

# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

Jan 4 Dec 1892



DEVOTED TO THE  
**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 15, 1891.

No. 1

### At Last.

When on my day of life the night is falling,  
And, in the winds from unsunned spaces  
blown,  
I hear far voices out of darkness calling  
My feet to paths unknown.

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,  
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;  
O love divine, O Helper ever present,  
Be Thou my strength and stay!

Be near me when all else is from me drifting,  
Earth, sky, home's picture, days of shade and  
shine,  
And kindly faces to my own uplifting  
The love which answers mine.

I have but Thee, O Father! Let Thy Spirit  
Be with me then to comfort and uphold;  
No gate of pearl, no branch of palm, I merit,  
Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if, my good and ill unreckoned,  
And both forgiven through Thy abounding  
grace,  
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned  
Unto my fitting place.

Some humble door among Thy many mansions,  
Some sheltering shade where sin and striving  
cease,  
And flows forever through heaven's green ex-  
pansions  
The river of Thy peace.

There from the music round about me stealing,  
I fain would learn the new and holy song,  
And find at last beneath Thy trees of healing,  
The life for which I long.

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

### What Shall It Profit?

BY WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

If I lay waste and wither up with doubt  
The blessed fields of heaven, where once my  
faith  
Possessed itself serenely safe from death;  
If I deny things past finding out;  
Or if I orphan my own soul of One  
That seemed a Father, and make void the place  
Within me where He dwelt in power and grace,  
What do I gain, that am myself undone?

—Harper's Magazine.

## How Professional Nurses Are Trained.

BY A TRAINED NURSE.

From the Boston Companion.

Florence Nightingale, who may be called the originator of trained nursing, says, "There is no such thing as amateur art, and there is no such thing as amateur nursing."

Nursing should be as much of a profession as medicine, because a nurse requires teaching and training in order that she may nurse intelligently, just as a doctor or a lawyer requires study and practice before he can be successful in his profession.

It is evident that the public is beginning to recognize this fact from the prices that are readily paid for the services of trained nurses.

To give this necessary instruction, training schools were established in 1873 in connection with Bellevue Hospital, New York; the Connecticut State Hospital, New Haven, and the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. Other schools have since been opened in New York, Boston and other cities, but these three were the pioneers of the movement in America.

To gain admission to a training school for nurses, application must be made personally, or by letter, to the superintendent at the hospital with which it is connected. A printed form will then be given, to be filled up by the applicant. If her answers and her certificates of good character are satisfactory, she will be accepted for one month on probation. During this month she receives no pay, is given board and lodging, and her washing is provided for.

The first month is always a hard one. Everything is new and there is much to learn. A woman who goes into a hospital with the idea that she has nothing to do but to turn over a patient's pillows and fan and read to him, will find that she has seriously mistaken the character of her duties when she encounters the stern reality.

There is hard and even disagreeable work to be done. It is no child's play to be on duty for thirteen hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., with only one hour in that time for rest, besides the short time necessary for dinner and tea.

The course of instruction is much the same in all training schools. At the Massachusetts General Hospital it includes the dressing of wounds, the preparation and application of fomentations, poultices and dressings; bandaging and making bandages, lining splints, etc.; the application of leeches, the best means of moving patients, changing their clothing, giving baths in bed, preventing bed sores, making beds, and changing sheets while a patient is in bed. Much else is taught incidentally in the daily work of the ward.

This instruction is given by lectures from different physicians and surgeons connected with the hospital; by lessons from the superintendent of the school and by practical teaching by the head nurse of the ward.

In England, women are obliged to pay a premium for the privilege of being trained as nurses. In this country, not only are they taught without payment, but they receive some compensation for the time they give. The first year about ten dollars a month is usually paid and fourteen the second year. If a nurse passes the examinations successfully, proves herself efficient, and conducts herself in a manner satisfactory to the authorities, she graduates at the end of two years and receives a diploma testifying to these facts. With this in her hand she is tolerably certain of obtaining employment from any physician to whom it is shown.

There are three courses open to the graduate of a training school. If she has been well educated, and has good natural abilities, a capacity for governing, and some knowledge of the world, she may herself become the superintendent of a training-school.

If she feels that this is beyond her powers, she may get a position as head nurse of a ward; or as matron in a hospital where there is not a training school; or as superintendent of an asylum, or some similar institution.

The demand for trained persons to fill these important and responsible situations is in excess of the supply. Should she feel incompetent of the supervision and management of others, she can take up private nursing; and if she gives satisfaction she is sure of employment.

The course of instruction for nurses varies slightly in different training-schools.

In the school connected with Bellevue Hospital, New York, persons who wish to obtain some knowledge of nursing and an insight into what may be called its scientific side, are received for six months upon payment of fifty dollars, but this is the only instance of payment known to the writer.

The length of the course differs in the various schools. Sixteen months is the shortest and two years the longest term of service required.

Each pupil is received for a month on probation ; she is put into a ward where there is a vacancy, a medical or a surgical one as the case may be, and then her training begins.

The work of a large hospital necessarily includes a great deal of housework, and that in the wards is done almost entirely by the nurses. They do not scrub, or wash the windows, but they do sweep the floors every morning, dust every article with scrupulous care, and make the beds. The spreads on the vacant ones must hang at exactly the right distance from the floor ; every pillow must be at precisely the same angle, and every towel folded with mathematical accuracy and placed properly on the iron bar at the head of the bedstead.

In the first month the applicant is taught how to put on fresh sheets while the patient is in bed, and the best way to change the clothing of the patient and to give a sponge bath in bed. She learns how to use a clinical thermometer, to count the pulse-beats, and the number of respirations, and to register them on the clinical chart.

She is shown how to measure and give medicine ; the proper way to make, spread and apply a poultice ; and how to wring a flannel out of boiling water for a fomentation without scalding her hands.

At the end of the month if she has proved herself capable, efficient and patient, and wishes to stay and complete her training, she signs an agreement to remain in the school for two years and to conform to its rules. She then receives the cap and apron, which are the uniform of the pupils, and her pay begins.

She will probably remain in the ward where she was first placed for another month, and then be put on night duty.

The night nurses go on duty at 8 p. m. and come off at 6:45 a. m., when they have breakfast and go to bed, dining when the day nurses take tea.

After a month of night duty she is put in a surgical ward, if she has previously been in a medical one, or vice versa. In a surgical ward she learns to make bandages, prepare dressings in readiness for the surgeon ; and to do simple dressings herself.

Once a week a lecture is given by some physician or surgeon connected with the school, of which the nurses take notes. The superintendent of the school also gives a lesson each week to every pupil. The first year the lessons are upon practical points in nursing, the second on anatomy and physiology. All receive a course of lessons in cookery for the sick. Quarterly examinations are held, and on these depend the nurse's standing and her diploma.

It will never be known how many lives are sacrificed annually to incompetent nursing. When the physician or surgeon, after doing his best for the patient, closes the door behind him, it is often with the unpleasant feeling that all the good that he has done may be undone before his next visit, by the stupidity, neglect, or injudicious kindness of the woman or women who are left to take care of the patient.

No doctor, and especially no country doctor, who has had to contend with the nursing that usually falls to the lot of his patients, will deny that there is a great need of trained, qualified women as nurses; women who can carefully, efficiently and intelligently carry out his orders and assist him in what is the aim and object of all his efforts—the cure of the patient.

For such women there is ample room and work in abundance.

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### The Death of a Waif.

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Detroit, June 9.—Little Johnny Tucker died at the Helping Hand Mission. He was a poor homeless waif who came to Detroit from Buffalo on a freight train last winter, where his home and parents are, if he has any, nobody seems to know.

All they know is that while Mr. McGregor was walking down West Larned street one bitter cold night last February, a piping little voice called out from the very sidewalk at his feet :

"Please, mister, are there no churches in Detroit ?"

Mr. McGregor stopped and looked down at the boy. He was not any larger than a

five-year-old child and he was a mass of rags.

He said he had no place to sleep and thought if he could find his way to a church he might get help.

He was directed to the Helping Hand Mission and told to say "John iii, 16," when he arrived and he would be given a bed.

At the door of the Mission he was met by the porter. "I'm John III, 16," said the urchin, and he was admitted, for that was the password.

The next day Johnny started out to "see de town," as he said. He had no more than reached the corner when a truck struck him, knocking him senseless. The truck went on and Johnny was picked up and taken to the Mission. He was taken to the accident ward, where his wounds were dressed. His suffering brought on fever and delirium. All through the night Johnny's voice might be heard repeating the words "John III, 16." The next day the doctor advised that he be moved to a hospital.

When the ambulance came the surgeon asked for his name.

"It's John III, 16," replied the little waif as he looked earnestly at his questioner.

It was plain to be seen that he was in the wildest delirium.

At Emergency Hospital the surgeon examined his injuries and then shook his head. There was a serious internal injury that could not be easily reached by surgical skill. Then Johnny was such a weak, puny boy that the shock of an operation would kill him.

He lay there for weeks without getting any better. He would say nothing but "John III, 16." All night and all day that same cry would be heard, sometimes faint and feeble, other times strong and clear.

At last it was decided to perform an operation. It was perhaps the most delicate one ever attempted. The heart and great life centers had to be disarranged and disturbed. If he survived the shock there would be no danger. If not, death would follow even though the operation of itself were successful.

Before doing anything a minister of the Gospel was called, who asked him if he was a child of God. He was nothing but John III, 16, he said. On turning to the passage indicated the minister found the

passage to be, "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son that whosoever believeth on Him might not perish, but have everlasting life."

The operation was a complete and marvelous success from a surgical point of view.

Never before was the heart cut and moved about in the body of a living being without causing death. But the shock seemed to be too much for Johnny. He drooped and faded away. Half the time he was in delirium. Then he would repeat the words, "John III, 16." An old drunkard who had been injured in a saloon now got so used to the passage that his heart softened and he became a devout Christian. Everyone in the ward became so used to the quotation that they would talk about it continually.

Sunday, Johnny sent for the nurse and asked if she would bring him the Bible. He had heard of this book but had never seen it. He found John III, 16, and read over the passage. As evening drew on he grew fainter, and finally, just before midnight, the patient in the next cot heard him mutter, "John III, 16. That was to do me good, and it has."

When the nurse came around a few minutes later Johnny was dead.

He lay with a sweet divine smile on his face, and in his hand was clutched the Bible. Even in death his forefinger pointed to the passage, "John III, 16."

His body will be interred in the Potter's field and an effort made to discover his parents.—*Our Record.*

♦♦♦

Dr. Seaver of Yale College, Professor of Athletics, informs the public that the students of Yale who indulge in tobacco smoking, are inferior in physical vigor and mental ability to those who do not. He publishes the results of eight years' investigation. His conclusions are that smokers have less lung-power, less chest-inflating capacity, are of less bodily weight, and even of less height, and their muscular and nervous power is notably less; also that in intellectuality they are inferior to the anti-smokers. Of those students who within a given time have received junior appointments above dissertations, only five per cent. were smokers, and very few smokers receive appointments of any kind. So thoroughly convinced is Dr. Seaver,

and so convincing are his demonstrations, that he is able to say that seventy per cent. of the Senior class do not smoke, the leading athletes do not, and "not a single candidate for the rowing crew is a smoker." Yet nine out of ten of the well-dressed boys we meet in the city of New York, many of them going to and from school, are smoking cigarettes.

### **Removing the Epidermis.**

A few days since, says the *Boston Herald*, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, a little instrument, invented by Dr. Mixter, wonderful in its simplicity, constructed so as to separate quite large portions of epidermis from the subcutaneous tissue, was used for the first time.

The patient had been etherized, and had undergone operation for the removal of a cancerous growth from the left breast; and the wound thus made was quite an extensive one. The instrument was applied to the anterior portion of the right thigh, and three strips, about an inch wide by six inches long, were taken off and transplanted to the exposed surface of the breast. The operation of removing the skin and transplanting it to its new quarters did not occupy more than about six minutes. A very few days suffice to restore the denuded surface of the thigh to its normal condition, leaving few traces of the reparative process to which it has contributed, and, other things being equal, the surface from which the cancerous tumor has been excised will heal over by first intention, thus saving the patient from a prolonged and painful period of convalescence. Of course, every precaution is taken, by the use of sterilizing processes and antiseptic solutions, to render the operation thoroughly aseptic, so that the chances of inflammatory disturbances from bacterial sources are reduced to the lowest minimum.

The thickness of these delicate human plasters probably does not exceed one-sixtieth of an inch, and the resulting hemorrhage is not more than what one sees on a slight abrasion of the skin, or it may be compared to the sanguineous oozing one gets from too earnest tonsorial attention. The advantages of the new over the old method of epidermic detachment are obvious. It is expeditious, the sections of shaved cuticle are much larger

and of more uniform thickness than can be obtained by the most dexterous manipulator, and the chances of successful grafting are enhanced by the fact that the skin is transplanted while the cellular elements are in their full vital activity.

### ◆◆◆ **Dovetailing Two Lectures.**

Yankee sharpness, which tries to get the most for the least, was amusingly illustrated one night in a country village. Mr. Wendell Phillips, having been announced to lecture in the parish meeting-house, found on his arrival that the committee were not agreed as to the subject of the lecture.

"How many lectures have you brought, Mr. Phillips?" asked the chairman,

"All of them are here," answered the lecturer, tapping his forehead.

"Well," continued the chairman, "we'll ask those in the audience which one they prefer to hear."

The audience was also divided; some called for "Toussaint L'Overture," while others asked for "The Lost Arts." At last an old man arose and said:

"S'pose we have both. Couldn't you give us both, Mr. Phillips?"

"Yes," answered the orator, taking in the humor of the situation—two lectures for one fee.

"He gave both, winding from one to the other," says his biographer, the Rev. Carlos Martyn, "with such deftness that it was impossible to detect where they were joined. The audience retired, feeling that they had got their money's worth!"

Mr. Phillip's lectures were all carefully prepared, though never written out. They were all in his head, and he was always preparing them. For he read, studied, thought, with one eye on the platform, and ready to appropriate whatever would increase his mastership of his subject and his ability to make the audience think as he did.

He disliked the pen, and used to say that "Writing is a mild form of slavery—a man chained to an ink-pot."

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These three abide, and shall eternal be :  
Faith, Hope, and Love ;  
And one, the greatest of the eternal three,  
Is Love.

—EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

**THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 15, 1891.

**Operations for July.**

The following is a list of the operations performed at the Hospital during the past month:

Ovariotomy, amputation of breast and dissection of axilla, exploratory laparotomy, excision of epithelioma of eye-lid, setting of simple fracture of femur, ovariotomy for pyosalpinx, trephining skull (depressed fracture), enucleation of eye, paracentesis for hydrocele, ovariotomy, trachelorrhaphy, bone grafting, dressing of superficial stab wounds, tenotomy, myotomy and removal of exostosis on radius, radical operation for varicocele, amputation of index and second fingers, reduction of subluxation of humerus, Whitehead's operation for haemorrhoids, dressing of fracture of rib, curetting of uterus, opening of abscess of lachrymal gland, amputation of breast and dissection of axilla, dressing of compound fracture of zygoma and nasal bones, repair of lacerated wound of lower lip, setting of simple fracture of tibia and fibula, perineal section for vesical fistula, removal of lipoma, dressing of compound, comminuted fracture of crest of ilium, exploratory laparotomy and inguinal colotomy, repair of ventral hernia, amputation of breast and dissection of axilla, repair of lacerated wound of thumb, suturing of scalp wounds, repair of compound, comminuted fracture of nose, and Colles' fracture of radius; amputation of breast, removal of lipoma, removal of ganglion, dilatation of stricture of rectum, suturing of lacerated wound of hand, suturing of scalp wound, amputation of leg.

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**The Hospital Patients.**

On the third of August we made our monthly visit to the Hospital. We found twenty-one under treatment in the Male Medical Ward, five of whom kept their cots. Two of these were phthisis patients, one was recovering from typhoid fever, another had some disease of the lungs and bowels; other inmates were afflicted with rheumatism, tumor in the throat, chronic diarrhoea, diseased heart and lungs, painter's colic, psoriasis, dropsical effusion, neurasthenia, nasal catarrh, tonsillitis, and ulcer of the cornea. The man with inflammation of the eyelid had been discharged cured. Two of these patients were Italians.

In the Male Surgical Ward there were

nineteen patients. A young man was still in bed who, on the 4th of July was kicked by a horse, sustaining a simple fracture of the leg. On the 5th of July a man was brought in with a fractured skull, but he survived only a short time. A young man who received two stab wounds in the back, had recovered and been discharged. On the 10th a man came in who had had two fingers crushed between freight cars. The two fingers were amputated and the man had left. On the 11th a German mason while working in a new building fell backward eight or ten feet, broke one rib and the fragments punctured the lung. He had been discharged. Early on the morning of the 15th, Peterson, who was injured by the gas explosion, was brought in and died about an hour afterwards. On the 16th, a man who was working at the B. R. & P. car shops at Lincoln Park, was struck in the face by a rod, the cheek and nasal bones were broken, and a *post-mortem* examination showed that the brain was injured. He was very low for several days and died about a week after the accident. On the 16th, a man came in with a cut lip and remained a few days at the Hospital. A young man is still confined to his bed with a broken leg, the result of a fall from a bicycle. On the 21st a young man came in who, when diving in the river had cut himself on the hip bone. He required but a few days' treatment and left cured. On the 24th, the day of the circus, a farmer and his wife were run away with and thrown against a telegraph post; the wife broke her right wrist and nose, and the man sustained a scalp wound and many bruises. Both were still at the Hospital at our last visit. On the 28th an unknown boy was brought in who was found on the railroad tracks at Churchville with a fractured skull, who survived but a short time. On the 31st a boy's right leg was crushed by the cars, rendering amputation necessary; he is still at the Hospital. The boy

who fractured both thighs had left and was able to go around on crutches.

In the Female Medical Ward four inmates are under treatment for nervous prostration, one from debility. An Italian girl has pleuro pneumonia; a typhoid patient is convalescent; three have rheumatism, others have St. Vitus' Dance, exophthalmic goitre, eczema, peritonitis and skin disease.

There are but seven patients in the Female Surgical Ward. One of them is the woman who was thrown against the telegraph post, breaking wrist and nose. An Italian woman has eczema; another woman has a stab wound in the left chest. There are eight patients in the Maternity Ward. Three infants were born in July.

### The Little Folks.

It was an interesting sight to watch the movements of five crippled boys playing croquet on the Hospital lawn. They seemed to enjoy the sport as highly as if nothing impeded their movements. The oldest of the group had long been troubled with abscesses, and a steel arrangement on one shoe aided the limb that had been shortened by disease. A second boy with a curvature of the spine, supported himself with two crutches, and with a sweet smile said, they did not trouble him much when he was playing. Three other boys each used a crutch, but their eyes followed the balls very eagerly, and they evidently were delighted with their game and forgot their infirmities. At an earlier hour we had watched the same group as they gathered under a tent that had been improvised on the lawn for their benefit. The carpenters had furnished a pole to support the tent, and some old bed spreads served as a cover. Their crutches were thrown down beside the tent, while they amused themselves by drawing within it. One of these boys, who had had a very large opening in the shin bone, had been

benefited by the insertion of pieces of prepared beef bone that had reduced the opening with good results; he was soon to be discharged.

On the Pavilion piazza were five girls; two of these had had the muscles and tendons that held their limbs in deformed position cut; one of these still wore splints; the other, who has occupied the Scholars' Bed, was quite pleased to show us she could walk without crutches. Another girl in this group was tied to her chair. She is a sufferer from epilepsy, and in one of her attacks had fallen and fractured her arm. Another child who was suffering from marasmus was improving. A child with pneumonia had been cured and discharged; another was improving who had been troubled with diarrhoea. A boy was under treatment for an obstruction of the tear duct. The little colored girl who had been treated for diseased jaw and spine was about to return home. Several of the children in the Boys' Ward kept their beds and amused themselves with a game of marbles, called "solitaire," thus shortening the weary hours of their confinement.

### The Fire Escapes.

We were much pleased to see that two fire escapes had been placed on the outside of the wings of the Hospital. We hope they may never come into use, but should such a need occur, they would be of great use in affording means of escape, should the staircases or elevators be unavailable.

### The Directory for Nurses.

Miss F. A. Frink is in attendance, ready to impart needed information in this new department of the Hospital. This is already flourishing; nurses are registering their names, and applicants availing themselves of its services.

### **Enlargement of Free Out-Patient Department.**

The new structure in process of erection, north of the west wing of the Hospital and east of the Out-Patient Department, has so far advanced as to attract the attention and admiration of all visitors to the Hospital. We can no longer withhold the name of the generous donor, Mrs. Mary S. Jewell, who, as a tribute of filial love and respect to departed parents, erects a lasting memorial to two of Rochester's honored pioneers. In days to come, multitudes will flock to this building as the Bethesda that is to cure their ailments, and many will rise up to bless the good angel who troubles the waters for their healing.

The new building is a two-story brick edifice, designed as an enlargement of the Magne-Jewell memorial building erected in 1888, extending east of it and connecting with it. It is lighted from the east and the north. The entrance is on the east.

The work of the Free-Out-Patient Department has increased so rapidly that larger premises were needed to meet the wants of the applicants. The foundation and brick work of the new building are completed, and carpenters are working on the roof and interior.

A handsome brass memorial tablet now in the Hospital will be placed on the wall in the waiting-room of the new structure, bearing the following inscription :

<p>THIS FREE OUT-PATIENT DEPT' B'L'DG was erected in 1888 and 1891 AS A MEMORIAL TO CHARLES MAGNE, 1782-1835, AND PAULINE JONES, 1787-1880, PIONEERS OF ROCHESTER, 1812, Gift of their Daughter, MARY S. JEWELL.</p>
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There is a staff of specialists connected with the Free-Out-Patient Department, and when the new building is completed

their number will be increased, and other enlarged facilities offered for the needy sick poor.

The following report for July indicates the scope of this Department of Hospital work, and the services of skilled specialists are here given *freely* to all sick or diseased persons unable to pay for them. In the Department of Diseases of the Nose and Throat, there were in July 40 visits; in that of the Eye and Ear there were 99 visits and one operation; in that of Diseases of the Joints there were 33 visits; in that of Diseases of Women, 20 visits; in that of Diseases of the Nervous System, 10 visits; in that of Diseases of the Skin, two; in that of General Surgery, 68 visits, one operation—an abscess opened.

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### **The "Properly Bent Twig Bed."**

We are delighted to find the little folks coming forward with so much interest, and working for the Children's Pavilion. The \$94.67, the avails of their lawn entertainment, are most gratefully received, and will be placed to the credit of the "Properly Bent Twig Bed." When one of our managers who has charge of the tablets returns to the city she will have one properly inscribed and placed over the bed the children may designate, and their appropriation and endowment will date from August 1st, 1891. During the coming months they can at their pleasure complete the \$200 endowment, and this will be applied to the support of some poor child in the Children's Pavilion. The following letter indicates who are our kind benefactors and members of the "Properly Bent Twig" Association. We are delighted with such tokens of interest, and have plenty more beds waiting to be endowed by beneficent children:

DEAR MRS. PERKINS:

Please find enclosed a check for \$94.67, part of the proceeds of a little lawn entertainment. The "Properly Bent Twig" think they will be able, and would like to

support a cot in the Children's Pavilion for a year, and we would like, please, to have this money go towards the support of that cot.

Sincerely,

JEAN AITKEN, JOHN AITKEN,  
MARIE LOUISE BARRY, FRED BARRY,  
BRAINERD WHITBECK, CALEB WHITBECK,  
GABRIELLE CLARKE, ESTELLE BRIGGS,  
HENRIETTA ALLEN, HELEN MORTON,  
MARY ALLEN.

### The Night Nurses.

We notice among the donations for July, "*Berries for Night Nurses*." There are about seven night nurses, and during the warm summer months fruit is much more refreshing than some other varieties of food, to those who are caring for the sick in the night watches. We call attention to this item, as many would send a small quantity of fruit who could hardly send enough for the ward patients.

### The City Directory.

We are indebted to Mrs. Warham Whitney for a copy of the new City Directory, that will be very useful in the Hospital.

### Donations.

Mrs. E. Bausch—Old linen.  
Miss Flake—Reading matter.  
Hemlock Twig—24 table napkins and 2 baby slips.  
L. P. Ross—1 suit of clothes, undergarments, hose, etc.  
Little Gleaners of Zion's Church—Bed-quilt.  
Lucy Caldwell—Old cotton and magazines.  
Mrs. Warham Whitney—New City Directory and children's clothing.  
Mrs. A. S. Hamilton—Second-hand clothes and shoes.  
Mrs. E. P. Wright—Basket of cherries.  
Jane Rolston—Pair of crutches.  
Mrs. L. H. Smith—Bound magazines.  
Mrs. Earl B. Putnam—33 paper covered novels and 16 pairs new boots for the children.  
Mrs. Allen—New sailor hat for Ida May Clegg.  
Miss Carrie Quinby—Second-hand dresses.  
Friend—Second-hand shirts, cuffs and under-garments.  
Mrs. H. M. Page, Perry, N. Y.—Suit of clothes.  
Baby Twig—Quantity sweet peas and nasturtiums.  
Mrs. Edward Ray—89 boxes raspberries.  
Mrs. Margaret Cornwall and Mrs. J. R. Burton—5 second-hand night gowns, 1 flannel bed gown, 1 new flannel sacque.

Isabella Hart—1 gallon of ice cream for the children as a birthday gift, July 26th.  
Fannie Young—Flowers for the children.  
First Twig—6 short night gowns.  
Friend—Second-hand shirts, Century Magazines and Youth's Companion.  
Mrs. Craig—Berries for night nurses.  
Mrs. George W. Smith—Bound Harper's Magazines for two years.

### Hospital Report.

Number in Hospital July 1.....	126
Received during month .....	84
Births .....	3
	— 213
Discharged during month.....	89
Deaths.....	9
Remaining in Hospital August 1.....	115
	— 213

### Died.

At the Rochester City Hospital:

July 13—Of Cancer of Liver, Mary Tapps, aged 49 years.  
July 15—Joseph Peterson.  
July 22—John Rice.  
July 24—James Brennan, aged 50 years.  
July 26—Of Typhoid Fever, Albert Havens, aged 24 years.  
July 27—William Bates, aged 71 years.  
July 28—Joseph Rothschild.  
July 28—Unknown.  
July 31—Of Meningitis, Thomas Brennan, aged 48 years.

### The Humming-Bird's Umbrella.

A writer in the American Sportsman tells the following story of a humming bird:

In front of a window where I worked last summer was a butternut tree. A humming bird built her nest on a limb that grew near the window, and we had an opportunity to watch her closely, as we could look right into the nest from the window. One day there was a very heavy shower coming up, and we thought we would see if she covered her young during the storm; but when the first drops fell, she came, and took in her bill one of two or three large leaves growing close to the nest, and laid this leaf over so it completely covered the nest, then she flew away. On looking at the leaf, we found a hole in it, and in the side of the nest was a small stick that the leaf was fastened to or hooked upon. After the storm was over the old bird came back and unhooked the leaf, and the nest was perfectly dry.

**Whooping Cough.**

Common thyme, which was recommended in whooping cough three or four years ago by Dr. S. B. Johnson, is regarded by Dr. Neovius, who writes a paper on the subject in a Finnish medical journal, as almost worthy the title of a specific. During an epidemic of whooping cough he had ample opportunities of observing its effects, and he came to the conclusion that if it is given early and constantly it invariably cuts short the disease in a fortnight, the symptoms generally vanishing in two or three days. They are, he finds, liable to return if the thyme is not regularly taken for at least two weeks. Regarding the dose, he advises that a larger quantity than Dr. Johnson prescribed be taken. He gives from one ounce and a half to six ounces per diem combined with a little marshmallow syrup. He never saw an undesirable effect produced, except slight diarrhoea. It is important that the drug should be used quite fresh.—*Lancet.*

**The Breakfast Table.**

Rev. E. E. Hale, in the course of his Sunday evening lecture on the philanthropists of Unitarianism, related an anecdote of Dorothea Dix, which exemplifies the nature of the woman. "Dolly" Dix was perfectly fearless and often traveled hundreds of miles entirely alone. Upon one occasion she was journeying through a wild and lonely portion of the State of Missouri, which bore a bad name and was infested with outlaws and highwaymen. She rode on a primitive sort of wagon and noticed that the young man who drove carried a pair of pistols in his belt. She inquired the reason why, and he informed her that sometimes travelers were "held up" by desperados and that he intended to defend himself. After some persuasion he was induced to give the weapons up to her, and she placed them beneath the seat. Shortly afterwards, at a turn of the road the driver's fears were realized as a tough looking man jumped out and seized the horses by the bits and demanded Miss Dix's money. But Dolly Dix was a Boston girl, and far from being frightened she began to question the man. "Why would you take my money?" said she. "Do you need help, food or clothing? It is my mission to help the unfortunate. Tell me

what you wish and I will give you all the aid within my power." The man's hands dropped to his side. He looked at her for a moment and then ejaculating, "That voice!" stood aside to let her pass. It turned out that while a convict in an Eastern prison years before, Miss Dix had befriended him. He recognized her and allowed her to pass un molested.

**Magnanimous.**

The big, good natured policeman who keeps people from being run over at the crossing of the cable roads, at the corner of Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, witnesses interesting scenes as well as narrow escapes. He recalls with special pleasure a recent encounter between two dogs:

A big Newfoundland was going peacefully along when a cross-grained cur began snapping at him and snarling savagely. This started one or two other dogs, who joined in the attack. The big dog took no notice until compelled to do so in self-defence. Then he turned and sent the crowd of persecutors flying in all directions; all except the ringleader, who fell sprawling in the middle of the street, and was beginning to get the drubbing he deserved, when things took a very unexpected turn.

A cable car came dashing down the hill, with clanging bell, right upon the dogs. Nobody is expected to warn dogs of danger, and so the car was almost upon them when the policeman cried, "get out!"

The big dog saw the danger and sprang aside, but his late assailant was on his back and too much in dread of his punishment to see anything else. There he lay, and in a second more would be crushed.

The Newfoundland saw the situation and after he had partly turned away, sprang back in front of the car, seized the cur in his teeth, and snatched him still whining and begging for mercy, out of the very jaws of death. He laid him in the gutter; and then, as though further retaliation had entirely escaped his mind, he gave a good natured wag or two of his tail and started on up the street, unconscious that for less heroic deeds than his men wear medals of honor. He was only a dog, but he taught a lesson to all who stood by.

Virtue and laziness may live together, but they are not usually on the best terms.

**How to Prevent Colds.**

The phrase "taking cold" is not found in standard medical works. Physicians regard it as inexact, and, therefore, unscientific. By general use and common consent, however, it has become a part of our language.

People in all walks of life, and in all climes, take cold. Those who live at a high altitude in the West Indies, where the mercury varies but ten degrees in the year, feel a change of two degrees as much as we do a variation of ten times as many.

Anything which impairs the nutrition of the body, the nervous system or the circulation of the blood, renders us more susceptible to the influences which produce colds.

First, then, one should see that his diet, exercise, clothing and general habits are such as will keep the bodily health and strength up to the highest possible standard.

Given the susceptibility, there are three ways in which people most often take cold: By allowing draughts of cold air to strike the back of the neck, by getting the feet cold or wet, and by becoming suddenly chilled when heated either from exercise or from sitting in a close, warm room.

Dr. Brown-Segard, of Paris, recognizing these facts, proposes to render the nerves of the neck and feet less sensitive to sudden changes of temperature, by blowing cool air on them, and then colder and still colder air day by day, till they can stand air of a very low temperature without discomfort or injury.

But this method has the disadvantage of requiring expensive apparatus. The same beneficial results may be obtained by a much simpler process. Pour rock-salt, or, still better, sea-salt, into a two-quart fruit jar till it is half full. Fill the jar with water. Let it stand in your bedroom for twenty-four hours, shaking it a few times, and you will have a strong brine in the jar above the salt.

Pour a pint of this brine into a bowl, and bathe the throat and neck thoroughly with it, wiping with a towel. Now follow by rubbing hard with a piece of very coarse flannel till the skin glows. Serve the feet in the same way. Repeat this night and morning, and you will very soon find that you are less liable than before to take cold.

Add water each time after you have used from the jar, so as to have a quantity of

brine in it continually. A person whose circulation is very inactive should bathe the neck and feet in hot water first, then follow with the cold brine and the rubbing.

If one will follow the above directions, and protect himself properly, especially his feet, when going out into the open air, he will rarely or never take cold from the first two causes we have named.—*Youths' Companion.*

A good nurse must be a good cook. What aggravation sickness has gained and what horror death itself, by greasy broths, etc. The ideal nurse should be able to keep a hotel. She must be quiet, for many a patient has died of noise. She must guard her tongue. A nurse easily becomes a cyclopædia of diseases and family trivialities; a full edition with supplement each year. It requires, therefore, a great restraint to guard a tongue which could relate many interesting facts. She must be light-footed. Woe to the man who is nursed by the woman who stumbles, kicks things, and causes the floor to shake as she walks; who finds the board that squeaks, and makes the stairs creak. She must be cheerful. The sick room is at best a sad place, and is still sadder when darkened by professional solemnities and professional despondency. She must be good, patient, gentle. She must keep awake. In conclusion, Dr. Leavitt says: "May you never enter my house. But should occasion require you, permit me to engage your services in advance one and all."

Is thy cruise of comfort wasting?

Rise and share it with another;  
And through all the years of famine,  
It shall serve thee and thy brother.  
Love divine will fill thy storehouse,  
Or thy handful still renew;  
Scanty fare for one will often  
Make a royal feast for two.

Be not afraid to pray—to pray is right;  
Whate'er is good to wish, ask that of Heaven,  
Though it be what thou canst not hope to see;  
Pray to be perfect, though material leave

Forbid the spirit so on earth to be;  
But, if for any wish thou dardest not pray,  
Then pray to God to cast that wish away.

—HARTLEY COLREIDGE.

The man who has a character that mud will stick to, always feels uneasy.

A revival is in a good condition when taking up a collection won't chill it.

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MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS

MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail..... 50 "

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Mrs. S. H. Terry, Editor, No. 36 South Washington Street.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

Per Square, 1 insertion, \$1.00	Quarter Column..... \$10.00
Three Months..... 2.00	One Third Column.... 12.00
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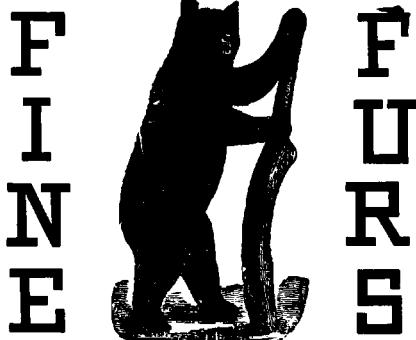
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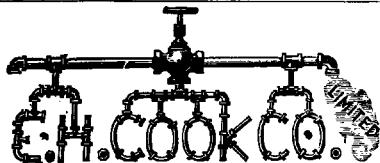
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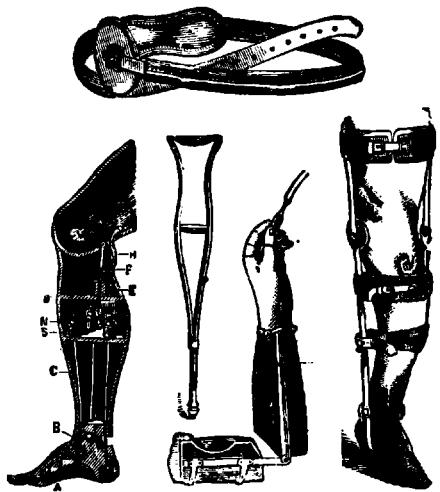
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DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 15, 1891.

No 2.

## From The Vision of Sir Launfal.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Sir Launfal's raiment thin and spare,  
Was idle mail 'gainst the barbed air,  
For it was just at the Christmas time;  
So he mused, as he sat, of a summer clime,  
And sought for a shelter from cold and snow  
In the light and warmth of long ago;  
He sees the snake-like caravan crawl  
O'er the edge of the desert, black and small,  
Then nearer and nearer, till, one by one,  
He can count the camels in the sun,  
As over the red-hot sands they pass  
To where, in its slender necklace of grass,  
The little spring laughed and leapt in the shade,  
And with its own self like an infant played,  
And waved its signal of palms.

"For Christ's sweet sake, I beg an alms;" —  
The happy camels may reach the spring,  
But Sir Launfal sees only the grawsome thing,  
The leper, lank as the rain-blanch'd bone,  
That cowers beside him, a thing as lone  
And white as the ice-isles of Northern seas  
In the desolate horror of his disease.

And Sir Launfal said, — "I behold in thee  
An image of Him who died on the tree;

Thou also hast had thy crown of thorns.—  
Thou also hast had the world's buffets and  
scorns,—  
And to thy life were not denied  
The wounds in the hands and feet and side :  
Mild Mary's Son acknowledge me ;  
Behold, through him, I give to thee."

Then the soul of the leper stood up in his eyes  
And looked at Sir Launfal, and straightway he  
Remembered in what a hautier guise  
He had flung an alms to leprosie,  
When he girt his young life up in gilded mail  
And set forth in search of the Holy Grail.  
The heart within him was ashē and dust ;  
He parted in twain his single crust,  
He broke the ice on the streamlet's brink,  
And gave the leper to eat and drink,  
'Twas mouldy crust of coarse brown bread,  
'Twas water out of a wooden bowl.—  
Yet with fine wheaten bread was the leper fed,  
And 'twas red wine he drank with his thirsty  
soul.

As Sir Launfal mused with a downcast face,  
A light shone round about the place ;  
The leper no longer crouched at his side,  
But stood before him glorified,  
Shining and tall and fair and straight  
As the pillar that stood by the Beautiful Gate,—

Mrs. H. T. Harrington  
526 West Ave.

**Himself the Gate whereby men can  
Enter the temple of God in Man.**

His words were shed softer than leaves from  
the pine,  
And they fell on Sir Launfal as snows on the  
brine,  
That mingle their softness and quiet in one  
With the shaggy unrest they float down upon;  
And the voice that was calmer than silence said,  
"Lo it is I, be not afraid !  
In many climes, without avail,  
Thou hast spent thy life for the Holy Grail ;  
Behold, it is here,—this cup which thou  
Didst fill at the streamlet for me but now ;  
This crust is my body broken for thee,  
This water His blood that died on the tree ;  
The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,  
In whatso we share with another's need ;  
Not what we give, but what we share,—  
For the gift without the giver is bare ;  
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three ;—  
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me."

### Patty's Presumption.

"Hullo ! "

A white little face turned wearily and a gleam of interest shot into the tired eyes as they caught sight of Patty outside the window. Patty was short and fat and her face covered with freckles; but to the little invalid she seemed a picture of beauty, for she belonged to the great outside world of which the sick girl only caught an occasional glimpse from her window in the big red brick hospital.

"Hullo !" she said, returning Patty's vigorous greeting in a weak little voice.

"See, I have brought you some flowers," continued Patty, holding up her hands full of buttercups and daisies. "I got them at a picnic; but how shall I get them up to you? Will they let me climb up to the window?"

Patience nodded; and Patty, tying the flowers in her handkerchief, climbed lightly up, clinging to lightning-rod and windowsill, and, holding by one hand, emptied the contents of the handkerchief into Patience's lap. The sick child gave a cry of gladness, and, gathering them up, held them close to her face.

"They're lots prettier in the woods and meadows," said Patty. They just peek up among the green leaves so cute. I wish you could see them."

"I wish I could," said Patience, her face full of longing. "I never was in the woods in all my life."

"Oh, my !" gasped Patty: "how sorry I am for you! I wish I could take you there;

but we haven't anything but our baby carriage, and you couldn't double your feet up in that, 'cause your lame."

Just then the matron entered, giving Patty such a fright that she nearly fell off the window ledge; but the matron only smiled when she saw her, and stopped to look at the flowers.

"Her name is Patty," explained Patience, "and she lives next door. She feels so sorry for me because I'm lame that she saved me these flowers. She says, if they had a carriage, she would take me to the woods, too."

"Well, I don't know about that. If they had a carriage, they would be like all the rest of the folks,—never a thought for any one but themselves. I often think if the people who have carriages would remember the sick in the hospitals, how many weary days would be brightened!"

"Patty, Patty," called a shrill voice, "ma, says to come home and take care of the baby."

And she slid down to the ground, pondering the matron's words. Patty lived so near the hospital that she caught many glimpses of the suffering within those high brick walls; but she had never been able to show her sympathy for the little inmates, except by an occasional cheery nod and a "Hullo !" when she caught sight of a face at the window.

Patience had been there so long that she felt very well acquainted with her, and her tender little heart was filled with plans to take her to the woods as she sat bobbing the baby up and down in his cab. She lived in the rear of one of the great avenues; and as she watched the carriages roll past, she wondered why it was that it was only those who had none who wanted to take sick people to drive.

Just then a carriage came along that Patty had often admired. The gay horses with their clanking silver bells, the immovable coachman in high top boots, and the soft silken cushions, amongst which Mrs. Muchmore leaned, would be just the thing for Patience's lame back, Patty thought.

"She looks sick herself," she commented, as Mrs. Muchmore's dissatisfied eyes rested upon her and the baby for a moment, and then turned languidly away. "I shouldn't wonder a bit if she would do it if she only thought of it. I believe I'll ask her."

The idea was so fascinating that Patty could think of nothing else. She had always wanted to make a call on somebody, and here was her chance. She remembered having heard somewhere that people who called must have calling cards, and she set about making one. A sheet of note paper was cut in two, and Miss PATTY HAWKINS was printed upon it in her very best letters. Then her mother's best hat and lace mitts were borrowed. She did not stop to ask for them so sure was she that the object of her call would make her mother willing to lend them. The baby was cross that afternoon, and would not go to sleep, and Patty was in despair for fear her visit could not be made. But at last she was free; and, summoning all her courage she mounted the massive stone steps, card in hand, and rang the bell. The tall footman who opened the door started in astonishment at the queer little figure before him. The fat, freckled face, surmounted by the tall hat crowned with waving feathers, and the monstrous lace mitts, brought a smile to his usually severe countenance.

"Is Miss Muchmore to home?" asked Patty, serenely handing him the card.

Thomas was about to reply that Mrs. Muchmore was engaged, when the voice of her maid at his elbow stopped him.

"Don't send her away. The mistress is in one of her worst spells; and, if anything can bring her out of it, a sight of that young one will."

So Thomas gravely led the way to Mrs. Muchmore's room, Patty's card on the salver, and followed by Patty herself.

"Miss Patty Hawkins," he announced, throwing open the door.

Mrs. Muchmore raised her languid eyes, and then sat up in surprise.

"Ah! Miss Hawkins, are you well?"

"Yes'm: so as to be about," answered Patty, remembering the oft-repeated phrase of an old woman who visited her mother.

Thomas placed her a chair, and departed with a grin.

Mrs. Muchmore hesitated for a moment, and then asked, "Is there anything special you called to see me about?"

"Yes'm," answered Patty, "it is about your carriage. I should like to borrow it." Then, seeing the lady's look of astonishment, she hastened to add: "It's for Patience—she's lame, you know—I can walk. If your man is too busy to go, my

pa can drive real good. He drives the grocery wagon lots of times."

