

higher range of her duties, she becomes a broken reed, upon which he cannot lean with safety.

Then, too, in the more public duties of the nurse an adequate training is equally essential. In every city, large or small—nay, in every village or town—the hospital, with its properly arranged, well equipped operating room, efficiently supervised by a trained nurse, has become essential, so that an accident case, or one requiring sudden surgical intervention, can be cared for as speedily and as well at the home of the patient, wherever that may be, as in the largest city clinic or the most expensive hospital in the land. The competent and thoroughly-trained nurse is an all-important adjunct of every such hospital.

The nurse has also been introduced into the public school, with great advantage to the public welfare. She watches over the health of the pupils; she observes the hygienic condition of the school; she visits the home to know how the pupils live there, and to give such instruction as will improve the conditions of living. In district nursing her services also require the highest grade of intelligence and training. She must become, to use Florence Nightingale's term, "a missionary of health" to families of the poor, and must preach the gospel of hygienic living and healthful surroundings.

Upon the tuberculosis nurse is placed the hardest part of the battle which is being waged against tuberculosis in every part of the country. She not only must look after the sick as a nurse, but also is responsible for the hygienic care of the sick and the instruction of the family, so that tuberculosis may not be a source of danger to the community. She must equally instruct the family and supervise the home, so that other members of the family may not, through inadvertence or ignorance, acquire the dread disease. She must see that families live healthily; that too many are not crowded into an infected room; that rooms are properly disinfected after the death or removal of a tubercular patient, and must protect the whole community from the spread of tuberculous disease.

When such important duties devolve upon the trained nurse, it is short-sighted in the extreme and contrary to good policy to leave the establishment and maintenance of training schools to private initiative, where too often the governing motive must be to get public or private hospitals supplied with nurses at the lowest cost to the institution.

Is it not the duty of the public rather, for its own welfare, to see that nurses' training schools are adequately endowed, so that young women

of character and ability can be induced to come to them, and so that when they come to such training schools they may be properly instructed for the discharge of duties which take hold of the health and welfare of the entire community?

I deem it a high privilege and honour to be called to address you at this time. In the comparatively brief career of Lakeside Hospital its reputation has extended to other cities and has incited other communities to good works. The Hospital and its Training School have stood for thorough, faithful work. Those who founded them laid substantial foundations and built wisely upon them. Expert advice has always been sought, and the Hospital and the Training School have profited by them. No one can esteem too highly the influence of such a hospital and such a school upon the public welfare. They have served in the past and will continue to serve as models for the guidance of other similar institutions in Cleveland and in other cities. The reflex influence for good also upon those who have felt the responsibility of their maintenance and perfection cannot be over-estimated. A city which thus endows hospitals and training schools for nurses and supports them demonstrates anew the growing sense of the responsibility those should feel who have wealth. Large wealth is indeed a trust for the public welfare, not a possession for private gratification and individual luxury. The hope of the American people is largely centred around the proper maintenance of these and similar institutions. What would the history of Boston have been during the past century had the Massachusetts General Hospital and the City Hospital never been erected? Who can estimate how much these institutions have done for the public welfare, and how much more for the education of the wealthy in the proper use of their abundance? How large a place in the municipal life of New York City has been taken by the New York Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Presbyterian Hospital. Similarly, in Philadelphia. Can the influence of the Pennsylvania Hospital, founded by the efforts of Benjamin Franklin and perpetuated by a long line of worthy philanthropists who have succeeded him, upon the development of the spirit of charity in that city be summed up in words? In my own city, the foundations which bear the name of Johns Hopkins have made an impression upon the whole city, and not alone upon the profession of medicine. The intellectual development of the whole country has been quickened and energised by the example of wealth dedicated to higher uses. We are told that the example of George Peabody directly influenced

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