish Nurses' Association, reported that of late years nurses were devoting themselves in increasing numbers to social lines of service. The manifold varieties of such specialties might conveniently be grouped under the following headings:—

1. Dispensary Work (Out-door Patient Depts.)
2. Child Saving—Care of Children's Health.
3. Care of the Poor under many forms of service.
4. Providing Work for Nurses.
5. Various and unclassified.

1. *Dispensary Service* was far the most prominent, both because of the numbers of nurses engaged in it, and of the special education for nurses provided in the courses which had been instituted annually since 1910, by the Swedish National Anti-Tuberculosis Society. The instruction given in these courses covered every topic necessary to deal with, in fitting the nurse for her responsible duties as a public health guardian (*Fürsorge-Schwester*). The work was many-sided. The nurse first assisted at the examination and questioning of patients in the Dispensary; she then visited the patients' homes, not always for the sake of the sick one alone, but also in the interests of the rest of the family. She then saw whether hygienic conditions prevailed, taught principles of health by word and also by practical deed and demonstration, and in repeated visits kept oversight of the general conditions. She had also to make detailed and thorough inquiry—according to a regular form of housing and labour conditions and the family history of her people. These she brought to the dispensary physician, who was guided by them in his management of the cases.

The excellent results already evident in the campaign against tuberculosis were to be largely credited to this dispensary system, and it was to be hoped that the numbers of nurses engaged in it would increase yet further.

2. *Protection of Children's Health.*—Work in this field had been steadily growing in importance for the last ten years, and nurses were conspicuously useful as Superintendents in educational establishments, orphanages, Day Nurseries, Milk Dispensaries (*Gouttes de Lait*) and as inspectors or visitors of dependent children who were placed in private families.

3. *Work Among the Poor.* This was most closely related to nursing pure and simple, and in district nursing, both in town and country, nurses as well as deaconesses were actively at work. Some nurses have believed they could be most useful on such lines by allying themselves with the Salvation Army and devoting themselves to "Slum" work. Nurses also succeeded, if they possessed fine tact and delicate feeling, as visitors for private benevolent societies. Nurses were also at work in rescue work of various kinds and in that of caring for the aged. The Prison Nurse was one of the most important who could be mentioned.

4. *Providing Work for Nurses.* For some years nurses had been in charge of offices of this kind. In 1889 the Frederika-Bremer Association extended its activities to include this field. Its offices continued unchanged until 1902, when a reorganisation took place, as needed by the increased demands for thorough professional training and personal culture for the nurse, on one hand, and on the other for efficient supervision and control of the women sent forth from the bureau. The Frederika-Bremer offices were now taken over by a special department, affiliated to the older society, and called: "The Nursing Department of the Frederika-

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