"I do not think I quite understand you," faltered Mrs. Muchmore. "I do not know who Patience is."

"Why, she's the little girl over to the hospital!"

And Patty, forgetting that she must hold her head very still on account of her hat, which was much too large, nodded toward the building. Down dropped the hat to her shoulders, completely hiding her fat face. She hastened to push it back, crimson with embarrassment, stealing a quick glance at her hostess. But no one could have told from Mrs. Muchmore's face but that she was accustomed to having her visitors' hats extinguish them like a pair of snuffers.

By a few words she succeeded in making Patty feel at ease, and was listening with interest to her story of Patience.

"Tell her, when you see her again, that I shall be very glad to take her to the woods to-morrow, if it is pleasant; and my man is never too busy to drive me," she nodded, with a smile.

Patty, full of excitement, ran home to tell her mother, forgetting the borrowed hat.

"Why, Patty Hawkins," she cried angrily, giving her a little shake, "where have you been with my hat?"

"I've been to call on Mrs. Muchmore," answered Patty, eagerly, "and she asked me to come again."

"Well, if you ain't the most presumptuous child I ever heard of!" And Mrs. Hawkins, forgetting vexation, burst into peals of ringing laughter. "Asked you to come again, did she? Ha, ha, ha! with that hat, ha, ha, ha! And those mitts, ho, ho, ho! If you ain't the funniest-looking figure I ever see. You're enough to make the most melancholy woman in the world go into hysterics, ha, ha, ha!"

"She didn't laugh at all," cried Patty, the tears starting to her eyes; "and she's going to take Patience to ride."

True to her word, Mrs. Muchmore called for Patience the next day, and it seemed to her, as she sat by the child's side, that she looked at the trees, the fields, and the river for the first time; for she saw them through the eyes of the little invalid, whose pleasure was too deep for words.

"It's 'most like heaven," she said once, in answer to a question from her new friend. "No, ma'am, I never saw anything so beautiful before. I got hurt when I was a little bit of a thing, and I never could walk since. Oh, no, I don't mind it so much now, because I can sit in a chair beside the window. It is hard to stay in bed all the time."

That was only the beginning of many drives for Patience ; and before the summer was over she went for a week to Mrs. Muchmore's cottage at the lake, and Patty was invited to go with her and help amuse her. When she had once begun, Mrs. Muchmore found it hard to know where to stop ; and the little inmates of the children's hospital began to think of her as their good fairy.

"What a pleasure it must be to be rich!" said a friend to her one day.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Muchmore. "but I never found it out until this summer ; and I shall never cease to be grateful to Miss Patty Hawkins for helping me to see the real blessedness in it.—*Louise T. Brooks, in Congregationalist.*

### Only a Bunch of Roses.

BY ERNEST GILMORE.

The roses were fresh with dew and sweet with fragrance, as Madge Burton gathered them hastily that fair summer morning. Pinning them quickly to her girdle, she entered the carriage that was waiting for her, and was driven to the station, where she took the train for a city fifty miles distant.

Money was not plentiful with the Burtons, so the young girl contented herself with riding in the ordinary car. She made a very sweet picture in the dusty car, and I do not think there was one person present who did not admire it. Her bright, sunny face, her dignified yet gentle bearing, her winsome smile upon tired and fretful children, who had traveled many a weary mile, her tasteful, neat attire, with the bunch of roses in her girdle, were all noticed in a quiet way.

In the seat in front of her was a crippled child—a sad-looking, thin girl, whose earthly life was destined to be very short. She looked over her shoulder a number of times at Madge, and finally she said wistfully, with some hesitation :

"Would you mind if I should sit by you just a little while?"

"Not at all. I should be happy to have you do so," was the ready answer, given as courteously as if speaking to a young princess.

The child, leaning upon her crutches, took her place beside Madge.

"You don't look a bit tired," was her first observation.

Madge smiled into the questioning face.

"I am not tired," she said. "I have just begun my day."

"I am tired. I've come a long way—way from Denver. I couldn't sleep last night, my knees pained me so. What beautiful roses you've got! We used to have roses in our garden before we went to Denver. We're going to the town where we used to live,—pa and I. Pa's in the smoking-car."

"Isn't your mother with you?"

"Ma's dead," was the reply ; and the thin lips quivered. "We had to bury her away out in Colorado."

"You poor dear child!" said Madge, not wondering that the lonely little girl had begged to sit beside her.

She unfastened the rosebuds from her girdle, and, taking out half of them, gave them to the child, whose pale face grew jubilant with surprise. She held them to her cheek, and pressed them to her lips ; and very soon, with the flowers held close to her breast, she fell asleep.

Madge put an arm about her gently, and drew her head to her shoulder. The child slept peacefully for half an hour ; then, as the cars stopped at a small town, a man came in hurriedly. It was the cripple's father. A mist crept over his eyes at sight of the sleeping child ; and as he stooped and gathered her in his strong arms, he said, in a low voice, full of feeling :

"I'm not a prayin' mon, miss, but may the Lord's blessin' rest on ye forever for your kindness to me poor mitherless bairn!"

The travelers from Colorado had reached their destination. The sleeping child, who had suffered all through the previous night, did not thoroughly awaken, only arousing a little as she was carried through the car, murmuring :

"I've—been—in—heaven,—pa ;—I've—got—some—roses."

The mist in the father's eyes seemed to have spread through the car. No word

was spoken aloud concerning the little scene just over, but in many a heart there was heard the Voice divine whispering : "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

### Consumption.

Professor Burt, of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, read an article on "Consumption and Modern Research" before the New York Academy of Medicine, the substance of which will interest many of our readers.

It is now believed that phthisis, in all its forms, is due to the presence of tubercle, and that all tubercle is the outgrowth of microscopic organisms—the *bacillus tuberculosis*—without whose presence no debility on the one hand, nor bad hygienic surroundings on the other, can give rise to the disease.

Having gained an entrance into the body, these microbes find lodgment at the points of least resistance, where they become centres of irritation resulting in tubercular development. Our race would be exterminated by them if they were not repelled by healthy tissue and actually killed by healthy blood-serum.

Though consumption itself cannot be inherited, the weakened resistance to the microbes may be. Whatever lowers the tone of the system, especially of the lungs, facilitates infection and so does whatever interferes with full respiration, for thoroughly oxygenated blood not only keeps up the resistance of the cells but actually kills the germs.

The expectorations of the patient contain numerous microbes, and as these retain their vitality after drying, they may float in the air and settle on the walls of the room, and thus in time find their way into the lungs by inhalation, into the circulation through an abraded surface, or into the stomach with some infected article of food. Therefore all expectorations of a consumptive patient should be destroyed, and all clothing disinfected.

The hopeful side of the case is that the microbes can seldom find lodgment in healthy tissues, that the breath of patients does not, as a rule, contain them, and that they do not multiply outside the body.

A person with a tubercular parentage should never marry another of like history.

If one parent has good blood, the child may expect to escape, if reared intelligently—that is to say, if he is properly clothed, carefully fed, and allowed to spend most of his time in the open air.

Nothing is more conducive to complete renovation than horseback-riding. The regular practice of deep breathing, with the mouth closed, out of doors, while the blood is coarsing through the veins, is a purifier equalled by no drug. The great aim is to raise the tone of the tissues and the fluids that bathe them to the pitch of highest health. The chief essential to this is the free, full breathing of pure air thoroughly vitalized by sunlight.—*Youth's Companion.*

### Ventilation of Sleeping Rooms.

All persons spend more or less time in their sleeping rooms. As a rule, about one-third of our lives is thus spent. The sleeping room, therefore, should be the best-aired, the most comfortable and in all other respects the most healthful room.

Ample ventilation is much needed at all hours, but especial attention should be paid to ventilation during sleep. There is no danger in having a sleeping apartment well ventilated, provided one sleeps warm, being well protected by an abundance of cover. The desire of a well-regulated housekeeper to have her work done early in the morning causes her to leave one of the most important items of neatness undone. The most effectual purifying of the bed and bedclothes cannot take place if the proper time is not allowed for a thorough airing, which removes all the human impurities which have collected during slumber.

Two or three hours at the least should be allowed every day for a thorough ventilation of bed and bedroom, and occasionally bedding constantly used should be carried into the open air and exposed to the sun and wind for half a day. There is an old exploded notion that it is better to sleep in a cold room. Given a good ventilation, a fire in a sleeping room in cold weather is healthy. Cold bed chambers imperil health and invite diseases. The old, the infantile and the frail should sleep in moderately warm rooms in cold weather, provided with ample ventilation.—*Exchange.*

THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 15, 1891.

**Operations in August.**

The following is a list of the operations performed at the hospital during the past month :

- Suturing of incised wound of wrist.
- Dressing of punctured wound of thigh.
- Dressing of compound fracture of tibia.
- Amputation of both thighs.
- Amputation of two fingers.
- Reduction of dislocated femur.
- Dressing of fracture of rib.
- Dressing of compound fracture of tibia.
- Eneucleation of eye.
- Trachelorrhaphy.
- Dressing of sprained ankle.
- Suturing of incised wound of foot.
- Amputation of four toes, and dressing of lacerated wound of foot.
- Amputation of thumb and two fingers.
- Excision of head of femur.
- Curetting of uterus.
- Iridectomy.
- Curetting of uterus.
- Excision of orbital cysts.
- Suturing of incised wound of elbow.
- Dressing of fractured nose.
- Removal of sarcomata.
- Opening of abscess of finger.

•••  
**Hospital Inmates.**

On the first of September we visited the Hospital. The copious showers of the previous day had saturated the lawn with moisture, and but few of the patients were occupying the settees scattered here and there through the grounds.

The Hospital wards were less crowded than on some of our previous visits, and, if we except the Male Surgical Ward, there was less apparent suffering than we often find among the invalids. In this ward sixteen were under treatment, of whom eight were confined to their beds. One of

the nurses was arranging vases of flowers, of which the male as well as the female patients are very fond. Every week St. Luke's Flower Mission remembers the invalids, and the bright faces of the youthful visitors, as well as the beautiful offerings they bring, have a cheering influence on those who cannot wander out among the flower gardens and fields where the weekly gifts are gathered. Conspicuous among the bouquets were the graceful plumes of the golden rod, so suggestive of rural rambles and early autumn wanderings. To many a sufferer this familiar flower wakens pleasant memories and sometimes serves to while away the many weary hours and divert the thoughts from present sufferings.

During the month of August the following cases were treated in the Male Surgical Ward : On the first of August, a man was brought in with a bruised leg ; he was a machinist, and while prosecuting his work had been caught between a cylinder and wall and injured his leg. He remained about a week. The same day a man, whose leg had been injured in a railroad accident, was brought in, the leg was amputated just below the knee, and the patient had so nearly recovered that he was about to be discharged. Later in the day a man came in with an abscess on the jaw ; this was lanced and the man has left. On the second, there was a case of compound fracture of the leg ; the man is still in the hospital and is doing well. The same day there was a man brought in with a compound fracture of both legs ; they were amputated, but the man died soon after. On the fourth, a man came in, who, while coupling cars, had crushed two fingers of the right hand ; these were amputated and the patient has since been discharged. On the fifth, a man fell from a window in Sargeant & Greenleaf's factory, broke his nose, dislocated his leg, and received internal injuries, causing his death a few days later. On the eighth, two men came

to the hospital who had been buried by the caving in of sand near Clarissa street ; the one most severely bruised is still at the hospital, the other has gone home. On the same day a man was treated who had been injured by a run-away horse, at the Bay ; he had been struck on the head above the right eye and probably the skull was fractured ; he died. On the tenth, a man, who, in a railroad accident, had sustained a compound fracture of the leg had his limb dressed with splints. On the fourteenth, a boy came in whose head had been injured by the explosion of a blasting cartridge ; the thumb, first and second fingers were amputated. On the seventeenth there was a case where a man, by falling against a table, had injured the sciatic nerve. A man is now doing well, who, on the eighteenth, was injured by having a derrick fall upon him, breaking one rib. On the nineteenth, a patient came in who had previously been treated for a cut on the leg. The wound was not doing well and needed hospital care ; under this, the leg has improved and the man has left. On the twenty-second, a man came in with ulcers on the back. On the twenty-fourth, an Italian was received, upon whose second finger a stone had fallen. The hand was in a bad condition, but the patient was unwilling to submit to treatment. On the twenty-fifth, there was a man brought in with a broken leg. On the twenty-ninth, there was a case where a man was caught between two freight cars and squeezed ; he at the time of our visit was doing well, and it was hoped he was not seriously injured. On the thirtieth, a patient came in whose toes had been crushed by a car at Charlotte.

The appearance of the Female Surgical Ward was in marked contrast to that of the Male Surgical. There were but seven patients under treatment, three of whom were confined to their beds. Most of the patients were old cases. One woman had an abscess resulting from decayed teeth. The occupations in which women are

ordinarily engaged expose them much less to accident than those pursued by men, and as a result our surgical treatment is largely among the male sex.

In the Female Medical Ward were fourteen patients, four of whom kept their beds. One new patient was a consumptive. There were several phthisis and rheumatic patients. \*

In the Male Medical Ward there were two cases of typhoid ; one of the patients was convalescing and the other still had high temperature. During the month two men were treated who had been poisoned ; the one had been discharged and the other was nearly ready to be.

In the Maternity Ward were three babies, three mothers, and four waiting patients. The isolated pavilions were both occupied.

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### The Children's Pavilion.

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We found the Boys' and Girls' Wards deserted by their occupants. In the Julia and Edith room one little youngster, with bottle and dollie beside him, was just being placed on the bed for his morning nap. The Pavilion piazza was filled with children, all of whom had just been supplied with milk for their luncheon, and the nurse told us she often spread a table on the lawn and allowed the children to eat their meals out of doors, and they enjoyed this, as it gave variety to their hospital life. On one side of the piazza were five quite young children. One with infantile paralysis was seated in his rocking cart and the others were in rocking chairs. One little fellow was rocking himself asleep. The heavy eyelids drooped, and then he would look up with a comical expression on his thin, wrinkled face. This little one had been sadly neglected before he came to the Hospital and when he was first placed in a rocking chair, a great luxury for him, he evinced much pleasure. Four older children were on the opposite side of the piazza ; three of them were unable to sit up, as they were under treat

ment for diseased hips. The sofa had been brought out and one child was reclining on it. Another was lying in a little carriage, and several chairs had been placed together and covered with pillows, the seats making a lounge for a third child. The fourth boy, eleven years old, was seated in a rolling chair. While attempting to get on a freight car he had fallen, his foot had been caught under the wheels and lacerated. No bones were broken, but the soft parts of the foot were injured and the skin, but little torn, came off almost as a glove would do from a hand. Max and some of the other boys were making themselves useful in the laundry, where we afterwards found them folding towels. The boys prepare the bandages that are needed in the pavilion. At present there are fourteen children in the pavilion. During the month one little girl had been operated upon who had a contraction of the flexor muscles of the leg. She was doing well. One of the girls, who had previously been operated upon for the same cause, had left and the child who at first occupied the scholars' bed, is expecting to go home before long.

One of the nurses told us that some time since some children sent a box filled with Christmas cards, puzzles, and a great variety of games which were a source of great amusement to the little ones. Among the games were "Fox and Geese," "Chivalry," "Teddledy Winks," "Hard Cash," "Familiar Quotations," "Old Maid," "The Red Headed Girl and White Horse." We found also that bean bags had been given the children, which they use to throw to each other or to the nurses. Several of the children have had diarrhoea and one has died.

Old cotton is always needed at the Hospital ; we can dispose of any amount of it.

We have now thirty-five nurses in our training school.

### The Free Out-Patient Department.

The following reports indicate the amount of work in the different departments during the month of August. During a portion of the month some of the physicians were absent from the city. In the Department of General Medicine there are 21 new patients who made 32 visits, and 19 old patients who made 32 visits, making a total of 40 patients and 64 visits. 75 prescriptions were dispensed. In the Department for Diseases of the Joints there were 35 visits. In the Department of Diseases of the Eye and Ear there were 108 visits to the Eye Department and 15 to the Ear, and 2 operations, the opening of lower canaliculus and trichiasis. In the Department of Diseases of the Throat and Nose, 6 visits. In that of Diseases of the Skin, 9 visits. In that of Diseases of Women and Children, 19 visits. In that of General Surgery, 59 visits, and 6 to the Department of Nervous Diseases.

### The Diet Kitchen.

Two nurses were busy in the Diet Kitchen, where beef tea, beef juice, clam broth, chicken broth, koumyss, flour gruel, broiled steak, cream chicken, sweet bread, bromia, cream potatoes, frosted potatoes, and sterilized milk and water were among the articles ordered for the patients. Our nurses all serve their time in the Diet Kitchen, where they are instructed in preparing special dishes needed by the patients. The art of cooking is a very important branch of the instruction received by the trained nurses during their two years course at the City Hospital. A dish nicely cooked and daintily served will often tempt the appetite of an invalid and contribute materially towards convalescence. Ruskin says : "To be a good cook means the knowledge of all fruits, herbs, balsms and spices ; of all that is healing and sweet in fields and groves, savory in meats. It means carefulness, inventive-

ness, watchfulness, willingness and readiness of appliance ; it means the economy of your great-grandmothers and the science of modern chemists; it means much tasting and no wasting. It means, in fine, that you are to be perfectly and always ladies (loaf-givers), and you are to see that everybody has something nice to eat."

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**Crutches.**

We have made several appeals for crutches, especially for those suitable for children between the ages of six and fourteen. Last month four pairs were sent in, but these were all too large for children's use. The Rosebuds contributed four dollars in money for crutches, and this amount supplied a new pair of the right size for a girl in the Children's Pavilion. We still repeat our request for small-sized crutches or money to purchase them. The Rosebuds also sent in one new night gown, cut and made by themselves, one white skirt, four hemmed and one knitted wash-cloth, and eight bouquets. We thank our little friends for their useful and acceptable gifts.

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The Directory of Trained Nurses, of which Miss A. F. Frink is Registrar, is proving quite a convenience to our citizens. Nurses are registering and there are many calls for nurses from citizens outside of the Hospital. This arrangement saves a good deal of trouble to those who need help in times of sickness.

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When we look in upon our baker we think of a remark made in reference to Mary Lyon, that "she could make a batch of bread without wasting a dust of flour." It is a real pleasure to see anyone work who understands what he is about. We think our baker does. Forty-two loaves of bread and eleven dozen sugar cookies were being prepared for the oven at the time of our last visit to the Hospital.

**"The King's Daughters' Bed."**

We are glad to hear from the "King's Daughters" and shall hope each month to be remembered by them. We know that it is pleasing to the Heavenly Father to have the sick children cared for by His "daughters." The following letters indicate the interest in this charity, and we are sure others of like import are to reach us.

BRIGHTON, August 4th, 1891.

MRS. PERKINS :—Enclosed please find \$3 to be appropriated for the benefit of the "King's Daughters' Bed" in the City Hospital, from the circle of "King's Daughters" of Brighton.

Respectfully yours,  
L. A. BLOSSOM.

34 RUTGER STREET.

MY DEAR MRS. PERKINS :—Enclosed please find five dollars (\$5) for the "King's Daughters' Bed" at City Hospital, from the Missionary Circle of King's Daughters of St. Paul's Church, Rochester.

Very sincerely,  
LOUISE J. KILLIP,  
August 10th, 1891.

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**The New Memorial Building.**

The masons are now busy on this building and the various pipes, scattered about, indicated that the plumbers had also commenced their work.

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**The Laundry.**

About nine thousand pieces are laundered each week at the Hospital. The work for the month of July amounted to forty-eight thousand, five hundred and eighty-three pieces.

Every Wednesday afternoon, from half-past two till five, two managers are at the Hospital to receive visitors and conduct them through it.

•••  
We have now thirty-five nurses in our training school.

There is constant demand for old cotton —any amount of it can be used.

**Receipts for the Review.**

August, 1891.

Miss C. M. Barker, Berwick, Me., by Mrs. M. Strong.....	\$ .50
Mrs. Fannie Roderick, 50 cents : Mrs. H. N. Griffith, Niagara Falls, \$1; Mrs. Geo. Ellwanger, 65 cents; Mrs. M. B. Seward, 62 cents. By Treasurer.....	\$2.77
LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer.	
179 Spring Street.	
♦♦♦	

**Treasurer's Report.**

## CASH DONATIONS.

Mrs. A. S. Manvel, Chicago, by Mrs. M. Strong.....	\$ 5.00
ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN.	
Miss Alice Thompson, Ballston, Spa ...	\$ 20.00
Previously acknowledged.....	942.45

Net to date, .....	\$962.45
The "Rosebuds" response to the appeal for crutches in June.....	\$ 4.00
One pair for child in the Scholars' bed.	
One pair for child "In Memoriam" bed.	

MRS. W. M. PERKINS, Treasurer.

**Donations.**

Miss Frances Wilder—Flowers.	
Miss M. Silliman—Harper's Bazar, 1 German Magazine.	
Sister Susan, of St. Paul's church—Pair of crutches.	
Mrs. Alfred Haas—Infants' clotning.	
Mrs. Geo. Ellwanger—Invalid chair, pair of crutches, feather bed and old cotton.	
Mrs. Geo. C. Buell—28 Scribners.	
Cora A. Matson, of Floridaville—Reading matter.	
E. C. Weidman—Reading matter.	
Rochester Club—Large quantity of illustrated papers.	
Mrs. Skeele—29 bunches of pansies.	
Mrs. Briggs—Sweet apples.	
Mrs. Geo. C. Buell—4 pairs of boots, shirts and reading matter.	
Mrs. J. W. Brewster—Basket of pears.	
Mrs. Thos. Chester—Old cotton.	
4th Twig—32 napkins, 1 flannel slip, 1 shirt.	
Mrs. Wm. Ward—Old cotton.	
The Rosebuds—\$4 for crutches, 1 new night gown, 1 white skirt, 4 hemmed and 1 knit wash cloths, and 8 bouquets.	
Harry Gorton—Books and magazines.	
St. Paul's church—Quantity of flowers.	
Mrs. W. H. Briggs—Flannel shirt.	
Ellwanger & Barry—2 baskets of pears.	
Mrs. Wells Beets, of Geneva—1 home-made rug, old cotton and 2 books for children.	

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital August 1.....	115
Received during month.....	76
Births.....	3
	— 194

Discharged during month.....	95
Deaths.....	9
Remaining in Hospital September 1....	90
	— 194

**Died.**

At the Rochester City Hospital:

August 3—U. G. Jeffry, railroad accident,  
aged 22.

August 4—Gibson McLeod.

August 9—Edward McGivern, from fracture  
of skull.August 12—Jerome Willard, aged 20, from  
rupture of liver.August 18—Cora Dale, aged 23, cerebral  
embolism.

August 19—Nicolo Rotolo, aged 55, dysentery.

August 23—Trangott Schmitt, aged 59.

August 26—Nina Clark, aged 7 weeks.

August 27—Of meningitis, Wm. Tozer, aged  
29.**Household.**

**THE USES OF SALT.**—A writer in Good Housekeeping enumerates the following as among the valuable services to be rendered by that common household article, common salt :

Salt and water, quite strong, and used persistently for a time, will prevent the hair from falling out.

A teaspoonful of salt dissolved in one-half glassful of water is excellent to allay nausea in sick headaches.

To relieve heart-burn, drink a half tumblerful of cold water in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of salt.

When wiping up the floor before putting the carpet down, sprinkle it all over with salt, while damp ; this will greatly prevent moths.

For stings or bites from any kind of insect, apply dampened salt, bound tightly over the spot. It will relieve, and usually cure very quickly.

Salt as a tooth-powder is better than almost any other dentifrice. It keeps the teeth very white, the gums hard and rosy, and the breath fresh.

If the throat is very sore, wring a cloth out of cold salt and water and bind it on the throat tightly when going to bed ; cover it with a dry towel. This is excellent.

For neuralgia, make a small muslin bag, fill it with salt, heat it very hot, and lay it against the aching place. It will prove a great relief, as salt retains the heat a long time.

### A Mustard Sponge.

In referring to sponge as a carrier of poultices, Dr. Richardson considers that it makes the best of mustard carriers. Mix the mustard in a basin with water until the mass is smooth and of even consistency. Then take the soft mass all up with a clean sponge, lay the sponge in the center of a white handkerchief, tie up the corners neatly, and apply the smooth, convex surface to the skin. This mustard sponge, warmed again by the fire and slightly moistened, can be applied three or four times, is good for several hours, and saves the trouble of making a new poultice during the weariness of night watching. The sponge can afterward easily be washed clean in warm water.

### The Moulting of Spiders.

When a spider is preparing to moult, it stops eating for several days, and fastens itself by a short line of web to one of the main lines of its snare, which holds it firmly while it proceeds to undress. The skin cracks all around the thorax, and is held only by the front edges. Next the abdomen is uncovered. Now comes the struggle to free the legs. It works and kicks vigorously, and seems to have very hard work. But continued perseverance for about fifteen minutes brings it out of the old dress, and it seems almost lifeless, and is limp and helpless for several minutes, but gradually comes back to life, and looks brighter and prettier than before.

Abernethy was most enthusiastic about his lectures at the hospital, and couldn't bear to miss one of them. One afternoon one of his friends met him looking very smart in a white waistcoat, and said to him, "You are looking very gay to-day, sir." "Ay," said Abernethy, "one of my girls was married this morning." "Then, sir, you ought to have given yourself a holiday, and not come to lecture to-day." "Holiday, sir, why I came down to lecture the day I was married myself." This was enthusiasm with a vengeance.

But be patient, and remember that ripe fruits are not to be looked for in spring.—*Southern*.

### A Grave Mistake.

"It is a grave mistake," said the doctor, "to eat quickly. Those animals intended by nature to feed hurriedly have been provided with gizzards, or with the power of rumination.

"No matter how good a man's teeth may be, if he bolts his food his stomach must suffer thereby. When a person swallows an imperfectly masticated piece of animal food, the result is that the food, instead of fulfilling the purposes of nutrition, acts, on the other hand, as a source of irritation to the stomach. Thus, either the physical condition runs down or additional food is required to maintain the general standard of health. Americans are called 'pie eaters.' Do you know why? Because a pie is something that may be eaten on the run, while the great American enterprises may thus go on unimpeded by loss of time. Overhasty feeding is the bane of our American life. We are all of us becoming dyspeptics."—*Detroit Free Press*.

◆◆◆  
A little girl came to her mother with the question, "Which is worse, to tell a lie or to steal?" The mother, taken by surprise, replied that they were both so bad that she could not say which was the worse. "Well," said the little one, "I've been thinking a good deal about it, and I think it is worse to lie than to steal. If you steal a thing you can take it back, unless you've eaten it, and if you have eaten it you can pay for it. "But," and there was a look of awe in the child's face, "a lie is forever."—*Occident*.  
◆◆◆

Taking pains seems to have been one thing that made Cardinal Newman a master of English prose. He has told us how he labored to perfect an article: "I write, I write again; I write a third time in the course of six months. Then I take the third; I literally fill the paper with corrections, so that another person could not read it. I then write it out fair for the printer. I put it by; I take it up; I begin to correct again; it will not do. Alterations multiply, pages are rewritten, little lines sneak in and crawl about. The whole page is disfigured; I write again. I cannot count how many times this process is repeated.

**THE HOSPITAL REVIEW**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**

Mrs. MALTBY STRONG, Mrs. WM. H. PERKINS

Mrs. A. S. HAMILTON, Mrs. WM. E. HOYT

TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail..... 50 "

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Mrs. S. H. Terry, Editor, No. 36 South Washington Street.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

Per Square, 1 insertion, \$1.00	Quarter Column.....\$10.00
Three Months..... 2.00	One Third Column..... 12.00
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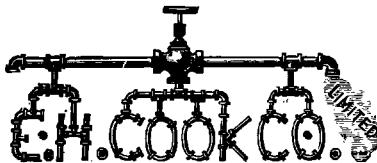
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February 2, 1891.

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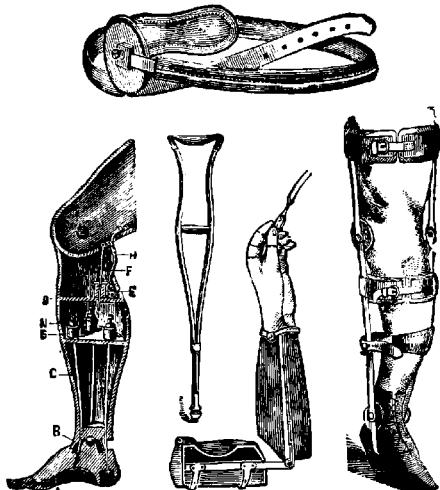
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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 15, 1891.

No. 3

## ur Father.

BY MARIANNE FARNIGHAM.

Long is the journey to the dear home-land ;  
But God will guide us, till at home we stand.  
How, if the times are hard, shall we be fed ?  
God gives us day by day our daily bread.  
The lightning flashes, and the winds are rough ;  
God is our shelter, we are safe enough.  
The fog is thick, we cannot see our way ;  
But He will walk beside us lest we stray,  
We have much sorrow, and our dear ones die ;  
God, the great Comforter, is always nigh.  
Our youth ends quickly, and our joys depart ;  
God is the strength and solace of the heart.  
Life is too full of labor and of care ;  
God bears the burdens given Him in prayer.  
We grow so eager, in our earthly quest ;  
But God is love, and love is perfect rest.  
Some of His children grieve Him by their sin ;  
The Father's heart is kind, and takes them in.  
We are not good, we all have evil done ;  
To save the world God gave His only Son.  
How may we know the Father, and His grace ?  
By looking into Jesus' life and face.

## Banias and Camp Life in Palestine.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written in camp at Banias, ancient Cæsarea Philippi, and addressed to friends in this city :

Our camp to-night is in a spot charmingly situated, and one of great historic interest. A few hundred feet above us, in the face of a precipitous cliff, is an immense natural grotto, which some convulsion of nature has partly choked up. Here once stood a temple to the God Pan, which later gave place to a temple in honor of Augustus. Beneath the debris, which now fills the lower portion of this grotto, immense volumes of water pour out in every direction. These constitute one of the chief sources of the river Jordan, and tired and hot from a day's ride over the

Mrs. H. H. McElroy  
Editor-in-Chief

mountains of Naphtali and the heated plain of Dan, I was much refreshed by a plunge in the cool waters of the infant Jordan at this their very source. As I write, the sound of the rushing waters, hurrying past our tent, seems to cool the air as they speed on their way to Lake Merom, where all the sources of the Jordan unite in a single basin, now so full as to flood the plain. We have taken the less frequented, but more interesting and more picturesque hill routes, so that we have, to a considerable extent avoided the marshy plains.

In the face of the cliff, where the Jordan rises, near the natural grotto are several votive niches. One of these bears a Greek inscription, "*Priest of Pan.*" We are at the very base of Mt. Hermon, and our next day's march will commence the partial ascent of the mountain, on our way to Damascus. We are now out of the Promised Land, as we are an hour's ride beyond Dan, where we lunched to-day under a magnificent old Terebinth tree. At our lunch place we met a large party of clergymen, with their wives, from Central New York. Amongst them I found the pastor of St. Peter's Church, Rochester. Their camp to-night is just behind ours at Banias, but we were fortunate enough to secure first choice of location. This is supposed to have been the most northerly point visited by Christ.

In the Crusades, Banias played a very important part, and was frequently captured and recaptured. To-morrow we visit the once almost impregnable, but now dismantled fortress of the Crusaders, on the hill, an hour's ride above here. Titus here celebrated the fall of Jerusalem, compelling Jewish captives to enter the gladiatorial contests with wild beasts.

The charms of this place have led me to dilate on them, rather than to resume the tale of my wanderings at the point where my last letter left them—so I will

now give you a glimpse of camp-life, instead of resuming the thread of my regular itinerary.

Our camp is for the sole benefit of two travelers, Mr. W. of Providence, R. I., and myself. With us ride forward each day a dragoman and a muleteer to carry our lunch and look after our horses. Our dragoman is Demetrius Domian, a native of Jerusalem—a Christian of the Greek church, and a most excellent and trustworthy man, well versed in all scriptural points. Our heavy camp follows us in the morning, but as it takes the shortest routes while we make detours to pass intereresting points, the camp reaches our resting place for the night before we do, so that we find our tents all pitched when we reach our camping ground. One large tent serves us for dining room and bed room. Another tent serves as kitchen and bed room for the dragoman and cook. The muleteers in Arab fashion sleep on the ground in the open air. Our tent is a double one—water-proof and well protected from the heat of the sun. Over it always float the stars and stripes. It is lined in true Oriental style, with decorations of almost every color of the rainbow, all sewed on, innumerable in number, and of multitudinous designs; on the floor are two Turkish rugs which completely protect us from dampness. We have two iron bedsteads that come to pieces in a mysterious way, and when done up are not much larger than a large umbrella. Of mattresses, bedding, etc., we have an ample supply. A wash stand with double equipment, a dining table, two folding chairs and two camp stools complete the outfit of our tent. The cooking stove is a curious arrangement, on which our cook manages to get an extensive bill of fare, with his little charcqal fire. You would be surprised at the excellence of out table amidst these wild Arab homes. Every day we have eggs and one kind of hot meat with

excellent bread for breakfast. At noon we have a most liberal variety for lunch but all cold, sardines, eggs, cold chicken, cold lamb, nuts, dates, raisins, oranges and cold weak tea in place of the water of doubtful purity. For dinner we have soup with Italian paste or rice or chicken broth, generally three kinds of meat, one of which is always very tender chicken, pudding or stewed fruit with rice, dates, walnuts, almonds, raisins, oranges and hot tea, as we aim not to drink the water of the land until it has been boiled and flavored with tea or lemon. Lemonade we have whenever we call for it. So you see we do not suffer much privation in the way of food. Yesterday we had quail for dinner, to-day, partridge.

To move our heavy camp requires five mules and a donkey and with them go the cook and three muleteers. So our whole camp requires ten horses, mules and donkeys, four muleteers, one cook and one dragoman—all this for the accommodation of two humble travelers. The expense of this is about twenty dollars per day, or ten dollars for each of us, to which is to be added fees for visiting temples, boat on sea of Galilee, and at the end of the trip, bakshish for all the employes. At Damascus we stop at the hotel but at the expense of our dragoman, who has to hold his camp in readiness for us when we leave Damascus for Baalbek and Beirut.

I will not in this letter give you much details of our route or of my wanderings around Jerusalem, all of which I will include in a subsequent letter. I will simply say that from Jerusalem to Nazareth we followed pretty much the usual route and also from Nazareth to the Sea of Galilee, but from the Sea of Galilee to this point, instead of following the comparatively uninteresting valley of the Jordan, we took the charming hill route over the mountains, via. Safed, Kadesh and Mes. At Nazareth we made a digression to Haifa

and spent last Sunday with the most hospitable and charming Carmelite monks at their headquarters. I thought these details of camp life would please you, so I have given them very fully. This letter, and my last, will be mailed at Damascus.

J. W. S.

♦♦♦  
**FOR STERILIZING WATER.**

SOME NEW APPLIANCES RECENTLY ADDED  
TO THE CITY HOSPITAL.

There are now in use, in the operating rooms of the City Hospital, tanks and apparatus for sterilizing water, the like of which are not to be found in any other hospital in the world. They are made from the designs of a Rochester inventor who was told by the hospital physicians exactly what was wanted, but what had never been produced, and it would seem that they are nearly perfect in answering the purpose for which they are required.

The two operating rooms of the Whitbeck surgical pavilion, which is in the rear of the main building of the hospital, are fitted with the appliances. On the western wall of the operating room on the first floor, about seven feet from the tiles—and the arrangement is the same on the second floor—are two large tanks with a capacity of thirty-six gallons. They are made of aluminum bronze, a non-corrosive and non-rusting metal. It is in these tanks that the water is sterilized and that the desideratum of all surgeons an absolutely pure fluid for cleansing wounds, is prepared. After the water has been sterilized it comes in contact with no metal except this aluminum bronze. The water is heated by steam, there being in each tank a coil of pipe of this composite metal. Water can be boiled in fifteen minutes. The object in having two tanks is to give the surgeons water of different temperature.

There is a theory that one drop of unboiled water will contaminate any quantity of sterilized water. To avoid the possibility of this contamination, the inventor of the new system has made it impossible for one drop of water to escape into the tanks from the supply pipe, after the steam is turned off. When the cocks turning off the steam are all shut there is no pressure on the valve nearest the tank, and no matter how long the pipes remain closed, not

one drop of fresh water leaks into the tank. Water that is taken from the tank for use, comes through a faucet in the middle of the bottom of the tank. As it is possible that there is always sediment in the water, the first flow is allowed to go to waste. By using the bottom, the tank is constantly being emptied.

Connected with the sterilizing tanks by rubber tubes are large glass jars that will hold twelve gallons, in which the doctors mix medicines with the purified water, and leading from these jars to the slab on which patients are laid are rubber tubes, by means of which wounds may be sprayed.

There is also in each operating room a small sterilizing tank in which water can be heated in five minutes.

Another new convenience at the hospital is an appliance for purifying instruments used in operations. It consists of an oven of the same metal of which the tanks are made, and in which are perforated steam pipes. The instruments are placed on perforated tracks about fourteen inches wide by twenty inches long, the door of the oven is closed and the steam is turned into the perforated pipes and raises the temperature of the oven to 240 degrees. After this heat has been maintained for a certain length of time the steam is shut off from the open pipes and is turned into closed coils. This dries the instruments and an open valve in the bottom of the oven allows the condensed steam to drip away.

All of these appliances have been made by the Laundry Machine Supply Association of Rochester. A great many expensive experiments have been made, but as they have resulted in the perfection of the appliances described, the association expects to be repaid in the long run for all outlays of time and money.

There is now in process of construction an addition to the boiler house of the hospital in which a large eighty-horse power boiler will be placed. — *Democrat and Chronicle.*

#### The Trained Nurse.

A well-known physician of Boston once said, in a public lecture, that when he saw a trained nurse standing beside the bedside of a patient, he felt almost sure that the life would be saved.

In every serious illness, the critical time

always comes when the life hangs in the balance. A little neglect, a slight carelessness, or constant watchfulness and promptness will incline it one way or the other, and the life be saved or lost.

It is then that the trained nurse shows how invaluable training is. She recognizes the crisis, even if the doctor is not at hand to tell her that it is upon the next few hours that life or death depends. She is calm, because she knows what to do, and she does it. She has resources. When a thing is to be done, like the administration of nourishment or medicine—and if one way fails her she has another—instead of helplessly giving up at the first difficulty and considering it an impossibility, she brings her knowledge and experience to bear upon the point and carries it.

"I ordered a cooling lotion," said a doctor once, with a gesture of resigned despair, "and when I came back I found a poultice. Nothing would induce the nurse to cover the inflamed part with only one fold of wet linen because it dried up so fast!"

As it was precisely the object of the lotion to relieve the inflammation by evaporation, it was trying to find the part covered with several thicknesses of cloth which effectually prevented evaporation and entirely defeated the end in view.

In a surgical operation trained assistance of some kind is absolutely necessary to the operator, and in many cases this can be supplied by a properly taught woman. The preparation of the patient can be left to her entirely.

The arrangement of the room and of the different articles likely to be required, devolves upon her, and at the time of the operation, knowing exactly what is required, she can often render all the aid that is needed. The after care of the patient is of the greatest importance, and cannot, with safety, be left to an unprofessional person.

It is usually impossible for the surgeon to devote himself exclusively to one case, and if he has no one upon whom he can rely to watch it for him, some apparently trifling accident may cause it to terminate fatally. A slight hemorrhage, a chill, a misplaced bandage, are like the first little breach in a dyke, not serious if attended to at once, but if unobserved or neglected, end in ruin and desolation.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 15, 1891.

### Twenty-Five Years of Service.

Dr. David Little, President of the Staff, has recently completed a quarter century of work, in connection with the City Hospital. During this time he has been one of the Visiting Surgeons, and we all know how wisely and faithfully and successfully he has performed the duties of the position. But to express fully our appreciation of this long period of devoted service would be only to offend again the modesty of our friend, who has already borne with difficulty the evidences of gratitude and good feeling freely given by friends and professional associates.

In recognition of this anniversary, Dr. Little invited the Staff and the Assistant Physicians of the Hospital to supper at his house, on the second of October. There were present also Drs. E. M. Moore, Azel Backus, Casey, Preston, Jonas Jones and Angell.

At the end of the feast, Dr. C. E. Rider rose, and, after a short and appropriate speech, presented to the host a large and beautiful silver pitcher, which bore the following inscription :

David Little, M. D.  
Rochester City Hospital,  
1866—1891.

From his Hospital Associates,  
Oct. 2, 1891.

Dr. Little was taken completely by surprise, but accepted the gift gracefully, in a few characteristic remarks. Afterwards he called in turn on those present to speak, each one being instructed to take as his text the legend on his supper card. The company separated at a late hour, after a most enjoyable evening.

The Hospital confidently expects to have for many years to come a continuance of Dr. Little's devotion, in its large and expanding work. It has no idea of allowing

his activity in its cause to lessen, while his eye is still undimmed and his natural force unabated, and while, with enlarged experience and wisdom, the value of his services is necessarily growing from year to year. It congratulates him on reaching an anniversary so interesting and offers him its kindest wishes for the time to come.

### Changes at the Hospital.

Dr. E. V Stoddard, who has been connected with the Hospital service and has acted as Secretary of the Staff for the past twenty years, has, at his own request, been relieved from active duty. It is hoped that he will continue to serve as Secretary, and to lecture to the pupils in the Training School, as the subjects once assigned to him come up in the course of didactic instruction given to the nurses.

Dr. M. L. Mallory, who for several years has acted as Assistant Visiting Physician, has been elected a member of the Staff.

The position thus vacated by Dr. Mallory, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. E. W. Mulligan, one of the Assistants in the Free Out-Patient Department.

Dr. Henry S. Durand will succeed Dr. Mulligan as Surgeon to Out-Patients.

### The Training School.

Miss Maud Cartwright of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Jennie Donnelly have entered as probationers during the month of September. Three of the members of the next graduating class have taken their final examinations. Lessons in massage have been given every day but Sunday.

### Our Wants.

We are in constant need of children's stockings. A mixture of woolen and cotton will be very useful just now. Flannel also will be very acceptable.

**The Hospital Inmates.**

The sick like the poor, we have ever with us, but it is comforting, as we pause beside the bed of suffering, to know that professional skill and tender care can do so much to alleviate the ills to which flesh is heir. It is cheering also, to find among the inmates of the Hospital such grateful appreciation of services rendered, as greeted us on the fifth of October, when we made our monthly visit to the invalids. One convalescing from a surgical operation, said to us, her glowing cheek and earnest manner emphasizing her words: "I have had splendid care, they have been extremely good to me, here. I think I have one of the best physicians that ever lived. I hope he will be rewarded for all he has done for me. The nurses are splendid. I cannot find any fault with them."

