and the Superintendents of Nurses, who appear to vie with one another who can be the more courteous and considerate, the one to the other, for the mutual help given by each in the care of the sick.

I record this phase of co-operation between women the more gratefully, because of the oftrepeated and insiduous lie, that the instinctive jealousy of one woman of another prevents harmonious combination in work for the common good. I want to nail that lie to the counter, in so far as American women are concerned. The true American, although sensitive to criticism and ridicule, is extraordinarily devoid of personal vanity and self-consciousness-hence their sweet reasonableness—amongst the national fauna the green-eyed monster is conspicuous by its absence. We, in conjunction with other European nations, shall do well to isolate this poisonous pest, and in classifying it with the mosquito, the cancer, and consumption germs, make a determined raid upon it with a view to its extermination.

THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

AN EXTERNE SCHOOL.

PLAN OF GOVERNMENT. BOARD OF WOMEN MANAGERS

consisting of President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and nineteen Directors.

Advisory Board

consisting of forty business and medical men. HISTORY, PLAN OF GOVERNMENT AND LOCATION.

The Illinois Training School for Nurses is the oldest school for nurses in the West, having been established and incorporated in 1880. It began with two wards in Cook County Hospital. To care for these were a Superintendent, Miss Brown, from Bellevue Hospital, New York, two assistants and six probationers, living in a small dwelling house on Flournoy Street. In 1882 the school had grown to twenty-two nurses, and a home for nurses was built at 304, Honore Street. The fourth year the school numbered forty-five nurses, and the growth has gone on steadily until at present the number is from one hundred and seventy-five to one hundred and eighty.

In 1888 the nursing in the Presbyterian Hospital was undertaken. The graduates number six hundred.

PLAN OF GOVERNMENT.

The government of the school is vested in a Board of Managers, which is responsible for the careful management of the financial and educational interests of the school, and for the discipline of the students. By the terms of association with the hospitals, the entire control of the school lies with this board, which appoints the officers and teaching force, and delegates to them the

control of the educational work, practical training and hours of duty, subject to the rules of the hospitals and approval of the Board of Managers. Buildings, Equipment and Hospital Facilities.

The Home for Nurses, situated at 304, Honore Street, is a commodious brick building, containing beside living and bedrooms, a lecture-room, equipped with charts, manikin, text-books, and large reference library; a suite of rooms, called the "Margaret Lawrence Rooms for Sick Nurses," consisting of four sick-rooms, bath-room, linen closet and diet kitchen, for the use of sick nurses only. The Home is unusually well situated in regard to light and ventilation, special attention being given to the plumbing, heating, and hygienic conditions of the building.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

AN INTEGRAL SCHOOL. GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital School for Nurses, established to give instruction to women desirous of learning the art of caring for the sick, and opened to students in October, 1889, is now beginning its twelfth year. It is an integral part of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and under the same government. The school buildings are within the hospital grounds, and comfortable, well-heated, lighted, and ventilated; supplied with class and lecture-rooms, and equipped with facilities for teaching; and with access to excellent reference libraries.

EQUIPMENT.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital affords exceptional advantages for the education of nurses. It is a large general hospital, containing 320 beds, and offering opportunities for a thorough and varied practical experience in medical, surgical, gynæcological and obstetrical wards. Teaching is also given in the operating rooms, the dispensary, and at orthopædic and other clinics.

Instruction in the properties and preparation of foods, and in their application to the needs of the sick, is given in a model kitchen, equipped for teaching purposes.

Models and specimens necessary for demonstration in various subjects are obtained from the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

In comparing the two systems—the externe school and the school which is an integral part of the hospital—the aim of both is alike—to give the patients the best nursing by providing efficient instruction for their nurses—but whilst the majority of externe schools are practically managed by women, the schools under the direction of hospital Committees, are, in fact, almost entirely managed by men.

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