

such brilliant results had been accomplished. Let them contrast the Hospitals of 16 years ago with the present condition. Nurses who entered now under female supervision could have no idea of the difficulties, nay, even the degradation, of the work in the past. All work for the welfare of the State required devotion and self-sacrifice, and the sooner women were seen occupying positions where those qualities were needed, the better. (Cheers.)

Miss KENEALY said that she could not have wished for a better chairman than Mrs. Bedford Fenwick. She was not going to speak much of the World's Fair as a whole, but one thing it had shown—that women were able to take part with men, and proved their fitness to work as administrators of public affairs. Chicago showed an example which she hoped the world would follow. She was much amused at the crowd of interviewers that assailed them on landing. She was asked a great deal about the cholera at Hamburg, and gave some of her views on the subject, and was horrified to find them all reported in the next day's paper, translated into the most "up-to-date" American slang; so much so, that some of it she could hardly understand herself. One interviewer had the coolness to ask her if she did not like his report, and she could not help saying that she would have preferred it if it had been written in English. She should like to say something about her journey to Chicago, for in these matters Britishers thought a great deal too much of their travelling system. She spoke of the superior comfort and luxury of American travelling, with open verandahs to the train, and hairdressers, attendants, and shorthand writers close at hand. With regard to the work of the women judges in Chicago, she was glad to see another judge present, Mrs. Crawford, who could bear out what she had to say about their cordial and pleasant relations with the men judges. She was sure there was no one present who was not proud of the part played in the Fair by the British Nurses. Speaking generally, England made a very poor show. But the British Nursing section did a good deal to make up for the deficiency in other departments. They were treated very fairly, and carried off a number of medals, and were declared to have given the finest Nursing exhibit in Chicago. The judges regretted that they could not give Mrs. Bedford Fenwick a gold medal for her trouble; they gave her the best they could. The Hospitals in America were magnificent, and so were their incomes also, but the standard of Nursing did not compare with ours. The pavilion system was much used in construction there, but, unfortunately, it was very costly. The palm must be given to Germany for plans of Hospital construction. English Hospitals, as a rule, were 100 years behind time, but they compensated to a great extent for the deficiency of the building by the goodness of the Nursing. In America, women's labour was not considered in such a dignified position as in England. In New York and the Eastern States there was growing up a very hungry demand for class distinctions, which was going to interfere with women's progress. Side by side was growing up that most noxious of all growths, "Young ladyism." "Young ladyism" stripped and crippled a woman mentally, morally, and physically. They were getting rid of it here, and the revolt of the daughters was becoming an accomplished

fact. The American girls had not revolted enough. They went to the theatre without chaperones, but they had not revolted against the rule that made work honourable in a man and disgraceful in a woman. She was glad they had not got the political system in their English Hospitals, where the officials were appointed on political grounds. In American Hospitals they gave much more scientific teaching to the Nurses. The English gave some, but should give more, for English Nurses would make much more use of it. American women and Nurses were very superficial, and did not enter into their training so thoroughly as English Nurses. American women were too nervous and too highly excitable to make good Nurses. They did not, as a rule, receive such a solid education. She thought, however, their system of rehearsing operations and of teaching Nurses more about diet might be introduced with advantage into England. So far as sanitation and hygiene was concerned, nothing noteworthy was shown by England, except in the Nursing section. The training schools of America made a very poor show. She must mention the Emergency Hospitals in the grounds, and the Ambulance system, which were both excellent, though she was sorry the St. John's Ambulance Association sent an exhibit which did its great work no justice. She then described the *Crèche* system, and the admirable way in which it was worked. No children were deserted, as they were in Paris in 1889. Very little was done in the Hospital department, which was not surprising since they were mostly charitable institutions, and had very little money to spend. It would be advisable if they could spend a little on exhibits. Some private firms sent splendid invalid appliances, far better than she had ever seen in England. In conclusion, she wished to say a word about the sanitation and health of the city. It was confidently predicted that there would be outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases, and she thought many people were frightened from coming. The health of the place was most marvellous, and the death-rate very low. She thought it had been an extremely unfair thing to spread such alarmist reports, for they had certainly injured the success of the Fair. (Cheers.)

Mrs. BEDFORD FENWICK, in inviting discussion, said that Miss Kenealy had made her paper so comprehensive that there was very little for her to say. It struck her as rather peculiar, considering the reluctance of people in this country to pay a *visit* to the World's Fair at Chicago, that in this small audience five persons were present who had visited it. Miss Kenealy had touched on the subject of sanitation as a reason why the European attendance was small. She put it down much more to the McKinley Tariff. As a business woman she had an intense antipathy to a system considered unfair in business. The great manufacturers were prejudiced and objected to sending the work of their brains and their energies to Chicago to be at the mercy of the imitative Yankee. In interviewing manufacturers about Nursing appliances, she had always met with this unanswerable objection. Thus, that, taken *en masse*, the English exhibits were a disgrace was due to the tariff, or they might have been as fine as they were at Paris. The German nation gave a very fine exhibit in every department, with the exception of the Women's Section. The German

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