Fifteen patients were under treatment in the Male Surgical Ward, six of whom did not leave their beds. On the first of September, there was brought in a young man suffering probably from a concussion of the brain, the result of a railroad accident; he left the Hospital well. On the third a man came in with an abscess over the breast bone; a week later he died from phthisis and a disease of the heart. On the fifth, a railroad brakeman was brought in with one leg so badly crushed that it was necessary to amputate it above the knee, and there were flesh wounds on the other leg; the man is still under treatment. On the eleventh, a man with scalp wound and bruised shoulder came in, received treatment for a few days and was discharged. On the thirteenth, there was a case of concussion of the brain, the result of a fall; a week later the man left much improved. On the sixteenth, a man came in with scalp wounds; he will soon be well. On the twentieth, there was another case of scalp wounds that required only twenty-four hours Hospital treatment. On the twenty-second, a man who had fallen

through a glass door and cut his face in several places had his wounds dressed. On the twenty-sixth, a man was brought in whose arm had been run over and badly crushed by a freight train; amputation above the elbow was performed. On the twenty-eighth, there was a man brought in who by carrying a stove down stairs had strained his back. At the time of our visit he was confined to his bed, but improving. On the same day a man was brought in who was shot in the left thigh while assisting a constable; he died the next morning. The same day a man was received in the ward and one finger was amputated for dry gangrene, the result of an accident he sustained three weeks previous. On the thirtieth, a railroad brakeman came in with crushed hand; while coupling cars two bones were broken.

Four of the ten inmates of the Female Surgical Ward, kept their beds. Two of these were convalescing from surgical operations; the one from laparotomy, the other had had one kidney removed. One woman was suffering a good deal from pain in the eye. It had been struck by a cork from a bottle. The sight of the eye was destroyed. One woman had had dead bone removed several times and the wounds required dressing.

In the Male Medical Ward were twenty-five patients and both of the isolated pavilions were occupied. In one of them was a case of erysipelas. During September there were nine typhoids in the Male Medical Ward; one of these had recovered and been discharged; three were convalescing; five were in the midst of the fever. There were no deaths from typhoid. One man was convalescing from rheumatism. An Italian boy, a rheumatic patient, was doing well. There were five phthisis patients. One aged man eighty-two years old, had been cured of diarrhoea. A young man twenty-two years old was suddenly attacked with internal and external hemor-

rhages and great prostration ; he died the day after reaching the Hospital. His disease was purpura hemorrhagia. The autopsy showed perforations of the intestines. Several Italians were treated during September for mild complaints, tonsilitis and mild fever, all have left well. One patient had valvular disease of the heart, another paralysis of the left side, another renal colic. One man came in with a disease of the blood that made him excessively pale, he remained but one day and went home and died the next day.

There were eleven patients in the Female Medical Ward. Two of them were confined to their cots. During September one phthisis patient was received in this ward. One woman, with pleurisy with effusion, had a large amount of fluid drawn from the chest and was doing well ; three had pelvic troubles ; one with paralysis of left side had gone home ; three were receiving tonic treatment for general debility.

There was one baby in the Maternity Ward ; there was also a mother. There were three waiting patients.

#### Free Out Patient Department.

In September, 12 new patients made 14 visits to the Department of General Medicine, and 19 old patients made 40 visits, making a total of 31 patients and 54 visits. 70 prescriptions were dispensed. 50 visits were made to the Department of General Surgery. In the Department of Diseases of the Skin, 16 new patients made 27 visits, and 23 prescriptions were dispensed. There were 20 visits in the Department of Diseases of Women and Children, and 19 to the Department of Nervous Diseases. Thirty-five visits were made to the Department of Diseases of the Joints, and one to the Department of Diseases of the Throat and Nose. In the Eye Department there were 102 visits, and 7 to the Ear Department. The operations were an incision in the drum membrane, iridectomy, trichiasis, and iridectomy for recurrent iritis.

#### Operations for September.

The following is a list of the operations performed at the Hospital during the past month :

Suturing of scalp wound.  
Hey's amputation of foot.  
Suturing of lacerated wound of leg.  
Dressing of compound fracture of skull.  
Suturing of lacerated wound of arm.  
Amputation of thigh, lower third.  
Repair of lacerated wounds of leg.  
Radical operation for fistula in ano.  
Trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy.  
Colpoperineorrhaphy.  
Suturing of scalp wound.  
Paraphimosis.  
Suturing of scalp wound.  
Removal of necrosed bone from foot.  
Suturing of scalp wound.  
Removal of cancerous glands and curetting of cancerous superior maxilla.  
Removal of cancerous growth on crest of ileum and of cancerous inguinal glands.  
Suturing of scalp wound.  
Removal of epithelioma of face.  
Anterior and posterior colporrhaphy.  
Suturing of incised wounds of face.  
Removal of sarcomata.  
Excision of breast for cancer.  
Amputation of arm.  
Excision of haemorrhoids.  
Excision of warts.  
Dressing of gun-shot wound of thigh.  
Ovariotomy.  
Ovariotomy.  
Repair of ventral hernia.  
Suturing of lacerated wounds of hand.  
Iridectomy.

#### The New Mange-Jewell Memorial.

The carpenters are busy now in finishing the interior work of the new structure. Over the main entrance the name of the building, "The Mange-Jewell Memorial," is carved in stone.

#### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Rochester City Hospital, will be held in the Hospital chapel on Monday afternoon, October 26th, at three o'clock. All interested in this charity are cordially invited.

### A Year in the Free Out-Patient Department.

The reports of this Department for the year ending October 1st, 1891, show that its work is steadily increasing. The number of patients in attendance was 620, and they made 3749 visits to the Hospital. There were performed 65 operations of importance, not to count many minor ones, of which no definite mention was made. Over 1200 prescriptions were dispensed from the Hospital Pharmacy.

The quarters occupied by the Department have of late been quite inadequate, but the early completion of the Magne-Jewell addition will give us all needed accommodations for some time to come. The hours at which patients may consult the physicians of this Department are given elsewhere in the REVIEW.

This branch of our work will increase still more rapidly when the benefits it offers are more widely understood by physicians everywhere throughout the city, as well as by the poor and unfortunate, who need medical care. It is of great advantage to physicians that there is a place to which they can recommend for treatment any patients whom they, for any reason, are unable to attend.

### The Little Folks.

Five of the youngest children in the Children's Pavilion have had attacks of diarrhoea during the month of September, but all were doing well at the time of our visit. One little girl in the Paul room had typhoid fever, but the fever was not very high. One little fellow had recovered from diarrhoea and pneumonia. On the first of September a boy was brought in with compound fracture of the skull; he left in two weeks, much improved. On the twelfth of September, a girl was brought in, who, two years before, had been run over by a wagon in Germany. Her leg was probably broken, the wound had never

properly healed, and the present ulcer on the wound was the result. She looked very comfortable in her wheel chair, her limb supported in another chair; she could not speak English, but the nurses were trying to instruct her. The boy whose foot was crushed by the railroad car, is still under treatment. We found Max and one of the younger children amusing themselves in the new Magne-Jewell Memorial building, watching the carpenters at their work. At the time of our visit, one boy was the sole occupant of the Boys' Ward. He had just returned to the Hospital after a visit of several days to his friends; his system was a little out of order, the nurse thought the result of imprudence in eating. Wallace, who for a long time, has been confined to his bed, was going about on his crutches. Two babies, tied to rocking chairs in the Girls' Ward, were rocking quite vigorously, and one young child, that weighs less than ten pounds, could hardly bear to be looked at, and we retreated.

### Endowed Beds in City Hospital.

*Endowed in Perpetuity, by the payment of \$5,000.*

**ROCHESTER FEMALE CHARITABLE SOC'Y BED;**  
Endowed 1860.

**ROCHESTER FIRE DEPARTMENT BED;**  
Endowed 1865.

**ERICKSON BED;**  
Endowed in 1880, by Mrs. Wm. S. Nichols ♦  
and Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins.

**JOHN GREENWOOD BED;**  
Endowed in 1883, by John Greenwood.

*Endowed for a Term of Years, by the payment of \$3,000.*

**GEORGE J. WHITNEY BED;**  
Endowed in 1885, by his wife, Julia Whitney.

**ANDREW M. SEMPLE BED;**  
Endowed by his sister, Christina Semple.

In 1889, Mr. Alfred Wright paid \$300 and started an annual endowment.

### Endowed Beds in the Children's Pavilion.

Our patrons, who love the sick and crippled children whose friends are unable to provide for them in time of need, will be interested to know how many beds in the Children's Pavilion are endowed in perpetuity, by the payment of \$3,000, so that in all time to come, some needy child may have free hospital treatment on these beds. The first bed thus endowed was "THE CHILDREN'S COT," endowed in 1886, by children and their friends. The second, the "HIRAM SIBLEY, JR., BED," was endowed in 1888 by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley, as a memorial of their dear children, Margaret H. Sibley and Hiram Sibley, Jr., who had entered the upper fold of the Good Shepherd. The third fully endowed bed, "THE LOIS E. WHITNEY BED," was endowed in 1889 by a few of Miss Whitney's friends.

Another class of beds has been endowed by the annual subscription of \$200. To this class belongs the "FREEMAN CLARKE WEBB BED," endowed by Mrs. Freeman Clarke. Miss Henrietta S. Mumford, for several years thus endowed a bed. Mrs. Caroline V. Fitz Simons endowed another in memory of her husband, Charles Fitz Simons. Mr. Alfred Wright one year contributed \$200 for this object.

Last year "THE SCHOLARS' BED" was endowed by the children of the public schools, many of whom brought potatoes, which were sold for the benefit of the Hospital, and the avails were applied to the endowment of a bed, since occupied by one of the public school children, a cripple from birth. We hope this year the public school children will again remember us, and that one of their number will reap a benefit from their gifts.

We are glad to know that other children are forming plans for the endowment of beds, by the annual contribution of \$200. Several Sunday schools have signified their

intention so to do, and some have made partial payments. The First Presbyterian church Sunday school has paid \$100 for this object; the Brick church Sunday school has sent \$91.58, and some of the smaller Sunday schools propose uniting together for the support of a bed.

Among other young friends who have signified their interest in the endowment plan is the "PROPERLY BENT TWIG ASSOCIATION," who have sent \$94.67.

We hope to have a "KING'S DAUGHTERS' BED." Several circles have promised to pay their portion of \$200 annually. Last year the "Helpful Circle of King's Daughter's sent \$5.00, and the same amount has this year been received from them. The "Inasmuch Circle," of Charlotte, has sent \$10.00; the "Circle of King's Daughters," Brighton, has sent \$3.00; the "Missionary Circle," of St. Paul's church, has sent \$5.00, and the "Golden Rule" Circle, \$2.00.

Besides these classes, the Marys are uniting and \$106.80 have been contributed to the "Mary Bed."

At this season of the year friends are returning from their summer rambles and are planning for winter work, and we hope many who have not yet contributed will aid in the endowment of beds for the sick and crippled poor.

In the Boys' Ward of the Children's Pavilion there hangs the picture of a beloved son, and beneath it is a bed endowed by fond parents, in memory of their lost darling. How beautifully this tribute of affection keeps green the memory of the departed, who seems to live again as the ministering angel of the sick little ones who are freely welcomed to the bed that bears his name. There are other beds ready for endowment, and other sweet faces that might brighten our walls.

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Old cotton is always needed at the Hospital; we can dispose of any amount of it.

**Treasurer's Report.****ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN.**

"The Chips": Sarah Warner, Bessie Fitch, Louise Sumner, Mary Wellman, Dotty Gilman, Carolyn Stoddard, Alice Little, Treasurer,.....\$ 36.64  
 Elm Beach Society, at Summerville,.. 6.70  
 Previously acknowledged,..... 962.45

**Net,.....\$1,005.79**

Our friends, both old and young, will rejoice that we have completed the first thousand dollars toward the Endowment Fund. This fund will give an income of forty dollars annually, and with the aid of our little folks, who, by fetes and candy sales, are adding each month to the Emergency Fund to purchase the appliances necessary to cure our little cripples, we shall be provided for.

**EMERGENCY FUND.**

Arthur Dodds, Nat Potter, proceeds of candy sales,.....	\$ 4.00
Edna Garson, Irma Myer, sale held at Mrs. T. Meyer's, 268 East Avenue,..	8.07
Received since October, 1889,.....	150.10

Expended for appliances ordered by surgeons,.....	\$162.17
	\$118.87

Balance on hand,.....	\$ 48.30
Mrs. W. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.	•••

**Directors of Rochester City Hospital.**

The following is a list of the Directors of the Rochester City Hospital with the date of their election to office:

James Brackett, elected January 30, '62.  
 Samuel Wilder, elected November 18, '62.  
 Charles D. Morse, elected March 2, '70.  
 D. W. Powers, elected March 2, '70.  
 John H. Brewster, elected March 2, '70.  
 Gilman H. Perkins, elected March 2, '70.  
 H. S. Hanford, elected January, '77.  
 M. F. Reynolds, elected October, '78.  
 Chas. F. Pond, elected October, '78.  
 Geo. E. Mumford, elected February, '80.  
 Lewis P. Ross, elected February, '80.  
 J. J. Bausch, elected February, '80.  
 A. S. Hamilton, elected November, '81.  
 W. H. Gorsline, elected February, '88.  
 R. A. Sibley, elected February, '84.  
 Samuel Sloan, elected February, '84.  
 W. S. Kimball, elected February, '84.  
 Max Landsberg, elected November, '84.  
 S. J. Arnold, elected November, '84.  
 John Greenwood, elected December, '84.  
 A. J. Johnson, elected December, '84.  
 H. G. Danforth, elected March 7, '89.  
 Chas. P. Ford, elected March 7, '89.

**Directory of the Free Out-Patient Department.**

In response to many requests we publish again the list of Sections in this Department, with the days and hours when the physicians in charge may be consulted at the Hospital:

Diseases of the Nervous System, Monday and Thursday, 4 to 5 p. m.

General Medicine, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2 to 3 p. m.

Diseases of the Throat and Nose, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 4 to 5 p. m.

Surgery, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 11 to 12 a. m.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 11 to 12 a. m.

Diseases of the Skin and the Genito-Urinary System, Tuesday and Friday, 4 to 5 p. m.

Orthopaedic Surgery, Tuesday and Thursday, 11 to 12 a. m.

Diseases of Women, Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 11 a. m.

**The Mary Bed.**

Last month we did not hear anything of the Mary bed but we begin this month with an offering of six dollars. We publish the note which came with the sum enclosed to show how the idea of the "Mary bed" is silently growing.

"The silver etc., enclosed was left in the purses of my dear ones, who have passed beyond. Will you use it—the five dollars also for the "Mary Cot," in memory of "Dear Molly." M. E. S.

Amount of fund already deposited in Savings Bank \$100.80; additional subscription, \$6.00; total, \$106.80.

September 11th.

We hope each month some Marys will remember the "Mary Bed" and send offerings to Miss Mary H. Wright, 282 East Avenue.

Two managers of the Hospital are at the Institution every Wednesday afternoon, from half-past two till five o'clock, where they will be happy to receive visitors and conduct them through the building.

**Our Laundry.**

The following list gives us the work of the laundry for the last week of September:	
Body work (pieces).....	821
Sheets.....	1,562
Spreads.....	521
Towels.....	2,310
Pillow cases.....	2,127
Blankets.....	251
Table napkins.....	272
Table cloths.....	12
	7866
Nurses work aprons.....	223
Body work.....	322
Dresses.....	35
Colored skirts.....	37
White skirts.....	32
Hose (pairs).....	77
Handkerchiefs.....	152
Flannels.....	110
Cuffs and collars.....	250
	1238
Men's white shirts.....	34
Operating work (pieces).....	559
Total.....	9697

**Receipts for the Review.***September, 1891.*

Mrs. A. P. Little, 62 cents ; Mrs. J. R. Burton, by Mrs. Converse, 62 cents, ...\$ 1.24
Mrs. E. C. Warren, \$1 ; Geo. C. Buell & Co., adv., \$5 ; William Eastwood, adv., \$5 ; Gorton & McCabe, adv., \$5 ; Rochester Savings Bank, adv., \$15 ; Mrs. S. E. Smith, Geneva, \$1 ; Miss Ella A. Spencer, Bergen Point, 50 cents ; Mrs. J. B. Adams, Geneseo, 50 cents ; Mrs. A. L. Goddard, Moscow, 50 cents ; Mrs. H. M. Perrine, St. John, 50 cents ; Mrs. H. F. Montgomery, 65 cents ; Mrs. R. Bethell Claxton, Philadelphia, \$1 ; Miss M. A. Silliman, Batavia, \$1 ; Mrs. B. W. Franklin, New York, \$1.50 ; Miss M. S. Cronin, 65 cents ; Mrs. I. S. Emery, Brunswick, Me., \$1. By Treasurer, ...\$89.80
LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer.
179 Spring Street.

**Died.****At the Rochester City Hospital:**

- Sept. 4—Infant of Augusta Hoff, aged 8 days.  
 Sept. 6—Peter Riley, aged 22 years.  
 Sept. 7—Michael Scheit, aged 26 years.  
 Sept. 8—Of Phthisis Pulmonalis, John Geer, aged 26 years.  
 Sept. 12—Of Chronic Cystitis, Israel Harris, aged 77 years.  
 Sept. 16—Of Peritonitis, Mary Russell, aged 49 years.  
 Sept. 28—Abraham Geis, gun shot wound, aged 38 years.  
 Sept. 30—Annie Hatch, of Typhoid Fever, aged 29 years.

**Donations.**

We are indebted to Mrs. E. C. Hall of Palmyra for a quantity of furniture and other articles, sufficient to completely furnish two rooms for the nurses. The gift is most acceptable and timely.

Miss Dryer, of Brighton—Beautiful flowers.

Mrs. Oscar Craig—1 Derby hat.

Mrs. Chas. H. Angel—Peaches.

Mrs. John Barnett—Papers.

Mrs. L. P. Ross—Peaches.

Mrs. W. C. Gannett—6 pairs of new stockings.

Mrs. A. Munn, of Gates—Bushel of plums.

Mrs. L. O. Caldwell—Peaches and white grapes.

Mrs. Warham Whitney—7 bushels of prunes.

Miss Benjamin—3 bushels of pears.

Mrs. G. W. Davis—Reading matter.

Mrs. Eugene Glen—Flowers.

Mrs. E. E. Howell—2 night-dresses.

Mrs. I. F. Quinby—Dressing gown, 4 neckties, night dress, drawers, 4 pairs of stockings, 4 shirts, 1 jacket.

Mrs. Fred Wright—Crib sheets, pillow cases and old linen.

Mrs. H. F. Smith—2 baskets of pears.

Mrs. E. C. Hall, of Palmyra—2 iron bedsteads, 2 bureaus, 2 washstands, 2 chamber sets, 2 rocking chairs, 4 small chairs, 2 tables, 2 shelves, 1 foot-tub, 4 mattresses, pillows, 1 rug, 3 pieces of carpet, 1 soap-stone, 1 box of ornaments, 1 trunk, 1 waste paper basket, 2 clocks, 7 jars of fruit, 2 jars of pickles, 5 blankets, 2 comfortables, 2 white quilts, 2 mattress covers, 11 sheets, 12 pillow cases, 16 towels, 2 table covers, 2 bureau covers, 2 pin cushions, 2 Japanese fans, 2 chair cushions, 4 small mats.

Miss Rochester—Old linen.

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital September 1.....	90
Received during month.....	90
Births.....	2
	182
Discharged during month.....	75
Deaths.....	8
Remaining in Hospital October 1.....	99
	182

**Riddle by Schiller.**

A bridge weaves its arch with pearls,  
 High over the tranquil sea ;  
 In a moment it unfurls  
 Its span, unbounded free,  
 The tallest ship with swelling sail  
 May pass beneath its arch with ease ;  
 It carries no burden ; 'tis too frail,  
 And when you approach it flees.  
 With the flood it comes, with the rain it goes,  
 And what it is made of nobody knows.  
 Answer : The rainbow.—*Jewish Messenger.*

An office chair and an arm chair are needed at the Hospital.

**THE HOSPITAL REVIEW**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**

MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS

MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail.....50 "

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Mrs. S. H. Terry, Editor, No. 36 South Washington Street.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

Per Square, 1 insertion, \$1.00	Quarter Column.....\$10.00
Three Months.....2.00	One Third Column.....12.00
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One Year.....5.00	One Column, 1 year.....20.00

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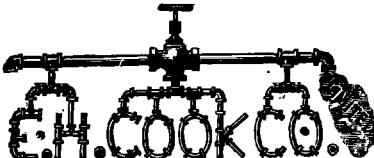
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Transfers of money on deposit from one account to another may be made at any time with the same effect as if made on the first three days of any month.

February 2, 1891.

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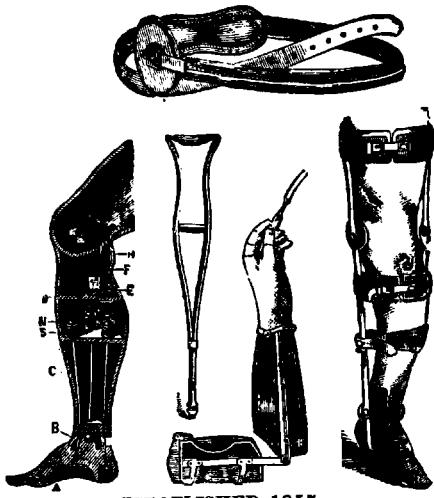
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XVI. Interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums which may be on deposit on the first days of March, June, September and December, for each of the three preceding months during which such sum shall have been on deposit.

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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 16, 1891.

No. 4

**The Annual Meeting of the Managers  
of the Rochester City  
Hospital.**

The annual meeting of the Managers of the Rochester City Hospital, for the election of officers, was held in the chapel of the Hospital, on Monday, October 26th, at 3 p. m. Dr. W R. Taylor of the Brick Church conducted the opening devotional exercises.

The following officers were elected :

Miss A. S. Mumford, President.  
Mrs. Clark Johnston, 1st Vice-President.  
Mrs. Oscar Craig, 2d Vice-President.  
Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins, Treasurer.  
Mrs. Henry F. Huntington, Recording Secretary,  
Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt, Corresponding Secretary.  
Miss A. S. Mumford,  
Mrs. Maltby Strong,  
Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins,      Executive Committee.  
Mrs. H. H. Morse,  
Mrs. John H. Brewster,  
Mrs. Oscar Craig,

Mrs. H. H. Morse, Committee on Groceries.  
Mrs. Oscar Craig, " Dry Goods.  
Mrs. J. H. Brewster, " Furniture.  
Mrs. Henry F. Smith, " Meat.  
Mrs. James C. Hart, " Butter.  
Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt, " Eggs.  
Mrs. Clark Johnston, " Flour.  
Mrs. A. S. Hamilton, } " Laundry.  
Mrs. Arthur Robinson, } " Preaching.  
Mrs. Louis S. Chapin, } Carpets, Rugs, etc.  
Mrs. Henry Anstice, " Fruit.  
Mrs. E. S. Martin, " Kitchen Furnishing.  
Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins, " Children's Pavilion.  
Mrs. E. Bausch, " Sewing Societies.  
Mrs. James C. Hart, " Hospital Review.  
Mrs. F. P. Allen, " Hospital Review.  
Mrs. C. H. Angel, " Hospital Review.  
Mrs. L. S. Chapin, " Hospital Review.  
Mrs. A. S. Hamilton, " Hospital Review.  
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Miss A. S. Mumford, Training School  
Mrs. H. F. Huntington, Committee.  
Miss H. L. Gamwell,  
David Little M. D.  
W. S. Ely M. D.  
Charles Dewey M. D.

Dr. W. Huntington  
526 West Ave.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
—OF—  
THE ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.

*For the Year Ending October 1st, 1891.*

The Corresponding Secretary herewith makes her yearly statement. The many friends of the Hospital who have followed from month to month Mrs. Terry's faithful accounts in the pages of the Hospital Review, are posted as to the work going on in the Institution, but we will now combine the details of each department into the yearly report, and so refresh the minds of those interested in the hospital's welfare. Externally the building has changed its appearance, as on the south side the new Surgical Pavilion has been completed, and on the northwest corner an addition has been made to the Magne-Jewell Memorial Building. This new work necessitated the grading of the grounds, and especially on the Troup Street side of the house is the improvement noticeable, where a smooth lawn has taken the place of irregular grass-plots. The hospital property has been improved by the much-needed paving of Troup Street, which has been done in the past summer with Medina stone. On the 14th of last March the new Surgical Pavilion, a memorial to the late Dr. J. F. Whitbeck, was consecrated, and all who were interested in such a building were asked to inspect it. Several hundred people availed themselves of this opportunity, which of course cannot occur again, as the strictest rules have to be enforced that the building may be kept in proper condition for the sufferers who go there for treatment. The interior of the building is of marble, slate, iron and cement, materials that can be easily cared for and kept free from the much-dreaded disease germ. In the basement is a revolving fan that is busy sending a fresh current over the house and as rapidly drawing off the impure air. The building is lighted throughout by Edison's electric system. This summer a new boiler of 80-horse power has been placed in the laundry, a hundred feet away, which serves to heat the pavilion, as well as to give added heat to the main building. It also provides a sufficient supply of hot water for all the purposes of the pavilion. To make surgery safer this water goes through a sterilizing process, and so can be used with perfect safety in the operations and in the cleansing and caring for all appliances used in this advanced stage of surgery. The first floor of the building is kept entirely for emergency cases, and the door-way is so arranged that the city ambulance can easily place its unfortunate occupant in the building without exposure. Here, as on the upper floor, are reception, bath and recovery rooms, besides the large operating room. Should it be necessary, as it invariably is, to take the emergency patient into the hospital proper, an elevator, large enough for the stretcher and its attendants, is at hand to take the person to the second story of the pavilion, and a few steps through the enclosed bridge bring them into the main building. From the 25th of March, when the first operation was performed in the surgical pavilion by Dr. J. W. Whitbeck, to October 1st, there have been 198 cases on the operating tables. All these were important ones, and many of them were capital operations. The minor ones done in the hospital, of which there was a large number, are not included in this statement. The operations in this pavilion up to October 1st were performed by twenty-six surgeons, fifteen of whom were not connected with the hospital. We hope that the

surgeons of the city will appreciate more and more the advantages offered them by the hospital in the use of its private rooms and private wards, and of the surgical appliances of the pavilion, for the care of their patients.

The reports from the Laundry Committee from time to time have been of increasing work in that department, and that the washing and ironing is done by the very complete machinery in the building, guided by competent hands, at less expense than in the old way. Some weeks, and not infrequently, when there have been very severe cases of sickness to be cared for, as large a number of pieces as 10,000 and upwards have passed in and out of the laundry.

The change in the appearance of the main building on the northwest corner is the addition to the Magne-Jewell memorial. This was built and given to the hospital three years ago, and has always been used for the purpose for which it was designed, A Free Out-Patient Department; but the work there has grown so rapidly, and has proved of so much value, that the building finally outgrew its original bounds, and adding to it seemed the only method that the good work need not be curtailed. The new part is now nearing completion, and with the original is a lasting and substantial tribute of filial love from Mrs. Mary S. Jewell, in memory of her parents. The figures of the past year show that the physicians and surgeons, who have had the care of the patients received in this department, have treated 620 persons, who made 3,749 visits. Sixty-five of these received surgical treatment. Over 1,200 prescriptions were dispensed from the Hospital Pharmacy. Within the new part of this building a dental chair will be placed, where local dentists, who have signified their willingness to aid those unable to pay for professional services, will operate. The work done in the many departments of this Out-Patient Building, and which has advanced to such proportions, is purely charitable. It deserves the special commendation of the public, and the hospital managers are happy that, through the generosity of Mrs. Jewell, and the entire co-operation of the trustees, with the never-tiring aid of the doctors who give their services, they are able to benefit the sick poor to so large an extent.

Passing through this memorial building to the Children's Pavilion, a busy scene is to be witnessed at all times. Here childhood in every stage and of every nationality is to be found, and the large family is a happy one, in spite of disease and suffering. Almost every bed has its occupant. In the past year there have been four new Free Beds established, two of them by the pupils of the First Presbyterian and the Brick Church Sunday schools, who could not pursue their charitable work in a better direction than by helping the little sick children who have the use of these comforts. The third Free Bed is being supported by the band of very earnest young women belonging to the Properly Bent Twig, and although they are all school girls, they are glad to take part of their recreation time to give thought and work to help relieve the sufferings of the little cripples. The fourth Free Bed is the Scholars' Bed, and it has been occupied for over six months by a little English girl from No. 30 school, who has received tender care and treatment entirely free of expense to her. This was made a Free Bed from the sale of the potatoes that the public school children collected with so much pleasure and interest. We wish that the children might all know the results of their good deeds, and of the relief and benefit that has been given to Bessie Peattie. She has now gone to her home, but will probably return to the pavilion for a short time for the re-adjustment of the

braces that assist her in walking. We want money for immediate use, to purchase the jackets and braces that are needed to give relief to the little deformed backs and limbs, and that are necessarily expensive because they are made expressly to fit each case, and that have to be adjusted with great skill and care. An endowment fund has been started for this purpose, and before long we hope that its income will be available. In the meantime we have an Emergency Fund, but at present there are but a few dollars in its treasury. We are grateful to the pupils of the Unitarian Sunday school for their gift, and to several groups of children who, by their sales of fancy articles, have been able to send very acceptable amounts for immediate use in buying the needed appliances that help to correct deformity. There is no part of the hospital more interesting than this Children's Pavilion, and visitors are welcome to inspect it during any week-day afternoon.

In the Maternity Ward there have been thirty-nine mothers and although many severe cases have presented themselves, no instance of fever has occurred, so that the results have been very satisfactory.

The provisions for safety against fire have been largely increased of late by heavy iron fire escapes, which at considerable cost have been placed on the outside of the wings of the main building. For years, and in many places, hose has been ready in the corridors in case of accidental fires, and now by the gift of our kind friend, Mrs. Keeney, we have a watchman's electric clock. This has three stations and records the hourly visits of the officer, thereby insuring his vigilance as a safeguard against fire. The experience of our sister hospital last February showed the necessity of these greater precautions. On that memorable Sunday night of the fire at St. Mary's, how glad was the City Hospital to open its doors and receive and care for the twelve sick and frightened men and women who were brought to it for shelter. The appreciation expressed by Bishop McQuaid, as well as by Sister Marianno for herself and her associates, was most gratifying for the City Hospital Managers to receive, and it has strengthened the feeling of good will and the sympathy existing between the sister institutions.

We will now enter the Main Building, where we find that to serve the purposes of the new pavilion for surgery, so much needed and so highly appreciated, the surgical wards that formerly were on the ground floor of the hospital, and the medical wards that were on the second floor, have changed places. This transposition gave an opportunity which was greatly needed of laying new hard-wood floors, and of changing somewhat the heating arrangements in the wards to insure greater safety from the much-talked-of germ. Then the new bath rooms, which were a gift last year from a generous and appreciative patient, showed so plainly the defects of the old ones still in the house that these were condemned as unsanitary, and now the white tiles and the porcelain tubs make the old rooms into new ones easy to care for. Two new Free Beds, we hope, will soon be firmly established in the Hospital Wards, as they are now being worked for, and the funds intended for their support are growing. The Mary-bed was started last spring by a Mary, who has been an invalid herself, and now that her health is restored, she is anxious to help those who are ill. If everyone having the name of Mary would contribute even a very small amount annually to this fund, the Free Bed would soon be established, and a sick Mary could perhaps be greatly benefited by the use of it. The other Free Bed will in time be entirely taken care of by the Circles of the King's Daughters, and in their

bed a member of any circle will be treated and cared for free of all expense to the patient. The Union Blues have lately contributed funds toward refitting their private ward, and with its hard-wood floor and three beds it is a most attractive apartment. It supplies a need that has been greatly felt, for a small ward where a patient who desires more retirement than in the large ward, can have it by paying a somewhat higher price, but not so great as in a private room. We are glad to acknowledge Mrs. Rau's legacy of \$2,000, which was received last February, and the same amount from the estate of the late Patrick Barry.

The Training School for Nurses deserves more than a passing allusion. There are now 35 young women under the instruction of the Superintendent of Nurses, and if the accommodations of the hospital were capable of lodging them, she could make use of many more. As it is, the income from the nurses who have taken charge of private patients in the hospital and outside has amounted in the past year to over \$1,700. At the last graduation in March an unusually large number of young women (16) received diplomas to show that they had successfully completed their two years' course by passing the strict examination, and were worthy the confidence of those who need their services. All who were present on that occasion and heard the Rev. Dr. Taylor's eloquent plea for a Nurses' Home, will remember how greatly he estimated its need. The tired girls should have a small comfortable house, detached from the other buildings, where those who are receiving their training can go, when off duty, for quiet rest and relief from the anxiety of their work. As it is now, they go to their rooms in the Main Building, and if they want sleep, it must be obtained in spite of the constant disturbances that necessarily go on in so large an institution; or if they are to enjoy an hour's recreation, they must not make a sound for fear of disturbing the sleeping nurses or the patients. Next to a suitable endowment for the running expenses of this hospital, a Nurses' Home is the most pressing need. Will not some one give this Home, and by so doing perpetuate the memory of a loved friend? In the past year there have been three hundred applications for circulars in regard to the Training School, and one hundred persons have applied for admission to the school. Of these applicants, after due consideration, but thirty were accepted. Of the thirty only fourteen became probationers, and of the fourteen but seven remained, which shows how difficult a matter it is to become a member of the Training School. No amount of influence can assist a candidate. It all depends upon the young woman herself. She must be of the right age, have a good moral character, health, and also intelligence and a common school education. From this strict beginning, and with the two years of wonderful experience of hospital life, a nurse who graduates is worthy of her noble profession. Weekly lectures and quarterly examinations have been held by the members of the staff of physicians and surgeons. The Superintendent of the school has held daily classes, and two classes weekly have received instruction in massage. Again, should so important an institution as this Training School, which ranks among the best in the country, be dwarfed because of insufficient accommodations?

A request came by letter last summer from the graduate nurses that the City Hospital establish and sustain a Directory for nurses, where at all times of the day and night a person in need of the services of a trained nurse can be told where to find one. After consideration, it was determined to comply with this request, and three months

ago the Registry was opened with Miss A. F. Frink as Registrar. Miss Frink resides in the hospital, and can be communicated with at any time. Each nurse to register pays five dollars. An applicant for a nurse is charged one dollar in the day time and two dollars from 10 p. m. to 7 a. m. Nurses from any training school may join this Registry. A record is kept as to the character and proficiency of each nurse, and if good cause is shown why she should forfeit her place on the list, she no longer receives work from the Directory. The Registry has already made an excellent start, and its business is growing rapidly. This shows that the need of such a Directory was a genuine one.

The Superintendent of Nurses, Matron, House-keeper, Recorder and others who have been faithful in performing their responsible duties tending to the best interests of the large family under their care, are entitled to grateful mention.

The hospital has sustained a great loss in the past year by the deaths of two most valuable members of its Board of Directors: Mr. Alfred Wright and Judge Jas. L. Angle. The managers passed resolutions of sympathy for the bereaved families and expressed their appreciation of the interest and wise counsel always given by these good friends. Three new Managers have been added to the Ladies' Board, who have come to us by blessed inheritance, as well as by the unanimous wish to have them with us as workers.

In the past year the Parent Stem and the Nine Twigs have aided largely toward keeping the shelves of the linen room supplied with articles designed for the use of the hospital. It is often the case that a patient will need as many as twenty sheets a day, so that they are always acceptable, as well as the other articles that these sewing societies, which number nearly 150 members, have so generously sent to us. We thank them all, and beg for a continuance of their valuable work.

Flowers from Flower Missioners and other kind friends have frequently brightened the wards and gladdened the hearts of the sufferers, and we are grateful for the pleasure that they brought with them. Many articles of furniture, clothing, books, games, food, &c., we are glad to thank kind friends for, and to say that everything finds a place in so large a household.

The members of the Press have been faithful to our interests, and in the many demands we have made upon their columns we have always been generously provided for.

In looking over the report which our Recorder, has just rendered to the State Board, we find that of the 1195 who have been taken care of in the hospital in the past year, and who were 37,840 days in the Institution, nearly one half, who staid 20,832 days, were beneficiaries wholly or in part. This is exclusive of the 630 persons treated in the Out-Patient Department, or of the patients who have occupied Free Beds in the Hospital or Pavilion. Of the 666 paying patients, 447 paid only the ward price of \$4, which is scarcely one half the cost of maintenance, and the treasury of the hospital has to supply the deficiency. It has often been urged upon the Managers to increase the rate in the wards, but they feel that a larger amount would prevent many sick from coming. All this shows that the City Hospital is really doing a large charity work, but the larger the better, the only draw-back to the satisfaction of the Managers being an increase to the yearly debt. No one is ever refused because of an inability to pay the amount asked. Of the 107 deaths which have occurred in our hospital year, which ends on October 1st, 39 took place within a time ranging from a few moments to forty-eight hours after the admission of the patients. All these were in a dying condition on being brought to

the Institution, either from accident or from disease. Such patients received all possible care and attention during the very short lease of life remaining to them. The deaths, therefore, fairly representing the mortality for the year, would be sixty-eight, or about 5 7-10 per cent.

In other cities, where there is a City Hospital, each tax-paying individual pays his share towards the hospital's support. Such is not the case in Rochester, and because of this the burden is sustained by a very small number of the citizens. If everyone in Rochester, who could, would pay annually a small amount toward the expense of caring for the sick in the City Hospital, it would be an easy matter for the Treasurer to meet her bills as they came due. In December comes our donation, this year to be held in our accustomed place, the Rink, and we beg for an overflowing response to our demands. Our friends bear patiently the many requests that it is absolutely necessary for us to make of them for money to carry on this large and increasing work, and we only wish that to realize the extent of the labor involved therein, those interested would spend a few hours in the institution. On Wednesday afternoons two or more of the managers are present to show visitors over the buildings, but on any week-day afternoon friends are welcome.

Surely the public needs this Institution, which has earned so high a reputation through these many years of struggle and toil, and the Hospital needs the public's sympathy and co-operation, as well as its money.

S. R. HOYT,

*Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Managers of the Rochester City Hospital.*

#### Annual Report of the City Hospital From Oct. 1st, 1890, to Oct., 1891.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance, Oct. 1st, 1890,	\$ 9.52
<i>Amount rec'd from County and County Towns.</i>	
Monroe County .....	\$ 251.72
Brighton .....	111.43
Wheatland .....	50.39
Ogden .....	26.29
Perinton .....	7.43
Mendon .....	30.53
Ontario County .....	40.86
	518.60
<i>Amount rec'd from City Patients.</i>	
July, 1890, to July, 1891 .....	3,406.34
<i>Amount rec'd from Donations and Voluntary Contributions.</i>	
Donation in Gov't Building .....	17,880.89
Pageant in Lyceum .....	1,843.94
Gifts .....	110.00
For free beds:	
Circles of King's Daughters .....	25.00
First Presbyterian Ch. S. S. ....	100.00
Brick Church S. S. ....	91.58
Properly Bent Twig .....	94.67
	19,645.48
<i>Amount rec'd from Endowment Fund.</i>	
Interest .....	2,498.14
Hammins Int. ....	6.00
	2,499.14
<i>Cash Borrowed.</i>	
The Powers' Bank .....	21,200.00
<i>All Other Sources.</i>	
Paying patients .....	16,601.44
Sundries .....	25.47
	16,626.91
	\$63,905.99

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Amount paid salaries, labor, &c.	13,727.72
Provisions.	
Groceries.....	4,185.07
Butter.....	1,564.96
Eggs.....	1,219.61
Milk.....	3,077.02
Meat.....	5,636.29
Fish.....	496.63
Flour.....	871.54
Crackers.....	59.94
Ice.....	168.95
	17,279.91
Fuel and Lights.	
Gas fuel.....	442.70
Electric lighting.....	984.43
Coal, Sept., 1890, to Oct., 1891.....	3,420.34
	4,847.47
Medicine and Medical and Surgical Supplies.	
Medicine.....	1,949.52
Surgical and medical supplies.....	1,525.80
Liquor.....	288.75
	3,764.07
Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	
Furnishing.....	2,478.83
Matron's items.....	106.50
Crockery.....	315.06
Laundry supplies.....	360.56
	3,260.95
Ordinary Repairs.	
Plumbing.....	927.01
Painting.....	984.24
Carpenter work.....	430.31
Elevator expenses.....	55.42
Steam boiler expenses.....	187.64
Mason work.....	56.49
	2,641.11
All Other Purposes.	
Paper, printing, &c.....	178.25
Telephone.....	48.00
Insurance.....	616.32
New building.....	68.40
Street assessment.....	35.39
Woodbury Engine Co.....	224.88
Hose.....	29.52
Sundries.....	243.64
Hemlock water.....	58.36
Holly water.....	176.48
Hemlock water (laundry).....	157.19
Donation expense.....	967.84
	2,641.11
	48,325.50
Bills Payable.....	15,375.25
Balance.....	205.24
	63,905.99
Summary.	
Expenses.....	48,325.50
Receipts.....	42,705.99
Deficit.....	5,619.51
Cash paid on last year's deficit.....	15,375.25
Unpaid bills, Oct. 1st.....	2,742.11
Debt, Oct. 1st, 1891.....	23,736.87

During the year \$4,500, borrowed money, \$2,000, the amount of Mrs. Elizabeth Rau's legacy, and \$2,000, the amount of Patrick Barry's legacy, \$8,500 in all, have been invested in permanent improvements, as follows :

New ice house.....	\$1,173.59
Electric light wiring and lamps.....	1,234.38
New floors, mason and carpenter work.....	2,959.39
New bath rooms.....	929.44
Steam fitting.....	1,806.58
Repairing elevator.....	143.87
Balance.....	252.75
	\$8,500.00

Endowment fund for crippled children.....	1,005.79
Emergency fund balance.....	43.30

Mrs. W. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

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### Annual Report rendered to the State Board of Charities by the Recorder of the City Hospital, Oct. 1st, 1891.

Number of patients in Hospital Oct. 1, 1890. 108  
Number received during the year, 1087

Total under treatment,.....	1195
Discharged during the year ending Sept. 30, 1891,—	
Recovered,.....	256
Improved,.....	553
Unimproved,.....	57
Transferred to other Institutions,.....	.7
Died,.....	107
Otherwise Discharged,.....	116
Total,.....	1096

Remaining in the Institution Oct. 1, 1891,—	
Males,.....	58
Females,.....	41

Total,.....	99
Paying Patients, 657, in Hospital 16700 days	
Paid in part, 70, " " 4542 "	
Charity, 324, " " 9483 "	
Free Beds, 22, " " 1118 "	
Total,.....	31843 "

### CHILDREN'S PAVILION.

Paid \$4.00 per week, 9, in Hospital 308 days.	
Paid in part, 30, " " 2585 "	
Charity, 35, " " 1639 "	
Free Beds, 9, " " 649 "	

Total,.....	5181 "
Infants, 39, in Hospital 816 days.	

### NATIONALITY.

United States,.....	803 Russia,.....	4
Germany,.....	104 Austria,.....	3
Italy,.....	54 Prussia,.....	2
Ireland,.....	67 Hungary,.....	4
England,.....	48 Alsace,.....	2
Canada,.....	63 Sweden,.....	4
Poland,.....	16 Norway,.....	1
Holland,.....	7 Denmark,.....	1
Switzerland,.....	6 Isle of Man,.....	1
Scotland,.....	5	
	1173	22
		1173

Total,.....	1195
Who were in the Hospital 37840 days.	

