

## THE HOSPITAL WORLD.

## SAVE THE BABIES.

THE LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE  
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, DELHI, INDIA.

This Hospital was opened in March, 1917, by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, wife of the Viceroy of India. The Medical College connected with the Hospital had previously—in March, 1916—been declared open by His Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, the former Viceroy. The buildings are in memory of the late Lady Hardinge, to whom they owe their existence, for she was deeply interested in the medical and nursing education of the women of India, and the College and Hospital are the practical outcome of her interest. The Hospital at present accommodates 100 beds, and a new block of another 100 beds is under construction.

The Training School for Nurses in connection with the Hospital has a staff of four English Sisters, ten Indian Staff Nurses, and about 24 Indian probationer nurses. The majority of the Indian nurses are Christians, with a small number of Hindus. As Indian nurses, generally speaking, are lacking in reliability, thoroughness, and energy, Sisters who undertake their training should possess a fund of enthusiasm, patience and sympathy. Their work is difficult, but there is ample reward in seeing the results, as well as in the fact that they are helping in a work which is a valuable factor in the maintenance of our Empire.

A series of three dances (10 p.m. to 3 a.m.) will be given at Princes' Galleries, Piccadilly, on Thursdays, October 27th, November 17th, and December 15th, in aid of the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, E., of which Queen Alexandra is Patron and the Duke of York is President.

On October 7th, Lord Derby opened the Manchester and District Radium Institute, the first hospital in England to be exclusively used for radium treatment. Ever since 1915 there has been a radium installation at Manchester Royal Infirmary, and last year over 8,000 patients were treated, two-thirds of whom were suffering from cancer. Realising the limitations, Sir Edward and Lady Holt acquired and equipped a large residence known as Nelson House, in close proximity to the infirmary, and the deeds of the building were handed over to the Lord Mayor on the opening day.

From October 24th to 29th will be "Fleet Street Week for Bart.'s." All sorts of events are arranged, at which prizes will be distributed. Throughout the week there will be a series of collections from every firm in the City. St. Bartholomew's, which is the only general hospital situate in the City of London, has to collect in voluntary contributions an average of £44,000 a year, representing over £100 per day; and it is hoped that "Fleet Street Week" will result in a handsome addition to its funds.

## AMERICA SHOWS FRANCE HOW TO DO IT.

The American Red Cross "Child Health Exposition," which has been touring the larger cities of devastated France since May, closed its season this week at Valenciennes. During the past five months, it has "shown" for periods of two to three weeks in six French cities, Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Cambrai, Douai and Valenciennes; besides a month in Paris. The attendance at the Exposition has averaged about 5,000 persons daily.

Every feature in the rearing of children according to the soundest and most approved methods was shown in the exhibition. Several French and American organisations joined with the American Red Cross in providing the various specialised departments. The American Committee for Devastated France, the Bordeaux Training School for Nurses, the French Red Cross, and the Jardin des Enfants, were among the co-operating organisations.

The scope of the Exposition is best indicated by a summary of the programmed departments:

1. Child Feeding: A nurse showed the proper method of preparing milk, oatmeal, and other foods for babies. Sample meals were furnished to babies. For older children, a series of show-cases displayed properly balanced meals for boys and girls of various ages. The food was shown on the plates in the proper quantities and selection, for a child of one year, then for a child of two years, and so on. Printed recipes for preparing the foods were distributed. A trained dietitian was in attendance to explain the exhibits and advise parents.

2. Clothing for Children: Exhibitions of layettes showing the most practical and healthful models of children's garments. Patterns were given to parents desiring them.

3. Bathing and Care of Infants: Practical demonstrations were given inside a glass house, where a nurse bathed babies and then gave each one a model layette. During the bathing, which was watched by spectators through the glass windows of the booth, the nurse furnished practical counsel to the mother.

4. Examination and Weighing of Children: A nurse and physician weighed and measured all children, and gave them a brief medical examination, finally presenting each with a card to show how their height, weight and general development compared with normal.

5. Kindergarten: Conducted by the Jardin des Enfants, with many interesting exhibits of the adaptation of kindergarten methods for use in the devastated French villages.

6. Dentistry: An American woman dentist examined the teeth of children and carried on simple dental operations before a large crowd of spectators.

7. Baby Contests with Prizes: Babies were examined by juries of local physicians, and

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