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all parts of the United States to take action upon it before it is submitted to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The Wilmington Visiting Nurses made 11,828 visits for the Metropolitan during the year October 1st, 1922 - September 30th, 1923, at a total cost of \$10,663.20, and received from the Metropolitan \$8,358.35 - an actual loss of \$2,319.85.

In view of the indefinite date of the publishing of the report and the monthly loss averaging between \$175 and \$200 the Visiting Nurse Association, - after prolonged correspondence with the Metropolitan asking only just compensation for the service rendered, felt obliged to increase its charges November 1st to all industrial and business firms requiring its services, including the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with the result that the Metropolitan agreed to pay the Visiting Nurse Association the increased rate, 90%, until January 1st and then bring its own nurses to Wilmington to look after its policy-holders entitled to bed-side nursing.

The Wilmington Visiting Nurse Association regrets the termination of its agreement with the Metropolitan but it cannot be expected to sell its services to any business firm below the actual cost and make up this loss from funds subscribed by the public to care for those who are able to pay little or nothing for their nursing care.

Mrs. Joseph Bancroft

President.



## CAPTAIN PIERCE'S TRANSLATION OF VIRGIL

Life in the Army is peculiar. While the conduct and habits of officers, like those of other men, are influenced very much by their neighbors, still the majority spend so much of their time far removed from the cities and centres of population that they inevitably become a law unto themselves. The New York papers, the Army and Navy Journal, and some one of the prominent publications, as the Harper's, the Atlantic or Scribners' monthly, constitute for each officer the usual literary food.

To keep, with these as helps, thoroughly conversant with what is going on in the world, is by everybody deemed essential. To be properly furnished in mind and in library with all works that bear upon an officer's special department of the service, is of course indispensable.

When, however, one a little more enterprising than his fellows goes beyond the acknowledged boundaries, outside the established routine of duty and amusement and undertakes some literary or scientific work, there comes in the restraint of Army public opinion. The law is often quite formally put forth, e.g., "That officer has a fine mind, but does not confine himself sufficiently to his profession proper", or "his talents are due to his government but he is giving them to science, to art, to literature, to religion!"

Sometimes the charge is cash in another mould as a mandatory interdiction which becomes a common proverb. For instance, "Never scatter your fire". "Do not desert your colors".

These injunctions and interdictions that are dropped at office reunions when much Army gossip prevails, or at the social meetings where the Army world is canvassed and reputations established or annulled, become very potent, especially when they proceed from grey haired veterans or from the recognized eloquent organs of Army Stories



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To keep, with these as helps, thoroughly conversant with what is going on in the world, is by everybody deemed essential. To be properly furnished in mind and in library with all works that bear upon an officer's special department of the service, is of course indispensable.

When, however, one's little more entertaining than his fellows goes beyond the acknowledged boundaries, outside the established routine of duty and amusement and undertaken some literary or scientific work, there comes in the restraint of Army public opinion. The law is often quite formally put forth, e.g., "That officer has a fine mind, but does not confine himself sufficiently to his profession proper," or "His talents are due to his Government but he is giving them to science, to art, to literature, to religion."

Sometimes the charge is made in another guise as a necessary restriction which becomes a common proverb. For instance, "Never another word this." "Do not desert your colors."

These injunctions and interdictions that are dropped at office hours are not such that they prevent the Army world as a whole from being very well supplied with the most valuable and interesting of all the literature of the day. Indeed, the Army world is so well supplied that it is not only able to keep abreast of the latest news, but to be able to judge of the value of the news.



and Army usages.

There is always an implication that those officers who have suffered themselves to do outside things, in the line of intellectual or moral improvement, have somehow neglected the profession of arms. They are virtually accused of wasting their talents and their energies on a motive power foreign to the accomplishment of the work which their Government requires. Their shots are alleged to be carelessly delivered and the claims of the profession of their choice so far forgotten that it amounts to an actual desertion of their standards. Now these are grave charges and if this is the proper way of putting the case, it would be well to be even more emphatic and hinder the approach to the forbidden fruit by the flaming sword of positive orders and regulations, to wit: "Thy profession is that of arms. Do not study or write upon philosophy, geology or astronomy". "Do not study and practice the art of sketching, drawing or painting beyond the calls of campaign duty". "Never waste your time in the study and practice of music". "Leave to the clergy the investigation of moral and spiritual phenomena". "Commit to lawyers and judges all matters of law that do not concern the military courts; and to statesmen the care and control of State Government".