C. E. CONVERSE,  
Recorder.

There is great demand for men's night shirts.

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**THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.**

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 16, 1891.

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**Hospital Donation.**

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We refer our readers to Mrs. Hoyt's exhaustive report and to those of our Treasurer and Recorder, found in another part of our paper, to learn why our needs are this year especially pressing. Greater facilities for Hospital work and Hospital benefits mean greater gifts from the benevolent to meet the demands of the sufferers. We trust our old friends will contribute according to our increased wants, and that new ones will be found, who will make the Hospital the almoner of their bounty, to the sick and afflicted who find a Bethesda within the City Hospital.

The Donation Festival will be held at Washington Rink and will be opened on Tuesday evening, December 1<sup>st</sup>, by a concert under the direction of Mr. M. E. Wolff, of the Mandolin Orchestra. Booths are to be arranged on the sides of the hall representing different months of the year; these will be occupied by ladies in costume. On Wednesday and Thursday, December 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup>, dinner and supper will be served as usual. On Thursday evening there will be dancing. On Friday afternoon there will be an entertainment for children, and in the evening one for adults. The booths are to be open on each of these days and ladies will be in attendance, who will be in costume and will sell articles appropriate to the month represented. The December booth will represent Christmas, and fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents will be welcomed by ladies of this booth, who will provide all sorts of Christmas gifts, including Christmas stockings well filled. This will be Santa Claus' headquarters.

On Wednesday the German ladies and those of St. Peter's, Christ, St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, St. Luke's, the Universalist and

Unitarian churches, will welcome their friends.

On Thursday the ladies of the First, Third, Brick and Central Presbyterian churches and those of the Baptist and Plymouth churches, will be in charge.

Articles designed for the Refreshment tables should be sent to the Rink on the specified day, with the name of the donor and that of the table for which the gift is designed affixed.

Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins, the Treasurer of the Hospital, will be ready to welcome all cash donations. Offerings for the current expenses or debt of the Hospital, for the fund for Crippled Children, or for the completion of the endowment of any of the partly endowed beds, will be in order. The arrangements are not yet entirely completed but due notice of the various attractions will be given by the city press

The Treasurer of the REVIEW hopes to renew old subscriptions and add many new names to her list of subscribers.

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**Operations for October.**

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The following is a list of the operations performed at the Hospital during the past month :

- Nephrectomy.
- Radical cure of umbilical hernia.
- Amputation at shoulder.
- Radical cure of inguinal hernia.
- Excision of pieces of cartilage from knee joint.
- 1 of cyst of broad ligament.
- Repair of lacerated wound of heel.
- Removal of haemorrhoids.
- Removal of sarcomata.
- Breaking up of ankylosed carpal joint.
- Ovariotomy.
- Setting of fracture of neck of femur.
- Setting of fracture of tibia and fibula.
- Amputation of breast.
- Amputation of thumb.
- Amputation of femur, lower third.

Repair of jacerated wound of scrotum.  
Excision of testicle.  
Exploratory laparotomy.  
Setting of fracture of tibia and fibula.  
Hysterectomy and ovariotomy.  
Removal of sarcomata.  
Removal of caruncle.

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**Hospital Innates.**

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On the ninth of November we visited the invalids. The rustling leaves indicated that summer was gone, but the air was soft and balmy, and many of the patients were sitting by open windows or strolling on the grounds.

The carpenters were busy enclosing the north entrance to the main building, so that it could serve as a storm house for the winter.

There were twenty-five under treatment in the Male Surgical Ward, thirteen of whom did not leave their beds. On the second of October a Pole came in who had been struck by dump cars in the cut near Hope Hospital. He had sustained bruises, but no bones were broken. On the third, a boy of sixteen was brought in, who, while catching a ride on a freight train, had fallen under the cars and the wheels had crushed his arm very near the shoulder. The shoulder was amputated, but the boy died the same night. The same day a man was brought in who had sustained a simple fracture of the leg, by jumping from a wagon. On the eighth, an Italian came in, suffering from inflammation of the lymph channels of the arm, the result of a cut on the hand; he was discharged in a few days. On the twelfth, a man came in who, while riding on a freight train, caught his heel between the bumpers of two freight cars, crushing the soft tissues; he was discharged before the end of the month. We are constantly reminded at the Hospital of the danger to which children are exposed by playing around railroad cars; on the thirteenth of

October, a boy of eight years was brought in, who had had all his toes crushed by the cars while playing near them. They were so badly injured that all were amputated. The previous week the boy's brother had been killed by the cars. On the fifteenth, an Italian who, while scuffling with another, had bruised his leg, came in; no bones were broken, but the limb was badly inflamed and the man, at our last visit, was still under treatment. On the seventeenth, a man came in, who had fallen the week before and struck his knee which was swollen, inflamed and painful. On the eighteenth, a man was brought in, who had fallen into the river and broken the neck of the thigh bone. On the eighteenth, a man, while playing with another, had sustained a simple fracture of both bones of the leg, an inch above the ankle. His limb was put in splints and was doing well. On the twenty-first, there was an accident case. A man while building a chimney had fallen from the scaffolding and had bruised himself, but no bones were broken. On the twenty-fourth, a man was brought in, who, in a railroad collision at Avon, had crushed his left leg badly at the knee. It was amputated above the knee and the patient was doing well. On the same day an Italian came in, who said he was struck by an engine and a physician thought he had broken a rib. Nothing of the kind could be discovered, and in a few days he left. On the twenty-fifth, a man came in, stating he had fallen off a locomotive while it was moving at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. No injury was found, the man was discharged and the truth of his story was doubted. On the twenty-sixth, a man was brought in who, while trying to board an engine, had fallen under the wheels and crushed his left arm near the shoulder. He died the same night, and the autopsy showed that he had broken the spine. On the twenty-seventh, a boy from the country came in, with a disease of the bones of the

foot and also with diseased collar bone. On the thirty-first, an idiotic boy was brought in, who was gradually becoming more and more paralyzed. He was trephined to relieve the pressure on the brain.

There were but eight patients in the Female Surgical Ward. Three of these kept their beds. On the twelfth of October, a woman came in who, three weeks before, had fallen and struck her knee, which was swollen and painful. Rest and care were benefiting her. On the twenty-fifth, a woman was brought in who, while scuffling with her husband, had sustained a simple fracture of both bones of the leg ; she left without permission.

There have been quite a number of typhoid cases, especially in the Male Medical Ward, where, at the time of our visit, six were convalescing and several had left the Hospital well. There were four phthisis patients. Three had died in the ward from old age and general debility ; one of these was in the Hospital but one day, another two days, and the third two weeks. An Italian boy who came to the Hospital the thirtieth of September, had rheumatism ; another Italian was under treatment for rheumatism. Two patients had emphysema and chronic bronchitis.

In the Female Medical Ward, one young woman had died of Bright's disease ; four were receiving treatment for pelvic troubles. One woman had been sick with pneumonia and gone home well ; her infant was suffering from lack of nutrition. A colored girl was convalescing from typhoid. A girl had lupus.

In the Maternity Ward was one baby and the mother. There were seven waiting patients. In the isolated pavilion there was a case of scarlet fever.

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#### The Little Folks.

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There are nineteen children who now make the Children's Pavilion their headquarters. In the Boys' Ward we found

one boy in his cot, a sufferer from Bright's disease ; the poor child told us he had a great many diseases, but he thought dropsy was the worst. In the Paul room, a colored boy was coming down with typhoid fever. In the Girls' Ward, snugly tucked up in her cradle, was a tiny specimen of humanity, eight weeks old, who weighed but three pounds and a half. The nurse told us that a week's treatment in the Hospital had greatly improved the baby's appearance, but her eyes were still in a very bad condition. Most of the little folks, at the time of our visit, made the piazza their trysting place, for the Hospital authorities recognize sunshine and fresh air as important elements in hospital treatment, and the day was so fine that the wards were almost tenantless. Do you want to know, dear children, why we need so much money for the Crippled Fund ? At the time of our visit, we counted seven children on or near the piazza, who had crutches. Two of these were young girls ; the one, recovering from a surgical operation, the other under treatment for injuries received years before, in Germany. Two boys with bandaged feet had each, while playing near the railroad, been run over by the cars and had his toes crushed, so that amputation was necessary. The one had lost four toes and the other five. Max, the fifth child with crutches, has a diseased spine and hip, and the sixth and seventh, who use crutches have diseased hips. Several of the Pavilion children were suffering from a lack of nutrition. A baby, who had been sick with pneumonia and some disease of the skin, was crying vigorously, as the nurse dressed her, for the mother, who, rather against the advice of the physician, was about to take her child home. One girl was convalescing from typhoid. Georgie had fallen asleep in his rocking chair ; Stanley, who has paralysis of the lower limbs, was exercising in his rocking horse. There is no part of the Hospital that ap-

peals so strongly to the heart of a mother as the Children's Pavilion. The little ones within it seem so utterly helpless, that it does us good to witness the loving motherly care and petting the dear children receive from their nurses; the pet names, the kisses, the fondling, seem to soften the rugged pathway for the tender feet. The gentle manner in which the surgeons handle the little sufferers, to spare them needless pain, will all come back to us, when we recall the scenes within the Hospital walls.

In bidding good-bye to the REVIEW, we feel as if we must say a parting word to the dear children, who have labored so zealously to build the Pavilion, to endow the Children's Cot, to raise money for the cripples. We thank you all, dear children, for your loving service; we hope you will be more and more zealous in the good work; labor hard for the Cripples' Fund, endow the Sunday School Beds, help the King's Daughters, remember the Mary Bed, and be ready when the good time comes to take the places now filled by the older Hospital workers.

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#### Free Out Patient Department.

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During the month of October there were 127 visits in the Eye and Ear Department; 105 to the Eye and 22 to the Ear. There were 41 new patients. 27 old patients made 86 visits. There were three operations, trichiasis, removal of foreign body from cornea, and chalazion. In the Department of General Surgery, there were 69 visits and 11 new patients. 15 old patients made 58 visits. There was one operation, the amputation of middle finger at second phalanx and amputation of end of third finger. In the Department of Diseases of the Nose and Throat, there were 19 visits and 6 new patients. 3 old patients made 13 visits; operations, 2 single tonsilotomy. In the Department of Diseases of the

Joints, there were 29 visits and 1 new patient. 2 old patients made 28 visits. In the Department of Diseases of Women, 8 old patients made 20 visits. In the Department of Diseases of the Skin, there were 32 visits and 16 new patients. 10 old patients made 16 visits and there were 16 prescriptions. In the Department of Diseases of the Nervous System, there were 36 visits and 14 new patients. 5 old patients made 22 visits.

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#### Resignation.

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At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Rochester City Hospital, the editor of the Hospital Review, expecting to be absent from the city a greater part of the coming year, tendered her resignation, to take effect after the present issue of this monthly.

She cannot retire from an office which she has so long held, since May, 1876, without expressing her regret at severing ties that so closely and so strongly have bound her to a band of earnest, active laborers in the Master's vineyard.

Many who were prominent in the Hospital work when she assumed the duties of the office have rested from their labors and their mantles have fallen on their children, now zealous for the same good cause. The editor would gratefully acknowledge the helpful commendation and generous sympathy that have ever been accorded her by her patrons and associates and that have made her duties so pleasant to her. She trusts that, in the near future, an abler advocate may plead more effectually than she has done for the constantly increasing needs of the Hospital, and that the heart of this community will ever be responsive to such calls.

God bless the City Hospital and the noble band of men and women who labor so assiduously for its welfare.

**The New Building.**

The addition to the Magne-Jewell Memorial is fast approaching completion. The first and second stories are already finished. The carpenters are still at work in the basement, where the surgeon, in charge of deformities, is to apply his plaster of Paris jackets and bandages. The main entrance to the building opens into a large reception room with two closets, from this opens a smaller room with closet. In the second story there is a dark room designed for eye patients who need temporary Hospital care. On the east side of the second story are three sleeping rooms for the nurses.

♦♦♦  
**Endowed Beds in City Hospital.**

*In Perpetuity by the payment of \$5,000.*

**ROCHESTER FEMALE CHARITABLE SOC'Y BED ;**  
Endowed 1860.

**ROCHESTER FIRE DEPARTMENT BED ;**  
Endowed 1865.

**ERICKSON BED ;**  
Endowed in 1880, by Mrs. Wm. S. Nichols  
and Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins.

**JOHN GREENWOOD BED ;**  
Endowed in 1883, by John Greenwood.

**GEORGE J. WHITNEY BED ;**  
Endowed in 1885, by his wife, Julia Whitney.

*For a Term of Years, by the payment of \$3,000.*

**ANDREW M. SEMPLE BED :**  
Endowed by his sister, Christina Semple.

**Endowed Beds in Children's Pavilion.**

*In Perpetuity, by the payment of \$3,000.*

**CHILDREN'S COT ;**  
Endowed in 1886, by children and their  
friends.

**HIRAM SIBLEY, JR., BED ;**  
In memory of Margaret H. Sibley and  
Hiram Sibley, Jr., endowed in 1888 by  
Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley.

**FREEMAN CLARKE WEBB BED :**  
Endowed in 1888 by Mrs. Freeman Clarke.

**LOIS E. WHITNEY BED ;**  
Endowed in 1889 by a few of her friends.

**For a Term of Years.**  
**THE CHARLES FITZSIMONS BED ;**

Endowed in 1888 by his wife, Caroline V.  
FitzSimons.

*Annually by the Payment of \$200 a Year.*  
**THE SCHOLARS' BED ;**

Endowed in 1891, by the public school  
children.

The following organizations have started  
funds for the annual endowment of beds;  
The First Presbyterian Sunday School,  
the Brick Church Sunday School, the  
Properly Bent Twig Association, the King's  
Daughters, and the Marys.

Each organization, by the payment of  
two hundred dollars a year, will be entitled  
to the free use of a bed for one year by  
one of their number, in case of sickness.

♦♦♦  
**Diet Kitchen.**

The nurse in charge of the diet kitchen  
said she had had a very busy morning;  
she had already prepared chicken, mutton  
and clam broths, beef tea, beef juice,  
corn and oat meal gruels, barley and rice  
water, sterilized water and milk, koumyss,  
lemon jelly, custard, creamed chicken,  
stewed chickens, rice boiled in water and  
in milk, and was to cook for dinner steak,  
cocoa, scraped beef, toast, and baked  
potatoes.

There is great demand for nurses out-  
side of the Hospital. The Directory for  
nurses proves a great convenience.

An effort is being made to have an ambu-  
lance stand on the Hospital grounds. If  
this can be effected, one of the Hospital  
physicians would go out with the ambu-  
lance and thus render more speedy relief  
in accident cases.

There are 35 pupils in our training  
school. Two lectures a week are given  
them by members of the Hospital Staff.  
A nurse has been set apart by the Hospi-  
tal board to labor among the sick poor in  
their homes.

**Receipts for the Review.***October, 1891.*

Miss W. B. Hill, by Mrs. Robert Mathews, \$ .75  
 Mrs. H. G. Arnold, 65 cents; Miss E. D. Brown, 65 cents; Miss Bessie Clark, 65 cents; Mrs. W. C. Barry, 65 cents; Mrs. Alfred Bell, 65 cents; Mrs. Metcalf, \$1.28; Mrs. B. F. Enos, 65 cents; Mrs. E. S. Ellwanger, 75 cents; Mrs. Lysander Farmer, 65 cents; Miss M. L. Foulds, 65 cents; Miss M. E. Gilman, 65 cents; Mrs. E. H. Hollister, 65 cents; Mrs. M. D. L. Hayes, 65 cents; Mrs. C. S. Hastings, 65 cents; Mrs. C. M. Lee, 65 cents; Mr. Geo. Masseth, 65 cents; Mr. S. B. Perkins, 65 cents; Mrs. L. L. R. Pitkin, 65 cents; Mrs. M. V. Reynolds, 15 cents; Mrs. John Sullivan, 65 cents; Mrs. James Sargent, 65 cents; Mrs. John Smith, \$1.27; Mrs. J. H. Wilson, 65 cents; Mrs. C. F. Weaver, 65 cents, by Miss E. R. Messenger.  
 Mrs. N. A. Lewis, Denver, \$1.50; Mrs. J. W. Gooss, Spokane Falls, \$1; Mrs. Robert Johnson, \$1; Mrs. H. Dagge, Brighton, \$1; Mrs. J. H. Buell, Holly, \$1; Huylar, adv., \$5; L. A. Jeffrey, adv., \$10; Mrs. Lewis Lee, 65 cents; Mrs. E. I. Loop, 65 cents; Mrs. W. McKennan, \$1.30; C. E. Morris, adv., \$5; John A. Seel, adv., \$5; Mrs. D. A. Woodbury, \$1; Mrs. F. B. Bishop, \$1.27; Miss Ora Gibbs, Chicago, \$1; Salter Bros, adv., \$5; Mrs. C. L. Clark, 65 cents; Mrs. J. R. Chamberlin, 65 cents; Mrs. C. L. Lane, Boston, 50 cents; Mrs. A. H. Olmstead, LeRoy, 50 cents; Mrs. G. C. Buell, \$1.30; Mrs. D. B. Duffield, Detroit, 50 cents; Mrs. John Lewis, Eagle Harbor, 50 cents; Miss Elizabeth Townsend, Niagara, 50 cents; Miss C. O. Piffard, Piffard, 50 cents; Mr. Thomas Dailey, Honeoye Falls, \$1.63. By Treasurer.

LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer.  
 179 Spring Street.

**Donations for October.**

Miss Fannie Mann Field—Basket of grapes for nurses.  
 Properly Bent Twig—12 flannel slips for infants.  
 Mrs. Munn—Large basket of grapes.  
 Miss A. S. Mumford—Basket of pears for nurses.  
 Mrs. Sarah Smith—3 shirts.  
 Mrs. C. Goodale, E. Darrow & Co.—Papers.  
 1st Presbyterian Church—Flowers.  
 Chips of the old Block—5 pairs of pillow slips.  
 Mrs. A. G. Wright—3 crib comfortables.  
 Geo. Chaffey—Trunk of books.  
 Mrs. Wm. Corning—Basket of pears.  
 Melita and Laura Williams—Scrap book.  
 Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins—Second-hand clothing.  
 Mrs. Isengarten—4 pairs of baby socks.  
 Mrs. H. G. Danforth—Second-hand clothing.  
 Mrs. Eugene Curtis—Magazines, games, picture books, cards, and 3 pairs of shoes.  
 Mrs. Stevens—Two baskets of grapes.

Mrs. D. Monroe Childs—Second-hand clothing.  
 Mrs. Frank Bottom—Clothing.  
 Miss A. S. Mumford—Several pairs of stockings.  
 Mrs. S. H. Terry—Reading matter.  
 Miss Grace Terry for Max—Game and St. Nicholas.  
 Mrs. M. Strong—2 pairs of spectacles and flannel.  
 Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—Slippers, mirror, gloves, old linen, boy's cap, etc.  
 Geo. Ellwanger—2 baskets of grapes.  
 A friend—Reading matter.  
 Mrs. Robert Pringle—30 caps for children.  
 Mrs. David Little—9 pairs of new mittens.  
 Miss Little—Industrial School Donation, flowers.  
 1st Twig—59 towels.  
 Parent Stem—16 sheets for Children's Pavilion.  
 Mrs. Rowley—Second-hand shirts.  
 Isabella Hart—Children's papers.  
 Mrs. Thomas Chester—5 pairs of new mittens, 1 pair of under wrappers, and old cotton.  
 Miss A. Powell—2 story books.  
 Mrs. J. H. Grant—Boy's coat and vest and flannel wrapper for infant, 3 cloaks, 2 gingham aprons, and 2 worsted caps.  
 Mrs. C. E. Furman—Second-hand shirts and double gowns for baby.  
 Mrs. Wm. Morrison—Magazines and books for Children's Pavilion.  
 Francis Nickerson—6 pairs of mittens for children.  
 Friend—Old cotton.

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital October 1.....	99
Received during month.....	85
	184
Discharged during month.....	74
Deaths.....	7
Remaining in Hospital November 1... 103	103
	184

**Died.**

## At the Rochester City Hospital:

October 3—George Frazer, aged 16 years.  
 October 11—Of general debility, Jas. Sheehan, aged 67 years,  
 October 15—O. D. Berton.  
 October 19—Of typhoid fever, Joseph Gendras, aged 31 years.  
 October 26—Albert Parkinson, aged 21 years.  
 October 26—Lewis Chichester, aged 65 years.  
 October 29—Mrs. Hess.

The baker reported that he had baked 56 loaves of bread, 12 dozen biscuit, and was preparing enough cup cake to fill three large pans.

Donations of linen and clothing are always acceptable.

**THE HOSPITAL REVIEW**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**

MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS

MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail..... 59 "

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Mrs. S. H. Terry, Editor, No. 36 South Washington Street.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

Per Square, 1 insertion, \$1.00	Quarter Column.....\$10.00
Three Months..... 2.00	One Third Column..... 12.00
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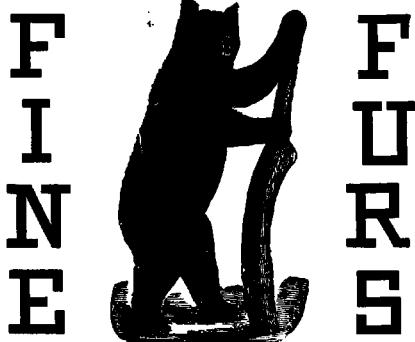
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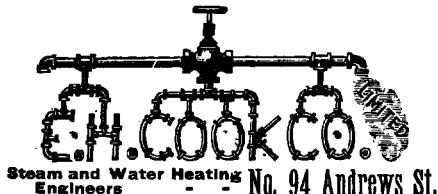
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The quarterly periods begin with the first days of March, June, September and December.

Deposits may be withdrawn on the last three days of a quarterly period without loss of interest; but if withdrawn before the last three days, no interest will be allowed on the amount so withdrawn for that quarter.

Individual accounts are limited to \$3,000, upon which interest may be allowed to accumulate, but no interest will be allowed upon such accumulation.

Deposits made by a corporation and deposits of money arising from judicial sales or trust funds, but not made pursuant to an order of the Court, are limited to \$5,000, upon which interest may be allowed to accumulate as in the case of individual accounts.

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February 2, 1891.

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XVI. Interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums which may be on deposit on the first days of March, June, September and December, for each of the three preceding months during which such sum shall have been on deposit.

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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 15, 1891.

No. 5

## The Donation.

The annual donation of "Rochester's Favorite Charity" was held in Washington Rink on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 1, 2, 3 and 4.

As one entered the building on Tuesday evening to attend the concert given by the Mandolin Orchestra, it would seem as if Cinderella's fairy god-mother had been around, transforming as by a miracle, the barn-like structure known as the Rink into a thing of beauty; for not a trace of the building, except the floor, was visible, thanks to Mr. Winifred Smith and his assistants.

Overhead was stretched a canopy of a delicate roseate hue, caught slightly up at intervals, while many electric lights in pale pink shades, hung below it, casting a warm glow over—fairy-land below.

The booths were divided off in stall-fashion, under the galleries which were completely covered with festoons of white, and were twelve in number, one for each month in the year. At the right upon entering, January offered a hospitable greeting to the chance New Year's caller. The booth was quaintly draped in figured chintz,

which set off to advantage the costumes of the ladies who received the visitors and dispensed coffee and the fragrant "Orange Pekoe."

Next, February, the month of St. Valentine and Washington, who divide the honors of the season equally, demanded careful attention. The booth was draped in pale yellow with a large mirror at the back, that looked like a decorative ice-pond. Hanging from the festoons of drapery overhead were incandescent lights, while two brilliant constellations of tiny electric lights gave one a very vivid idea of a perfectly clear February night. The ladies in the booth, modern Martha Washingtons with powdered hair and old-style costumes, added the final touch to one of the most effective and harmonious pictures in the Rink.

Calendars, candy, decorated china and fancy articles, among them the beautiful silk quilt made by Mrs. S. G. Andrews, were offered for sale.

March, the month of ice, in this climate, was represented by an artful arrangement of white cheese-cloth, cotton batting, glittering mica scales and crystal pendants. The whole atmosphere was wonderfully cold and still in appearance, while carefully concealed incandescent lights

with colored shades, brought vividly before one the Northern Lights. The natural and popular product of ice,—ice-cream, was offered here, and most refreshing did it seem to the hurried and heated worker or wayfarer.

"Rain, rain, go away—but if you must stay, we will be ready for you," said the April booth. A glance at the counter was sufficient to give a hint as to how the prudent housewife could get even with the April weather; as all kinds of house cleaning appliances were for sale—soap, scrubbing brushes, feather dusters, window scrapers, besides all manner of rubber goods and umbrellas, flavoring extracts, baking powder and "April Fool" candy.

As the pale spring green of the rainy weather booth made one wonder what the summer would be, so the tender suggestions directed one to seek an answer from the gods. Miss Benjamin, as the Greek Prophetess, did a thriving business in her captivating nook off the April booth. Through the narrow portal one could catch a glimpse of a white and gold apartment with an alluring divan covered with white rugs, on which the fair prophetess, dressed in typical Greek costume, was seated with her lyre, busy as she could be with the many who longed to separate the mists that veiled the future.

In the farcorner of the Rink, in a recess between two galleries, was the May booth, in charge of the "Properly Bent Twig," composed of young girls who appeared dressed in white, with pink wreaths on their heads—all veritable queens of the May. Much labor had been spent in this corner, the proceeds of which were to go to the "Crippled Children's Fund."

The most noticeable object was, of course, the May pole, decked out in pink, green and white ribbons, with numberless tissue paper hydrangeas suspended by ribbons from every conceivable point, producing an effect dainty and airy in the extreme. In front of the booth was a table with toys and dolls of all kinds, tissue paper and fancy articles, and at one side, the "Lady of the Lake," in a little boat, rode back and forth on an artificial pond, bringing a present to any one who would pay ten cents for it. The May booth was generally acknowledged to be the prettiest one in the Rink.

Across the hall from May, November, with its suggestions of Thanksgiving and good house-keeping, spread a most popular "Lunch Counter." Across the front were signs reading "Aunt Maria's Crullers," "Cousin Carrie's Cup Custards," "Sandwiches," "Cider Apple Sass," "New Russet Cider," "Crackers and Cheese," etc. The appearance of the matrons in attendance upon the counter, was more than evidence of the quality of the product of their skill in cooking.

One was so taken up in looking at the goodies that the opossum and the wild turkey hanging

up near the old clock received scarcely any attention. A well-cooked turkey appeals more to the hungry person than a dead opossum, no matter how decorative the opossum may be.

October, dressed in scarlet, and hung with pine-tree cones, autumn leaves and beautiful grasses, offered the finest candies, sold by ladies in costumes of bright autumn tints.

September seemed to breathe, "There are my tropics and my Italy." In artistic design this booth was generally awarded the palm. Against a back ground of yellow, and around the pillars, hung and clambered a genuine gnarled old grape-vine, with huge clusters of luscious grapes hanging from it ready for the picker, while Jack o'Lanterns leered, and frowned and smiled at the buyers. The pickers were within, very gay in their correct grape-picker's garb, with picturesque hats, and ready to answer any question of the passerby in regard to the fruit with which their tables were loaded. One of the many attractions at this bower was a "Jack in the Box," who popped up with a present whenever a ten cent piece was dropped in the slot.

August was a Saratoga shop, with ladies dressed in Japanese costumes, selling all kinds of Japanese goods, perfumery and lotions, under a huge umbrella, with lanterns swinging on every side, making a most enticing spot.

July offered only refreshing green shade and lemonade. The rustic fences, the well ~~out~~ of which the delicious beverage flowed, the American Eagle perched on the American flag, proclaimed the time of the year without any assistance from the huge thermometer at the front which insisted upon registering 95° in the shade. Lemonade flowed freely, especially in the evening given up to dancing, and a fine sum was realized.

June and December occupied the front end of the Rink. June was, of course, a bower of roses. The graceful fronds of the cultivated asparagus formed a delicate frame for the table laden with roses, orchids and chrysanthemums. The omnipresent popcorn man sold his wares in connection with this booth.

December was the Christmas booth; a Christmas tree prettily trimmed, with a Santa Claus on top, was laden with all kinds of articles suitable for Christmas gifts, while near by, festooned with holly, greens and berries, were tables heaped with fancy articles.

### The Entertainments.

A very interesting series of entertainments was provided for the week, beginning with the Mandolin Orchestra concert, under the management of Mr. A. E. Wolff, on Tuesday evening, December 1st.

The Mandolin Orchestra is always a success, and adding, as they did, to their own attractions those of the artists who kindly assisted them,

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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they gave a very fine concert of the following numbers :
Waltz—Till We Meet Again..... Bailey Mandolin Orchestra.
Contralto Solo—Der Waldteufel..... Bohm Miss Rose Sichel.
Violin Obligato..... Mr. E. D. Kunz.
Recitation—My First Singing Lesson..... C. S. Brown Miss K. F. Burus.
Banjo Solo—Annie Laurie..... Henning (Introduction, Theme and Variations.) Mr. F. H. Jones.
Soprano Solo—Autumn and Spring Song... Weil Miss Lulu Miller with Violin Obligato by Mr. Kunz.
Potpourri—Robin Hood..... Arr. by Mandeville Mandolin Orchestra.
Song—Surprise..... Miss Grace Lines.
Recitation..... Mr. Fred Losey.
Quartette— { a. Invitation to the Dance... Oesten b. Heart Throbs..... Bendel Misses Miller, Lines, Griffin, Mrs. Kendall.
Select—Gipsy Baron..... Strauss Mandolin Orchestra.
Wednesday was a day given up to banqueting, the ladies of the churches providing dinner and supper, as they did on Thursday. Thursday evening witnessed the largest gathering at any time during the donation, 1,600 people being present. The floor was cleared and the young people greatly enjoyed the dancing, the music being furnished by Meyering's Orchestra.
Friday afternoon, the exquisite entertainment provided by Miss Elizabeth Doty, gave the greatest pleasure to the audience which, was composed largely of children, who had braved a pouring rain in the cause of charity. Enough cannot be said in praise of the charming production styled "The Children's Minuet."
The wee ladies and gentlemen showed unmistakable evidence of the most thorough and careful training, from the angle in which they held their fans and handkerchiefs, to the way they made their curtseys.
The following long program was carried out:
Bachelor Reverie..... Bachelor—Westley Kingdon.
Tableau—Wedding March.....
Tableau—Reception.....
The Minuet.....
Songs.....
Ferryman..... Marion Doty
Violin Solo..... Harry Angevine
Red, Red Rose..... Marion Doty
April Girl..... Nettie Goldsmith
Crickets on the Hearth..... Harold Hayes
Grandmamma..... Lora Sprague
Duet..... Henry Owen and Harry Angevine
Boy and Top..... Arthur Hayes
Lighthouse by the Sea..... Max Lowenthal
Selections from "Pearl of Pekin".....
Laura Elwanger, Marion Doty, Nettie Goldsmith, Eddie West.
Dandelion..... Henry Owen
Duet..... Lora Sprague and Florence O'Hare
Rose Buds..... Nathan Goldsmith
Tassels on Her Boots..... Eddie Rosenberg
Song..... Laura Elwanger
Song—Margarita..... Henry Owen
Violin Obligato by Eddie Rosenberg, Accompanist, Miss Marion Otis

The whole performance was worthy of far more experienced artists.

The children who had come from the Hospital to witness the entertainment, have talked about it ever since, and are often found trying the steps of the Minuet in the Children's Pavilion, some of them even essaying the acrobatic feats of Eddie West, in his character of Japanese athlete.

The evening's entertainment was opened by the "Gipsy Fete," in charge of St. James' Church parish.

After the opening number, a piano duet by the Misses Hale, the curtain rose on a bewildering scene of woodland magnificence. Groups of youths and Gypsy maidens were gathered here and there among the trees, engaged in the various diversions of their nomadic life. The arrangement of these groups was especially attractive and showed the taste that had directed it. The large audience was treated to various tableaux interspersed with songs and choruses by the performers.

Some of the songs were extremely well rendered, and Miss Hathaway made a decided hit in her rendition of a characteristic Gypsy song.

The audience, however, was especially charmed with the solos by little Miss May Havill, whose sweet voice and unusual self-possession won warm applause.

Following the Gipsy Fete, the University Banjo Club played two numbers in their uniformly delightful manner, after which Howell's latest farce, "The Albany Depot," was given by the following cast of characters :

Mrs. Roberts.....	Miss Bessie Ives
Mrs. Campbell.....	Miss Clara Curtis
Mrs. McIlheny, {	Miss Clarice Jeffrey
Maggie, the Cook,	
Mr. Roberts.....	Mr. Arthur Robinson
Mr. Campbell.....	Mr. J. H. Grant
Mr. McIlheny.....	Mr. Thomas Chester
Chore woman.....	
Train man.....	Mr. Arthur R. Selden
Ticket agent.....	Mr. Rebasz
Travelers, Newsboys, etc.	

Stage manager..... Mr. Arthur Selden

It seems unnecessary to add that "The Albany Depot" was capitally given, as a glance at the list of actors would suggest, and that the audience dispersed with a satisfied feeling regarding the final entertainment of the week.

## ◆◆◆ Thanks. ◆◆◆

The managers of the Hospital wish to extend their most cordial thanks to the women of the various churches who so generously supplied the dining tables; to the many friends contributing articles for sale; to Mr. Winifred J. Smith for his generosity in furnishing and placing the main part of the decorations of the Rink; to Mr. C. H. Carroll, Mr. C. H. Yost, Howe & Rogers, Gorton & McCabe, Mr. Albert Schiffner, Mr. Hone and others, for their valuable aid in making the booths so attractive; to Mr. Cottman

and the Hilbert Truck company, for carting loads to the Hospital, etc., free of charge; to Mr. Martin for a piano; to Major Cleary for daily attendance of the police officers; to the Telephone company for the use of a telephone for the week; to Mr. Trotter for use of ranges; H. H. Babcock & Co. for coal; Yates & Co. for ice; Mr. K. P. Shedd for baskets; Mr. Isaac Teall for water coolers; the Chamber of Commerce for use of bunting; Messrs. Bullard Bros. for all the coffee used on Friday, also the use of their large coffee boiler and constant attendance of two men to make and serve the coffee; to Mr. Henry S. Howland for a large quantity of very delicious catsup for the tables and use at the Hospital; Mr. E. J. Haddleton and Mr. Millington for printing a large quantity of signs; to the Frank Van Doorn Co. for received bill; to the Rochester Printing Co. for 4,800 tickets; the Union and Advertiser for 2,400 programs, and to all the daily papers for fine notices and free use of their columns.

The managers would also express their sense of obligation to Mr. M. E. Wolff, Miss Elizabeth Doty, Rev. James H. Dennis, Mr. Horace Taylor of the University Banjo Club and the ladies and gentlemen who gave the "Albany Depot," for their most valuable services in providing the entertainments; and to all those who took part so cheerfully in these enterprises.

Special thanks are due Mr. Arthur Selden for taking entire charge of the stage, including calcium light, properties, etc.; also to L. Ernst & Sons, H. Kohluntz & Son, I. C. Goodridge, William A. Wilson and John N. Beckley, who so kindly provided articles from the Bijou Theatre; also to Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Emilie Smith for help in costuming and arranging the children in the "Minuet," and to Miss Otis, who accompanied the children on the piano.

The managers also return their thanks to Mr. Charles Gorton for his services at the ticket office; to Mrs. Avery and helpers for their untiring efforts in keeping the power up in the "Power House," and to all the friends who, by their attendance and interest, made the donation so great a success.

The Chips of the Old Block are to be commended for their zeal in raising money for the Hospital. The members of this twig were in constant attendance during the Donation, with Fairbanks scales, and weighed fat people and lean people for ten cents apiece.

The managers regret that the list of the boys and girls who danced in The Minuet should have failed to reach the editor in time to appear in this issue of THE REVIEW.

Wanted at the Hospital — Three steamer chairs.

## RECEIPTS

AT THE

## Donation Festival

HELD AT

Washington Rink,

December 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, 1891.

### CASH DONATIONS.

D. W. Powers.....	\$1000 00
W. S. Kimball.....	1000 00
Mrs. J. C. Hart.....	500 00
M. F. Reynolds.....	500 00
A Friend.....	500 00
Geo. E. Mumford.....	200 00
Brewster, Gordon & Co.....	200 00
In memoriam, Alfred Wright.....	200 00
A. G. Yates.....	200 00
Geo. C. Buell.....	200 00
A Friend.....	200 00
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr.....	150 00
Samuel Wilder.....	100 00
W. H. Gorsline.....	100 00
Charles P. Ford.....	100 00
L. P. Ross.....	100 00
Samuel Sloan.....	100 00
John Greenwood.....	100 00
Smith, Perkins & Co.....	100 00
Hamilton & Mathews.....	100 00
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.....	100 00
Howe & Rogers.....	100 00
W. B. Douglas.....	100 00
L. Ward Clarke.....	100 00
Geo. Eastman.....	100 00
Dr. Wm. S. Ely.....	100 00
Geo. Ellwanger.....	100 00
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Mrs. Earl Putnam.....	100 00
Mrs. Wm. S. Osgood.....	100 00
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A. J. Warner.....	25 00	E. M. Higgins.....	5 00
I. W. Butts.....	25 00	M. C. Emerson.....	1 00
DeWitt Butts.....	25 00	J. H. Wickes.....	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Brewster.....	25 00	Cash, \$1 ; Cash, \$1.50.....	2 50
A Friend.....	25 00	John Bowman.....	2 50
Chas. E. Hart.....	25 00	Cash, \$1 ; Cash, \$1.....	2 00
Julius M. Wile.....	25 00	C. D. Kiehl.....	5 00
W. F. Carlton.....	25 00	C. M. Williams.....	10 00
Mrs. H. H. Morse.....	25 00	Cash, \$1 ; Cash, \$1.....	2 00
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Geo. W. Ross-Lewin.....	25 00	John Van Voorhis.....	5 00
H. G. Danforth.....	25 00	Cash, 50c ; Cash, 50c.....	1 00
Miss Potter.....	25 00	Cash, \$1 ; Cash, \$1.....	2 00
S. L. Brewster.....	25 00	Cash.....	5 00
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Miss Mary Wright.....	5 00	Robert Kaucher.....	1 00
Mrs. John A. Collier.....	20 00	Mrs. H. E. Veyhl.....	1 00
Dewey Walbridge.....	5 00	Mr. August Schmidt.....	5 00
E. S. Clarke.....	10 00	John B. Klingler.....	3 00
Mrs. R. B. Wickes.....	5 00	William March.....	3 00
Cash.....	1 00	Meng & Shafer.....	5 00
W. Gaylord Mitchell.....	5 00	Joseph May.....	3 00
President Hill.....	10 00	Emil Reisky.....	1 00
Isabella Cowley, (a grateful patient).....	1 00	Henry Norden.....	5 00
Miss Ellen Field, Albion.....	1 00	Dr. Zimmer.....	5 00
Mrs. D. M. Childs.....	20 00	William Karle.....	5 00
C. C. Gales, North Bloomfield.....	2 00	Mrs. Frederick Miller.....	2 00
Miss Curtis.....	2 00		

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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Mrs. Frank Ritter.....	3 00
Mrs. Catharine Haefele.....	1 50
William Wishart.....	1 00
Mrs. Rampe .....	1 00

## BY MRS. HENRY KLEIN.

Bernard Feiock.....	\$ 5 00
Mrs. Albert Will.....	8 00
F. Goetzman.....	10 00
Casper Wehle.....	5 00
J. Gerling.....	8 00
C. F. Wolters.....	5 00
F. C. Young.....	5 00
H. Bahn.....	5 00
Stecher Lithograph Co.....	5 00
Vogt Manufacturing Co.....	5 00
John Rauber.....	5 00
V. F. Whitmore.....	5 00
Oaks & Calhoun.....	5 00
William Vicius.....	5 00
Mrs. Philip Will.....	10 00
Mrs. Joanna Klein.....	2 00
Henry Klein .....	5 00

## BY MRS. R. H. HOFHEINZ.

H. Bartholomay.....	\$100 00
Wm. Bartholomay.....	10 00
Ph. Bartholomay.....	10 00
G. H. Haas.....	5 00
Dr. R. H. Hofheinz.....	5 00
E. B. Parsons.....	20 00

## BY MRS. C. F. LOMB.

J. J. Bansch.....	\$30 00
John Luther.....	20 00
American Brewing Company.....	20 00
Henry Lomb.....	15 00
Yawman & Erbe.....	10 00
Barr & Creelman.....	10 00
John Siddons Company.....	5 00
Mrs. Rudolph Weiss.....	5 00
Oscar Knebel.....	5 00
Rudolph Schmidt.....	5 00
Carl F. Lomb.....	5 00
Ferdinand Schaefer.....	5 00
Edward Schaefer.....	5 00
Edward J. Erler.....	5 00
William Bausch.....	5 00
Henry Bausch.....	5 00
Fred Murr.....	5 00
S. Rauber & Siebert.....	5 00
J. C. Hoffman.....	3 00
William Drescher.....	3 00
Charles H. Elkart.....	2 50
C. H. Robinson.....	2 50
C. W. Rickarts.....	2 00
H. Cassebeer.....	2 00
Borneman & Son.....	2 00
Stallknight & Schminke.....	2 00
George F. Unglert.....	2 00
John Meinhard.....	2 00
August Blauw.....	2 00
William Dettinger.....	2 00
Mrs. John G. Schmidt.....	2 00
H. Engler.....	2 00
F. Willimek.....	2 00
Louis Wehn.....	2 00
Louis W. Wehn.....	2 00
W. Buedingen & Son.....	2 00
H. Hoffman & Son.....	2 00
Mrs. Henry Becker.....	2 00
P. M. Nunnold.....	2 00
Andrew J. Wegman.....	1 00
August Vetter.....	1 00
Frederick Vetter.....	1 00

Total.....

