

Nursing at the World's Fair.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE only nursing exhibit in the Woman's Building at Chicago, except the British Section, is a small Section about nine feet square, contributed by the New York Training Schools, and a four-fold screen sent from Philadelphia, consisting of a series of photographs. The Nursing School, in connection with the Woman's Hospital at Philadelphia, opened to one pupil in 1863; five pupils were awarded a diploma in 1875. The term of training was extended from one to two years in 1877, since which date its sphere of usefulness has become greatly extended as it contained 50 pupils in 1890.

The course of training is comprehensive, and includes surgical and medical, obstetric and gynecological nursing, massage and electricity. Lectures on these subjects are given by the resident and visiting physicians, all of whom are women.

The photographs present a good picture of the practical work, and include the Superintendent and Nurses—amongst them a coloured pupil, Anna Reeves. The uniform much resembles that worn by English Nurses, with the exception of the caps having no strings, which distinguishes our British Nurses so distinctly from other women workers, and which are so eminently becoming.

An operating theatre in which there are no men appears strange to our insular ideas. Here are depicted female surgeons and nurses only.

The diet kitchen, a feature in American Hospitals which it would be well to institute at home, shows the Nurses arranging the neat little trays with snowy napkins and special crockery.

The work of the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital at Philadelphia, is also illustrated by photographs. It was established in 1884, and continues to progress year by year. It is controlled by a Board of women, was founded on a temperance basis, and gives instruction in invalid cookery as well as nursing to its pupils.

The New York Training Schools have a few models, but are also mostly illustrated by photographs. The exhibit has been installed by Miss Dennis, the President of the Auburn Hospital, New York State, and she has bestowed much care upon it; not, however, being a trained Nurse, the exhibits have not been classified in a very scientific manner.

The photographs of the City Hospital, Black-wall Island, are interesting, showing the daily life

of the Nurses in a series of groups—"Giving out the medicine," "Class hour," "Coming home to breakfast," "Nurses asking for afternoon passes," "Dining room," where separate tables are provided to accommodate the Nurses.

Brooklyn Hospital illustrates the Nurses' uniform on dolls. The caps are of the snob pattern, and not very pretty. A specimen of bandaging is here shown on a model which might be more neat.

The Mount Sinai Hospital has a few very instructive exhibits. A model of a continuous irrigator, hypodermic tray, aspirating tray containing sterilized aspirator and all necessaries for operation both in regard to dressings and instruments; and the fitted baskets for operations on the nose, ear, and throat, and eye, are exquisitely arranged and fitted.

The Presbyterian Hospital shows a small model ward under glass containing six beds and two Nurses:—1. Pneumonia bed. 2. Irrigator for excision of knee. 3. Hot-air bath. 4. Ether bed. 5. Show bed (not made up). 6. Bed for fracture of skull. The tops of tables and lockers are of glass; the beds consist of an iron frame painted white, with spring mattress attached; and the moveable surgical waggon is of glass.

The special building which is being erected to contain the Illinois Training School's exhibit, is not yet ready, nor has much of interest to Nurses been yet installed in the Anthropological Building.

In the grounds a small Post Hospital is stationed, in connection with the United States Army, and under the superintendence of Captain Louis Alagarde, it is in charge of three Hospital Stewards and four privates. This Hospital is not organized for the reception of patients, but only as an exhibit. The Office, Dispensary, and Store Room are models of usefulness, and in the general ward are to be found some exceedingly interesting exhibits, the models of the Abraham Lincoln Hospital at Washington, used during the war, with space for 3,000 inmates, the Moor Hospital of Philadelphia to contain 3,600 persons, and a Regulation Hospital of the present time, built of stone, the wards of which contain 36 cots, showing the system of ventilation and heating, etc. The models of Hospital railroad cars, holding 24 stretchers, kitchen and dining rooms, office and dispensary, and several ambulances of past and present pattern are shown. A regulation cot fitted complete, and models of hospital ships, a "humane restraint" for the care of a delirious patient, made of leather, and lined and padded with buck-skin, seemed especially useful. A laboratory for the preparation of sections

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