While there are undoubtedly grains of truth mixed in here, still in my judgment these showy collection of postulates are but chaff. Our conservative expounders of the calls of service and usage, remind me of an ignorant father who did not wish his son to study geography. "Why not"? asked the teacher. "Because I never studied nothing but 'rithmetic myself. It served me 'nough for a carpenter". When the teacher explained that the boy would learn arithmetic better by gaining a little expansion through other studies - the father gave a slow half believing assent.



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Then the teacher explained that the boy would learn arithmetic better  
by retaining a little attention through other studies - the father says  
a little and nothing more.



A young officer who comes into the army has invariably from me this advice, "Never neglect to study; master your profession or your branch of it, of course, but do more. The sciences will enlarge your mind. The practice of sketching or painting will improve your taste and enhance your skill. Religious truth which is of universal application and demand will keep alive your affections."

Those officers of the Army and Navy who have done the best and accomplished the most for themselves and their Country have not been narrow one idea men, but men who have studied, who have gone beyond the mere call of routine. They have been experts in mathematics and astronomy. They have opened and revealed the secrets of the earth in chemistry, minearology and geology. They have covered the surface of the earth and the shallows of the sea with a network of knowledge and planted their lofty glesming lights to exhibit their handiwork and protect the seagoers and the commerce of the world. With the microscope, with the surgeon's delicate instruments, with the studies of the libraries of medical and surgical statistics, the whole physical structure of men, animals and things is being unfolded and knowledge arranged in pictorial plainness and consummate order. Our tireless surgeons are bearing their part in these discoveries and the revelation of them.

Each ardent officer chooses his specialty according to his taste. With one the burden and monotony of his daily duties is relieved by a few hours devoted to the culture of instrumental music. How one almost envies him his accomplishment after it has been laboriously attained! Another collects all the bugs, butterflies and insects of his neighborhood. How surprising and beautiful are the results. Another brings from the air the untold variety of birds with plumage which rivals all other combinations of color. Another gathers in the eggs, little and



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Each student officer chooses his specialty according to his taste. With one the burden and monotony of his daily duties is relieved by a few hours devoted to the culture of instrumental music. How one almost envies him his accomplishment after it has been laboriously attained! Another collects all the bugs, butterflies and insects of his neighborhood. How fascinating and beautiful are the results. Another brings from the air the varied variety of birds with plumage which rivals all other combinations of color. Another gathers in the seas, little and



big, from high and low, producing for historic record a most curious election of size, color and description. Another still devotes his leisure to the study of electricity and shows what it can do. The telegraph and the telephone are at his command. Why need I multiply the instances under our daily observation of industrious officers, whose hearts never allow them to waste their time; who are studying and practising those useful arts that so much advance their value as members of society, and so quicken their intelligence as to make them masters and not servitors of the common duties of their profession.

I am glad indeed that in this country the walls of partition between the professions are never very thick nor very high. The good lawyer, who is a true Christian, does make things logical and plain, when he gives us an Ecce Homo or a Credo. The merchant with brains, who becomes a minister, retains a business way with him. The Doctor, comfortably read in the law, does, *ceteris paribus*, inspire confidence. The point is not that men shall leave their proper professions, lawyers becoming ministers, merchants lawyers and such like, nor that officers of the Army attempt to transmute themselves in the line of art, science or literature into some other calling for which they may be illy fitted; but that they enrich themselves and their professions as much as they can without encroaching upon the just demands of the military service which they have chosen; that they contribute what they can to the general benefit of mankind, from whose substantial welfare no professional calls can wholly divorce them. Julius Caesar was a great soldier, yet he adorned his profession by his writings and added materially to the history of the world. Jomini was a prime soldier but he has accomplished more for his profession and his race by his writings.



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But it may be asked, ought not the writings be germane to the profession? We would not mind if an Army engineer invented a railway bridge or suggested improvement in machinery, which would be used beyond his profession in a thousand ways. Neither would such work injure or exhaust his inventive powers, but on the contrary improve them. Similar is the benefit of any fundamental study, in mathematics, in history, in modern languages or in the classics. The mind is kept alive and active, like a cutting instrument sharpened for use; like the horse kept in exercise against the time of drill, parade or battle; like the bird trying and strengthening its wings in short flights preparatory to the long journeys northward in the springtime, or like the prudent husbandman garnering up his stores and preserving them with care for subsequent family consumption.