## Collected by the Jewish Ladies for the City Hospital.

BY MRS. D. M. GARSON AND MRS. M. LANDSBERG.	
Michaels, Stern & Co.....	\$100 00
Garson, Meyer & Co.....	25 00
Rothschild, Hays & Co.....	25 00
D. M. Garson.....	25 00
Joseph Wile.....	20 00
I. A. Baum.....	20 00
Cauffman, Dinkelpiel & Co.....	15 00
H. C. Cohn & Co.....	10 00
Union Clothing Co.....	10 00
Israel Stern.....	10 00
E. S. Ettenheimer.....	10 00
H. Rosenberg.....	10 00
Shiel, Rosenbaum & Co.....	5 00
Cramer, Schwartz & Co.....	5 00
M. Brickner.....	5 00
Tichnor & Jacobi.....	5 00
Charles Stern.....	5 00
L. Garson.....	5 00
M. Lowenthal.....	5 00
J. M. Garson.....	5 00
Leopold Stein.....	5 00
Abraham Picard.....	5 00
Simon Rosenbloom of Syracuse.....	5 00
Mrs. Elias Wolff.....	5 00
Mrs. Bachman.....	5 00
Mrs. Simon Stern.....	2 00
Mrs. Simon Rosenberg.....	2 00
H. J. Hecht.....	2 00
Mrs. D. Michaels.....	1 00
Mrs. M. Fechenbach.....	1 00
Mrs. Watermann.....	1 00
Mrs. Samuel Meyer.....	1 00
Mrs. J. Goodman.....	50
	\$ 355 50
BY MRS. M. A. STERN.	
Friend.....	\$ 2 00
Mrs. J. Michaels.....	2 00
Mrs. M. A. Stern.....	2 00
Mrs. H. Leiter.....	1 25
Mrs. E. Friedlich.....	1 50
Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sloman.....	2 00
Mrs. Van Bergh.....	1 00
Mrs. H. Cohn.....	1 00
Mrs. S. M. Benjamin.....	1 00
	\$ 13 75
BY MRS. A. J. KATZ AND MRS. MORRIS MEYER.	
A. J. Katz.....	\$ 5 00
D. Rosenberg.....	5 00
Leo Bloch.....	5 00
Felix Wolff.....	5 00
Mrs. A. J. Katz.....	1 00
Mrs. D. Rosenberg.....	1 00
Mrs. Morris Meyer.....	1 00
Mrs. L. Bigelow.....	1 00
Mrs. D. Strouss.....	1 00
Mrs. Abram Hays.....	1 00
Mrs. L. Garson.....	1 00
Mrs. M. Hays.....	1 00
Mrs. David Hays.....	1 00
Mrs. Ferdinand Hays.....	1 00
Mrs. N. Soble.....	1 00
Mrs. M. Savage.....	1 00
G. L. Strouss.....	1 00
Mrs. J. I. Marks.....	1 00
Mrs. J. Friedrich.....	1 00
	\$ 35 00
BY MRS. J. L. GARSON AND MRS. J. BACKROW.	
Mrs. Leo Stein.....	\$ 3 00
Mrs. M. Brickner.....	2 00
Mrs. Adler.....	2 00
Mrs. A. Picard.....	2 00
Mrs. Shatz.....	1 00
Mrs. C. Strouss.....	1 00

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

Mrs. J. Morel .....	1 00
Mrs. G. Wile .....	1 00
Mrs. A. Bier .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Aaronson .....	1 00
Mrs. T. Geissmar .....	1 00
Mrs. H. Schwartz .....	1 00
Mrs. Joseph Shries .....	1 00
Mrs. T. Wile .....	1 00
Mrs. White .....	1 00
Mrs. H. Goodman .....	1 00
Mrs. M. David .....	1 00
Mrs. S. Hummel .....	1 00
Mrs. J. Backrow .....	1 00
Mrs. M. L. Garson .....	1 00
Mrs. J. L. Garson .....	1 00

\$ 26 00

BY MRS. M. M. MEYERS AND MRS. M. GOLDSMITH.

Mrs. Jacob Ettemeimer .....	2 00
Mrs. Solomon Holz .....	2 00
Mrs. M. Lipsky .....	2 00
Mrs. C. Lippmann .....	1 00
Mrs. B. Weiss .....	1 00
Mrs. F. M. Leiser .....	1 00
Mrs. Louis Black .....	1 00
Mrs. Isaac Rosenbaum .....	1 00
Mrs. L. Hanauer .....	1 00
Mrs. S. Goldsmith .....	1 00
Mrs. H. M. Seligman .....	1 00
Mrs. Simon Holz .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Goldwater .....	1 00
Mrs. N. Goldwater .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Rapp .....	1 00
Mrs. E. J. Bier .....	1 00
Mrs. M. M. Meyer .....	1 00
Mrs. Louis Holz .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Wolff .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Kassel .....	1 00
Mrs. M. A. Hays .....	1 00
Mrs. J. Britenstool .....	1 00
Mrs. A. L. Block .....	1 00
Mrs. B. Steefel .....	1 00
Miss Carrie Stern .....	1 00
Mrs. I. Thalheimer .....	1 00
Mrs. D. Steefel .....	1 00
Mrs. H. Fauerbach .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Blumenstell .....	1 00
Mrs. H. I. Weinberg .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Greenstone .....	1 00
Mrs. A. Holz .....	1 00
Mrs. L. Blum .....	1 00
Mrs. L. Eichmann .....	1 00
Mrs. A. Dinkelpiel .....	1 00
Mrs. M. M. Meyers .....	1 00
Mrs. F. L. Meyers .....	1 00
Mrs. A. M. Blumenstiel .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Levison .....	1 00
Mrs. J. Meyers .....	1 00
Mrs. S. Fischel .....	1 00
Mrs. A. Pincow .....	1 00
Mrs. S. Guggenheim .....	1 00
Mrs. D. Meyer .....	1 00
Mrs. J. Greenstone .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Goldsmith .....	1 00
Mrs. M. M. Meyers .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Ottinger .....	1 00
Mrs. B. Munk .....	75
Mrs. H. J. Meyer .....	50
Mrs. E. Goldberg .....	50
Mrs. William Kersberg .....	50
Mrs. C. Newhafer .....	50
Mrs. Henry Morofsky .....	50
Mrs. H. Lewin .....	50
Mrs. S. Sam .....	50
Mrs. I. Gross .....	50
Mrs. Leah Hummel .....	50
Mrs. H. Hummel .....	50
Mrs. E. Lindner .....	50
Mrs. S. Rosenbaum .....	50
Mrs. J. Pfifer .....	50

Mrs. T. Pfifer .....	50
Friend .....	50

\$ 59 75

## BY MRS. FANNIE ADLER.

Mrs. William Miller .....	\$ 2 00
Mrs. A. Adler .....	2 00
Mrs. Simon Adler .....	2 00
Mrs. A. Stern .....	2 00
Mrs. Sol Adler .....	1 00
Mrs. Gundelfinger .....	1 00
Mrs. Salinsky .....	1 00
Mrs. Dettlebach .....	1 00
Mrs. Hochstetter .....	1 00
Mrs. G. Steinfield .....	1 00
Mrs. Dinkelpiel .....	1 00

\$ 15 00

## BY MRS. L. W. MOORE.

Mr. Salomon .....	\$ 2 00
Mrs. L. W. Moore .....	2 00
Mrs. I. J. Bier .....	2 00
Mrs. Eva Moore .....	2 00
Mrs. I. H. Garson .....	1 00
Mrs. Sol Rice .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Schwartz .....	1 00
Mrs. Abe Stettheimer .....	1 00
Mrs. C. Garson .....	1 00
Mrs. M. Binswanger .....	1 00
Mrs. F. Solomon .....	1 00
Mrs. H. Garson .....	1 00

\$ 16 00

## BY MISSES JULIA KIRSTEIN AND ROSE SICHEL.

Marcus Hirshfield .....	\$ 5 00
Charles Blum .....	5 00
Goldwater Bros .....	5 00
Michael, Wolff & Friedlich .....	5 00
Martin Bier .....	5 00
Simon Stiefel .....	3 00
David Brickner .....	2 00
H. Cohn .....	2 00
M. Wolf .....	2 00
A. H. Garson & Co .....	2 00
H. Kirstein .....	2 00
L. Kirstein .....	2 00
M. Garson .....	2 00
L. Lowenthal .....	2 00
R. Stein .....	2 00
L. Stein .....	2 00
S. Stein .....	2 00
I. Weinstein .....	1 50
S. Benjamin .....	1 00
M. Benjamin .....	1 00
A. Benjamin .....	1 00
E. Garson .....	1 00
J. Levi .....	1 00
J. Rice .....	1 00
M. Kochenthal .....	1 00
Sol Strauss .....	1 00
Sam Strauss .....	1 00
M. Van Bergh .....	1 00
F. Van Bergh .....	1 00
D. Fechenbach .....	1 00
L. Cauffman .....	1 00
S. Garson .....	1 00
D. L. Hays .....	1 00
J. M. Hays .....	1 00
Al Bier .....	1 00
D. Rosenbusch .....	1 00
Leon Stern .....	1 00
L. Wiley .....	1 00
S. Rosenheim .....	1 00
P. Kussell .....	1 00
J. Greenstone .....	1 00
Mr. Rossman .....	1 00
B. Cohn .....	1 00
F. Blum .....	1 00
H. Strauss .....	1 00

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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M. Strauss	1 00
Mr. Seligsohn	1 00
Mr. Holtz	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
	\$ 83 50
Total	\$ 668 50

**Receipts from Booths.***December 2d and 3d, 1891.*

January Booth, (including check from Dr. J. O. Roe, \$25.)	\$ 118 00
February Booth	170 66
March Booth	87 34
April Booth	116 43
June Booth	151 68
July Booth	51 93
August Booth	81 25
September Booth	177 08
October Booth	86 86
November Booth	121 00
December Booth	276 10
King's daughters	50
Chips of the old block	7 49

**Receipts from Lunch Tables.***Wednesday, December 2d, 1891.*

St. Paul's Church	\$ 88 55
German Ladies' Table	119 00
Christ Church and St. Peter's Church	109 34
Unitarian Church	101 00
First Universalist Church	98 25
St. Luke's Church	90 00

*Thursday, December 3d.*

The Baptist Churches	\$ 149 61
Third Presbyterian Church	111 20
First Presbyterian Church	161 50
Brick Church	128 69

**Endowment Fund for the Crippled Children.**

J. Sherlock Andrews	\$ 50 00
Mrs. S. G. Andrews	25 00
“ Seth H. Terry	10 00
Edward S. Clarke	5 00
Sherman Clarke	5 00
Mrs. S. A. Lattimore	5 00
Mr. C. W. Williams	5 00
Freeman Clarke Allen	5 00
Ella and Mabel Thomas, Irondequoit	1 00
Allen Farley	1 00
Mrs. L. W. Green	1 00
Virginia Jeffrey Smith	1 00
Fred De Puy	50
Isabella Hart	5 00
Dorothy Robinson	5 00
Cecile Kimball	5 00
Ernest Kimball	5 00
Mrs. Alfred Bell	10 00
Lawrence Angell	1 00
Margarita Allen Ely	1 00
Miss Bessie Edgerton	2 00
Friend of the Babies	25
Mrs. Harry Perkins	5 00
Total	\$ 153 75
Receipts of the May Booth	216 25
Total	\$ 370 00

The children appropriate from the receipts of the Booth \$100, to apply on the fund for present emergency.

Charles W. Gorton's report of the receipts at Box Office, Washington Rink, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

**RECEIPTS.**

3,095 tickets	\$ 592 60
Check room	57 84
	650 44
Expenses	27 50
Net	\$ 622 94

Mrs. W. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

**DONATIONS**

FOR

**Refreshments and Fancy Tables.**

First Universalist Church—Mrs. George M. Sweet, Mrs. Palmer B. Smith, chairmen, assisted by Mesdames F. M. McFarlin, E. W. Huntington, John W. Hannan, Rollo C. Grant, Frank D. McCord, George B. Montgomery, J. Z. Culver, H. O. Hanford, N. W. Morris, George L. Chase, William Pitkin, Charles H. Chase, P. S. Townsend, G. Wyburn, Otis Cohn.

Reception Committee—Mesdames George W. Montgomery, I. T. Force, Asa Saxe, Francis G. King, James S. Graham, Milton H. Smith, A. J. Warner, G. V. Southard.

Waitresses—Misses Susie Thompson, Florence Remington, Musette McCord, Maud Farrington, Carry Montgomery, Florence Dunning, for dinner. For supper, Misses Carrie Smith, Florence Montgomery, Grace Coffin, Lizzie Van Dake, Millie Chase, May Crouch, Clara Cole.

Mrs. Geo. W. Crouch, Sr., Mrs. C. Perry, Mrs. F. M. McFarlin, Mrs. Tomas Bolton, Mrs. Geo. Crouch, Jr., turkey.

Mrs. G. V. Southard, Miss F. Remington, Mrs. Jas. Sargent, Mrs. Otis Cole, chicken pie.

Mrs. W. H. Coffin, ham.

“ H. H. Hanford, Mrs. I. F. Force, Louis Chase, 2 ducks each.

Mrs. J. Z. Culver, Miss Reichenbach, 2 tongues each.

Mrs. J. I. Southard, salmon salad.

Mrs. Charles H. Chase, Mrs. Rollo C. Grant, Mrs. E. W. Huntington, Mrs. Pitkin, chicken salad. Mrs. F. G. King, Mrs. M. H. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Stevens, Mrs. W. S. Balkam, Mrs. P. B. Smith, Mrs. F. D. McCord, Mrs. Silas Service, Charlotte Russe.

Mrs. Sarah Bly, biscuits and Charlotte Russe.

Mrs. H. Rice, Mrs. M. A. Clinton, Mrs. C. F. Dean, biscuits.

Mrs. Jas. S. Graham, biscuits and jelly.

Mrs. S. J. Gifford, Mrs. M. G. Bent, biscuits.

Mrs. C. S. Turner, Mrs. Mary Dunning, 2 doz. celery each.

Mrs. H. S. Tucker, 2 mince pies.

“ J. H. Howe, 2 mince pies and cake.

“ Geo. Graham, 2 apple pies.

“ D. D. Williams, 5 pumpkin pies.

“ Geo. L. Chase, 5 loaves bread.

Miss Van Dake, 2 bottles olives.

Mrs. C. C. Stebbins, one jar pickles.

“ J. W. Hannan, hot vegetables.

“ A. Taylor, lemon jelly.

Miss Susie Thompson, lemon jelly and cake.

Mrs. H. L. Whitney, Mrs. A. J. Warner, 2 dishes wine jelly each.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

Mrs. W. R. Gray, Mrs. F. D. McCord, Mrs. Geo. W. Montgomery, Miss C. A. Lee, Miss Farrington, Mrs. W. H. Sheffer, Mrs. Perry, cake. Mrs. R. W. West, 100 paper napkins.

" John W. Force, flowers.

" Geo. Sweet, fruit and flowers.

" Otis Cole, fruit.

" G. Wyburn, Mr. J. A. Stull, \$3 each; Mrs. H. S. Greenleaf, Mrs. J. D. Whipple, \$2 each; Mrs. Frances Hovey, Mrs. Heman Morris, Mrs. P. S. Townsend, Mrs. Geo. E. Montgomery, Mrs. M. J. Chace, Mrs. Asa Saxe, \$1 each; Mrs. Henry Marks, 50 cents.

Thanks are due Mr. William Beyer for his kindness in carving.

**St. Luke's Church—** Mrs. J. O. Howard, chairman, assisted by Mesdames Mary E. Chapin, Edward Williams, George Williams, W. Dewey.

Waitresses. — Mrs. Freeman Clarke, and the Misses Laura and Hellen Williams, Lulu Hathaway, Alice Pool, Mamie Stone.

Mrs. Wm. Reed, turkey.

" A. Erickson, pickles.

" M. E. Chapin, mince pies, cranberry jelly.

Mr. Martin Joiner, oranges, lemons and cheese.

Mrs. Charles Rebasz, cake.

" John C. Moore, pressed ham.

" James E. Wolcott, 2 ducks.

" J. M. Harrison, biscuits.

" H. L. Osgood, celery.

Miss Hawks, cake.

Mrs. Geo. W. Fisher, pork and beans.

" Wm. M. Rebasz, 5 lbs. cut sugar.

" Hathaway, Mrs. Mandeville, Charlotte Russe.

" Thos. Hawks, 2 ducks.

" J. M. Backus, fruit.

" Josiah Anstice, turkey.

" Frost, 2 mince pies.

" J. H. Pool, Charlotte Russe.

" W. M. Rebasz, Jr. biscuits.

" C. P. Ford, Charlotte Russe.

" Geo. Williams, rolls and jelly.

Miss Priscilla Ely, 2 chicken pies.

" C. H. Babcock, Charlotte Russe.

Mrs. Thos. Raines, 2 Charlotte Russe.

" Wm. Churchill, salad.

" T. Z. Newton, biscuits.

" Robt. Matthews, rolls.

" E. F. Brewster, salad.

Miss Long, chicken pie.

Mrs. Gilman Perkins, Mrs. Clinton Rogers, turkey.

Mrs. Walton Lewis, 2 ducks.

" O. E. Chamberlain, biscuits.

" Dr. Little, turkey.

" Eastman, chicken.

Miss Frost, cake.

Mrs. Rowley, 2 cakes.

" Cumming, salad.

" Dr. Moore, Sr., turkey.

" John Gregory, biscuits.

" Quincy Van Voorhis, cake.

" Roswell Hart, 2 cakes.

" Henry Montgomery, cream and biscuits.

" Chas. E. Fitch, salad.

" A. Bronson, \$1; Mrs. Harvey F. Montgomery, Mrs. John N. Rochester, \$5 each; Mrs.

Howard Osgood, \$2; Mrs. D. Cameron, Miss Anna Dent, \$1 each; Mrs. Stowell, \$2; Cash, 2; Mrs. E. W. Williams, \$1; Miss Reed, \$0;

Mrs. John Adams, \$3; Mrs. Henry Anstice, \$2.

**St. Paul's Church—** Mrs. T. G. Mouison, chairman, assisted by Mesdames W. L. Halsey, A. G. Yates, George Beldon, W. B. Lamb, Jonas Jones, James Gillis, Geo. Hotchkiss, P. B. Hulet, S. B. Dewey, and Mrs. B. E. Chase, treasurer.

Waitresses—Mesdames Chas. L. Newton, R. M. Myers, C. C. Davy, Arthur Van Voorhis, Arthur Young, W. C. Fish, and the Misses Maud Emerson, Sheldon, Loder, Fannie Cole, Quinn, Oliver, Florence Beach, Laura and Mary Mouison.

Mrs. Wm. S. Hall, ducks.

" C. C. Davy, Saratoga potatoes.

" B. E. Chase, turkey and olives.

" P. B. Hulet, cake.

" Robert Meyers, paper napkins.

" Eversheld, turkey.

" S. G. Andrews, 10 loaves bread, cranberry jelly.

Mrs. E. S. Martin, turkey.

" Jas. Gillis, Charlotte Russe and lemon pie.

" J. B. Prentiss, Mrs. Jonas Jones, J. Killip,

Mrs. F. W. Elwood, Charlotte Russe.

Mrs. T. G. Mouison, Charlotte Russe, cranberry and lemon jelly, 2 doz. celery and fruit.

Mrs. A. E. Perkins, Mrs. Gilman N. Perkins, chicken salad.

Mrs. H. N. Ellsworth, turkey and cranberry jelly.

" Baldwin, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. Jas. Laney,

Mrs. J. R. Robbins, turkey.

Mrs. W. L. Halsey, chicken pie, pumpkin pies and fruit.

Mrs. Eugenie Curtis, Mrs. A. Collins, ducks.

" Arthur Young, 50 rolls.

" Chas. Newton, cheese and olives.

Mr. Ernest Hart, menu cards.

Mrs. D. B. Beach, ham, pickles, salad.

" N. Thompson, cake and pickles.

" Walter Fish, Mrs. S. B. Dewey, cake.

Mrs. W. B. Lamb, wine jelly, apple pie.

Mr. Geo. Mouison, roast beef, pears.

Mrs. W. C. Dickinson, rolls.

Miss Emma Moser, tongues.

" Mary Mouison, salted peanuts.

Mrs. Geo. Weldon, Charlotte Russe.

Mr. John Glen, basket pears.

**First Baptist Church—** Mrs. E. N. Curtice, chairman, assistants, Mesdames A. W. Mudge, John Sage, Rogers, Harrison, Sunderlin, Hale, Charles Galusha, C. A. Mudge, J. W. A. Stewart, Westervelt, Shedd, Davis, Russell, E. L. Wolcott, Leutichford, H. Hanson, De Puy, R. N. Hopwood, McGuire, Ratcliffe.

Waitresses — Misses Robbins, Griffin, Shedd, Avery, Masten, Perrin, Griffin, Stark, Cooper, Montgomery, Stewart, Brownell.

Mrs. C. F. Paine, Mrs. Ezra Andrews, Mrs. Grant,

Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Shedd,

Mrs. Sunderlin, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Booth, turkey.

Mrs. J. Sage, Mrs. Russel, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Ellis, 2 Charlotte Russe each.

Mrs. Geo. Hale, Mrs. A. W. Mudge, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Kendrick, Mrs. Dr. Wolcott, Mrs. Prof. Gilmore, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Arthur Leutichford, chicken salad.

Miss Robbins, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Pettengill,

Mrs. Loveridge, Miss Hebard, Miss Perrin, Miss Marean, Mrs. W. Castle, Miss Reitz, Miss Stark, Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. A. Gibbard, Mrs. James McGuire, Mrs. Hopwood, cake.

Mrs. De Puy, chicken pie.

" Crossman, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Munn, pickles and jelly.

Mrs. N. Sage, 50 cents; Mrs. Pritchard, \$1; Mrs.

Jas. Marden, Mrs. J. A. Stewart, 50 cents each.

**Second Baptist Church—** Mrs. M. A. Culver

and Mrs. F. E. Glen, chairmen, assistants,

Mesdames P. J. Cogswell, W. W. Gilbert,

C. M. Williams, A. P. Mack, J. B. Moseley

E. D. Elwell, T. E. Coulton.

Reception Committee—Mesdames F. L. Anderson,

C. B. Woodworth, O. H. Robinson, W. A.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

Stevens, T. H. Pattison, T. B. Ryder, H. B. Hooker, E. C. Peck, K. B. Hogeboom.

Waitresses—Misses Donnelly, Robinson, Seymour, Stillwell, Mable Newell, Grace Luce, Rilla Cobb, Lucy McMaster.

Mrs. M. A. Culver, chicken pie, cake, salad, vegetables, Charlotte Russe, 2 pies and jelly.

Mrs. T. B. Ryder, Mrs. C. B. Woodworth, turkey.

“ P. J. Cogswell, turkey and Charlotte Russe.

“ F. E. Glen, Charlotte Russe, cake and jelly.

“ C. M. Williams, turkey.

“ W. W. Gilbert, 2 ducks and cake.

“ J. B. Mosley, turkey and jelly.

“ S. C. Donelly, chicken pie.

“ T. H. Pattison, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. J. E. Dorothy, ham.

Mrs. H. B. Hooker, Mrs. E. C. Peck, salad.

“ O. H. Robinson, Mrs. W. A. Stevens, Charlotte Russe.

Mrs. F. A. Anderson, ducks and olives.

“ T. E. Coulton, Mrs. K. B. Hogeboom, Mrs. J. H. Lawrence, Mrs. C. P. Work, cake.

Mrs. C. H. Stilwell, salad.

“ T. S. Newell, Misses Seymour, tongue.

“ H. B. Olin, Mrs. J. G. Palmer, Mrs. C. A. Douglas, Mrs. A. P. Mack, Miss Delia Curtice, Charlotte Russe.

Mrs. J. L. Judson, turkey.

“ W. H. Cobb, 2 pies and cake.

Misses Keyes, 2 pies.

Mrs. W. W. Race, tongue.

“ H. M. Webb, cake and jelly.

Misses Main, pie.

**German Ladies' Table**—Mrs. Edward Bausch, chairman, assisted by Mesdames William Bartholomay, Henry Mutchler, Carl F. Lomb, Henry Becker, Henry Klein, Philip Bartholomay, Henry Bausch, William Bausch, and the Misses Libbie Goetzman, Clara Goetzman, Stella Shorer, H. Hebing, Louise Zimmer, Lena Rauber, Josie Brinker.

Mrs. Rampe, \$1; a check, \$20.

Mrs. Fred Goetzman, turkey, celery, apples and cream.

Mrs. John Weis, Mrs. Dr. Zimmer, turkey.

“ Rudolph Hofheinz, turkey, jelly and cake.

“ Kolb, Mrs. C. W. Zimmer, turkey.

“ Philip Bartholomay, turkey, salad, beef a la mode, potato.

Mrs. Casper Wehle, beef a la mode.

“ Fred Miller, tongue.

“ Dr. Combs, 2 tongues.

“ Henry Thiem, tongue.

“ Henry Brinker, ham and cake.

“ Zimmer, ham.

“ Fred Zimmer, turkey.

“ Rudolph Weis, Mrs. George Roth, Mrs. Carl F. Lomb, chicken salad.

Mrs. Fred Cook, 2 chicken salad.

“ A. Schmidt, Mrs. Henry Hoffman, chicken salad.

Mrs. Henry Kirstein, Mrs. Julius Hoffman, Mrs. Henry Klein, Mrs. Philip Will, Mrs. George Arnold, Miss Hattie Herzberger, Mrs. Albert Will, Mrs. Henry Lomb, lobster salad.

Mrs. Dr. Koch, pears and lobster salad.

“ Henry Behn, 2 Charlotte Russe.

“ Boughton, 1 Charlotte Russe.

“ Henry Lomb, 2 Charlotte Russe.

“ Wm. Bartholomay, Charlotte Russe, napkins and flowers.

Mrs. Henry Bausch, jellies and celery.

“ William Drescher, wine jelly.

“ Alfred Haas, jelly and celery.

“ Veyhl, Miss Emma Schauer, Mrs. Henry Mutschler, Mrs. Pedro Warnke, Mrs. Engler, cake.

Fleckenstein Brothers, 4 cakes.

Miss Lena Rauber, cake.

Mrs. Charles Heussner, 3 cakes.

Miss Maggie Bauer, cake.

“ Maggie Gerling, cake and celery.

Mrs. Frank Ritter, Mrs. F. Stecher, cake.

“ Ed. Bausch, biscuits, sundries.

“ Bernard, olives.

Mrs. C. Merlau, celery and fruit.

Mrs. G. Erbe, one bunch bananas.

Mr. Muehl, one doz. celery.

“ Fred Schlegel, Mr. Frank Bishop, flowers.

Mrs. William Bausch, cake and celery.

“ Meitzler, Charlotte Russe.

**Third Presbyterian Church**—Mrs. M. D. L. Hayes, chairman, assisted by Mesdames

J. C. VanEpps, S. D. Bentley, Robert B. Wickes, L. L. Stone, T. D. Snyder, J. C. Copeland, H. B. Smith, W. F. Carlton, G. R. Fuller, H. M. Lovejoy; Miss Luitweiler, cashier.

Waitresses—Misses Mary Patton, Emily Hill, May Moore, Bessie Wisner, Bessie Edgerton, Marion Harris, Gertie Dunlap, Clara Hazeltine, Ella Archer, Grace Castle, Millie Stone, Jacobs, Mrs. C. E. Allen, Mrs. E. J. Chapman.

Mrs. S. D. Bentley, Mrs. Hiram Barker, Mrs. David Cory, Mrs. Wm. Little, Mrs. Lyman L. Stone, Miss Cogswell, turkeys.

Mrs. H. H. Morse, Mrs. Edward Harris, Mrs. H. C. Wisner, 1 pair ducks each.

Mrs. J. C. Van Epps, Mrs. J. P. Palmer, Mrs. Lewis Swift, chicken pie.

Mrs. J. W. Archer, Mrs. Crittenden, Mrs. Jane Benjamin, chickens.

Mrs. F. W. Warner, 1 ham.

“ T. D. Snyder, Mrs. H. H. Edgerton, Mrs. Robert B. Wickes, Mrs. W. F. Carlton, Mrs. G. R. Fuller, chicken salad.

Mrs. J. C. Mandeville, Mrs. C. F. Goodwin, Mrs. Edward Harris, biscuits.

Mrs. C. N. Reynolds, Saratoga potatoes.

“ J. C. Van Epps, wine jelly.

“ J. H. Hill, Mrs. L. L. Stone, Mrs. J. J. Kempe, Mrs. Robert Moore, Mrs. E. J. Chapman, Charlotte Russe.

Mrs. H. M. Lovejoy, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mrs. H. B. Hazeltine, Mrs. Geo. Sprague, Mrs. Frank Stevenson, Mrs. James Lee, Miss Luitweiler, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Peacock, cake.

Mrs. Miles, cranberries.

“ J. A. Reynolds, Mrs. Joseph Harris, 4 mince pies each.

Mrs. J. G. Billings, Mrs. H. W. Morris, 2 mince pies each.

Mrs. Willingham, 6 pumpkin pies.

“ George Burling, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. H. B. Smith, lemon jelly.

Mrs. J. B. Dunlap, Mrs. Naramore, oranges.

“ Henry Wickes, Miss McConnell, grapes.

“ J. H. Myers, Mrs. Henry Wickes, Mrs. H. C. Wisner, celery.

Mrs. M. D. L. Hayes, Mrs. J. C. Copeland, Mrs. Dr. McAuley, flowers.

Mrs. C. S. Alden, olives.

“ J. C. Copeland, pickles.

“ M. D. L. Hayes, menu cards, lemons.

“ H. E. Wells, decorating menu cards.

Miss Jane Benjamin, cream.

Pitkin & Stevenson, Edam cheese.

Mrs. G. R. Fuller, pears.

**Brick Church**—Mrs. E. D. Chapin, chairman; assistants, Mesdames Louis Chapin, Charles F. Weaver, Henry A. Strong, J. D. C. Rumsey, George N. Storms, Charles E. Angle, I. S. Atwater, Walter S. Caleb, V. A. Hoard, Henry East, Calhoun, F. L.

- Hughes, W. W. Chapin, Ralph Gorsline, Dr. Collins, E. T. Sawyer.**
- Waitresses—Misses M. E. Thompson, Eddy, Carson, Motley, Maud Motley, Weaver, Chapin, Steele, Reed, Mudge, Watters, Ewer, Mabel Wetmore, Louise Wetmore, Teall, Hager, Gorsline.
- Mrs. E. P. Reed, Mrs. J. N. Smith, Mrs. J. D. C. Rumsey, Mrs. W. H. Gorsline, Mrs. T. B. Griffith, Mrs. W. R. Taylor, Mrs. J. L. Otis, Mrs. A. H. Cushman, turkeys.
- Mrs. Henry C. Moore, Mrs. Ruben Hills, C. H. Blakeslee, hams.
- Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mrs. C. F. Weaver, chicken pies.
- Mrs. F. L. Hughes, Mrs. G. N. Storms, Mrs. Henry East, 2 ducks each; Mrs. T. W. Day, Mrs. S. J. Arnold, 1 duck each.
- Mrs. C. L. Angle, Mrs. Dwight Gibbons, Mrs. Henry S. Mackie, Mrs. A. M. Lindsay, Mrs. Clark Johnston, Mrs. Edward Prizer, Mrs. Henry Strong, Mrs. F. L. Hughes, chicken salad.
- Mrs. J. H. Humburch, celery salad.  
" Royal H. Tobey, cucumber salad,  
" S. P. Moulthrop, Mrs. M. H. Chase, celery.  
" Mrs. E. D. Chapin, pickles.  
" Cass Williams, Mrs. V. A. Hoard, Mrs. Ralph Gorsline, Mr. D. D. Campbell, a Friend, olives.
- Mrs. B. E. Teal, tongues.  
" E. D. Chapin, Mrs. B. F. Snow, Mrs. Lydia F. Barnett, Mrs. M. A. Carson, Mrs. M. Gifford, Mrs. F. Leavenworth, Mrs. Seeley, Mrs. Geo. Davis, biscuits and brown bread.
- Mrs. S. C. Steele, Mrs. E. D. Chapin, Mrs. J. W. Hatch, 2 mince pies; Mrs. Frank Leavenworth, 1 mince pie.
- Mrs. Tobey, Mrs. Louis Chapin, 4 pumpkin pies each.
- Mr. Culross, Mrs. Geo. Motley, 2 dishes Charlotte Russe each; Mrs. T. A. Newton, Mrs. A. O. Fenn, Mrs. D. Dewey, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Alex. Prentiss, Mrs. J. H. Humburch, Unknown, 1 dish Charlotte Russe, each.
- Mrs. Asa Soule, \$5; Mrs. William Perry, \$2.50: Mrs. E. A. Webster, Mrs. Frank Upton, Mrs. Thos. Johnston, J. G. Davis, \$2 each.
- Mrs. Louis Chapin, lemon jelly, Mrs. A. H. Dewey, Mrs. Charles Drake, Mrs. P. Kentner, Mrs. S. J. Atwater, Mrs. Wm. Lothrop, Miss Fannie Shaffer, Mrs. V. A. Hoard, jellies and cranberry sauce.
- Mrs. V. A. Hoard, Mrs. Cass Williams, Mrs. W. H. Denio, Mrs. D. J. Cushman, Mrs. S. K. Green, 3 loaves, Mrs. P. Kentner, Mrs. F. M. Fellows, Mrs. Charles Drake, Mrs. Fred Shaffner, Mrs. Smith D. Stiles, Mrs. S. J. Atwater, Mrs. W. S. Caleb, Mrs. Henry Lampert, Mrs. G. W. Percy, Mrs. Morris Knapp, Mrs. S. Steele, Mrs. Frances Eddy, cake.
- Mrs. W. W. Chapin, 16 menu cards.
- Mrs. W. S. Caleb, flowers.
- Mrs. L. G. Wetmore, \$1.50; Mr. D. W. Fish, Mrs. Alexander Frazer, Mrs. Thayer, Mr. Edward Leary, \$1 each; Mrs. John Stull, Mrs. G. W. Ingmire, Mrs. Henry Bull, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Simon Weaver, 50 cents each.
- Mrs. J. Teall, the use of two candalabra.
- Mrs. John Fahy, twelve glass dishes.
- Unitarian Church—Mrs. Wilson Soule, chairman, assisted by Mesdames Joseph Curtis, Horace Brewster, E. T. Curtis, Brayer, and the Misses Post, Pyott, Hinds, Boardman, Blackall, Sammons and Mrs. Harry B. Chase.**
- Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Soule, Mrs. Danforth, Judge Danforth, Mrs. John Howe, Mrs. Hinds, turkeys.
- Mrs. H. C. Brewster, chicken pie.  
" Pyott, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Johnson, biscuits.
- Mrs. Blackall, baked beans and brown bread.
- Mrs. John Bower, Mrs. Wm. Hoyt, Mrs. Wm. Hall, Mrs. E. T. Curtis, Mrs. DuPuy, each ducks.
- Mrs. Wilson Soule, 5 qts. wine jelly.  
" Brayer, olives.
- Miss Corning, Mrs. John Warner, Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Andrews, Isaac Teall, Charlotte Russe.
- Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Younge, cake.  
" John Bower, two dishes jelly.  
" Soule, two dishes jelly.
- Miss Warner, graham bread.  
" Post, Miss Corning, Mrs. Soule, each 2 doz. bunches celery.
- Mrs. H. C. Brewster, pickles.
- Mrs. W. J. Curtis, 4 pumpkin pies.
- Miss Corning, pears and grapes.
- Mrs. Joseph Curtis, \$5; Mrs. Hallowell, Mrs. Gannett, \$2 each; Mrs. S. L. Brewster, \$5; Mrs. Bowen, \$1; Miss Porter, \$2; Mrs. A. S. Soule, \$5; Mrs. Kittredge, \$1.
- St. Peter's and Christ Churc' es—Mrs. J. W. Stebbins, and Mrs. J. Moreau Smith, chairmen, assisted by Mesdames Herbert Ward, F. W. Embry, Samuel Wilder, J. E. Hayden, S. H. Briggs, Henry Gallagher, Joseph Ward, G. G. Clarkson, J. P. Thompson, Charles Boswell, C. R. Parsons, H. V. Clarke, George Raines, Fred Mandeville, W. S. Smith, C. J. Kalbfleisch, A. D. Pratt, I. C. Goodridge, Schofield, Bagley, E. A. Jaquith, and the Misses Julia Hamilton, Emily Hunter and Mary Ward.**
- Waitresses—Misses Emily Smith, Marion Otis, Waters, Mary Brown, Louise Schofield, Edith Hopkins, Grace Wilkins, Nellie Van Voorhis, Morris, Louise Van Voorhis, Elizabeth Doty, Parker, Booth, Kennedy, Rogers, Farrand, Lena Clark, Mary F. Clark and Mabel Demorest.
- Mrs. H. R. Selden, Mrs. C. R. Parsons, Mrs. J. P. Thompson, Mrs. Dr. Charles Starr, Mrs. L. B. Allen, Mrs. Howard Smith, each turkey.
- Mrs. Will Ellwanger, 2 ducks.  
" Levi F. Ward, turkey and biscuits.  
" Herbert Ward, 2 ducks, pies and jelly.  
" J. E. Hayden, ham.  
" H. V. Clark, flowers.
- Miss Hamilton, Miss Royce, Mrs. A. J. Hutton, jelly.
- Mrs. Geo. Selden, cranberry jelly.
- Miss Josephine Waters, 4 pies.
- Mrs. Samuel Wilder, roast beef, chicken pie.  
" J. Moreau Smith, 4 turkeys, 5 pies, pickles, lemons and Charlotte Russe.
- Mrs. J. A. Massey, pickles and jelly.  
" E. A. Medcalf, cake.  
" J. M. Pitkin, oranges and olives.  
" C. H. Angel, biscuits.  
" F. P. Allen, Mrs. C. E. Morris, Mrs. Wm. Smith, salad.
- Mrs. John Alden, turkey.  
" Ward Clark, turkey and biscuits.  
" Stacey, biscuits.  
" Farrand, cake.  
" E. M. Osborn, ham.  
" E. M. Smith, biscuits, pickles and tomato catsup.
- Mrs. A. E. Crabbe, Mrs. George Raines, Mrs. S. H. Briggs, Mrs. Dean Shuart, Mrs. H. C. Riggs, biscuits.
- Mrs. Frank W. Embry, chicken and pumpkin pies.
- Miss Curran, lemon jelly.
- Mrs. G. W. Archer, celery.

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- Mrs. Schofield, brown bread.  
 " F. A. Mandeville, bread.  
 " John H. Rochester, cake.  
 " Gabriel Bishop, biscuits and pickles.  
 " Bagley, olives.  
 " Frank Ward, cake.  
 Miss Corning, fruit and flowers.  
 Mrs. Geo. Clarkson, 2 doz. oranges and basket of grapes.  
 Mrs. J. G. Cutler, 2 bottles of olives and \$1.; Mrs. A. H. Wheeler, a Friend, Mrs. I. C. Goodridge, \$1 each.  
 Mrs. A. D. Pratt, 2 loaves cake.  
 " Henry Gallagher, jelly, olives and turkey.  
 " E. A. Jaquith, jelly.  
 " J. Whitney, Charlotte Russe.  
 " W. J. Ashley, turkey.  
 " J. N. Beckley, salad.  
 Miss Frances Wilder, chicken pie.  
 " Otis, fruit.  
 Mrs. Charles Boswell, ham.  
 " S. Jenkins, turkey, cake and biscuits.  
 " W. D. Shuart, biscuits.  
 Mr. Ward Stebbins, services in carving.
- First Presbyterian Church—Mrs. Chas. C. Morse, Chairman, assistants, Mesdames Arthur Robinson, John Canfield, Darwin Andrews, Miss Sallie Hall.**
- Waitresses—Misses Margaret Nichols, Jean Rumsey, Mrs. Hamm, Misses Clara Curtis, Lilly Avery, Mrs. Eugene Satterlee, Miss Pape, Misses Morse.
- Misses Newell, Mrs. Gerard Arink, Mrs. Clarence Van Zandt, \$2 each:  
 Mrs. Wm. Mudgett, Mrs. George Curtis \$1 each.  
 " Alex McVean, 65 cents.  
 " Wm. H. Perkins, turkey, mince pies and Saratoga potatoes.
- Mrs. S. B. Roby, Mrs. E. H. Hollister, Mrs. Geo. Jennings, Mrs. Hough, turkey and cranberries.  
 Mrs. Mary Gordon, turkey and jelly.  
 " Gormley, turkey and cake.  
 " David Gordon, turkey and cranberries.  
 " John Brewster, chicken pie and mince pies.  
 Miss Henrietta Potter, chicken pie.  
 Mrs. John Oothout, ducks and jelly.  
 Miss A. S. Mumford, 4 ducks and jelly.  
 Mrs. Harry Brewster, ducks.  
 " Geo. Hollister, Mrs. Granger Hollister, Mrs. Macomber, Mrs. Samuel Gould, Mrs. S. S. Avery, Mrs. Childs, chicken salad.  
 Mrs. Henry Griffith, clam chowder.  
 " Geo. Buell, Mrs. John Canfield, Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, lobster salad.
- Mra. Dewey Walbridge, ham.**  
 " C. E. Furman, Mrs. Will Chapin, Mrs. Henry Morse, biscuits and jelly.  
 Mrs. Martin Cooke, biscuits and apple pies.  
 " Charles Pond, Mrs. H. D. Williams, Mrs. Briggs, Charlotte Russe.
- Mra. Oscar Craig, Charlotte Russe and mince pie.**  
 Misses Hall, Charlotte Russe.
- Miss Farrar, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Horace Bush, Mrs. Thomas Chester, Mrs. Arthur Robinson, cake.
- Mrs. James Hart, cake, wine jelly and fruit.  
 " Edward Gould, cake and pickles.  
 " Chas. Morse, cake, mince pies, pickles and salted almonds.
- Miss Hattie Hart, mince pies.
- Miss Eugene Satterlee, pumpkin pies.  
 " Wm. Lee, Mrs. Sherwood, Misses Rumsey, celery.
- Mrs. Lattimore, pickles.  
 " Wm. Averill, olives.  
 " Fanny Bennett, Saratoga potatoes.
- Woodbury's liberty pole store, lemons.
- Mr. E. M. Higgins, Edam and sage cheese and oranges.  
 Mr. Seal, crackers.  
 Mr. Millman, basket of fruit.  
 Mr. Fry, flowers.
- January Booth—Mesdames H. G. Danforth, Leonard Allen, Gilman N. Perkins, W. W. Mumford, Misses Victoria Raymond, Jeanette Huntington, Atkinson.**
- Hickson & Armstrong, use of large mirror.  
 Gorton & McCabe, use of portieres and rugs.  
 C. J. Hayden & Co., use of 2 tea tables, 5 chairs and sofa.  
 Mr. Eric Perkins, \$5; Mrs. Chas. E. Miller, \$10.  
 Mrs. L. L. Allen, wafers.  
 " W. W. Mumford, sandwiches.  
 Miss Mary Fahy, large quantity of "Fairy gin-gerbread."  
 Mrs. F. W. Elwood, Mr. G. N. Perkins, \$5 each;  
 Mr. J. S. Watson, \$10; Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. A. H. Harris, \$5 each.
- February Booth—Mesdames Edward S. Martin, George Perkins, Misses Katherine Cooke, Charlotte Cooke, Edith Clarke of Buffalo.**
- Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., use of bamboo screens and cheese cloth.  
 Howe & Rogers, draperies and screens.  
 Miss Jeffrey, 6 decorated bouillon cups, 1 tea-cup, 1 mustard pot.  
 Miss Jennie Rumsey, decorating 1 bouillon cup, 1 plate and 1 cream pitcher.  
 Miss Emerson, decorating 2 cream pitchers and 1 sugar bowl.  
 Mrs. S. G. Andrews, 2 bags, 1 silk quilt, 13 boxes cookies, 6 decorated cups and saucers, 3 bowls and 1 pitcher.  
 Mrs. Martin, 1 sofa pillow, 2 bags.  
 Rev. James H. Lee, 1 picture.  
 Miss Jennie Rumsey, decorated cup and saucer.  
 Mrs. Geo. M. Smith and Miss Smith of New York, 1 embroidered pillow, 1 glove case, 4 baskets for plants, 1 pin cushion, 1 sachet, 1 brush and comb bag, 11 toy books, 3 postal card cases, 3 hair pin boxes, 1 hair pin basket, 3 doz. boxes, 3 pin boxes, 3 glove menders, 1 handkerchief box, 1 work card, 1 photograph rack, 2 glove cases.
- Mr. Harry L. Brewster, use of incandescent lights.  
 Salter Brothers, use of jardinières and potted plants.  
 Mr. Albert Schiffner, decorating booth.
- March Booth—Miss Hattie Hart chairman, assisted by Mesdames W. C. Bush, Dr. Nichols, Henry Mathews, Dodds, and the Misses Potter, Duffy, Yates, Florence McAlpine, Ada Dewey, Davis and Sarah Cochranne.**
- Mrs. Henry Morse, Miss Davis, Mrs. Hubbell, Mrs. Wm. Bush, Mrs. Thos. Raines, Mrs. McAlpine, Mrs. D. Dewey, Arthur Nichols, cake.  
 Mr. Isaac Teall, use of tables and chairs.  
 " Carroll, furnishing and decorating the booth entire.
- April Booth—Mrs. S. L. Ettenheimer, Mrs. Louis Chapin and Mrs. D. M. Garson, assisted by Misses Eugenie Barnard, Esther Chapin, Jennie Stein, Carry Wiley, Josie Hayes, Tillie Lowenthal, Stella Garson, Hattie Wolf of Buffalo and Miss Curran, Miss Flora Benjamin, as the "Greek Prophetess."**
- Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., materials for aprons and cheese cloth for decorating.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, materials.  
 Gorton & McCabe, use of rugs and curtains.  
 Fahy & Co., materials.  
 Albert Bier, use of hassocks.  
 Mr. Keller, use of stuffed doves.  
 Mr. Peter Pitkin, use of statue.  
 W. H. Glenny & Co., Lyceum Theater Co., Benjamin & Co., use of articles.  
 Aling & Cory, gilt paper.  
 Eugenie Barnard, Esther Chapin, hat brushes.  
 Clarence D. VanZandt, 1 bottle sachet powder.  
 Miss Wiley, box of soap.  
 " H. Rice, bags.  
 Mrs. S. Rice, broom brushes.  
 " N. Levi, Mrs. E. S. Ettenheimer, \$3 each ;  
 " J. M. Wile, \$5 ; Mr. Henry Hayes, \$2.  
 Miss Jennie Jones, 1 knitted cape.  
 " M. Garson, dusting cloths.  
 Hyde and Page, soap.  
 Mrs. Isengarten, 2 knitted bags.  
 Mr. Geo. Schuchart, sapolio.  
 Weaver, Palmer & Richmond, flour sifters.  
 J. Hungerford Smith, discount on bill.  
 D. M. Garson & Co., use of articles.  
 Carroll, Beadle & Co., decorating interior of booth.  
 Whittle, 100 boxes April fool candy.

