

one of whose children, in a time of great privation, had died and been buried in a public grave. "Three times that year did Mrs. G—— painfully gather together enough money to have the baby disinterred, and fittingly buried in consecrated ground, and each time she gave up her heart's desire in order to relieve the sufferings of the living children of her neighbours."

Nor can we pass over an illustration of the way in which, that winter, "the fangs of the wolf were often decorously hidden." One Sabbath eve, Miss Wald relates, she entered the tenement occupied by the family of a man out searching for work. "Over a brisk fire, fed by bits of wood picked up by the children, two covered pots were set, as if a supper were being prepared. But under the lids it was only water that bubbled. The proud mother could not bear to expose her poverty to the gossip of her neighbours."

Miss Wald says, "I should like to make it clear that from the beginning we were profoundly moved by the wretched industrial conditions which were constantly forced upon us." In succeeding chapters she tells of the "constructive programmes that the people themselves have evolved out of their own hard lives, of the ameliorative measures ripened out of sympathetic comprehension, and, finally, of the social legislation that expresses the new compunction of the community." Of these comes first the nursing service planned on terms most considerate of the dignity and independence of the patients; most useful in saving hospital space, and also because many people, particularly women, cannot leave their homes without imperilling, or sometimes destroying, the home itself. It has further been proved that certain complications such as cross infections amongst children, are obviated by keeping them at home, while in 3,535 cases of pneumonia cared for by the Henry Street staff, the mortality was 8.05 per cent., compared with 31.2 per cent. of four large New York hospitals.

Soon the visiting nurses established relations with civic authority, and the President of the Board of Health sanctioned their wearing a badge engraved "Visiting Nurse, under the auspices of the Board of Health." Thus, in this and other ways the work begun from the top floor of the tenement "developed into the many highly specialised branches of public health nursing covering the United States and engaging thousands of nurses," notably, School Nursing, a branch of work the beneficence of which is inestimable. Out of this innovation New York's City Bureau of Child Hygiene has grown, an anti-tuberculosis campaign, work for the prevention of infant mortality, and much besides. In short, "the nurse is being socialised, made part of a community plan for the communal health." A striking instance of this is her employment in the nursing of industrial policy-holders of insurance companies.

In a cosmopolitan neighbourhood, teeming with children, it is only to be expected that the sympathies of the members of the Nurses' Settlement should go out to them, or that much of the book

should be devoted to them. "They are irresistible. The multitude passes: swinging walk, lagging step; smiling, serious—just little children, forever appealing." So the nurses are their guides, philosophers and friends, with the result that we have chapters on Children and Play, Education and the Child, the Handicapped Child, Children who Work, the Nation's Children, Organisation Within the Settlement, and Youth. Would that we could quote at length from them. Two things must be mentioned: (1) The art classes given to students who show inclination or ability, the effort being made "not to bring out conventional imitative work, but the power to see and portray honestly the things about us." "The House on Henry Street," is illustrated by one who found his art expression there, (2) The Neighbourhood Playhouse, opened in February, 1915, which is the outcome of the festival and dramatic group of the Settlement. It is evident that Esther, whose picture is here reproduced, was intended by nature to have an airy, fairy time.

(To be concluded.)

## APPOINTMENTS.

### MATRONS.

**Westminster Hospital, London.**—Miss Smith, the Assistant Matron, has been appointed Matron upon the resignation of Miss E. E. Young.

**New Somerset Hospital, Cape Town.**—Miss H. G. Liell has been appointed Matron. She was trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, where she was promoted to be Sister. In March, 1915, she was appointed Matron of the Frere Hospital, East London, South Africa; and we congratulate her upon her speedy promotion to her present responsible position. Miss Liell is President of the Border Branch of the South African Trained Nurses' Association—in which we are glad to note she has taken a great interest since her arrival in South Africa.

**The Isolation Hospital, Cheadle, Staffs.**—Miss Lucy Cotton has been appointed Matron. She was trained at the Highfield Infirmary, Liverpool, and also had fever training at the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. She has held the post of Charge Nurse at the Infirmary, Scarborough, and of Senior Sister at the Derby Isolation Hospital.

**Mold Hospital, Flint.**—Miss N. Jenkins has been appointed Matron. She has recently been Matron of the District Nursing Home, Smethwick.

### ASSISTANT MATRONS.

**Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**—Miss Flora J. Jones has been appointed Assistant Matron. She was trained in fever work at the Brook Fever Hospital, and received her general training at the Royal Infirmary, Preston, where she subsequently held the position of Theatre Sister. She has also been Night Sister at the Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne, and the Royal Infirmary, Preston, Sister at the Plaistow

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