In the Western Division of our Army we can furnish several examples in point. Without their permission I will not venture to mention their names. From one I have heard several discourses, which show clearness of conviction and conciseness of statement, and which never fail to be ornamental with the graces of illustrative imagery.

A second has stored his mind with historic knowledge and has our English classics at his command. His writings already well known in literary circles have pungency and epigrammatic strength.

A third, even more prominent than the others, possessing a war record that an aspiring heart might envy, devotes his leisure hours to study and writing. He gathers honey from every field and is rich in reproduction.



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A third, even more prominent than the others, possessing a rare record that an aspiring heart might envy, devoted his leisure hours to study and writing. He gathered honey from every field and is rich in reproduction.



CHAPTER E.

THE INDIGENT, AND ORPHANS. — THE SCHOOLS.

It was not possible to speak of land, labor, or justice connected with the destitute refugees and freedmen, without more or less mentioning the indigent, helpless and pauper classes. It will be recalled that in the outset I found that from all parts at least 144,000 people had been receiving daily rations and other help. This was about the middle of May, 1865. At the end of the following August the number, though considerably changing, had increased to 148,120. Before the end of the year I had made a reduction of 73,169 by furnishing compensated labor, by finding places for work and giving transportation, and ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> refugees and freedmen acting effect- ~~ively~~ <sup>ively</sup> for themselves and ~~coming~~ <sup>ceasing</sup> to ask for help, leaving 74,951.

The 148,120 were made up of refugees, freedmen, the well <sup>+ the sick</sup> and the orphan children, ~~the sick~~; citizen employees, also officers and citizens laboring voluntatily for the freedmen; these received rations only, <sup>by</sup> purchase.

For a few days I was at a loss how I could feed my new, much disorganized forces. June 20th General Balloch and myself saw the Commissary General, A. B. Eaton, and we pleaded before him our case. Here was an army of over 140,000 dependents; there was no appropriation; the law had a clause for "provisions needful for the immediate and temporary supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, and their wives and children under such rules and regulations as he (The Secretary of War) may direct";- the Hon. Secretary leaves this matter, General Eaton, to you and to the Commissioner. We submitted our proposed commissary-circular, which he, with inconsiderable alterations, approved. This important instrument defined the ration in all its parts; fixed the half ration for children under fourteen years; and showed who



H. S. HOWARD,

SOLE AGENT

SPELTERINE HOOF STUFFING.

WASHINGTON RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

GENERAL AGENT

BURKE PATENT FLEXIBLE STAMPS.

156 COLLEGE STREET.

CHAPTER II.

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might have coffee or tea and some other luxuries. It named the ration returns (a requisition for rations) and required them to be approved and signed by the Commanding officer of a post or station, and when practicable by an Assistant Commander or one of his agents for the State or District. A seven days' supply could be given at <sup>any</sup> one time. In cases where the destitute could partly supply themselves, then only such parts of the ration as were actually needed would be given. Thus the feeding was provided for.

The general authority for all supplies was contained in orders from Mr. Stanton. They required me to make quarterly estimates of provisions and clothing; they allowed rations to teachers and other persons laboring for refugees and freedmen who were formally authorized by Assistant Commissioners within their states; but the privilege was only by purchase. ~~They~~ gave a limited transportation to teachers, i.e. on government transports and railways, there were many in those days; and they allowed public buildings and those seized from disloyal owners to be used for schools, teachers, soldiers' wives and refugees.

A few months later (the 10th of October, 1865) we received some more positive relief. ~~The~~ Quartermaster's Department was directed by Mr. Stanton to turn over to my officers on their requisitions, out of their abundance, quartermasters' stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage such as were unfit for issue to troops, to enable them to provide for the immediate necessities of destitute refugees and freedmen.

Only one more War Department order was essential to my full equipment. ~~It~~ was that of the Surgeon General. The medical work had ~~been~~ hitherto been done in some way; but on August 3rd, 1865, Surgeon General Barnes directed medical purveyors to issue medical and hospital supplies upon requisitions to the medical officers of my Bureau. All



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the temporary clauses in the Bureau law were given by the War Department an extension at least for one year after the close of the war.

