

n nursing on a large scale were the Sisters of the Catholic Church. The country turned to them for help. Their response made available to the sick and wounded of the army, hospitals already in running order; it also meant that the Sisters gave heroic service from that time until the end of the war, and wherever they were needed.

*Dorothy Dix* served as superintendent of Army Nurses during the Civil War. Before her appointment, she had rendered her country important public service through her investigation of conditions surrounding mental patients in State hospitals.

*Clara Barton*, though an untrained nurse, served her country during the Civil War. Through her efforts, the United States subscribed to the Treaty of Geneva and authorised organisation of the American National Red Cross. She was for many years at the head of the American Red Cross Society.

*Sister Helen*, a member of the Sisterhood of All Saints, which had its origin in the Established Church, and a graduate of the University College Hospital, London, was placed in charge of the Bellevue Hospital Training School, New York. This hospital was the first to adopt the Nightingale system of nursing.

*Linda Richards* is America's first trained nurse. She was a pioneer, blazing the pathway for a distinct advance in civilisation by establishing the profession of the trained nurse in America. In her *Reminiscences* she says: "The more faithfully each one of us does her own individual work to-day, the more rapid will be the growth of the great movement—the art of caring for the sick."

*Mrs. Bedford Fenwick* founded the British Nurses' Association in 1887. This was no mere getting together of a group of women with common interests. It was the beginning of professional freedom for nurses. She also founded a nursing magazine—*The Nursing Times*, which later became *The British Journal of Nursing*.

*Henri Dunant* is the founder of the Red Cross Society. This organisation was inspired when Dunant, touring in Italy in 1859, organised women volunteers to alleviate the misery of the neglected sufferers wounded in the Napoleonic War.

*Jane Delano* organised the Red Cross Nursing Service. During the last ten years of her life, she worked without salary, yet was as faithful to her schedule as any paid worker.

*Lillian Wald* and *Mary Brewster* did volunteer nursing, opening the Settlement on Henry Street, New York. The work carried on there became an inspiration of the public health movement on the American continent, and for some time, the best school for the pioneer nurses in this field. Its development stimulated the growth of modern social service.

*Major Julia Stimson*, the first major of the Army Nurse Corps, was superintendent of nurses of the Army Nurse Corps during the World War. She was re-elected President of the American Nurses' Association during the recent Convention held in Philadelphia.

*Isabel Hampton Robb* is outstanding as a pioneer in nursing organisations and nursing education. She was the first president of the American Nurses' Association. An excellent nursing text and a book of ethics class her as an author as well as educator.

*Adelaide Nutting* wrote the first *History of Nursing*. Its four volumes were published in 1909 and 1912 and have from the first constituted a standard of reference. She is outstanding as an educator and the first nurse to receive the honour of a professorship, Columbia University.

*Mrs. Elizabeth Soule* is the Dean of the School of Nursing of the University of Washington.

*Sister John Gabriel* is a nationally known nurse, educator, and author. She is shown on the graph dressed in the nursing habit of her order.

*Florence Nightingale*. While the stories and legends of Florence Nightingale touch our hearts, her true greatness is seen only when we place her against the background of heroic personalities that preceded her. The far-reaching influence of these figures and the movements they launched can hardly be evaluated. But it was Florence Nightingale who wove the threads of nursing into a composite, beautiful, and effective pattern.

*Red Cross Nurse*, a member of the Red Cross Nursing Service, is available to help in time of disaster, fire, epidemic, flood, war, or any other emergency.

*The Public Health Nurse* aids in the promotion of health and the prevention of disease through investigation of health problems and education of the public in hygiene.

*The Modern Registered Nurse* personifies the willingness of young women to help others maintain health, both mental and physical.

#### A CORRECTION.

It will be noted that Sister Clare is in error when she states that "Mrs. Bedford Fenwick founded *The Nursing Times*, which later became *The British Journal of Nursing*." Mrs. Bedford Fenwick was Editor for many years of *The Nursing Record*, which later assumed the title of *The British Journal of Nursing*. Mrs. Fenwick has never been associated with *The Nursing Times*, which we believe is the property of MacMillan Co., and is used as its official organ by the Royal College of Nursing.

### HOME NURSING OF TRANSFERRED MUNITION WORKERS.

The Minister of Health, in consultation with the Minister of Labour, has agreed to the provision of a domiciliary nursing service for workers in munition and other factories engaged on work of national importance who have been transferred away from their own homes and are living in lodgings or billets. This matter has also been under discussion with representatives of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and other District Nursing Organisations and the following arrangements have been agreed.

In serious cases or where sufficient attention cannot be provided in the lodgings, arrangements would normally be made for admission to a hospital, but in other cases, though the hospital may be able to give some help, the skilled services of a district nurse may well be essential. It is therefore hoped that District Nursing Associations will be willing to arrange for their nurses to visit and ascertain if their services are desired. In order to assist District Nursing Associations to learn of cases in which their help is needed steps are being taken to suggest to managements of the more important factories that when a worker is obliged to stay away from work on account of ill health, they should, where this seems appropriate, notify the County or District Nursing Association.

Seeing that transferred workers will be away from their own homes, it is particularly desired that no obstacle shall be put in the way of the District Nurse in such cases. For this reason such workers should not be required to make any payment, although it is hoped that they will contribute what they are able towards the expenses of the Nursing Association.

The Minister is prepared to make a contribution, not exceeding 9d. a visit, towards the expenses incurred by the District Nursing Association in carrying out this work.

The arrangements indicated came into force as from the 1st November, 1940.

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