May Booth—Mrs. F. B. Allen, chairman, assisted by Mrs. W. W. Webb, Miss Mary B. Farley and the "Properly Bent Twig," composed of the Misses Henrietta and Mary R. Allen, Isabel Hart, Cornelia Wilder, Ruth Sibley, Gabriel Clarke, Augusta Macomber, Cornelius Robinson, Marie Louise Barry, Regina Fahy, Jean Lindsay, Alice Buell, Susie Pond, Rachel Brewster and Estelle Briggs. Masters Brainard and Caleb Whitbeck, Allen Farley, Willie Webb and Freeman Allen, attaches.

Miss Jean Lindsay, Miss Stella Briggs, dressing 2 dolls each.  
 Miss Gould, 1 sachet.  
 " Mary Paddington, 1 doiley.  
 " Cornelia Robinson, dressing 2 dolls.  
 " Osgood, dressing 1 doll.  
 " Farley, large quantity paper flowers.  
 Mr. Reid, use of bath tub.  
 Miss Mable H. Webb, 13 dolls dressed, 2 parasols.  
 Master Willie Webb, 6 boats, one-half doz. bags marbles.  
 Miss Cornelia Wilder, 1 Japanese doll, 2 sachets, 1 baby's cap, dressing 1 doll.

Miss Alice Buell, 1 doiley, 1 silk bag, 4 pairs doll's slippers, dressing 1 doll.  
 Miss Clarke, 2 photograph frames, 2 glove-button holders.  
 Miss Henrietta Allen, 12 dolls, 2 boxes for buttons, etc., 2 glove menders, dressing 11 dolls, and toys.  
 Miss Mary Allen, 12 hanging plants, toys, 1 painted dish, dressing 11 dolls.

Miss Rachel Brewster, 2 doz. clothes pin dolls, 10 sachets, dressing 1 doll.  
 Miss Russell, 5 dolls' caps.  
 Mrs. I. F. Quinby, Mrs. Forbes, 1 child's cap each.  
 Miss Jean Aitkin, dolls' hats, cups and saucers, 4 glove menders, Japanese tea house and other toys.  
 A friend, 3 dolls (3 dressed).

Mr. Geo. H. Clark, 6 pictures, 12 calendars, 60 fancy pins.  
 Scrantom & Wetmore, 1½ quires tissue paper.  
 Mrs. W. W. Webb, large quantity paper flowers and toys.

Mr. Thomas Brown, 3 balls colored twine.

Mrs. Spenser, Miss Mary Duran, dressing 1 doll each.

Miss Susan Pond, Miss Ruth Sibley, dressing 3 dolls each.  
 Miss Regnia Fahy, dressing 2 dolls, 1 rose bowl doiley, 2 baskets, 1 doiley, 1 pin cushion.  
 Mrs. F. B. Allen, painted china dolls, toys, etc.  
 June Booth—W. S. Kimball, chairman, assisted by Meadeames L. F. Ward, Charles Angel, W. H. Ward, Granger Hollister, H. C. Kimball, W. G. Mitchell, and the Misses Pagie Ward, Frances Cogswell, Berenice Perkins, Rosamond Thompson, Bessie Clarke and Florence Hart.  
 Salter Brothers, S. Schlegel & Sons, Mr. John B. Keller, Mr. Wm. H. King, boxes of flowers.  
 Mr. Bishop, box of chrysanthemums.  
 Miss Corning, boxes of flowers.  
 " Berenice Perkins, \$5.  
 Mr. W. S. Kimball, quantity of flowers and plants.  
 Mrs. J. H. Hill, flowers.  
 July Booth—Mrs. Arthur Robinson, chairman, assisted by Mrs. Azel Backus and the Misses Margaret Harris, Mary Little, Julia Robinson, Bessie Backus, Jeannie Osgood, Fanny Whittlesey, Nannie R. Cumming, Clara Landsberg, Hellen Osgood, and Edith Peck.  
 Mr. J. H. Kent, use of rustic decorations.  
 Carroll, Beadle & Co., Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., use of cheese cloth.  
 Mr. Winifred Smith, use of canvas.  
 Whitmore, Brady & Co.; use of stone for the well.  
 Hopwood & Seel, lemons.  
 B. C. Wisner & Co., use of crockery.  
 Mr. I. Teall, use of crocks.  
 Mr. Chichester, use of eagle.  
 White Brothers, use of palms, etc.  
 C. T. and E. F. Connelly, 8 doz. lemons.  
 Mr. Corris, 2 doz. lemons.  
 August Booth—Mrs. Edward Bausch, chairman, assisted by Mrs. Max Landsberg and Misses Emma Goetzman, Emma Koch, Stella Schorer, Rose Sichel, Julia Kirstein, Rose Landsberg and Della Adler.  
 Mr. Speehler, quantity of perfumery and lotion.  
 Curran & Goaler, Woodworth & Son, perfumery.  
 Mr. Yost, decorating booth.  
 Miss Brunswick, Mrs. Stiefel, assistance.  
 Mrs. Henry Timm, New York, 1 doz. assorted cups and saucers and fancy articles.  
 Mrs. George Koch, couch cover.  
 Mrs. Stiefel, fancy articles.  
 September Booth—Mrs. George Ellwanger, chairman, assisted by the Misses Sage, Laura Ellwanger and Grace Otis.  
 Mr. Hone, Father DeRigg, \$5 each ; Mr. E. B. Putnam, \$10 ; Dr. Schuyler, \$5 ; Mr. Charles Hayden, \$5 ; Mr. I. W. Butts, \$10 ; Mr. George Raines, \$5 ; Mr. Peck, \$5 ; Mr. James W. Whitney, \$10.  
 Mr. Seitz, carpenter work.  
 The Post-Express, printing.  
 Mr. Geo. Fraunberger, decorations.  
 Mr. Carroll, decorating booth.  
 Aldrich & Co., fruit.  
 J. Fahy & Co., Wisner & Co., Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, W. H. Glenny & Co., Mr. T. A. Whittle, Scrantom & Wetmore, fancy articles.  
 Mr. I. A. Lovejoy, Mr. E. C. Austin, Bullard Bros., Mr. Charles Salmon, Mr. Joseph Fraenthal, John D. Whipple & Co., Mr. W. E. Woodbury, Mr. Geo. Ellwanger, Mr. J. N. Reuter, Penn Yan, Mr. E. M. Higgins, Mr. S. Milliman, Goodale & Stiles, F. L. Hughes, fruit.

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R. M. Meyers & Co., paper.	Miss Alice Thompson, Ballston Spa, white painted frame, painted basket with cards, 2 pin cushions.
Mr. Davenport, Mr. C. E. Reuter, Miss Corning,	Mrs. Thomas Chester, sundries.
Mr. W. R. Corris, Miss Otis, fruit.	Miss Fannie Griffith, embroidered baby blanket.
Huyler, bon bon boxes.	Mrs. Frank Gorton, embroidered table cover.
Mr. Irving Smith, Boston, a night clock, purchased by the following named physicians for City Hospital: Drs. Darrow, Dewey, Jones, Roseboom, Ely, Hayward, Roe, Mulligan, Nichols, Zimmer, Mott Moore, Richard Moore, Ogden Backus, Mallory, Rider, Little.	" Pond, 1 doz. hemstitched wash cloths.
Mr. Francis L. Hughes, Goodale & Stiles, Mr. H. C. Wisner, fancy articles.	Miss Louise Hall, 2 embroidered doilies.
October Booth—Mesdames Arthur S. Hamilton, Charles H. Babcock, L. P. Ross, Charles P. Ford, Walter S. Hubbell, A. J. Jolley, H. H. Howard, Misses May, Silsby of Seneca Falls, Parsons.	" Mary Dodds, 5 painted dolls.
Friend, \$20.	Mrs. Anstice, 3 button boxes, 1 pin ball, 1 needle case, 1 postal card blotter, 1 sponge bag.
Gorton & McCabe, decorating booth.	Mrs. C. E. Hall, 1 baby pillow, work bag and painted fire-screen.
Mrs. Henry Griffith, candy in fancy boxes.	Unknown friend, needle book, pin ball, pin cushion.
Mrs. Thomas Chester, Mrs. C. P. Ford, Mrs. C. H. Babcock, Mrs. W. S. Hubbell, Mrs. A. J. Jolley, Mrs. A. S. Hamilton, candy.	Miss Agnes Jeffrey, 2 painted photograph cases, needle case.
J. Fahy & Co., use of baskets.	Mrs. Gordon, work bag.
November Booth—Mrs. James M. Whitney, chairman, assisted by Mesdames Chamberlain, Joseph Farley, H. Austin Brewster, H. Pomeroy, Brewster, Richard Moore, Mott Moore.	" J. H. Brewster, table spread, 2 towels.
Mr. Joseph Farley, \$15.	Meyers & Co., wrapping paper, bags and twine.
Mrs. Farley, jar chow chow, towels.	Mrs. H. H. Morse, embroidered platter cloth.
Gormley Bros., use of 1 doz. mugs.	" L. O. Caldwell, pen wiper, sachet and work bag.
Miss M. A. Farley, 1 netted bag.	Mrs. T. D. Whitney, 2 silk work bags.
" Teressa McCabe, 1 doz. holders.	" Talman, pair bed slippers.
" Kittie McGovern, Mrs. J. C. Chamberlain, aprons.	Miss Julia Hamilton, gas shade and painted frame.
Mrs. J. M. Whitney, aprons, linen towels, holders, pumpkins, 6 pumpkin and tart pies, turkey, pickled peppers, cranberries and cake.	Miss Rumsey, 2 fascinators.
Mr. J. M. Whitney, cider, great quantity of apples, 1 whole domestic cheese, box of crackers, wild turkey and opossum for decorating.	Mrs. W. S. Dewey, Mrs. Seymour, set of lines.
Miss Potter, tarts.	" DePuy, 3 books.
Mrs. Elisha Blossom, crullers and cider apple sauce.	Miss Bellows, 2 pairs mittens.
Mrs. Austin Brewster, cider apple sauce, cracked butternuts and hickory nuts, pork and beans, brown bread, bread, cake, currant jam, turkey.	" Julia Griffith, \$3.
Mrs. Gage, doughnuts, guava jelly.	" Ruthroff, embroidered under-waist.
Mrs. Chamberlain, mince pies, 6 dishes baked beans, jelly.	Mrs. E. Darwin Smith, cologne bottle.
Mrs. Pierce, basket cookies.	Hemlock Twigs, 12 white aprons.
Ailing & Cory, cardboard.	Mrs. J. C. Hart, 6 embroidered towels, 6 embroidered bibs, 6 dolls, toys, perfumery, 8 bath bags.
Mrs. Joseph Farley, pork and beans, doughnuts.	Mrs. Rowley, work basket.
Mr. Harned, bread.	" Dodds, embroidered bib.
E. J. Haddleton, printing signs.	" Arthur Robinson, Miss Julia Robinson, embroidered towel each.
G. W. Davis & Co., 1 doz. fancy baskets.	Mrs. P. Frost, 3 pairs of mittens.
Mrs. H. P. Brewster, miscellaneous.	Miss Leider, embroidered doily.
Mrs. Gilman N. Perkins, cup custards.	Mrs. Charles Angel, visiting tablet and trimmed basket.
Nell, Kern & Bros., handsome mantelpiece to be sold for the benefit of the Hospital.	Miss Cozzens, painting frame.
Mr. Joseph Farley, \$15.	" Mumford, Japanese cream and lotion.
Mrs. Warham Whitney, turkey.	Mrs. W. C. Rowley, 1 work bag.
" James Whitney, lettuce and mayonnaise dressing.	Miss Carrie Smith, Medina, needle case.
Mrs. D. M. Gordon, crullers.	Mrs. E. M. Smith, embroidered rose-square.
" H. F. Smith, doughnuts and mince pie.	Miss Mary Dodds, 6 paper dolls.
" J. R. Pierce, doughnuts.	Mrs. Ogden Backus, \$25.
The Frank Van Doorn Co., lettering cards for signs.	" W. N. Perkins, 6 silver shields.
December Booth—Mrs. James C. Hart, chairman, assisted by Mesdames J. H. Brewster, W. E. Hoyt, Charles F. Pond, D. M. Gordon, Horace Brewster, Thomas Chester, J. W. Whitbeck, Edward Peck, Henry Anstice, Bronson.	A friend, \$15.
	Miss Marie Cozzens, East Orange, N. J., 6 infants' rattles.
	Howe & Rogers, decorating booth and use of rugs, etc.
	Mr. Barry, Mr. Schlegel and Mr. Laney, for Christmas tree, greens and berries.

## Subscriptions for the Mary Bed.

Mary Francis Oliver .....	\$ 5 00
Miss E. A. Seymour, for her mother Mary and her niece Mary .....	2 00
Miss Mary Anderson .....	1 00
" A. Mary .....	1 00
Mrs. Lillie B. Oothout for her mother .....	5 00
Mrs. John T. Talman .....	5 00
Mrs. Mary Holden .....	1 00
Mr. T. G. Moulson for his mother Mary and his daughter Mary .....	2 00

Please notify Miss Lattimore, 271 University Avenue, of any errors or omissions in the lists of donations, that they may be corrected in the January REVIEW.

**Donations.**

W. S. McMillan, Macaulay, Fien & Co., J. A. Hinds & Co., Whitney & Wilson, Moseley & Motley Milling Co., Henry D. Stone, Chase, Armstrong & Shaw, Gerling Bros., James Wilson & Co., Ferguson & Lewis, 1 bbl. flour, each.

James Gorsline, 1 bbl. flour, 50 lbs. granulated meal.

P. D. Armour, 200 lbs. hams, solicited by J. H. Brewster, Jr.

**Receipts for the Review.**

Mr. Gilbert Westfall, 65 cents; by Mrs. Perkins..... \$ 0 65  
 Mr. J. H. Howe, \$1.27; Rev. J. S. Root, 65 cents, by Miss Messenger..... 1 92  
 Mrs. Gardiner, Haverhill, 50 cents; Miss C. B. Judd, Harrisburg, 50 cents; Miss M. I. Bliss, Yonkers, 50 cents; Mrs. J. Cone, Genesee, 50 cents; S. L. Howard, St. Anthony Park, 50 cents; Trotter, Bickford & Co., Adv., \$5.00; W. S. Kimball & Co., Adv., \$10.00; Mrs. J. L. Evans, Buffalo, 50 cents; Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Ontario, \$1.00; Mrs. Frazer Wilson, Albion, 50 cents; Mrs. Wm. Boardman, Mattapan, 50 cents; Mrs. W. E. Hoyt, 65 cents; Mrs. Leonard Allen, 65 cents; Mrs. F. D. Alling, 65 cents; Miss Anderson, 65 cents; Mrs. S. G. Andrews, 65 cents; Mrs. C. H. Angel, 65 cents; Mrs. S. J. Arnold, 65 cents; Mrs. Nicholas Ayrault, 65 cents; Mrs. F. P. Allen, \$1.30; Mrs. C. H. Babcock, \$1.15; Mrs. W. H. Bartholomay, \$1.00; Mr. J. J. Bunsch, 65 cents; Miss Minnie Bellows, 65 cents; Mrs. J. C. Bertholf, 65 cents; Mr. James Bracket, \$2.00; Mrs. J. C. Grey, Boston, 65 cents; Mrs. H. Austin Brewster, 65 cents; Mrs. J. H. Brewster, 65 cents; Mrs. Horace C. Brewster, 65 cents; Mrs. H. P. Brewster, 75 cents; Mrs. Henry C. Brewster, 65 cents; Mr. W. B. Burke, 65 cents; Mrs. H. F. Bush, 65 cents; Mrs. D. W. Bush, \$1.30; Mrs. W. C. Bush, 65 cents; Mrs. E. G. Blossom, Brighton, 50 cents; Mr. W. H. Benjamin, \$2.00; Mrs. Edward Bausch, 65 cents; Mrs. J. W. Canfield, 65 cents; Mrs. Thos. Chester, 65 cents; Mrs. Wm. Churchill, 65 cents; Miss Cogswell, 65 cents; Mrs. J. A. Collier, 65 cents; Mrs. Orville Comstock, 65 cents; Mrs. E. T. Curtis, \$1.30; Mrs. W. J. Curtis, 65 cents; Mrs. Oscar Craig, 65 cents; Mrs. D. Chichester, 65 cents; Mrs. B. S. Childs, Seneca Castle, 50 cents; Mrs. Cooper, 65 cents; Judge Danforth, 65 cents; Mrs. H. G. Danforth, 65 cents; Mrs. E. M. Day, \$1.30; Mrs. Clarence Depew, Brighton, \$1.00; Mrs. H. H. Edgerton, 65 cents; Mrs. W. D. Ellwanger, 65 cents; Mrs. Alfred Ely, \$1.00; Mrs. L. D. Ely, 65 cents; Mrs. F. W. Embry, 65 cents; Mrs. Joseph Engel, \$1.00; Mrs. George Ellwanger, 65 cents; Mrs. Geo. H. Ellwanger, 62 cents; Mrs. Joseph Farley, 65 cents; Mrs. C. P. Ford, 75 cents; Miss Sarah Frost, 65 cents; Mrs. A. D. Fish, Morristown, \$1.00; Mrs. D. M. Gordon, 65 cents; Mrs. Julia M. Griffith, 65 cents; Mrs. W. L. Halsey, 75 cents; Mrs. A. S. Hamilton, 65 cents; Mrs. H. F. Hart, 65 cents; Mrs. J. C. Hart, 65 cents; Miss Hart, 65 cents; Mrs. A. M. Hastings, 65 cents; Mrs. H. B. Haseltine, 65 cents; Mrs. J. H. Hill, 65 cents; Mrs. R. H. Hofheinz, 65 cents; Mrs. J. H. Hopkins, 65 cents; Mrs. D. M. Hough, 65 cents; Mrs.

W. S. Hubbell, 65 cents; Mrs. H. F. Huntington, 65 cents; Mrs. J. O. Howard, 75 cents; Miss Fannie Hooker, Skaneateles, 50 cents; Miss Agnes Jeffrey, 65 cents; Mrs. Clark Johnson, 65 cents; Mrs. Roland Jones, 65 cents; Mrs. A. J. Jolley, 65 cents; Mrs. J. H. Kelley, 65 cents; Mrs. J. H. Kent, 65 cents; Mrs. W. S. Kimball, 65 cents; Mrs. H. C. Kimball, 65 cents; Mrs. Henry Lampert, 65 cents; Mrs. Max Landsberg, 65 cents; Mrs. S. A. Lattimore, 65 cents; Mrs. G. W. Loomis, 65 cents; Mrs. W. S. Little, 65 cents; Mrs. H. F. Montgomery, 65 cents; Mrs. F. A. Mandeville, 65 cents; Mrs. W. J. Mandeville, 65 cents; Mrs. E. S. Martin, 65 cents; Mrs. H. H. Morse, 65 cents; Mrs. C. C. Morse, 65 cents; Mrs. T. G. Moulson, 65 cents; Miss A. S. Mumford, 65 cents; Mrs. Charles E. Miller, New York, 50 cents; Mrs. Robert Mathews, 65 cents; Mrs. James Nichols, 65 cents; Mrs. J. J. Newcomb, 65 cents; Mrs. L. H. Northrup, Orange, Cal., 50 cents; Miss Katherine Oliver, 65 cents; Mrs. Howard Osgood, 65 cents; Mrs. H. L. Osgood, 65 cents; Mrs. E. W. Peck, 65 cents; Mrs. A. E. Perkins, 75 cents; Mrs. C. F. Pond, 65 cents; Mrs. J. Forbes Potter, 65 cents; Mrs. Geo. W. Prat, 65 cents; Mrs. I. F. Quinby, 65 cents; Mrs. H. H. Reid, 65 cents; Miss C. L. Rochester, 65 cents; Dr. J. O. Roe, 65 cents; Mrs. J. L. Sage, 65 cents; Mrs. E. D. Smith, 65 cents; Mrs. H. F. Smith, 65 cents; Mrs. E. M. Smith, \$1.30; Mrs. H. B. Smith, 65 cents; Mrs. T. D. Snyder, 65 cents; Mrs. L. L. Stone, 65 cents; Miss F. A. Smith, New York, 50 cents; Miss Eliza Tompkins, 65 cents; Mrs. N. Thompson, 65 cents; Mrs. Van Epps, 50 cents; Mrs. A. Zeeveld, 75 cents; Mrs. L. Van Voorhis, Fishers Station, \$1.00; Mrs. Calvin Wait, 65 cents; Mrs. W. H. Ward, 65 cents; Mrs. Levi A. Ward, 65 cents; Mrs. Levi F. Ward, 65 cents; Mrs. J. Foster Warner, 65 cents; Miss M. J. Watson, 65 cents; Mrs. J. B. Whitbeck, 65 cents; Mrs. Warham Whitney, 65 cents; Miss Alice Whittlesey, 65 cents; Mrs. W. W. Webb, 75 cents; Ely Milburn, 65 cents; Mrs. C. F. Lomb, 65 cents; Mrs. Charles L. Newton, 65 cents; Mrs. C. D. Kiebel, 65 cents; Miss Elinor P. Slaby, Seneca Falls, 50 cents; Mrs. W. H. Shuart, 65 cents; Mrs. G. N. Storms, 65 cents; Mrs. V. Aldridge, 65 cents; Mrs. W. W. Mumford, 65 cents; Mrs. T. F. Olmstead, Genesee, 50 cents; Miss Ellen Z. Field, Albion, 50 cents; Miss Roda S. Bliss, Dorset, 50 cents; Mr. C. S. Tuckerman, Boston, 50 cents; Sale of paper, 5 cents..... \$ 123 85

LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer,  
179 Spring Street.

**The Potato Gatherers.**

The children of the public schools of Rochester have shown their interest in the Hospital in a decidedly material fashion; 272 bushels of potatoes having been received at the Hospital as the result of the collection made on Friday, the 4th inst. The managers would like to publish the name of every boy and girl who sent a potato, but as that, of course, is out of the question, can

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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only remind the children that they still possess the right to use a bed in the Children's Pavilion for another year.

## For the "Mary Bed."

Mary S.....	\$1 00
In loving memory of Mary Louise Dewey, from Mrs. Edwin A. Medcalf and Mr. Dellon M. Dewey.....	5 00
Mary Cameron, annual subscription.....	10

ROCHESTER, Oct. 21, 1891.

DEAR MISS WRIGHT—I am a little girl whose name is Mary, and I was born in the month of May. I was going to send you 10 cents on my last birthday, as a contribution to the "Mary Bed," but neglected it, but I hope hereafter to be more careful and send it every year on my birthday. Hoping every Mary will remember you, I am a sincere friend, MARY CAMERON,  
291 Plymouth avenue,

## Donations for November.

The Faithful Few of Mohawk—Crib quilt, 1 pair of pillow cases and cards.  
 Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—2 Japanese trays and old cotton.  
 Mrs. W. A. Stevens—3 night dresses, 2 shirts, 2 pairs underdrawers, 2 night shirts and new morning wrapper, partly made.  
 Parent Stem—14 pillow cases.  
 Hemlock Twig—24 pillow cases.  
 Mrs. Chas. Angel—Second hand clothing.  
 J. S. W.—6 shirts, 2 night shirts.  
 Dr. H. T. Williams—Imported catgut, value \$32.50.  
 Miss Emily Hunter—for Children's Pavilion, oranges, nuts and 6 baskets of grapes.  
 Mrs. John Durand—Beautiful flowers.  
     W. H. Briggs—Basket of apples.  
     Malthy Strong—Reading matter.  
     S. H. Terry—Papers.  
     Joseph Curtis—Harper's & Scribner's Magazines.  
 Fourth Twig—3 cotton and 3 flannel slips, 34 napkins.

## The Twigs.

The "First Twig" met in November at Mrs. Thomas Chester's, Miss Louise Hall's and Mrs. John Warner's.

The "Properly Bent Twig" met twice at Henrietta Allen's and at Regina Fahy's, Susan Pond's, Rachel Brewster's, Isabella Hart's and Ruth Sibley's.

The "First Graft" met for organization at Mrs. B. O. Hough's.

The "Second Twig" met three times; at Mrs. J. G. Cutler's, Mrs. J. B. Hutton's and Mrs. L. L. Allen's. This twig is at present making cotton flannel skirts for the children.

The "Fourth Twig" met three times; at Miss Louise Little's, Miss Bessie Ives' and Mrs. Freeman Clarke's.

The "Hemlock Twig" held four meetings; at Mrs. A. S. Hamilton's, Mrs. Milton Clarke's, Mrs. L. P. Ross' and Mrs. C. P. Ford's.

## The Resignation of Mrs. Terry.

The last number of the REVIEW contained a notice of the resignation of Mrs. Terry, who has been the Editor for over fifteen years. Our large circle of readers will bear testimony to the ability and grace with which she has conducted the paper during her long term of service.

Her devotion to the welfare of the Hospital has always been conspicuous, and the interest that she has taken has contributed greatly toward the maintenance of the interest of others in the Institution. We part from her with the deepest regret, and we heartily wish that during her sojourn at the South, she may find renewed health and the companionship of congenial friends.

The old friends here in Rochester will hold her in affectionate remembrance and look for her speedy return. It is to be hoped that her absence will not prevent the REVIEW from having the occasional assistance of her pen, for we know that she will ever carry the interests of the paper and of the Rochester City Hospital very close to her heart.

## The Children's Pavilion.

November twenty-eighth was a very happy day at the Children's Pavilion. The news had been circulated the night before that snow was falling, and day-light had hardly dawned before all the children who were able to get out were longing for the hour to come when they could dress themselves and go out of doors into the precious snow. Before seven o'clock there were jolly times on the Hospital grounds, in spite of the fact that about half of the participants were on crutches. Two of the boys showed much ingenuity in fashioning something that did duty as a sled, out of three short boards. This sled did noble service,—as each child had at least one ride on it. A fine "coaster" could not have held more beaming freight.

Towards dinner time the sled was tenderly stored in the house, ready for duty in the afternoon. One boy had shared his mittens with a boy who had none, so they had taken turns snowballing.

It would have done the friends of the children good, to see these convalescing little invalids with their dancing eyes and cheeks aglow, and it is doubted if there could have been more real enjoyment in Rochester than that of the children at the Hospital, who were well enough to go out of doors, or of those who watched them from inside the windows.

## Florida Moss.

Mrs. F. A. Warner, of St. Nicholas, Florida, will send the beautiful silvery Florida moss to any reader of the REVIEW, who will send stamps to pay the postage, which is at the rate of 16c. a pound. A roll of 4 pounds can be sent for 64 cents.

**Death of Mrs. Tolhurst.**

Mrs. H. M. Tolhurst, who was matron of the Hospital from October 1, 1890 to April 1, 1891, died of pneumonia in Albany, on November 17th, after a short illness. When she left us last spring, to meet an engagement previously made, she expected to return in the fall to resume her duties in the institution. But ill health compelled her to give up active work, and, with it, the plan of coming back to us.

Mrs. Tolhurst was a woman of remarkable executive ability. She had had a long and varied experience in the care of large establishments, and was fitted to do well any work she might choose to undertake. She was a person of unusually attractive presence and fine manners, firm, self-possessed, amiable. It is a source of great sorrow to her friends that her promise of usefulness for many years to come can not now be fulfilled.

Mrs. Tolhurst's place in the Hospital was taken during the past summer by her sister, Mrs. Blackmer. The latter had left us, to commence work in a large institution at the East, but was soon summoned to attend Mrs. Tolhurst in her last illness. Within a week (on November 23d,) her only surviving sister died of the same disease. We offer her our sincere sympathy in this double affliction.

**Hospital Notes.**

Mrs. Frances H. Dennison, our new matron, entered upon her duties at the Hospital, on November 24th.

Seven surgeons performed 26 operations in the Pavilion during November.

In the Free Out Patient Department, 128 patients were treated in the month of November. These made 344 visits to the Hospital. Three operations of importance were performed. The Pharmacy dispensed 121 prescriptions.

The Registry of Nurses is doing a large, and we should say, a satisfactory business, if the demand for nurses were not greater than we can supply. In November about one-third of the applications could not be met. The appreciation by the public, of this department of the Hospital work, is very gratifying to us. We are continually adding the names of graduate nurses to our list, and hope to be able soon to keep up with the daily demands made upon us. A considerable proportion of the calls for nurses comes from neighboring towns.

The upper story of the new Magne-Jewell building is already in use. The lower story is not yet fully completed.

The Maternity Ward was more than full for some time in November, when there were present five mothers, with their babies, and five waiting patients. Two of the babies were soon adopted.

**Directory of the Free Out Patient Department.**

The Free Out Patient Department is divided into eight sections, whose names, with the days and hours for consultation, follow:

*Diseases of the Eye and Ear* — Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of the Nervous System* — Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.

*General Medicine* — Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 2 to 3.

*Diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System* — Tuesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*Orthopaedic Surgery* — Tuesday, Thursday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose* — Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*General Surgery* — Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of Women* — Tuesday, Friday; 10 to 11.

♦♦♦

Inquiries have been made regarding the price paid to the Hospital nurses while they are under training in the Hospital. Over a year ago the following by-law was adopted:

"When the full term of two years is satisfactorily completed, each nurse, after a final examination, receives one hundred dollars (\$100)." Previous to the adoption of this by-law, the regular salary paid to nurses under training, was ten dollars a month.

**Died.****At the Rochester City Hospital :**

November 2—Lizzie Taylor, aged 27 years.

November 8—Adelbert Drury, aged 52 years.

November 11—Stephen Sickles, aged 33 years.

November 13—William Hooper, aged 14 years.

November 17—Henry Doud, aged 17 years.

November 27—Richard Ambrose, aged 52 years.

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital November 1.....	103
Received during month.....	72
Births.....	5
	—180
Discharged during month.....	68
Deaths.....	6
Remaining in Hospital December 1.....	106
	—180

Gifts of second-hand sleds, small snow-shovels and mittens will be highly appreciated by the convalescing boys and girls at the Children's Pavilion.

♦♦♦

There is a constant demand for old cotton. Any amount of it can be used.

Articles left at Washington Rink may be found at the house of the treasurer, 174 Spring street. Two high glass bowls, 1 low glass bowl, 1 rose bowl, 1 square vegetable dish, 1 granite pan with handles, 1 tin pie plate, 16 pie and dinner plates, 1 blue plate, 1 white decorated plate, 1 white scolloped dish, 2 white cups, 1 china soup plate, 1 large blue deep dish, 3 silvered trays, 8 white aprons, 1 black veil, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 pair boys' shoes.

•••  
**How People Sleep.**

Though it is true, as the author of a school composition once asserted, that "Sleeping is a universal practice among all nations," it is also true that there is a great diversity in the methods of sleeping among people of different nations and different ways of life. The things which one person needs to make him sleep are precisely the things which would keep another awake all night. Even the sedative medicines which put one person immediately into a heavy slumber excite another into a condition of nervous restlessness.

The European or American, in order to sleep well, ordinarily requires a downy pillow under his head; but the Japanese, stretching himself upon a rush mat on the floor, puts a hard, square block of wood under his head, and does not sleep well if he does not have it.

The Chinese makes great account of his bed, which is very low indeed,—scarcely rising from the floor,—but is often carved exquisitely of wood; but it never occurs to him to make it any softer than rush mats will render it.

While the people of Northern countries cannot sleep unless they have plenty of room to stretch out their legs, the inhabitants of the tropics often curl themselves up like monkeys at the lower angle of a suspended hammock, and sleep soundly in that position.

The robust American often covers himself with a pair of blankets and throws his window wide open to the air, even in the winter time, and he does not complain if

he finds a little drift of snow across the top of his bed in the morning.

The Russian, on the contrary, likes no sleeping-place so well as the top of the big soapstone stove in his domicile. Crawling out of this blistering bed in the morning, he likes to take a plunge in a cold stream, even if he has to break through the ice to get into it.

The Laplander crawls, head and all, into a bag made of reindeer skin, and sleeps, warm and comfortable, within it. The East Indian, at the other end of the world, also has a sleeping-bag, but it is more porous than the Laplander's. Its purpose is to keep out mosquitoes more than to keep the sleeper warm.

While the American still clings to his feather pillow, he is steadily discarding his old-fashioned feather-bed in favor of the hair or straw mattress. The feather-bed is relegated to the country, and many people who slept upon it all through their childhood find themselves uncomfortable upon it in their maturity.

The Germans not only sleep upon a feather-bed, but underneath one. The feather-covering used in Germany, however, is not as large or thick as the one which is used as a mattress, and the foreigner who undertakes to sleep beneath it often finds his feet suffering from cold, while his shoulders are suffering from heat.

•••  
A man who acquires a habit of giving way to depression, is on the road to ruin. When trouble comes upon him, instead of rousing his energies to combat it, he weakens, his faculties grow dull, his judgment becomes obscured, and he sinks into the slough of despair. How different it is with the man who takes a cheery view of life, even at its worst, and faces every ill with unyielding pluck. A cheerful, hopeful, courageous disposition is invaluable, and should be assiduously cultivated.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

### THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,

MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS

MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail..... 50

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square, 1 insertion, \$1.00	Quarter Column..... \$10.00
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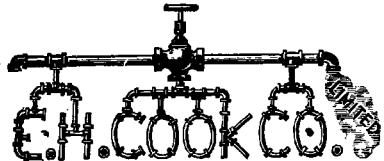


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Linen embroidered handkerchiefs, two for 25c.

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Shirt lengths for waists and trimmings. Prices cut in two.

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The reputation of this Dye House since 1828 has induced others to counterfeit our signs, checks, business cards, and even the cut of our building, to mislead and humbug the public. ~~NO CONNECTION WITH ANY SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENT.~~

I have NO AGENTS in the country. You can do your business directly with me, at the same expense as through an Agent.

Crape, Brocha, Cashmere and Plaid Shawls, and all bright colored Silks and Merinoes, cleaned without injury to the colors. Also,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WOOLEN GARMENTS cleaned or colored without ripping, and pressed nicely. Also, FEATHERS and KID GLOVES cleansed or dyed.

Silk, Woolen or Cotton Goods of every description dyed all colors, and finished with neatness and despatch on very reasonable terms. Goods dyed black every Tuesday Thursday and Friday. Goods returned in one week.

GOODS RECEIVED AND RETURNED BY EXPRESS. Bills collected by Express Co.

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Cor. West Main and Fitzhugh Street.

Incorporated April 21, 1831.

XII. Deposits made on or before the first three business days of any month shall be entitled to interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the first day of the month provided they remain to the end of a quarterly period.

The quarterly periods begin with the first days of March, June, September and December.

Deposits may be withdrawn on the last three days of a quarterly period without loss of interest; but if withdrawn before the last three days, no interest will be allowed on the amount so withdrawn for that quarter. Individual accounts are limited to \$8,000, upon which interest may be allowed to accumulate, but no interest will be allowed upon such accumulation.

Deposits made by a corporation and deposits of money arising from judicial sales or trust funds, but not made pursuant to an order of the Court, are limited to \$6,000, upon which interest may be allowed to accumulate as in the case of individual accounts.

Interest will be payable on the 20th days of June and December, and if not drawn, it will be added to the principal as of the first days of those months.

Transfers of money on deposit from one account to another may be made at any time with the same effect as if made on the first three days of any month.

February 2, 1891.

#### OFFICERS—1891.

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JAMES BRACKETT, Vice-President.  
SILVANUS J. MACY, Second Vice-President.  
THOMAS H. HUSBAND, Secretary

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**French Crystal Glass Shades**  
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**ARTIFICIAL LIMBS**

New Patents. Reduced Prices.

**Deformity Appliances,  
Trusses, Supporters,  
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EZRA R. ANDREWS, Vice-Presidents  
ARTHUR G. YATES, JOHN H. ROCHESTER.....Sec'y and Treas.  
F. A. WHITTLESEY.....Attorney  
GEO. B. MONTGOMERY.....Teller  
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Geo. Weldon.

XVI. Interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums which may be on deposit on the first days of March, June, September and December, for each of the three preceding months during which such sum shall have been on deposit.

XVII. Deposits made on or before the third days of March, June, September and December, shall be entitled to interest from the first days of such months, respectively, if left for the required time.

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Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Hams, Scallops.

Pickled Pigs Feet, Tripe, Tongue.

# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 15, 1892.

No. 7

## **Death of George E. Mumford.**

Mr. Mumford died on February 2d, at Rock Ledge, Florida, whither he had gone a few months before for the benefit of his health, which for a long time had been impaired. This is not the place to speak of his high standing as a lawyer, and in financial and business circles. The community understands this fully, and feels that it has lost in him one of its foremost citizens.

We may be permitted, however, to express our appreciation of the loss sustained by the Hospital in the death of so good a man. He had been for twelve years a member of the Board of Directors, and we were much indebted to him for wise counsel as well as material aid. He was greatly interested in our special work

not only, but in every form of benevolent activity.

Mr. Mumford was the brother of Miss A. S. Mumford, President of our Board of Managers, and to her we offer the sincerest sympathy of all who are associated with her in carrying forward the work of the Hospital.

## **"The City Hospital District Nurse."**

Soon after the establishment of our Training School, 12 years ago, the question of setting aside one or more pupils to work among the sick poor was brought to the attention of the Managers. Some of the graduates also were anxious to devote themselves exclusively to this kind of nursing, if a sufficient support could be guaranteed them. All who were interested in the plan were eager to have it carried

out at once; and this would have been done, if circumstances had been favorable.

The project, however, has never been lost sight of, but not until the present has it seemed advisable and feasible to put it into execution.

The idea is an excellent one, that of giving to the poor the benefit of the best nursing and skill, at the time when they need it the most—skill that shall minister not only directly to the wants of the patient, but indirectly also by guiding relatives and friends, who may be in attendance and able to render efficient help, if only instructed how to do so.

The pupil assigned to this duty is to be known as the "City Hospital District Nurse." A complete outfit has been provided for her by one of the Managers, consisting of suitable outer garments, and a case containing all the medicines, instruments and appliances that she is likely to need in the care of the sick to whom she is called. Her attendance may be secured by application to any of the officers or visitors of the Female Charitable Society, or in cases of emergency application may be made directly to the Hospital. She will not require or receive any compensation from patients, and therefore only those who are unable to pay and are otherwise fit objects of this form of charitable work, will be expected to ask for her services.

The "District Nurse" entered upon her duties January 25th, and since that date has responded to frequent calls. If at any time the demand for her attendance is greater than she can meet, alternate nurses will be employed, so that, it is hoped, all who are entitled to and need such attendance may be promptly accommodated. Thus the circle of those who will receive the benefits of the Hospital will be ever widening.



SUBSCRIPTION price to the HOSPITAL REVIEW 65 cents.

#### Hospital Notes.

An error that crept into the Annual Report to October 1, 1891, published in the November number of the REVIEW, should have been corrected long ago. The days in the Hospital of patients who paid in part was given at 4,542. It should have read 6,067. The days in the Hospital of all patients for the year should have been given as 39,365.

The Free Out-Patient Department treated 98 patients in December. There were 309 visits to the Hospital. The number of prescriptions was 124. Two important operations were performed.

In January 207 patients were treated in the Out-Patient Department. These made 386 visits to the Hospital. The Pharmacist dispensed 117 prescriptions.

During January 24 operations of importance were performed in the Pavilion, by 12 surgeons. The number of accident cases was singularly small.

Visitors, who wish to inspect the Hospital, are cordially welcomed on Wednesday afternoons, when a committee from the Board of Managers is always in attendance, to accompany them through the buildings. The Surgical Pavilion is open to visitors only by special permission. Visitors to patients are allowed to see them on week days from 2 to 4, and from 7 to 8 p. m., if not otherwise ordered by the physician in charge. No visitors are admitted to the wards on Sunday.

The above is a more exact statement of the rules governing the admission of visitors than that given in the last number of the REVIEW.

Those who bring delicacies for the sick will remember that such food must always be handed to the nurse, who will see that it is given to the patient for whom it is intended, if permitted by the physician in charge.

Dr. S. C. Bradley, who was in charge of the section of the Diseases of Women, in

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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the Out-Patient Department, has removed to New York. The work in that section will be done for the present by Drs. L. W. Rose and A. W. Henckell, the latter to have the care of the German-speaking patients particularly.

Four nurses completed their two-years' course during January. They and the others who make up the graduating class are looking forward with interest to the Commencement exercises, which will take place as usual at the end of March. Six probationers entered the Training School in January. Four applicants were accepted.

The parlor, which is being fitted up so beautifully by the women of the First Baptist Church, will be complete and ready for use in a short time.