By Nov. 30, 1865, the total number of refugees transported from distant places to their own or to new homes, which had been found for them under our provisions reached 1778. There had been from May to this date a steady diminution of that class to be moved, so that in Nov. there were but 16 persons sent. correspondingly for ~~the~~ freedmen, there were 1946. The employees, teachers and agents of benevolent associations who received transportation were 307, making the grand aggregate 4,031. Besides this many boxes or bales of stores were forwarded free of charge from benevolent people for the benefit of the destitute.

The 16th of June, Surgeon Caleb W. Horner became my medical director. He at once entered upon his duties and extended the operations of his medical division throughout the states where the Bureau was operating, especially to the colonies, camps, hospitals and orphan asylums. He made to the Surgeon General a successful application from time to time for medical officers, as he found he needed them. By the middle of August he had <sup>Surgeons + asst-Surgeons</sup> 17, covering the whole territory from Maryland to Louisiana. The last of November he wrote to me: "Although the Bureau has not yet reached the remote sections of the South, there are already 42 hospitals with accommodations for 4,500 patients, and facilities are offered for the treatment of 5,000 sick in 24 asylums and colonies, established by the Bureau."

Besides the surgeons named, over 80 physicians and 180 male and 177 female attendants were employed by contract.

With regard to the work of this great Division, it may be said



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that at the close of the year 2,531 white refugees had been under medical treatment, and 45,898 freedmen had received medical aid; but there remained in all ~~the~~ hospitals at the close of the year only 388 refugees and 6,645 freedmen. The percentage of death during the year, owing to the previous hardships, was very great; for the refugees 9 per cent had died; and for the freedmen the loss was 13 per cent.

I will simply allude to a few orphan asylums by way of illustration . In the District of Columbia one was established under the auspices of a benevolent society, named "National Association for the relief of destitute Colored Women and Children". As other provisions were in time made for adults at the Freedmen's Hospital of the District, that is, after I came to Washington, the society confined its attention and resources mainly to the orphan children. They cared for between one and two hundred during the year 1865. At first they occupied the "abandoned property" of Mr. R. S. Cox, near Georgetown, and greatly hoped to retain the same; but on the 17th of August I informed the society that the President requested me to provide some other place for the orphans as he had pardoned Mr. Cox, the former owner, who was thereby entitled to a restoration of his estate. The society, after some delay, purchased several lots near 7th St. road, and I had a fairly commodious building erected for its use. The orphans under its care were always properly provided for, my Bureau aiding them with rations and medical attendance. Mr. Cox claimed a little retributive justice against this society by suing it for damages to his property to the amount of \$10,000. I do not believe that he received anything *from the suit.*

Three orphan asylums were maintained the same year in New Orleans. One of them on Dryades St. was mainly in charge of the National Freedmen's Relief Association; the Bureau, as in Washington, aided with



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food, medicine and medical attendance. Their numbers were *nearly 100* children. Madame Louise de Mortie, an educated and philanthropic lady, opened another asylum in the Soule mansion for orphan girls. This building was assigned to her by the Bureau. The Madame provided for *between orphan 60 + 70* girls, requiring but little help from the Assistant Commissioner.

At first there were two others, one that had been in existence before 1865 and was supported wholly by the government; the other was opened by the colored people themselves. The Assistant Commissioner united these two, and put them under the management of the National Freedmen's Association, the Bureau furnishing building, fuel, rations and medical attendance. This *new* asylum did excellent service, having *during the year* the care of *about 150* orphan children.

The colored people themselves, here in New Orleans, took into their families the orphans of their former friends and thus saved great expense to the Bureau.



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girls, requiring but little help from the Assistant Commis-  
sioner.

At first there were two others, one that had been in existence  
before 1865 and was supported wholly by the government; the other was  
opened by the colored people themselves. The Assistant Commissioner  
united these two, and put them under the management of the National  
Freedmen's Association, the Bureau furnishing building, fuel, rations  
and medical attendance. This asylum did excellent service, having the  
care of about 150 orphan children.  
The colored people themselves here in New Orleans took into  
their families the orphans of their former friends and thus saved great  
expense to the Bureau.