

it to the hospital and trimmed it. By eleven o'clock, hundreds of men, women, and children filled the place; some had come as far as 30 miles for the celebration. How little we appreciate our blessings in comparison with these. First they had a religious service, simple and beautiful, then a dinner was served, and then they gathered round the tree, sang carols, and a present of some sort was found for every one. They all went away happy, which is a rare thing in their sad lives. The next day the nurse took presents and food to the influenza sufferers in their hogans and returned radiant because she had been able to cheer so many. Is that not the true spirit of Christmas?

A. L. D.

INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Dear Editor: Every woman should know something about nursing. The ignorance along these lines among the educated, well-to-do is simply appalling. Why not have a course of nursing principles, similar to the course in "Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick," given now by the Red Cross, taught in the Public Schools? This should be made compulsory in the eighth grade and in the first year of high school. This ought to insure better hygiene in the homes within a generation, and would be of inestimable help during an epidemic.

Nebraska

REGISTERED NURSE.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Dear Editor: I attended, recently, a meeting called by the United States Employment Bureau at which various organizations were represented. A speaker from the Bureau stated that she had on file 350 calls for domestics and could only fill 7, that day. She also stated that she has three problems to cope with: (1) Lack of domestic servants; (2) The middle-aged woman wanting employment and not wanted by the employer; (3) Untrained workers asking for clerical work, those incapable of being clerical workers, but who decline to be anything else. The first problem was discussed from many standpoints. Statistics show the remarkable fact that only six hundred servant girls have landed in New York City during the past four years. Young women who, before the war, were contented in domestic service, have been drawn into men's work by the war conditions and refuse to go back into domestic service; that is, to "live in." They have had a taste of independence and they say they do not intend to return to the subservient life of a domestic. They are willing to work by the day at housework, but they wish to go home at night, and, really, who could blame them? They are willing to work in factories for less money, rather than return into so-called service. From the standpoint of the employers, people of moderate incomes, who live in small apartments, it would seem as though a regular servant would be unobtainable and the employer must be contented with four or five hours of work a day from a visiting helper. We, of the small income group, may be compelled to resort to a cafeteria for a dinner, after a day's work, if servants are unobtainable. It is not such a bad idea, either. Cafeterias, as run in the large cities on the Pacific Slope, are very attractive places; one gets good hot food at medium prices. One to every block in the apartment-house section of New York City would make us fairly independent of cooks; our laundry work could go out, and a woman could come in once a week to clean. This may be the condition a few months hence. Some apartment houses are dismissing the female operators on elevators and switch-boards to give the jobs to returned soldiers. What will become of these discharged women? Perhaps, later on, they will be