

done. We know what splendid work has been done in Cuba, but that work had at the back of it the almost unlimited power of a strong Government, working, for the time being, on the lines of a benevolent despotism.

"Miss Baxter had no Government at the back of her; she had not even the support of a general demand from the profession of medicine. She had with her only one man, the chief of the hospital, and all the others regarded her, at first, with suspicion, or with arrogance, or with grudging. One strong woman supported her, the Princess Strongoli, and with this backing she has made her way in breaking down the social prejudices of a country where young women of good family had never worked with their hands or gone into public places, and the professional prejudices of men who were accustomed only to Sisters of Charity and ordinary servants in hospital wards, and who believed that any other system was impossible.

"I think American nurses, who have so much done for them, ought to know that these Italian pupils give their two years of work without other recompense than their teaching and certificate. They live at their own expense, in their homes or outside the hospital. They receive from the hospital nothing except a light luncheon in the middle of the day. This proves how earnest they are and how they value their teaching. They are very successful after graduation, and Miss Baxter has more calls than she can supply.

"Her own work is one of untiring industry and vigilance. She has practically written all her own textbooks in Italian, and I hope some day she will have them published. She keeps part of one afternoon a week for the graduates, and this brought me to the thought of how pleasant it would be if some relation could be established between them and the Alumnae of the J. H. H. The hospital in which they work is one of the prettiest of old convent hospitals, with cloisters and gardens and pink and yellow walls. The nurses' wards are so clean and the patients so beautifully kept, and all the surgical supply closets in such immaculate order. The nurses' uniform is very neat and pretty, with a Priscilla cap, and in and out among them goes continually the white uniform and cap of the Johns Hopkins Hospital."

It used to be the proud privilege of British nurses to "sow the seed" of trained nursing in other lands. Who are we to blame that they have been superseded in this mission work, if not the unprogressive hospital committees and Matrons of training-schools for latter-day lack of inspiration? Even our own colonies—Canada and Australasia—look to the United States for the example and encouragement, when organising, which they have long been denied at home. It is a pitiable condition of affairs.

The *St. Louis Republic* says:—

"Among the exhibits which are to be found in the Education building at the Fair grounds is one from the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, demonstrating the work of the training-school for nurses, and is

unique in being the only exhibit which is distinctly nursing.

"The walls of the space allotted to this school are hung with views of the hospital's exterior and of the wards, supply rooms, laboratories, students' sleeping apartments, as well as photographs of groups of nurses at work under instruction in the diet, children's, laboratories, pharmacy, store-rooms and various class rooms during recitations in bandaging, practical nursing, &c.

"Nursing appliances, such as extension stockings, croup and inhalation tents, tubs for typhoid baths, which are in use throughout the wards, are demonstrated by means of diminutive models which are set up in working order and accompanied by photographs of patients upon whom similar devices are being used.

"A small corner being given over to tuberculosis nursing shows the tuberculosis nurse's basket fully equipped, charts, records, reports and a tent for the out-of-door treatment of these patients, containing necessary furniture and a small model suitably attired to face severe weather. A miniature operating-room shows the methods there employed for preparing a patient and his surroundings for an operation, from the solutions for cleaning up the doctor's hands, through the various stages to an infusion apparatus ready for use.

With one or two exceptions the appliances and methods demonstrated have been devised by nurses of this school, and these with the literature on nursing which they have produced speak for the progress which members of this profession are making.

"The exhibit has been prepared and placed by Miss G. C. Ross and Miss Carolyn Conant Van Blarcom, assistant superintendents of the training-school.

"A demonstration from the Johns Hopkins Hospital was deemed impossible because of the heavy losses sustained during the recent fire, but through the kindly interest of Mrs. Parks Fisher the Maryland Commission made an appropriation for carrying on the work, even though it be at a late date."

The preparation of a nursing exhibit is one of the most educative branches of nursing. It shows a slump in women's work, especially in nursing at home, that no exhibit was sent from England to St. Louis, such as we contributed to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, and which gave so great an impetus to the improvement of nursing standards all over the world.

Commenting upon the series of articles on State Registration which have appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Johns Hopkins Nurses' Magazine* says:—"There is an excellent article by Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, who handles the subject with admirable clearness and vigour, and shows unusual sympathy and insight in speaking from the standpoint of one who is not a member of the nursing profession. . . . One should read the series to understand something of the present aspect of nursing affairs in England. It seems a little strange to American nurses to find the opposition comes from within the ranks to a measure of such importance to the nursing profession, and to the public whom it serves."

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