The City Hospital Managers, at their regular monthly meeting, held on Monday, February 8th, expressed their sense of loss at the death of Mr. George E. Mumford, who for over ten years had been a most valuable and efficient member of its Board of Trustees, and for some time past a member of the Executive Committee. While he was recognized by his associates as a person of unusual sagacity, whose advice was always judicious, the Managers of the Board regarded him as always their sympathetic friend, to whom they could go in times of perplexity, to find him ready to aid them with encouragement and wise counsel. The ladies feel deeply that his loss is great to them and to the Institution.

**A BEQUEST.**

The City Hospital has received a gift of \$3,000, according to the will of the late Mrs. Henrietta J. Clarke. The State tax of \$150 was generously paid by the heirs. Mrs. Clarke was a valued friend to the Hospital, and will always be held in loving memory.

Old linen in any quantity is always acceptable at the Hospital.

**Treasurer's Report.***Cash Donations.*

Louis Maier .....	\$ 5 00
Mrs. A. Ulbrig by Dr. Makk .....	2 00
A Friend .....	2 38

*Endowment Fund for Crippled Children.*

Previously acknowledged .....	\$1,293 29
Mrs. James Bean, Ogdensburg, N. Y. ....	50 00
Interest to Dec. 1, 1891 .....	19 03

Net to date ..... \$1,362 33

*Emergency Fund.*

Balance on hand ..... \$ 116 07

*Mite Boxes.*

No. 78 .....	\$2 17
No. 279 .....	1 00
No. 288 .....	1 28
.....	18

Total ..... \$7 13

MRS. W. L. PERKINS,  
Treasurer.

**Meetings of the Twigs.****THE PARENT STEM :**

Mrs. E. S. Martin, January 8th.  
Mrs. W. R. Taylor, January 23d.

**THE FIRST TWIG :**

Miss Marguerite Montgomery,  
Mrs. L. S. Stone.

**TWIG Two :**

Mrs. Erickson Perkins, January 8th ;  
work accomplished, 11 flannel petticoats.

Mrs. H. P. Brewster, January 22d ; work  
accomplished, 9 gingham dresses.

**FOURTH TWIG :**

Miss Ward, January 8th,  
Miss Waters, January 22d.

**HEMLOCK TWIG :**

Mrs. Henry Mathews, January 6th,  
Mrs. Chas. H. Babcock, January 20th ;  
nine night shirts were made at these  
meetings.

**PROPERLY BENT TWIG :**

Miss Alice Buell,  
Miss Estelle Briggs.

**FIRST GRAFT :**

Miss Victoria Raymond,  
Miss Laura Williams.

The report of the "Chips of the Old Block" Society for the month of January, is as follows :

There are eight members ; the average attendance is four.

There is \$1.15 in the treasury. Garments finished, four ; garments nearly finished, three.

SARAH WARNER, Secretary.

"We are accustomed to judge of others by ourselves ; and though we graciously absolve them for faults which are like our own, we condemn them with severity if they have not our virtues." —Balzac.

**Artificial Difficulties and Troubles.**

People are apt to imagine that there is something so strengthening and invigorating in the grapple with difficulty, that the more we have of it the better. Especially is this supposed to be the case in youth, and those who rightly condemn that foolish indulgence which deprives the child of all opportunities to conquer obstacles for himself often go to the opposite extreme and create all kinds of artificial obstacles, which only discourage his energies and impede his progress. If in teaching a child to walk we should purposely place obstructions in his way, we should hardly look for speedy success. He would simply fall, and for a time at least there would be an end to his efforts. Instead of this we make all the conditions as favorable as possible and offer him every inducement to overcome the natural difficulty of his own weakness and fear. The same course is equally applicable in mental education. The most effective progress will be made by the class whose teacher gives clear definitions, lucid explanations, definite ideas, who does not suffer them to hurry over what they do not understand, or to worry over obscure and ambiguous phrases, but who leads them on, step by step, making sure of each one before they leave it. Pupils thus taught will enjoy their studies, because they will obtain a thorough mastery over them, and there is no enjoyment like that of conscious success. They will also develop the power of dealing with each real difficulty as it arises much more speedily and completely than if they had been beset and discouraged by artificial obstacles invented and placed continually in their way for the express purpose of mental discipline. Not only in education does this truth hold good, but in all the domains of life. There is a vast amount of needless and artificial trouble in the world, which, so far from producing any good result, merely irritates the nerves, fritters away the powers and unfits the victim for his duties in life. There is much sickness in the world that ought to have been prevented. Some persons urge

patience and submission in ill health with much more earnestness and zeal than they ever use in exhorting men to avoid it. Yet surely the illness that springs from over indulgence of the appetites, from culpable overwork, from careless neglect of hygienic laws, that demand the study and obedience of every intelligent man and woman, should not be welcomed as a means for cherishing fortitude, but rather condemned as a needless distress which the sufferer has brought upon himself by wrong-doing. The wise physician who teaches men to avoid pain and disease is far more widely serviceable than he who merely essays their cure as they appear. There is such a thing as inventing artificial faults. Amusements, innocent in themselves, are often condemned for what they are supposed to lead to; social pleasures are looked upon askance, and trifling things, said or done without the least evil intention, are exaggerated into serious transgressions. Honest opinions are made a cause of reproach, and failure to meet conventional requirements is regarded as a blot on the character. One would think there were enough real faults in the world to be repented of and abandoned without setting up imaginary ones that have no foundation and can only serve to bring needless trouble and to confuse the moral sense. There are needless fears to which we give way ourselves and extend to others. The habit of dwelling on possible calamities, of elaborating possible dangers, of prophesying griefs that never come, and cherishing those that do assail us, leads to the manufacture of artificial trouble, from which no good can ever spring. So far from gaining in this way any power over real troubles, when they come, what we already possess will be frittered away and lost. It is noble and courageous to bear, in a manly spirit, whatever must be borne, and whatever is necessary to produce higher good, but it is folly to suffer when unnecessary, and when nothing but suffering is to be the outcome. And it is worse than folly—it is cruelty—to make others suffer in the same way. He who cultivates happiness in himself and confers it upon others, who banishes needless fears and avoids needless pain, and who never invents artificial difficulties or distresses, will be in the best condition to endure real trouble when it comes to him, and to sympathize and aid others in times of need.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

### The Training School for Nurses.

Those who desire to receive this course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of Nurses, Rochester City Hospital.

Applicants for admission to the school must be single women, between twenty-two and thirty-five years of age, possessed of a good education, of perfect health and an unexceptionable moral character. Candidates whose letters are satisfactory will be directed to make personal application to the Training School Committee, in order that their qualifications for the work may be more fully ascertained. Women of superior education and culture, when otherwise qualified, will be preferred to those who do not possess these advantages. Upon the approval of the Training School Committee, candidates will be received for a probationary term of three months. At the end of the third month, if their services have been acceptable, they will be admitted as pupil nurses, after signing an agreement to remain in the school for two years (including the probationary term), subject to its rules and regulations, and will receive the uniform for their term of service, consisting of dress, apron and cap.

The Superintendent has full power to decide as to the fitness of the pupils for the work, and the desirability of retaining or dismissing them. She can, also, with the approval of the Training School Committee, sever their connection with the school at any time in case of misconduct or inefficiency, for moral or physical unfitness for the work, or for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

The hours for day nurses are from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.; for night nurses from 7 P.M. to 7 A.M. No nurse is required to do both day and night duty on the same day, except in rare emergencies. Each nurse on day duty is allowed one hour for rest and recreation daily, one afternoon during the week, and three hours on Sunday. A vaca-

tion of two weeks is allowed each year. The nurses are required to wear the uniform at all times when on duty.

During the two years, board, lodging and washing are furnished without charge. In illness all pupils are cared for gratuitously, but time so lost must be made up at the end of the term.

Pupils are taught to make accurate observations and reports to the physician, of the state of the secretions; expectoration, skin, temperature, pulse, respiration, sleep, mental condition, character of eruptions, condition of wounds, state of appetite, effects of diet, medicine and stimulants.

The nurses serve a month or more in the diet kitchen, where they devote their time exclusively to the preparation, cooking and serving of food and delicacies for the sick. The senior nurses are detailed for private duty from time to time. The instruction is given by the Staff Officers, the Superintendent of Nurses and the Head Nurses. Lectures, demonstrations and examinations by members of the Hospital Staff, take place from time to time.



"It is a common remark that no amount of technical knowledge can make a good nurse. Many higher qualities than mental capacity must be brought into use in the sick chamber—such as patience, gentleness, firmness, unselfishness, watchfulness. But on the other hand all the gentleness in the world will not do much to soothe the patient who has been blistered by a badly-made poultice, and whose arm is crooked because the nurse did not know how to carry out the doctor's instructions. These higher qualities must be in the woman's own character, fostered and nurtured by self-control during many a weary hour spent in attending to the whims and fancies of a suffering invalid. Joined to these must be the intelligent, manual dexterity, and the thorough seasonable knowledge of a thousand details, before she can be



Mrs. W. N. Sage, 65 cents; Mr. James McCabe, 65 cents; Mr. J. V. Alexander, 65 cents; Jos. Engel, adv., \$15.00; Mrs. Wm. Eastwood, 65 cents; Mr. D. Leary, adv. and sub., \$10.65; Shale & Milow, 65 cents; Mrs. S. B. Raymond, 65 cents; Miss Morton, 65 cents; Mrs. W. S. Dewey, 65 cents; Mrs. F. B. Bishop, 65 cents; Hon. C. McSouth, \$1.00; Hon. Donald McNaughton, \$2; Hon. Geo. A. Goss, \$1.00; Mr. W. F. Evans Niagara Falls, \$1.00; Union and Advertiser Co., Adv., \$5.00; Miss Julia Adams, 65 cents; Mrs. W. H. Mandeville, Olean, \$1.00; Mrs. J. E. Bliss, Brookline, 50 cents; Mrs. E. L. Adams, \$1.30; Mrs. W. R. Taylor, 65 cents; Mrs. P. W. Cornell, Mendon Center, \$1.00; Mrs. H. M. Arnold, Geneseo, 50 cents; Mrs. John Rutherford, Warwick, N. Y., \$2.00; Mrs. Charles Lawrence, East Northfield, 20 cents; Mrs. Andrew Willard, Geneseo, \$1.00; Mrs. F. R. Delano, Niagara Falls, 50 cts.; Mrs. O. M. Benedict, Albany, \$1.00; Mr. J. L. Stewart, 65 cents; Mrs. Louis Hoard, Ogdensburg, \$1.00; Mrs. J. S. Bean, Ogdensburg, 50 cts. By Treas., 55 51

LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer.  
179 Spring Street.

### Hospital Report.

Number in Hospital January 1	120
Received during month	93
Total	213
Discharged during month	91
Deaths	8
Remaining in Hospital Feb. 1	114
Total	213

### Died.

At the Rochester City Hospital January 2d,  
Martellus Safford, aged 71 years.  
Jan. 2d, Morgan Flynn, aged 38 years.  
" 3d, Henry Rushenck, aged 75 years.  
" 9th, A. H. King, aged 69 years.  
" 11th, James Manahan, aged 75 years.  
" 16th, Samuel Levine, aged 5 years.  
" 19th, Charles W. Gladwish, aged 17 years.  
" 20th, Capt. W. Morrell.

### Price of the Review.

Subscribers to the REVIEW have asked recently whether the price of the REVIEW is not higher this year than it has been. The former price was sixty-two cents, but two years ago it was raised to sixty-five cents, which includes postage.

### Why Not Try It?

An exchange mentions the suggestion of a correspondent who is much interested in the work of sending poor children from the large cities into the country for a short visit in summer, and trusts that our Christian women will see that it is carried into effect. Her suggestion is that city women should invite the country mothers who have entertained city children at their homes during the summer, to visit their city homes for two or three days during the winter. These farmers' wives who have opened their hearts and homes to city waifs at the time when their work pressed hardest, are overworked women needing change almost as much as do the mothers and children in tenement houses. For lack of this change and rest, it is said that farmers' wives form a large per cent. of the inmates of insane asylums. Many of them are cultivated women, who greatly enjoy the many things of interest in the city, most of all to be a few days inmates of a city home. Suggestions thus gained would be of great value, while meeting those living a different life from themselves would prove a lasting inspiration. Nor would the benefits all be on one side; these country women, bright, clear-headed, warm-hearted, would bring into city homes a breezy freshness that would be exhilarating. A large proportion of city people were brought up in the country, and these visits would bring back pleasant memories of childhood's home. This friendly intercourse in the homes would draw these women, whose paths seem so far apart, into closer sympathy, and convince them that "the human heart equals itself in all ages," and all conditions. Cannot some city woman take up this suggestion and reduce it to practical form? Who will be the first to start this new ball in motion?

### A Sleigh-Ride.

During the unusually fine sleighing a most thoughtful friend of the Hospital took five of the patients out for a drive. It is needless to say that the ride was a treat to those who had been "shut in" for some time, and that the memory of it will be a bright spot in their lives. Persons accustomed to driving often fail to realize what a drive in the cold fresh air means to those who seldom experience that pleasure.

**Helen A. Keller.**

This remarkable child was born at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, June 27, 1880. Her father, Major Keller, is an editor, having formerly been a paymaster in the Confederate army, and a U. S. Marshall under President Cleveland. Her mother is a relative of Hon. Edward Everett and Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Helen was a healthy child, possessing, as far as known, all her faculties until she was a year and a half old, when, on recovery from a serious illness, it was discovered that she was totally deaf and blind. In consequence of her deafness she was of course dumb, not having acquired a vocabulary previous to the loss of her hearing.

When she was seven years old she was placed under the instruction of Miss A. M. Sullivan, an expert teacher educated at the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston, and later, at her own request, received a few lessons in the use of speech from Miss Fuller, the principal of a school where the dumb are taught to speak. Miss Fuller says: "I began by familiarizing her with the position and condition of the various mouth parts and with the trachea. This I did by passing her hand lightly over the lower part of my face, and by putting her fingers into my mouth. I then placed my tongue in the position for the sound of *i* in *it*, and let her find the point as it lay perfectly still, and soft in the bed of the jaw, just behind the lower front teeth, and discover that the teeth were slightly parted. After she had done this, I placed one of her forefingers upon my teeth and the other upon my throat or trachea, at the lowest point where it may be felt, and repeated the sound *i* several times. During this time Helen, standing in front of me in the attitude of one listening intently, gave the closest attention to every detail; and when I ceased making the sound her fingers flew to her own mouth and throat, and after arranging her tongue and teeth she uttered the sound *i* so nearly like that I had made, it seemed like an echo of it. When told that she had given the sound correctly she repeated it again and again. I next showed her, by means of her sensitive fingers, the depression through the center of the tongue when in position for the sound of *a*, and the opening between the teeth during the utter-

ance of that sound. Again she waited with her fingers upon my tongue and throat until I sounded *a* several times, and then she gave the vowel fairly well. A little practice enabled her to give it perfectly. We then repeated the sound of *i* and contrasted it with *a*. Having these two differing positions well fixed in her mind, I illustrated the position of the tongue and lips while sounding the vowel *ə*. She experimented with her own mouth, and soon produced a clear and well-defined *ə*. After acquiring this she began to ask what the sounds represented, and if they were words. I then told her that *i* is one of the sounds of *i*, that *a* is one of the sounds of the letter *a*, and that some letters have many different sounds, but that it would not be difficult for her to think of these sounds after she had learned to speak words. I next took the position of *a*, Helen following as before with her fingers, and while sounding the vowel slowly closed my lips, producing the word *arm*. Without hesitation she arranged her tongue, repeated the sounds, and was delighted to know she had pronounced a word. Her teacher suggested to her that she should let me hear her say the words *mamma* and *papa*, which she had tried to speak before coming to me. She quickly and forcibly said '*mum mum*' and '*pup pup*'. I commended her efforts, and said that it would be better to speak very softly and to sound one part of the word longer than she did the other. I then illustrated what I wanted her to understand by pronouncing the word *mamma* very delicately, and at the same time drawing my finger along the back of her hand to show the relative length of the two syllables. After a few repetitions the words '*mamma*' and '*papa*' came with almost musical sweetness from her lips."

This was Helen's first lesson. She was an ideal pupil, for she followed every direction with the utmost care and seemed never to forget anything told her. She had but ten lessons, yet in this short time she acquired all the elements of speech and combined them easily and naturally. At the close of her lessons she used speech fluently.

Helen received her first lesson on the 26th of March, 1890, and on the 19th of the following month, while at the house of a friend, she gave orally the account of a visit she had made to Dr. Oliver Wendell

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Holmes. I sat near her while she was speaking and noted the words as they fell from her lips. I think there were but four that I did not fully understand, and those I asked her to spell upon her fingers.

"One bright Sunday afternoon a few weeks ago I went to see a kind poet named Dr. Holmes. He was sitting in his beautiful library with a great many books around him and a cheerful fire. I think the poet must be happy with so many friends near him. Teacher told me that the Charles river was flowing beneath the library window. Dr. Holmes said that he loved that gentle river very dearly. I had read many of his poems and known some of them. I liked them very much. I liked them before I thought of putting my arms around his neck and telling him that he gave pleasure to me and to all the blind children because his poems are in raised letters. Dr. Holmes is an old gentleman. I talked to him and looked at the beautiful things, and he gave me a stamp box. He showed me a picture of his house and he gave me a picture of himself. The house was the house in which he wrote about in his poem 'The Opening of the Piano.'

Her free use of speech on this day was very noticeable. She seemed conscious of the possession of a new power, and gave herself up to the full enjoyment of it. On her way home she remarked, "I am not dumb now." In one of her letters to Miss Fuller she says: "My teacher told me Tuesday that you wished to know how I came to wish to talk with my mouth. I will tell you all about it, for I remember my thoughts perfectly. When I was a very little child I used to sit in my mother's lap nearly all the time, because I was very timid and did not like to be left by myself. And I would keep my little hand on her face all the while, because it amused me to feel her face and lips move when she talked with people. I did not know then what she was doing, for I was quite ignorant of all things. Then when I was older I learned to play with my nurse and the little negro children, and I noticed that they kept moving their lips just like my mother, so I moved mine, too, but sometimes it made me angry and I would hold my playmate's mouths very hard. I did not know then that it was very naughty to do so. After a long time my dear teacher came to me and taught me to communicate with my fingers, and I was satisfied and

happy. But when I came to school in Boston I met some deaf people who talked with their mouths like all other people, and one day a lady who had been to Norway came to see me, and told me of a blind and deaf girl she had seen in that far-away land who had been taught to speak and understand others when they spoke to her. This good and happy news delighted me exceedingly, for then I was sure that I should learn also. I tried to make sounds like my little playmates, but my teacher told me that the voice was very delicate and sensitive and that it would injure it to make incorrect sounds, and promised to take me to see a kind and wise lady who would teach me rightly. That lady was yourself. Now I am as happy as the little birds, because I can speak, and perhaps I shall sing, too. All my friends will be so surprised and glad.

"Your loving little pupil,

"HELEN A. KELLER."

•••

Cows Wearing Blue Spectacles.

(*"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," in January St. Nicholas.*)

Deacon Green says he has never happened to meet with one of this special breed of Bostonian cows, but he has placed upon my pulpit an extract from a letter, which he thinks is well worth reading to you, my beloved :

During the past year thousands of cows in Russia have been seen wearing blue spectacles ! Yes, blue glass was obtained from Vienna, Paris and London for the purpose, because Vienna alone could not supply the quantity required.

It must have been a funny sight. But it was not funny to the cows. They, poor things, had suffered so much from the blinding effect of light upon the snow that their eyes became diseased, and, to help them, the experiment of making them wear blue spectacles was tried, and with good results, I am told.

So you see some kinds of animals are kindly cared for in that far land of the Czar.

Quer Transpositions.

Ludicrous mistakes are often made by the transposition of words, syllables or letters by speakers, and many a fine bit of oratory is utterly ruined by a mistake of this kind.

How could the guests at the table be expected "to keep their faces straight" when an after-dinner speaker said, in his carefully prepared little speech:

"Dickery is the humorist and Thackens is the satirist," and then trying to correct the blunder, said:

"Er—er—Thickery is the satirist and Dackens is the humorist."

Or imagine, if one can, the feelings of the chagrined minister who said "tot and jittle" in the pulpit, and in trying to correct himself said "tit and jottle." Imagine also the feelings of those who did not dare "laugh in meetin'."

And it is said that a Baltimore minister said most impressively, "He turned his eyeless sighthalls up to heaven."

No one could imagine what a certain speaker meant when he said "Biddy diddy," and then stopped, and after a moment of confusion said "Diddy biddy," and then with scarlet face and coldly perspiring brow, gasped out, "Diddy hiddy biddy doo." Then he had to sit down and rest awhile before he could say, "Did he bid adieu?"

"How is your wife to-day?" asked a lady of a gentleman she met on the horse-car.

"She is some better, thank you."

"And has her inflamaroomy toryism left her yet?"

"Her inflammatory rheumatism has left her," replied the gentleman.

"I would like some nins and peedles," said a lady at the small-wares counter of a Boston dry-goods store.

"Beg pardon," said the clerk, "nins and peedles?"

"Oh! pins and needles, I mean."—*Wide Awake.*

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### Rest in Sleep.

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How do we misuse our nervous force? First, let us consider, when should the body be completely at rest? The longest and most perfect rest should be during sleep at night. In sleep we can accomplish nothing in the way of voluntary activity either of mind or body. Any nervous or muscular effort during sleep is not only useless, but worse—it is pure waste of fuel, and results in direct and irreparable harm. Realizing fully that sleep is meant for rest, that the only gain is rest, and that new power for use comes

as a consequence, how absurd it seems that we do not abandon ourselves completely to gaining all that nature would give us through sleep.

Suppose, instead of eating our dinner, we should throw the food out of the window, give it to the dogs, do anything with it but what nature meant we should, and then wonder why we were not nourished, and why we suffered from faintness and loss of strength. It would be no more senseless than the way in which most of us try to sleep now, and then wonder why we are not better rested from eight hours in bed. Only this matter of fatiguing sleep has crept upon us so slowly that we are blind to it. We disobey mechanically all the laws of nature in sleep, simple though they are, and are so blinded by our immediate and personal interests that the habit of not resting when in sleep has grown to such an extent that to return to natural sleep we must think, study and practice.

Few who pretend to rest give up entirely to the bed, a dead weight—letting the bed hold them, instead of trying to hold themselves in the bed. Watch and unless you are an exceptional case (of which happily there are a few) you will be surprised to see how you are holding yourself in the bed with tense muscles, if not all over, so nearly all over that a little more tension would hardly increase the fatigue with which you are working yourself to sleep.

The spine seems to be the central point of tension—it does not give to the bed and rest there easily from end to end; it touches at each end and just as far along from each end as the man or woman who is holding it will permit. The knees are drawn up, the hands and arms contracted, and the fingers clinched, either holding the pillow or themselves. The head, instead of letting the pillow have its full weight, holds itself onto the pillow. The tongue cleaves to the roof of the mouth, the throat muscles are contracted, and the muscles of the face drawn up in one way or another.

This seems like a list of horrors, somewhat exaggerated when we realize that it is of sleep, "Tired Nature's sweet restorer," that we are speaking, but instead it is only too true.

Of course cases are not in the majority where the being, supposed to enjoy repose, is using *all* these numerous possibilities of contraction. But there are very few who

have not, unconsciously, some one or two or half-dozen nervous and muscular strains; and even after they become conscious of the useless contraction, it takes time and watchfulness and patience to relax out of them, the habit so grows upon us. One would think that even though we go to sleep in a tense way, after being once soundly off Nature could gain the advantage over us, and relax the muscles in spite of ourselves, but habits of inheritance and of years are too much for her. Although she is so constantly gracious and kind, she can not go out of her way, and we can not ask her to do so.

Of course the mind and its rapid and misdirected working is a strong preventive of free nerves, relaxed muscles and natural sleep. "If I could only stop myself from thinking" is a complaint often heard, and reason or philosophy does not seem to touch it. Even the certain knowledge that nothing is gained by this rapid thought at the wrong time, that very much is lost, makes no impression on the over wrought mind—often even excites it more, which proves that the trouble, if originally mental, has now gained such a hold upon the physique that it must be attacked there first. So the nervous power must be brought to a wholesome state which will enable the body to live according to the true philosophy, when the mind can acknowledge it.

If you can not stop thinking, do not try; let your thoughts steam ahead if they will. Only relax your muscles and as the attention is more and more fixed on the interesting process of letting-go of the muscles, (interesting because the end is so well worth gaining,) the imps of thought find less and less to take hold of, and the machinery in the head must stop its senseless working, because the mind which allowed it to work has applied itself to something worth accomplishing.

The body should also be at rest in necessary reclining in the day, where of course all the laws of sleep apply. Five minutes of complete rest in that way means greater gain than an hour or three hours taken in the usual manner. I remember watching a woman "resting" on a lounge, propped up with the downiest of pillows, holding her head perfectly erect and in a strained position, when it not only would have been easier to let it fall back on the pillow, but it seemed impossible that she

should not let it go; and yet there it was, held erect with an evident strain. Her's is not an unusual case, on the contrary, quite a common one. Can we wonder that the German doctor thought he had discovered a new disease? And must he not be already surprised and shocked at the precocious growth of the infant monster (Americanitis) which he found and named? "So prone are mortals to their own damnation, it seems as though a devil's use were gone."

There is no better way of learning to overcome these perversions in sleep and similar forms of rest, than to study with careful thought the sleep of a wholesome little child. Having gained the physical freedom necessary to give perfect repose to the body, the quiet, simple dropping of all thought and care can be made more easily possible. So we can approach again the natural sleep and enjoy consciously the refreshment which, through our own babyhood, was the unconscious means of giving us daily strength and power for growth.

To take the regular process, first let go of the muscles—that will enable us more easily to drop disturbing thoughts; and as we refuse, without resistance, admittance to the thoughts, the freedom from care for the time will follow, and the rest gained will enable us to awaken with new life for cares to come. This, however, is a habit to be established and thoughtfully studied; for it can not be acquired at once.—*Annie Payson Call, in Power Through Repose.*

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#### Directory of the Free Out-Patient Department.

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The Free Out-Patient Department is divided into eight sections, whose names, with the days, and hours for consultation, follow:

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*Diseases of the Nervous System*—Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.

*General Medicine*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 2 to 3.

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*Orthopaedic Surgery*—Tuesday, Thursday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of Women*—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 10 to 11.

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Whether the Prohibitionists are right or not in their methods of dealing with intemperance, there is this to say in favor of their views, said a noted physician : "The experience of our profession in dealing with disease is that those who have never had the habit of taking stimulants have a large balance to the good. This is especially the case with all exhaustive illnesses, such as pneumonia, diphteria, etc., which require strong stimulants. In pneumonia, especially, where the system is unused to alcoholic drink, the effect of it is wonderful, and I should say it just about doubles the patient's chance of recovery. Moreover, there are many troubles that come directly through the free use of stimulants—liver troubles, kidney troubles, digestive derangements of all kinds, that are not generally attributed to that source. I think, on the whole, it would be better for most people if they gave it up altogether."—*New York Tribune*.

It is a great mistake to imagine that success without effort will ever make a man or a woman happy. What we cease to strive for ceases to be success, and gradually becomes more and more worthless.

To do well is to be well. Persevere in the thought, "I shall be better to-morrow," and it will help you to become so. It has been said that no man ever died without his own consent. Never get your own consent to dying. Resolve to live; resolve to be well. You yourself must make the effort; you must work out your own salvation.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**  
MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS

MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

**TERMS**—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail..... 50

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Latimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square, 1 insertion, \$1.00	Quarter Column..... \$10.00
Three Months..... 2.00	One Third Column.... 12.00
Six Months..... 3.00	Half Column, 1 Year.. 15.00
One Year..... 5.00	One Column, 1 year... 20.00

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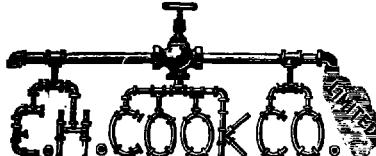
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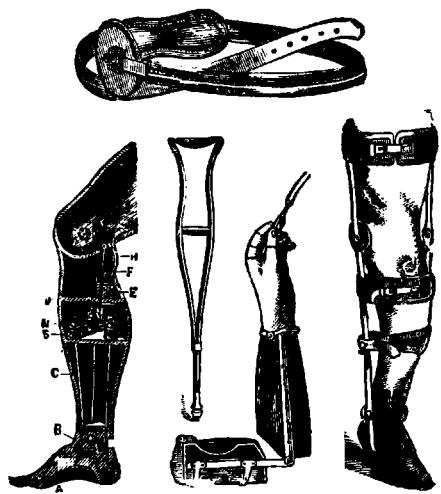
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XVI. Interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums which may be on deposit on the first days of March, June, September and December, for each of the three preceding months during which such sum shall have been on deposit.

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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 34.

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 15, 1892.

No. 8

## Opportunity.

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream :—  
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain ;  
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged  
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords  
Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's  
banner  
Waved, then staggered backward, hemmed by  
foes.

A craven hung along the battle's edge,  
And thought, " Had I a sword of keener steel—  
That blue blade that the king's son bears—but  
this  
Blunt thing!" He snapt and flung it from  
his hand  
And lowering crept away and left the field.

Then came the king's son, wounded, sore,  
bestead,  
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,  
Hilt-buried in the dry and sodden sand,  
And ran and snatched it, and with battle-shout  
Lifted afresh, he hewed his enemy down,  
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

EDWARD ROWLAND SILL.

## Hospital Notes.

The hospital received a large number of patients in February. In one period of three days, twenty-two were admitted. Some of the wards were more than full, necessitating an overflow into other parts of the institution.

The commencement exercises of the Training School will occur the last of this month. Full particulars will be given in the daily papers. The class will number fifteen. As has been the custom of late years, a portion of the programme will consist of the reading of essays by several members of the class. This is a unique and attractive feature of the evening, and is specially interesting to the friends of the graduates, who are always present in large numbers, as well as to the friends of the

school in general. The commencement belongs particularly to the nurses, and it is fitting that they should have an important part in the exercises.

The Children's Pavilion generally has all the little patients it can accommodate. At one time in the course of the month it was caring for twenty-four children. It is a busy, noisy place during the waking hours of its inmates. The little girl who came into the Pavilion in November, unable even to stand, on account of paralysis, is now running about everywhere, rejoicing in her strength and new accomplishments, and ready to exhibit them to every visitor.

The beautiful appearance of the parlor, since its renovation by the ladies of the First Baptist Church, only emphasizes the shabbiness of the adjoining entrance halls. Carpets and oil cloths are of little value here, as they soon become thin and soiled through the constant use to which they are subjected. We need new floors, of hard wood or of stone, that will not suffer from incessant wear, and may be readily cleaned. The expense of laying such a floor would not be great, and yet is beyond the reach of the Managers at present. Will not some kind friend help us in this matter?

And, speaking of floors, new ones are needed also in the Female Medical Ward and the corridors adjacent. To lay these would involve a somewhat larger outlay, but one that yet would be only a bagatelle to some of our benevolent people. We wish we might announce in our next issue that these two most important improvements had been provided for.

In February 161 patients, old and new, were treated in the Out-Patient Department. They made 378 visits to the Hospital, and received 140 prescriptions. Eight operations were performed.

In the Surgical Pavilion 36 operations were done, by 14 surgeons.

Twenty-two hundred pieces go through the laundry every week.

The Trustees of the City Hospital have received the bequest of \$10,000 from the estate of the late D. A. Watson, Esq.

The children of the Infant Department of the First Presbyterian church are helping the Hospital in a very delightful manner. Every Sunday a collection is taken,—many of the children being able to bring only a penny at a time,—and they take great delight in the thought that the money thus given is to go for subscriptions to some of the best magazines published in the interest of little people, to be sent to the children in the Pavilion at the City Hospital. It is a great thing to a sick child to have a friend coming regularly to see him, and one that does not have to go right away. We hope the dear children who are giving their pennies now will be so much interested in the Hospital as to become its strong support in the future.

#### **The Parlor.**

The women of the First Baptist Church deserve the thanks of all the friends of the hospital for their generosity in furnishing the parlor anew. They are especially to be commended, in that they are straining every nerve to raise money for improvements in their own church. If it is, as many people truly believe, that not until one begins to do for others does his own pet scheme succeed, so let us hope that the sacrifices of these women, in time and money, may re-act and give them a large blessing in their efforts for their church.

The first thing one notices is the sunny lightness and cleanliness of the room. The elegantly polished unstained oak floor, the paper on the walls, and the tint of the ceiling all being of the same soft tone of yellow. On the floor is spread a rug of rich, warm colors that gives to a room the character to be secured by contrast. The furniture is of a number of odd pieces, of oak with rattan seats, or with cushions

easily taken off and shaken. It is a pleasure to rest for a moment in any one of the comfortable chairs and let the eye rest on the pretty lace curtains, the grateful tint in color, and then at the kind, appreciative faces of the Presidents of the Board of Directors of the Institution and physicians of the hospitals who have passed away and whose portraits hang upon the walls. We all say, bless the women of the First Baptist Church.

♦♦♦  
**The Black Cloak.**

The "Black Cloak" is the garment donned by the Hospital Visiting Nurse when she starts out to obey a summons to the bedside of some one too poor to pay for a nurse.

The nurses in the Hospital have manifested for some time a strong desire to extend their experience, in applying their skill under the most disadvantageous circumstances. The Hospital has never refused an application for help coming from the very poor, but is now fully prepared to send out a nurse whenever she may be needed. Not long since the nurse whose turn it was to obey a summons, attended a mother with a young baby, and in addition to the care of her patients found it incumbent upon her to put to order a very untidy house, then to deliver some wholesome advice to the drunken husband who seemed indifferent to the state of his family or his home. The nurse soon persuaded him to blacken a rusty stove, and build a fire, then she read him a lecture on the duty of a husband to his wife, especially in case of illness. So well did she drive her lessons home that the cowardly brute thanked her with tears in his eyes, the spark of chivalry in him awoke, and he opened the door and bade her good-bye with quite the air of a gentleman.

Another nurse had it fall to her lot to go to a home where there were twelve children, including three pairs of twins. After performing the offices of a minister-

ing angel in putting the house to rights, besides caring for her patient, she so personified Charity that four of the children determined to depart with her, feeling sure of a welcome in any place that sheltered her. They went with her to the gate, but were prevailed upon to go back into the house.

The next call was to a house where there were eight children, the eldest of whom was only thirteen years old. The mother was ill with pleurisy, the husband out of work. The thirteen-year-old girl was the only person who could do anything, so in addition to her duty as a nurse, the visitor washed "some of the children," she said, and swept the house, leaving a much pleasanter place than she had found.

♦♦♦  
The bag containing the outfit of the visiting nurse is now complete. It may interest some of the readers of the REVIEW to know of just what such an outfit consists. Of course different articles may be added, as experience proves them needed, but, at present the case of the City Hospital visiting nurse contains: Surgical instruments, scissors, pins, safety pins, nail brush, spoon, spools of cotton thread, carbolic antiseptic tablets, comb and brush, fine tooth comb, syringes, basin, towels, wash cloths, soap, cup, graduated glasses, and linen tape.

♦♦♦  
**Examination in Bandaging.**

The junior class of the training class was examined in bandaging on Wednesday evening, March 2d.

The Managers of the Hospital and other visitors, were greatly interested, before the examination took place, in looking at the boxes of "dossils" and "tampons," which were arranged in the room in which the examination was to be held.

The dossils were made of absorbent cotton, the tampons of wool, and their preparation requires much manual skill. Each of the fifteen nurses composing the

class, had a box of these bandages on exhibition.

When the four physicians who were to conduct the examination were ready, the class entered, all in uniform—blue dresses, white caps and aprons, and following them came the patients who had volunteered their services in illustrating the subject of the evening.

These men were seated in two rows, facing each other, and behind each a nurse with her name on a slip of paper pinned on her dress. At a signal, each man had a nurse at his feet deftly winding a bandage about his knee. As each nurse completed her task, she took her place behind her patient's chair, and awaited the critical examination of her work by the examiners, who were physicians connected with the Hospital. Each physician marked on his paper his estimate of the success of each nurse, and when all were recorded, at a signal, the nurses were on their knees again, unwinding their bandages. Now it is a difficult thing to take off quickly yards of strips of cloth, and present a tidy roll at the end, but many of the pupils showed surprising dexterity in this.

The second bandage was that of the shoulder, then came an illustration of bandaging the ankle, then the "Velpeau" or the bandage for a broken clavicle, then the head was bandaged, and finally, the jaw. This demonstration afforded no end of amusement to both patients and visitors. There sat the two rows of men with strip after strip of white cloth wound around their heads, leaving in sight only the eyes, nose, ears and upper lip, and puffing out the cheeks by the lateral pressure. As the wound-up men—a number of them severe sufferers—sat facing each other, their faces broke out in smiles that soon became infectious, and nurses and visitors were completely overcome, and everyone was laughing but the examiners who were thus afforded an excellent oppor-

tunity to test the security of the bandages. The patients then departed, feeling devoutly thankful that it had been play as far as their part was concerned.

◆◆◆

#### The Hospital Chariot.

◆◆◆

The City Hospital is sometimes charged with being extravagant by those not fully acquainted with facts.

Will these friends think it extravagant that the Hospital owns a *Chariot*? But it does, at least the children do. It came down the long walk fully observed by all the children who could crowd to the windows to see the vehicle in all its regal beauty; and when the Superintendent of Nurses took it into the Pavilion, their joy had culminated in strife—all trying to sit on the seat at once. A friend moved to pity at the thought that the children were using only a make shift for a sled found it in his heart to send a "chariot sled"—and long will the children call him blessed—for can they not now feel themselves the equals of kings and queens and circus riders?

◆◆◆

#### The Mary Bed.

◆◆◆

It is a great pity that the Mary Bed should not be fully endowed before the month of the Marys. Only a small sum is needed to reach the required amount. If every Mary who reads this paper would give but a little, it would help. Don't be afraid of sending small amounts. "Many a mickle, makes a muckle," and the "muckle" that we need for the Mary Bed is such a small "muckle." Won't some Mary collect from her friends who love her, a small amount from each? Those of us who are not Marys ourselves, and who have no special Mary for a friend, have still a Mary to hold in loving memory, the Mary who gave Jesus Christ to the world.

◆◆◆

Training class graduation, Thursday evening, March 31st.

**Notes From the Children's Pavilion.**

Great was the excitement and consternation in the Pavilion the other day over the preparations for departure of one of the boys. During his illness he had become attached to the various books and playthings that were the common property of the children. When he was told that he was soon to be sent home, like a prudent traveler, he began to get ready. Whenever no one was looking he would quietly slip a cherished toy or book into a drawer, until he was discovered, and then it was found that he had two drawers full!

The nurse began to unpack his treasures, and found him ready to defend them with tooth and nail. It was only by main force on the part of several persons in authority, that he was made to understand that those things must not be taken away, as others had a share in the ownership of the property he had appropriated to his own uses.

Some of the boys the other day were imitating their elders in comparing symptoms, each trying to impress upon the others the fact that he was in the most wretched condition of all. One boy felt that he had not held his own particularly well, until he triumphantly announced : "I don't care, anyhow, my *appetite* is a hundred and six !" which astonishing fact silenced all competition.

A visitor gave a sick boy in the Pavilion a penny. As he was allowed nothing to eat but milk, greatly to his dissatisfaction, one of the other children got behind the head nurse and whispered, "If Ambrose would give you a cent would you give him something to eat ?"

It is told of one of the children in a New York hospital, who had been under the care of one nurse for a long time, that when the little fellow found out that he was to go home cured, he put his arm around the neck of the nurse and said softly in her ear: "My mamma will never hear the last of you."

In Sweden, philanthropy is now utilizing the schools to teach the children the advantages of cleanliness. The chief parochial school in Stockholm has introduced winter bathing as a feature, but apparently with caution lest the innovation excite prejudice, for the report says that the children are given a bath every three weeks! Now that the thing is in running order, a hundred children can be washed in three hours. The boys took readily to the scheme ; the girls, for some reason, did not. Of forty girls in one class that averaged thirteen years of age, only sixteen had ever known the luxury of a bath in the winter. The teachers report that the effect on the children is beneficial in every way, especially since they have got on terms with the soap, which at first they were shy of.

The Directors of the Hospital have adopted the following in reference to Mr. Mumford :

By the death of George E. Mumford the Hospital loses one of its best friends and this board one of its most active and useful members.

For over ten years he was a member of this board and during part of that period as a member of the Executive Committee, he devoted much time and thought to the duties he assumed.

His ripe experience and rare business judgment made him invaluable as an adviser, and his opinion upon all matters of importance was eagerly sought after and adopted.

Our deepest sympathy is with his family, but for all who feel his loss, there is much consolation in the remembrance of a life so well rounded in its simplicity, manhood and success in its best sense.

**Meetings of the Twigs.****THE PARENT STEM :**

Mrs G. C. Buell, Feb. 5th.  
Mrs. Howard Smith, Feb. 19th.

**HEMLOCK TWIG :**

Mrs. Jennie C. Dodd, Feb. 3d.  
Mrs. E. C. Warner, Feb. 19th.

**THE FIRST TWIG :**

Mrs. C. P. Boswell, Feb. 5th.  
Mrs. J. W. Oothout, Feb. 29th.

**FIRST GRAFT :**

Miss Emily Harris, Feb. 5th.  
Miss Grace Boswell, Feb. 19th.

**PROPERLY BENT TWIG :**

Miss Cornelia Wilder, Feb. 13th.

The "Chips of the Old Block" met at Alice Little's four times and finished three flannel garments for the babies in the Hospital.

Montreal has refused women students entrance to the public hospitals.

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital February 1.....	114
Received during month.....	86
Births.....	2
Total.....	202
Discharged during month.....	72
Deaths.....	8
R. maining in Hospital March 1.....	122
Total.....	202

**Treasurer's Report.***Cash Donations.*

Eugene Thrasher..... \$ 5 00

*Endowment Fund for Crippled Children.*

Previously acknowledged..... \$1,862 32

*Emergency Fund.*

Previously acknowledged..... \$ 116 07  
Miss Ellen Field, Albion..... 50

Net to date..... \$ 116 57

*Discount on Bills.*

Dr. T. W. Nellis, Albany..... \$1 25  
Seabury & Johnson..... 2 00

Total..... \$3 25

MRS. W. H. PERKINS,  
Treasurer.

