

and corrupt city institution a humane, skilled and responsible nursing service.

The calendar is composed of twelve portraits and biographical sketches of the early group of nursing pioneers in the States, selected by vote all over the country.

These are: Helen Borden, known as "Sister Helen," from All Saints' Sisterhood, London.

Linda Richards—born in New York; First Graduate of the New England Hospital Training School for Nurses, Boston, Mass., September 1st, 1873.

Alice Fisher, born at the "Queen's House," Greenwich, England, in the apartment that had been at one time the residence of Henrietta Maria, Queen of England.

Lucy Lincoln Drown, born in Providence, and spent her early life in Rhode Island—"a gentlewoman of the old school."

Louise Darche, a Canadian—born at Lampton Mills, Ontario.

Diana Clifford Kimber, a member of a well-known Oxfordshire family—born in England.

Anna Caroline Maxwell—born at Bristol, New York.

Isabel Adams Hampton (Mrs. Hunter Robb)—born at Welland, Ontario, of English parents.

Lavinia Lloyd Dock—born in Pennsylvania; crusader and benefactor.

Isabel McIsaac—born at Waterloo, Iowa.

Sophia F. Palmer—born at Milton, Mass.; first editor of the *American Journal of Nursing*, a position she held for twenty years.

Jane Archer Delano—born at Montour Falls, New York, of sturdy New England stock.

Thus England, the United States of America, and Canada have each contributed in giving to the world this wonderful group of women, whose characters and attainments should inspire younger generations, not only with admiration and thankfulness, but with a desire to emulate their greatness. The Editor of this journal has had the inestimable benefit of knowing personally all of these heroines, with the exception of Sister Helen and Miss Kimber. With many she has enjoyed long years of friendship, and owes to their "understanding" the very deepest debt of gratitude for warm-hearted support during the long weary thirty years of struggle for higher education and State Registration for nurses in this country—support and sympathy which helped to attain success.

The Publication Committee of the Calendar desire to thank all those who have contributed the biographical sketches and portraits. They hope that a series of calendars will do much to meet the widespread demand for information about the leaders of nursing in America, that it will be a valuable asset in the teaching of student nurses, and that it will find a permanent place in Training School Libraries and in private historical collections.

The Calendar can be procured (price, one dollar) from the National League of Nursing Education, 370, Seventh Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

HOSPITAL PALACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

All over the United States magnificent hospital colonies are arising, and the new City Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, covers acres on a fine open space. The description of this splendid hospital reads like a fairy tale in the *Modern Hospital* :—

THE TYPICAL WARD.

"Study of a typical ward unit shows that it is adapted for the treatment of any type of disease either indoors or outdoors. Included in each unit is a large open ward with an attached veranda having a southern exposure, the capacity of the open ward being sixteen beds. In some instances, as in the case of the children's ward, this open ward may be divided into individual cubicles. In addition each unit contains several side wards, each having a capacity from one to four beds. There will be approximately an equal number of beds in each single large ward, and in its attached and dependent group of smaller wards, so that the segregation of patients, individually or in small groups, can readily be affected. The ward "offices," consisting of chart and medicine room, serving kitchen, sink and utility room, linen and supply room, &c., are located in the middle of the unit, thus minimising the distance that must be covered by nurses in caring for patients. Separate balconies are provided for convalescents, and there will be a day or dining room for convalescents attached to each ward unit. Attention is called to the location, accessibility, and southern exposure of the day rooms, elevators, corridors, verandas and of the connecting balconies."

NURSES' HOME AND MAIN KITCHEN.

The new wing of the nurses' home consists of a three-story and basement building about 120 ft. long. The basement contains a large gymnasium, and a small kitchenette and hand laundry. The upper stories are divided into individual sleeping rooms. An interesting feature is the open-air sleeping space on the roof.

FINISHED FLOORS.

Terrazzo, marble, tile, mastic and linoleum cover the entire variation of finished floor material in the hospital buildings except at sub-basement where cement is used. Of these terrazzo is preponderant. All porches and balconies are finished with terrazzo, with sanitary cove and 6 in. base. Floor of rooms occupied in connection with cardiograph and radiograph equipment are finished with mastic laid on a cork tile for purposes of insulation. These rooms are also insulated with $\frac{1}{4}$ in. sheet lead at all walls and ceilings. Lobby entrance doors are finished with various pink and gray Tennessee marble with polished marble wainscot. Floors of all corridors consist of linoleum framed with a brass strip into terrazzo border and base. This linoleum strip continues from corridor forming a walking surface between feet of beds of sixteen-bed wards. Except for this strip in the large wards, floors of all ward rooms are finished

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