**Receipts for the Review.**

Mrs. C. D. W. Bridgman, New York,	
\$1.00. By Mrs. W. H. Perkins.....	\$1 00
Mrs. J. O. Hall, \$1.30; Mr. Albert D.	
Fuller, Albany. 50 cents. By Mrs.	
Converse.....	1 80
Mrs. Patrick Barry, 65 cents; Mrs. E. C.	
Bosworth, 65 cents; Mrs. Geo. Cum-	
ming, 65 cents; Mrs. E. A. Fisher, 65	
cents; Mrs. C. E. Finkle, 65 cents;	
Mrs. P. M. French, 65 cents; Mrs. H.	
S. Hanford, 65 cents; Mrs. G. A.	
Hollister, 65 cents; Mrs. Thos. Knowles,	
65 cents; Mrs. A. M. Lindsay, 65 cents;	
Miss C. C. Levet, 15 cents; Mr. Philip	
McConnell, \$1.30; Mrs. S. J. Macy, 65	
cents; Mrs. H. T. Noyes, 75 cents;	
Hon. C. R. Parsons, 65 cents; Mrs.	
E. B. Parsons, 65 cents; Mrs. James	
Upton, \$1.00; Mrs. Quincy Van Voorhis,	
65 cents; Mrs. G. D. Willianus, 65 cents;	
Mrs. W. P. Latz, 65 cents; Mrs. John	
Rapalje, 65 cents. By Miss Messenger	
14 25	
Mrs. Lewis H. Alling, 65 cents; Mrs. A.	
E. Crabbe, 65 cents; Mrs. Sam. King,	
Ellas, Kans., 50 cents; Mrs. Stalham	
Williams, Chicago, \$1.50; Miss H. H.	
Alleyne, 65 cents; Mrs. W. H. Briggs,	
75 cents; Mrs. J. C. Moore, 65 cents;	
Mrs. John Mogridge, 65 cents; Mr.	
Geo. Moore, 65 cents; Mrs. Alex. Mc-	
Vean, 65 cents; Mrs. J. P. Cleary, 65	

cents; Miss M. E. Cochrane, \$1.30; Mrs. W. W. Chapin, 65 cents; Mrs. Galusha Phillips, 65 cents; Mrs. J. T. Talman, 65 cents; Mrs. Josiah Anstie, 65 cents; Mrs. S. Y. Alling, 65 cents; Mrs. Samuel Gould, 65 cents; Mr. F. L. Durand, 65 cents; Mrs. C. W. Dodd, 65 cents; Mrs. Clinton Rogers, 65 cents; Mrs. John Kerner, 65 cents; Mrs. Roswell Hart, 65 cents; Mrs. M. H. Hallowell, 65 cents; Mrs. S. L. Willis, 65 cents; Mrs. E. O. Sage, 65 cents; Mrs. J. N. Smith, 65 cents; Miss Rebecca Long, 65 cents; Mrs. F. M. Bottum, 87 cents; Mrs. E. C. Hall, New York, 50 cents; E. H. Cook Co., adv., \$5.00; Mrs. L. S. May, Pittsford, 50 cents; Mrs. L. G. Wetmore, 65 cents; E. M. Moore, Sr., 65 cents. By Treas..... 27 83

LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer.  
179 Spring St.

**February Donations.**

Mrs. Hofheinz—3 trusses and toys.  
Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—2 pairs of felt slippers, dining fork and old linen.  
Mrs. G. S. Miller—6 crocheted tumbler covers.  
Mrs. Blossom—Old cotton.  
Miss Fannie Smith—3 gingham aprons.  
Mrs. Horace Brewster—Harper's Magazine, St. Nicholas and 2 novels.  
Miss L. A. Laird—Pair of worsted slippers.  
Mrs. Osgood—Illustrated papers.  
Mrs. Crowell—Magazines.  
Miss Thorne—Old cotton.  
Mrs. Wm. Hooker—Home Journal and Youth's Companion.  
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr—Illustrated papers.  
Mrs. Stevens—Oranges.  
Miss A. S. Mumford—Second-hand clothing.  
Union Clothing Co.—34 pairs of socks.  
Mrs. A. G. Wright—2 underwrappers and flannel shirt for Children's Pavilion.  
Mrs. Henry Moore—Knee splint and cork shoe.  
Mrs. Munn—Quantity of papers.  
Mrs. Edward Bausch—Quantity of magazines, papers and bottles for koumiss.  
Mrs. H. F. Huntington—Second-hand shirts, 1 night dress.  
Mrs. Jas. C. Hart—8 dresses for children.  
2d Twig—5 dresses and 2 flannel skirts, 4 sheets.  
1st Twig—89 napkins, 8 night gowns.  
1st Graft—45 pillow cases, 37 surgical towels and hemming of 32 towels.  
4th Twig—6 flannel skirts, 1 blanket.  
Hemlock Twig—5 short night gowns, 10 sheets and 4 gingham aprons.  
Parent Stem—8 night shirts and 4 pillow cases.  
Mrs. E. S. Martin, Magazines. (Harper's, Littell's Living Age and Review of Reviews.)  
Mrs. E. S. Davis of Cuba, N. Y.—Magazines.  
Mrs. Sam'l Wilder—Papers.  
Miss Bessie Gilman—Under clothing.  
Mrs. Wm. Morrison—Magazines.  
Mrs. H. G. Danforth—Pair of shirts.  
Miss Griffith—2 new sacques, 1 knitted sacque for children, pair of night shirts, bundle of old linen and cotton.

**Died.**

**At the Rochester City Hospital February 4th,**  
**Louis F. Bansback, aged 4½ months.**  
**Feb. 4th, Frank Failing, aged 35 years.**  
 " 7th, Mary J. Cogswell, aged 42 years.  
 " 10th, John Doyle, aged 57 years.  
 " 12th, Michael Deobereiner, aged 20 years.  
 " 14th, Mary Sherman, aged 75 years.  
 " 15th, Jennie Lynn.  
 " 18th, Thomas Ryan, aged 65 years.

The graduation exercises of the Training School will be held in the chapel of the 1st Presbyterian church on Thursday evening, March 31st. The class numbers 14. Full particulars will be published in the daily papers.

**Forms of Rest.**

Do you hold yourself in the chair, or does the chair hold you? When you are subject to the laws of gravitation give up to them and feel their strength. Do not resist these laws, as a thousand and one of us do, when instead of yielding gently and letting ourselves sink into a chair, we *put* our bodies rigidly on and then hold them there as if fearing the chair would break if we gave our full weight to it. It is not only unnatural and unrestful, but most awkward. So in a railroad car. Much, indeed most of the fatigue from a long journey by rail is quite unnecessary, and comes from an unconscious officious effort of trying to carry the train, instead of allowing the train to carry us, or of resisting the motion, instead of relaxing and yielding to it. There is a pleasant rhythm in the motion of the rapidly moving cars which is often restful rather than fatiguing, if we will only let go and abandon ourselves to it. This was strikingly proved by a woman who, having just learned the principles of relaxation, started on a journey overstrained from mental anxiety. The first effect of the motion was that most disagreeable, faint feeling known as car sickness. Understanding the cause, she began at once to drop the unnecessary tension and the faintness left her. Then she commenced an interesting novel, and as she became excited by the plot her muscles were contracted in sympathy (so-called) and the faintness returned in full force, so that she had to drop the book

and relax again; and this process was repeated half a dozen times before she could place her body so under control of natural laws that it was possible to read without the artificial tension asserting itself and the car-sickness returning in consequence.

The same law is illustrated in driving. "I can not drive, it tires me so," is a common complaint. Why does it tire you? Because instead of yielding entirely and freely to the seat of the carriage first, and then to its motion, you try to help the horses, or to hold yourself still while the carriage is moving. A man should become one with a carriage in driving as much as one with his horse when riding. Notice the condition in any place where there is excuse for some anxiety—while going rather sharply round a corner, or nearing a railroad track. If your feet are not pressed forcibly against the floor of the carriage, the tension will be somewhere else. You are using nervous force to no earthly purpose, and to great earthly loss. Where any tension is necessary to make things better, it will assert itself naturally and more truly as we learn to drop all useless and harmless tension. Take a patient suffering from nervous prostration on a long drive and you will bring him back more nervously prostrated; even the fresh air will not counteract the strain that comes from not knowing how to relax to the motion of the carriage.

A large amount of nervous energy is expended unnecessarily while waiting. If we are obliged to wait for any length of time, it does not hurry the minutes or bring that for which we wait to keep nervously strained with impatience; and it does use vital force, and so helps greatly toward "Americanitis." The strain which comes from an hour's nervous waiting, when simply to let yourself alone and keep still would answer much better, is often equal to a day's labor. It must be left to individuals to discover how this applies in their own especial cases, and it will be surprising to see not only how great and how common such strain is, but how comparatively easy it is to drop it. There are of course exceptional times and states when only constant trying and thoughtful watchfulness will bring any marked result.

We have taken a few examples where there is nothing to do but keep quiet, body and brain, from what should be the absolute

rest of sleep to the enforced rest of waiting. Just one word more in connection with waiting and driving. You must catch a certain train. Not having time to trust to your legs or the cars, you hastily take a cab. You will in your anxiety keep up exactly the same strain that you would have had in walking—as if you could help the carriage along, or as if reaching the station in time depended upon your keeping a rigid spine and tense muscles. You have hired the carriage to take you, and any activity on your part is quite unnecessary until you reach the station ; why not keep quiet and let the horses do the work and the driver attend to his business ?

It would be easy to fill a small volume with examples of the way in which we are walking directly into nervous prostration ; examples only of this one variety of disobedience, namely, of the laws of *rest*, and to give illustrations of all the varieties of disobedience to Nature's laws in *activity* would fill not one small book, but several large ones ; and then, unless we improve, a year book of new examples of nervous strain could be published. But fortunately, if we are nervous and short-sighted, we have a good share of brain and common-sense when it is once appealed to, and a few examples will open our eyes and set us thinking, to real and practical results.—

*Annie Payson Call, in Power Through Repose.*

Ice Cream Diet.

Dr. Herstey reports, in the *American Medical News*, three cases of gastric ulcer in which recovery had followed the use of a diet of ice cream. This novel method of treatment was suggested to him by the experience of a patient, a woman of thirty-five, who had for three months suffered from symptoms of gastric ulcer. She had haematemesis and severe pain, and could retain nothing until by chance she one day took a small quantity of ice cream. She had lost 25 lbs. in weight. As all ordinary methods of dieting had failed, and digested food administered by the rectum was rejected, the patient at her own desire was allowed ice cream, and told to take as much of it as she could. Her severe symptoms at once began to subside, and at the end of two months, during which from one to three quarts of ice cream were taken daily, she had gained 24 pounds in weight.

Solid nourishment was gradually added to her diet, and she made a complete recovery. Dr. Herstey had a similar experience with two other patients, in one of whom there were symptoms of perforation and local peritonitis, and he is naturally inclined to think highly of the mode of treatment and to recommend its use in similar cases. He believes that the ice cream in those cases is beneficial because of the local anaesthetic action of the cold permitting digestion to go on without pain, while at the same time sufficient material for digestion and nourishment is supplied in the cream. But he insists that every care must be taken to insure the absolute purity and freshness of the ice cream, and for this purpose he recommends that only that which is made at home should be used in such cases.—*Scientific American.*

•••

[For the Children.]

A Washington Character.

I had been standing before the buffalo yard at the Washington Zoo, when, all of a sudden, startled by a loud crash near at hand, I started, thinking that some of the wild animals were trying to break loose. "There's nothing the matter, sir ; it's only Oleomargarine practicing," said one of the keepers, who did not seem at all disturbed.

I did not care to show my ignorance by asking who or what Oleomargarine was, and so I walked in the direction whence the crashes continued to come, until I reached a large inclosure in which were half a dozen Angora goats.

They were beautiful animals, with long, white, and silky wool, and thick, gracefully twisted horns. The oldest of these animals, a great strong fellow, with immense horns branching out like a giant's pitchfork, was planted about three feet from one of the boards on the edge of his cage. Suddenly he let himself go at the unoffending piece of wood, as if he were a battering ram (as he is, in one sense), causing the noise I had heard. This fellow was Oleomargarine.

Two years ago, when he first came to Washington, he began butting at this particular spot in the fence, and from that time until this (his keepers are responsible for this tale) he has continued to do nothing but butt.

He first "gnaws" at the board and the heavy wire netting with his horns, and then,

placing himself squarely about three feet away, lets himself fly at the obnoxious board with all his might, dealing it a crack that can be heard all over the place. This habit has won for him his name, "Oleomargarine," "because," so his keepers say, "he is the original butter."

Oleomargarine has worn out several boards in his "practicing" always on the same spot much to the disgust of the workman who has charge of repairs.

However, Oleomargarine has those whom he considers his enemies, and so he keeps up his practice with a persistency that would put many a person to shame.

First, there is his mortal enemy in the adjoining inclosure, the immense elk or wapiti (a present from Buffalo Bill), a great, ugly tempered fellow, with large, wide-branching antlers, towering several feet above his antagonist. Luckily, a strong fence with heavy wire netting separates them, so that they cannot harm each other. But this makes no difference; the elk rushes at the goat and crashes into the netting, frequently entangling his horns so that he is held fast by the head, while Oleomargarine amuses himself by butting at his enemy's horns and head as they come against the wire on the other side, winking at the spectators meanwhile as if to say, "Ain't I giving it to him now, though!"

Besides the elk, the "original butter" has a spite against his keepers, and he shows his feelings so plainly that now one man seldom cares to enter the yard alone to attend to anything, but brings with him another man to keep guard while he works.

The minute the men appear at the door, the rest of the goats flee to the farthest portion of the yard, leaving Oleomargarine at the front. As the men enter, one of them armed with a heavy stick, Oleomargarine takes up his stand in a narrow place and awaits the attack. As the first blow descends on his head, he only winks, but when he feels the second, he makes a little forward movement that causes the men to jump hastily to one side. But he only threatens them a moment, then backs off a step or two, and waits again, and thus alternately advancing and retreating, he lets them reach the place they desire. He is only biding his time, however. When the men start to go back, he once more approaches, forcing them to walk backwards all the way. But his great oppor-

tunity comes when the men start to go through the door, and it sometimes happens that one of them is thrown through the entrance in a very unceremonious manner by an attack from the rear. The men having been thus gently shown the way out, Oleomargarine goes back to the flock, with what looks like a smile on his face, and with his eyes twinkling merrily.

Beyond these, however, he seems to have no enemies. He rules the flock of goats, but is very gentle to the other animals kept in the same inclosure, and he can often be seen lying down quietly beside a little deer, or standing in a corner with a silver-spangled Hamburg rooster resting against his fore-feet and pecking at his shaggy wool.

These goats were mostly imported direct from Angora, Asiatic Turkey, by some one in Virginia, who in turn presented them to the Government.

As a rule, they are very gentle, and are great favorites with the young people, who are always feeding them. As soon as any children approach, they all run up to the netting and arrange themselves in a row, ready to accept whatever may be given them, and, like true Irish-American goats, they seem to be able to eat anything.

It is not safe for an absent-minded person to stand too close to the fence, for in an instant the goats will have their noses in his pockets, eating up his handkerchief, gloves, or anything else that can be found there; or perhaps, pulling at his watch-chain.

The goats have a great deal of curiosity, and are ever ready to investigate any object new or strange to them. Particularly is this true of cameras. As soon as a photographer approaches with his box the goats rush up to the railing and form a long line, their fore-feet resting on the lower rail of the fence, while they all stare directly at the camera. This is very fine for the photographer.

These natives of Angora do not seem to mind their captivity, but always appear happy and contented with their lot, with the exception, possibly, of Oleomargarine, who does so want to get at closer quarters with his neighbor, the elk! —E. L. Thurston in the *Christian Union*.

♦♦♦

"WE usually think of the children of royal families as having a very happy time. They

have lords and ladies for their servants, and of course we always think of them as rich, and so having every want gratified; but this is a very mistaken impression. Little princes and princesses are trained for a business, and they have to work quite hard. They have to learn different languages; they have to learn how to meet people as princes and princesses; they are limited as to the people with whom they can hold any familiar relation, and soon learn that for them life means business, that they must be on their guard as to what they say and how they say it; that they are the objects of envy and often of plots, that their lives are more or less in danger always. Once in a while we hear stories of them which show that, in spite of all the ceremony that surrounds their lives, they do act like boys and girls. It is told of the two sons of the Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Prince Albert Edward and Prince George, that when they were boys, Prince George, the younger, always resented any display of authority on the part of his brother because he was the elder and the heir presumptive to the throne of England, and that once when they were little boys, when Prince Albert Edward undertook to compel his brother to give up a goat cart, Prince George sprang out of it and knocked his brother down to prove to him that he could not always have his way. This, of course, was not a very nice thing to do, but it simply proves that princes can sometimes be impolite and unkind. Rarely do we hear of a royal child being cruelly treated by his parents, but there is a story told of Tewfik Pasha that shows us that even a royal father can be cruel. When he was a little boy his father used to have his hands bound together by a cord which was passed over a hook in the wall, and have the child drawn up by his arms and left for hours in this position."

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#### Queer Things About Babies.

A great many curious things happen to babies in this round world of ours. Perhaps you have never heard of planting babies. This is done by the dark-skinned women of Guinea, and isn't half so dreadful as it sounds. The mother digs a hole in the ground, stands baby in it, and then packs the warm sand around him to keep him in place—as you would set out a

rosebush. It keeps him out of mischief, and he can play in the sand while his mother works. All day long he stays in this odd cradle, and at night when mother is done with her work, he is dug out. When this mother wishes to carry her baby about she ties him into a chair which she straps on her back. If it is some very grand occasion, he is dressed neatly in stripes of white paint and ornamented with dozens of brass bracelets and rings on arms and legs. A funny looking baby he must be!

If you do not like a cradle of sand for a baby, what do you think of a big shoe? It is stuffed with soft moss and makes a nice cradle. This is the kind of a cradle the Lapps have for their babies. The shoe is large and is made of reindeer skin. It comes up high at the back like the slippers we wear, and is turned up at the toes. The moss with which it is stuffed is called reindeer moss. It is soft and white. The odd-looking little black-eyed baby is very happy in this cradle hanging from a tree or swung across its mother's back.

Perhaps the baby who lives in a shoe is no more comical than the baby who lives in a fur bag,—another sober little black-eyed baby away off in the cold Esquimau huts. Besides being in a fur bag on its mother's back, this round-faced little fellow wears a fur hood, and looks like some strange little animal peeping out from under it.

Have you heard about the Indian baby bound tightly to a board? One tribe called the Flatheads make a rude sort of box of bark or willow-work and wrap the little man in a piece of blanket and strap him firmly to the box, and hang it across two sticks. Besides this, the poor little fellow has a board bound across his forehead, to make him a "Flathead."

The Russian peasant mother cradles her baby on a square board hung from the wall by strings at each corner.—*Our Little People.*

"We have often wondered if the dumb animals have not some way of talking to one another. They are sometimes seen to do things which seem to show that they have. The following incident is given as illustrative of the way in which they can communicate with one another: One hot summer afternoon two cows came down the road, stopped in front of a cottage and looked longingly through the bars. Some

one in the yard saw them and guessed that they wanted some water. A vessel was filled at the well and placed where they could reach it. They drank eagerly and then went contentedly back to the pasture from which they came. Not very long afterwards they were seen coming back, bringing with them three other cows. They conducted them to the vessel of water and watched them while they drank. Then they all went away together. Can any one explain how the first two cows were able to tell the others about the water?"

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The Ladies' Health Protective Association of New York, which has done and is doing most effective work, has caused a bill on street-cleaning to be prepared, to be submitted to the next Legislature. Discovering that the Mayor's Advisory Committee had also prepared a bill which they proposed submitting to the Legislature the Ladies' Health Protective Association passed a resolution at its last meeting to hold their bill, and throw all their influence in favor of that prepared by the Mayor's Advisory Committee. This action is only another proof of the wisdom and common sense of the members of this Association, who have in every step they have taken commanded the respect and consideration of the public. Every city should have an organization working in the same way. It is not through the ballot that women can hope to secure clean streets, good sanitary conditions, clean markets, merciful and clean slaughter-houses, and the like, for the ballot in the hands of men has not brought about these conditions. Woman's direct influence, the result of knowledge and investigation, will accomplish quite as much without the ballot as with it. Every act that helps create public sentiment in favor of a good thing is a prophet of what must come.

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#### A Method of Preparing Stock for Boiled or Stewed Fish.

For the next few weeks fish will form a very important part of the diet of many families. It is well to have fish stock on hand, as it adds much to all kinds of boiled or stewed fish. Proceed as follows: Clean and wash about three pounds of haddock, cut into small square bits, put in a saucepan, cover with two quarts of cold water, add a small onion, a bay leaf, two cloves, a stalk of celery and a sprig of

parsley. Let all come slowly to the boil and skim. Simmer gently for two hours, steam and add salt to taste. When there are scraps of cold fish add these and the skin and bones and use more water and flavoring.

*Fish Broth a la Lucullus.*—This is famous as the broth made by the monks during the reign of Louis XV., of France. During Lent the Monk Superior of the Monastery of St. Denis presented a cup of it to the king when he was greatly fatigued. So savory was it and the feeling of refreshment so marked that one of his suite, an enemy of the Monk Superior, persuaded the king that he had been tricked into breaking a rigid rule of the church. It was, however, proved that the ingredients were of the proper sort to be used during Lent. The broth is made as follows: Slice three middling-sized onions and fry them with one ounce of butter till turning yellow; add three or four pounds of fish (bass, pike, trout and the like), any fish having a firm and compact flesh or several kinds; add also two carrots, two onions and one leek, all sliced, four stalks of parsley, one of thyme, one clove of garlic, a bay leaf, one clove, six pepper corns, salt; cover the whole with cold water, set on a good, hot, not a brisk fire, boil gently for about two hours. If the water boils away add some more, then strain and use. This broth may be used for bisque and fish sauces instead of beef broth. More fish may be used if required still richer.

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*—Our Little People.*

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Mrs. A. S. HAMILTON, Mrs. WM. E. HOYT

**TERMS**—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail..... 50 "

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 199 Spring Street.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

Per Square, 1 insertion, \$1.00	Quarter Column..... \$10.00
Three Months..... 2.00	One Third Column..... 12.00
Six Months..... 3.00	Half Column, 1 year. 15.00
One Year..... 5.00	One Column, 1 year... 20.00

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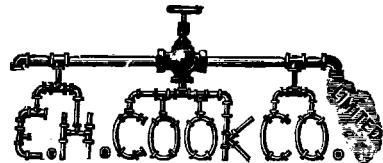
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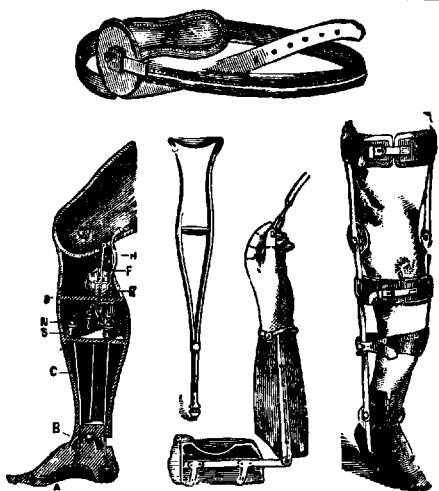
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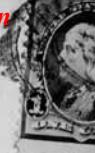
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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 15, 1892.

No. 9

## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The Tenth Annual Commencement of the Training School for Nurses connected with the Rochester City Hospital, was held in the First Presbyterian Church on the evening of Thursday, March 31, 1892.

Never before in the history of the Training School has there been such a public demonstration of interest in this department of the City Hospital's work. The large auditorium was filled by the friends of the nurses and of the institution under whose roof the members of the graduating class had spent the two years required to fit them for their life work.

The platform of the church was very beautifully decorated with potted plants, while just below was a table heaped to overflowing with the rare flowers sent to

the nurses by their admiring friends and well-wishers. Promptly at eight o'clock the nurses came in, two by two, the seniors all in pure white uniforms, the juniors in theirs of blue and white.

After the nurses were seated, Dr. Stoddard, who presided, introduced the Rev. J. P. Sankey, D. D., who offered prayer. Miss May Marsh and Miss Millham, accompanied by Miss Hattie Grosvenor, rendered most acceptably several vocal numbers, thus adding greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Mr. Theodore Bacon delivered the address of the evening as follows :

"It would be a spirit of narrowness that would say that these services were not fitted for this sacred place, for nothing can be more solemn, can more duly attest the duty due humanity, nothing can be more befitting the place built for religious services. This is an occasion of rare solemnity and of great dignity, in that it emphasizes the character of the pursuit upon which these young

women are about to enter. This pursuit may be very simply characterized as a branch of that profession which is the first of all, that of imparting divine consolation. For what is the healing art? Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has said somewhere of late—I do not recall the exact words, but I can paraphrase the statement—"I am a physician, but I do not profess to heal; I profess to cure, but not to cure as you use the word without reflection, but in its ancient etymological sense. All I can do is to care for the body." And that is the special function of the medical profession, first and last. It is fitting that this particular function should be placed in special hands, under competent medical direction."

Mr. Bacon called attention to the fact that a nurse should have been specially trained for her profession, and made some very apt quotations from Florence Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing."

"Now," he said, "it is through the experience of our civil war that we have come to what we see before us here to-night. There are many here to-night whose recollection does not go back to the depressing and horrifying experiences of that time. But there are those here who will remember the eager solicitude of the women who could not fight, to do something for the cause. The army surgeon can tell you in private what peril he sustained from the determination of the American woman who would meddle in the hospitals. She generally did more harm than good; nevertheless, from that came the system of the present.

The functions upon which these young women are about to enter are of the highest and noblest character. I have already spoken of the etymological meaning of the word 'cure,' and it will not, perhaps, be regarded as excess of pedantry to call attention to the strict and obvious meaning of the word 'nurse.' It means simply and only to 'nourish,' and this, I doubt not, is one of the things most conspicuously included in the duties taught these young women in the City Hospital, where at the same time they have been taught principles and facts which thirty, or at most, fifty years ago were beyond the wildest sweep of the imagination of the most eminent physicians.

I have been cautioned that what I have to say must be short. I might perhaps stop here, but I would rather leave resounding in your ears the words of another than myself, and those are the words which a great American poet has written to commemorate the great English woman to whom, more than any one else, is due the establishment of this great system."

The address was then closed by the speaker's giving Longfellow's poem, "Santa Filomena."

The Training School Committee had offered two prizes—cases of surgical instruments—for the best essays presented by the members of the class. The first prize was awarded to Miss Claribel Egbert, and the second prize to Miss Mary C. McLaren, with honorable mention of Miss Emilie Hargitt and Miss Alfreda Welstead. These essays, which were remarkably well delivered and held the attention of the audience in a marked degree, are given in full:

### Mrs. Gamp and Sister Dora.

By Claribel Egbert.

Poll Sweedlepipe, the bird fancier, was just putting up his shutters as Mrs. Sarah Gamp, having once more "felt disposed to put her lips to the bottle on the chimbley-piece," passed through his shop on her way to spend the night with her new patient at Bull's Inn.

Unquestionably her appearance was not prepossessing, as, with rather unsteady gait, in spite of the support of her inevitable umbrella, she made her way along the dimly lighted streets.

Having reached the inn, Mrs. Gamp was conducted to the top of the house, where, in a small, barely furnished room the sick man lay.

If unfavorable to the casual observer, how would she have impressed her patient, had the light of reason shone in those unnaturally bright eyes, as she stood at his bedside regarding him with vulgar curiosity? There would have been absolutely nothing to inspire the sufferer with the slightest degree of confidence, courage or hope. Not one redeeming feature in her fat, shabby figure, not an agreeable line in that puffy, self-indulgent face—not a gleam of sympathy nor a ray of kindly interest from those watery eyes. And yet this creature from the very scum of London—this being, ignorant of the first rudiments of nursing, with coarse, besotted face, with vulgar speech and obsequious manners, was allowed to care for the sick.

With what horrible vividness the callousness of her nature asserted itself, as, suddenly bending over the restless figure she "pinned the wandering arms against his sides," anxious at the same time to "compose the lower limbs in the same marble attitude," saying, as she turned away, "Ah! he'd make a lovely corpse." But was she never kind, never thoughtful for anyone's comfort? Yes, always—when Mrs. Gamp was concerned. Mrs. Gamp's welfare was paramount. Mrs. Gamp was ever the first consideration.

After having administered some medicine to the sick man, she began preparations for her own night's rest. Her utter disregard for her patient's comfort is forcibly shown, when, with a perfectly free conscience she drew the only pillow from beneath the sufferer's head and fixed it in her chair for herself, calmly observing that "she must make herself as comfortable as she could." And so this novel night nurse "drew the drapery of her couch about her and lay down to pleasant dreams"—dreams, probably of fields Elysian abounding with cucumbers, the waters of the river Lethe swarming with pickled salmon, for it was chiefly of these highly digestible commodities she had made her supper, together with a shilling's worth of rum.

The night became hushed—the half smothered embers in the grate glowed and darkened, then burst into flames, casting fantastic shadows on the wall. Ever and anon a gleam of firelight swept across the young man's face, but the weary head was never still, the tired eyes would not close—the parched lips murmured on. Ill, alone and a stranger—no one to watch—no one to cool the burning head—none to wet the feverish lips—none to care whether or not the little spark of life burned bright or dim, but the one hired to watch and care for him was sleeping heavily a little distance away. The weary hours of delirium wore on, and at the time when a nurse's cool hand gently moved across the forehead and eyes might have won a few moments' rest for the tired man, Mrs. Gamp awoke, not on "thoughtful ministrations intent," but to the knowledge that she, Salty Gamp, needed some buttered toast and a cup of tea. As the night advanced the ravings of the sufferer grew more wild and pitiful. Mrs.

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Gamp, however, did not deem it wise to seek to soothe or calm him, but amused herself by giving taunting replies to his ravings, until again she fell into a heavy doze. As the light of another day looked in at the window it saw those dry lips still calling to ears that heard not, those thin, feeble hands still groping for what they did not find.

Of course this Mrs. Gamp, so far as her experiences in "Martin Chuzzlewit" are concerned, is a fictitious character; but Dickens tells us that some thirty or forty years ago she was a fair type of the hired attendant for the sick poor in England. And it is not many years ago that the care of the sick in some hospitals of our own land was entrusted to the lowest of women—often to criminals.

Divested of her fawning, obsequious, artful manners Mrs. Gamp is not recognizable at once as the ludicrous Sarah Gamp we know—the bosom friend of the mythical Mrs. Harris. But without these qualities we behold a coarse, selfish, intemperate woman, with dwarfed mind and heart devoid of every vestige of gentleness and womanly sympathy—devoid of every quality so indispensable in a good nurse.

In the year 1838, the dread disease of small-pox became epidemic in the mining town of Walsal, England. It was during this period that the name of Miss Dorothy Pattison, better known as "Sister Dora," became so widely famous. One night, when the scourge was at its worst, the tall queenly figure of Sister Dora might have been seen to enter the cabin of a poor man who was dying of this disease. She found him deserted by his relatives and friends, with none but a drunken neighbor to watch, who left as soon as she came.

By birth, by unusual personal beauty and loveliness, by her superior mental qualities, Sister Dora was fitted to adorn the highest society; but instead we find her in this plague-stricken town, caring for an old man who was dying of a loathsome disease.

The little cabin was lighted only by the feeble rays of a single candle, and even that small comfort was soon denied her, for presently it buried itself away, leaving her in total darkness and in the presence of death. But the faithful woman did not falter, and through the long hours after midnight kept untiring vigil and with infinite tenderness ministered to the dying man. Death at last came in the darkness of the early morning, but even then Sister Dora would not leave him, fearful that a tiny spark of life might still be in that warm body. Not until dawn did she leave her post to summon necessary aid for the removal of the remains.

With characteristic energy and zeal she labored in unison with the doctors among the sick of all classes, saving many who would have died of this dreadful disease had it not been for her care. But the most Christ-like act of her life was when she voluntarily shut herself within the walls of the Epidemic Hospital. Six months she remained in this horrible pest house, nursing every conceivable form of small-pox. Nor did she leave until she saw the last patient depart, and the doors closed.

Every one knows the story of Sister Dora's life, how, when still a young woman, she gave up a brilliant social career, refused several enviable offers of marriage and joined the protestant sisterhood of Good Samaritans. She was a "trained nurse" in every sense of the word. By her strict compliance with orders, her keen, quick observations and her close study of the cases under her charge, she became an invaluable assistant to the doctors and surgeons in whose hospitals she was stationed. Always patient, gentle and kind, self-sacrificing to the last degree, capable of inspiring her patients with hope and courage, she was yet witty and entertaining, wise

and firm in her management, and possessed of practical good judgment. The romantic sentiments of being a ministering angel to the suffering were entirely crowded from her mind by the vast deal of work she performed. She never shrank from the most difficult task nor the most unpleasant duty, but performed all alike with cheerful willingness. By her loyalty to her chosen profession and by the vast amount of good resulting from her efforts she won from thousands who had never seen her, the highest honor and esteem. And the poor among whom she labored chiefly? They loved—nay, worshipped her.

Notwithstanding the natural gratification we feel on account of her professional success, is it not something that, into those lives hardened by toil and often by vice, she brought the sweetness of her pure womanhood—the brightness of a broad intellect and an educated mind? Who shall say that by her example, others, with whom she came in contact, were not incited to a better life intellectually, morally or spiritually?

In the light of this woman's glorious work, can any one with sincerity say that Sarah Gamp was good enough or fitted in any way to nurse the sick poor? Some may say that the poor do not appreciate the thoughtful, delicate attentions so necessary to the higher classes during sickness. With those I strongly differ. I have seen the faces of callous, vicious men soften with gratitude, and grateful tears flow down the cheeks of wicked women because of some thoughtful kindness, or delicate attention on the part of a nurse. When the poor are sick they, like others, are weak in body, often in mind, and the "hearts bowed down by weight of woe" are very susceptible to kind and gentle treatment. But it should not be a question of gratitude or appreciation—it should be a question of right.

In these dangerous and disquieted times, when, like a social sword of Damocles, a mighty conflict between the laboring classes and capitalists is threatening our nation, it behoves us to use every means in our power to ameliorate the sufferings of the masses. One of these means, inferior as it may seem compared with the manifold schemes for solving the great social problems of the day, is to see that the destitute have proper care and treatment during illness. This would have a tendency, though possibly in a small degree, to lessen the bitterness cherished in those hearts against the rich, and they would feel that they were befriended at least when sickness and death were staring them in the face.

In every city, where sickness among the poor is such a prominent feature, there should be an institution whose aim should be to maintain nurses for nursing among the sick poor. Already in several of our great cities, institutions of this character have been established, and the far-reaching good done through them is truly wonderful. More nurses are needed for enterprises of this character, since in any case the supply is far from being adequate to the demand. No Sarah Gamps need apply, but strong, warm-hearted, educated women with good judgment and self control are needed, who will take up the work not alone for the good they can do, but because they intend to love their chosen profession. We, who are nurses, or who expect to be, cannot all be Sister Doras, but we can be as devoted to our profession as she was. We can leave no opportunity unimproved for advancing in our chosen work. Let us remember that success, &c., does not altogether depend upon our education, our strong constitutions, our broad sympathies, our quick perceptions, our good judgment, our strict compliance with orders—to succeed we must love our work, for, in the language of Henry Drummond "*love is success.*"

## Primary Qualifications of a Nurse.

*By Mary C. McLaren.*

The care of the sick is a most humane occupation. It ranks in dignity only next to that whose function is the advancement of the moral and spiritual welfare of the community. Ever since sin entered into our world, many diseases have afflicted our race, and men, women, and children sicken and die.

While we are in the enjoyment of health, we can largely care for ourselves, but severe illness brings even the strongest into a state of helplessness, which renders them entirely dependent upon the care of others. In the case of savage nations the condition of those who have been rendered helpless through age or illness has been deplorable indeed. They have often been left as useless burdens to perish uncared for. But as the principles of Christian civilization and a true humanity have made advance among men, the sick and suffering have become the objects of more real sympathy, and have received an increasing amount of loving care. Even in our day, however, much ignorance prevails in regard to the care which the sick should receive, and so it happens that even when there is a strong desire on the part of loving friends to care well for their sick, the sick often fail to get the care which they require. It ought, therefore, to give satisfaction to every sympathetic heart that the opportunity of practical training in sick nursing is now so generally afforded. If professional training is needed by the medical practitioner, it is surely needed also for the proper nursing of the sick.

Now while training may do much to make a properly qualified nurse, it is nevertheless true that certain fundamental qualifications are necessary in order that the discipline, instruction and experience of the Training School may attain the best results. The duties required of the nurse are varied and important, and consequently it is necessary that she should be endowed with special qualifications for her work.

1. She should have good health and a fair measure of physical strength. A weak person is unable to lift and move patients with that ease and comfort which are desirable. A woman whose health is uncertain and precarious will not be able to undergo the strain put upon her in the training school or in the arduous work of professional nursing.

2. She should have good intellectual ability and be familiar with the leading branches of ordinary education, before she would be prepared for the work and instruction of the course. She should educate herself so that the perceptive faculties become acute, the thinking powers vigorous, the judgment clear and decided and the will strong and firm. This is necessary that she may become thoughtfully attentive, judge correctly, act rightly in emergencies. Amidst these it is all important that she should be able to exercise perfect self-control, for it is only by obtaining a complete mastery over herself that she will be able to maintain the desired control over her patients.

3. She must have a tender sympathy with suffering, a kindness of disposition, and an unselfish devotion to the work of caring for the sick. The sick are often irritable, impatient and hard to manage. The care of them makes large demands upon the nurse. A person lacking in kindness of disposition would often be provoked to be harsh, but the true nurse will bear with them. It is said if two pianos be standing open in the same room, and a note be loudly struck on one and we hold our ear close to the other we will hear a string within it as if touched by an unseen

spirit sound the same note. So the true nurse will have a fellow-feeling with the sufferings of others and she will give herself with unselfish devotion to caring for them. Without this heart devotion the primary qualifications of the true nurse is wanting, and there will be a shrinking from much of the work which should be done.

Of course it may be difficult to find an individual possessed of all these heart, mental and physical qualifications, but it ought to be the aim of the nurse to attain these virtues, that she may not naturally possess, and put them in practice. But while the nurse should thus set before herself a high ideal of her profession, of the work it involves, and of the qualifications and training needed for it, others should be reminded that it is possible to cherish exaggerated expectations of what is to be looked for from the nurse. Such expectations are found in different quarters. They find a place sometimes in the minds of patients and their friends, sometimes also in the minds of the doctors who have the sick under their care. Unreasonable expectations as to what the nurse should be and do cannot fail to increase the difficulty of her situation. Here, as everywhere, a large-hearted charitable allowance for personal peculiarities would contribute largely to her comfort and would enable her in the long run to do more for her patient. Just as the nurse should, as far as possible, secure continued confidence in the doctor, so should he in turn do all he conscientiously can to maintain confidence in the nurse. They should seek to be helpful to each other with a view to the best interest of their common patient.

In view, however, of all that is trying and discouraging in our work, we have abundant encouragement to cheer us on.

## Extract from a Letter.

*By Emilie Hargitt.*

There are many who think we nurses are hardened and indifferent to suffering because we choose a life in which we are constantly brought in contact with it, because we can be present and stand quietly by while a patient's arm or leg is taken off. Is it possible for me to convince you that our sympathy is just as strong, our feelings just as tender as your own, and we ourselves are none the less womanly for witnessing such things? Invaluable to us are the lessons learned in the operating room, and not least among them is that one which teaches us to control our feelings, so that we express our sympathy by ready offers of assistance in place of tears or hysterics.

Hospital life, to a nurse, has a very different aspect to that which it presents to a visitor. I can well understand you when you say that your visit to a hospital saddened you for days afterwards, and your walk between the rows of beds, each containing a sufferer, made you shudder at the thought of what your life would be within its walls, you who had just left the scene of health and comfort.

So often I stop and ask myself if there is really as much self-denial in the life of a nurse as she gets credit for, and when our work is such a pleasure and satisfaction to us, can we be said to have given up much of what you call life? Expressions of pity (which we neither wish nor deserve) and surprise evinced at our choice of work, often reach our ears, coming from visitors who are watching us during the performance of some (to them) unpleasant duty—one going so far as to remark that she had too much sympathy to be a nurse, then went her way, leaving the unsympathetic (?) nurse to whom the remark was

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addressed to watch closely, almost listen for, the breathing of her child, through the long hours of the night.

I would not have you think of nursing in a sentimental or heroic light. We are simply women compelled or desiring to earn our own livelihood, and choose this way of doing so, as being the most agreeable to ourselves. Few and far between are those who take up this work from an exaggerated sense of the duty they owe their fellow-creatures and the numerous paths of employment open to women must surely convince you that the field of nursing is entered from choice. We are called upon to care for those who accept our services without evidence of gratitude, and when no longer required are dismissed with remuneration in a pecuniary form, being in the patient's opinion well repaid for our trouble. This is balanced by the expressions of gratitude, coming from the refined minds of those who readily recognize that something has been given which no amount of money can purchase. Remuneration failing us in both these ways, in other words when we receive neither money nor thanks, we still have that reward which no one can give or take from us—the sense of having done our duty, self-imposed though it may be. Often indeed is this the only reward a nurse receives, the only one she looks for, after days or weeks of patient toil, yet the gaining of it is an incentive, sufficiently strong, to make her put forth her bravest and best efforts.

The time that seemed so long in the future, so short now in the past, the two years to which our stay in the hospital is limited, is drawing to a close, and our little band is breaking up, each one going out to act and think for herself, going to put her very slender stock of knowledge to the best use she can. With feelings of regret I say farewell to the hospital. The two years I have spent there will always come back to me as two happy and well-spent years of my life, years that have taught me the value of patience and forbearance; for what a privilege has been ours, when we recall the many opportunities we have had of lightening a sufferer's burden, mentally or physically, by a kind word or act. What benefit others will derive from our training, remains for each one to prove, but if we continue, remembering always the "Golden Rule," "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you" we shall surely make our work a success.

My Essay.

By Alfreda Westead.

I had tried to write an essay

On the training of a nurse,  
But with every new endeavor,  
The result was only worse.

There have been so many written  
On the subject every year,  
That some people now consider  
There is nothing more to hear.

We all know what is required;  
Strength of body and of mind;  
We have need to be so patient,  
Gentle, loving, cheery, kind.

Sympathetic—not too much so,  
Sunny tempered, though not gay;  
Hiding all our thoughts and feelings  
From the sick—as best we may.

Self forgetful, ever watchful  
Of our charge by day or night;  
Heed not if he's cross and fretful,  
Help to make his burden light.

We must always be so quiet,  
Both in manner, talk, and dress,  
Mind as well as body nursing;  
'Tis not easy I confess.

Tact is wanted very often,  
Now to speak, and now refrain;  
Golden silence often rests one,  
And we know that rest is gain.

There is always some disturbance,  
Where, by sickness, we are led;  
May our presence not increase it,  
We can lessen it instead.

Not afraid of any duty  
Seeming trivial or low,  
It may give the patient comfort,  
Just how much we never know.  
Secrets—oft unearthed by sickness  
Must be buried with great care,  
Having ears we need not listen,  
There are griefs we may not share.

Carry out the doctor's orders  
Taking note of all they say,  
They will give us full instructions;  
Ours is strictly to obey.

Dr. David Little addressed the class in these words:

"Young women, the parchments I am about to hand you tell how high a trust we place in you. They tell more than most diplomas. Others tell of attainments in letters, as in academic schools and colleges; or of preparation for professional work, as in schools of theology, law and medicine. These, read between the lines, say more, and mean much more; for they utter the fact, that added to the theory of nursing, learned from books and lectures, you have been engaged actually and actively in its arduous practice for two pregnant years. In other words you have been more than taught, you have been trained, in the exercise of your art. So the public, aware of this, does not look upon you as novices, and it will brook no bungling. It has a right to expect skillful, as well as honest work."

Think of it! these two years have contained for you a wider range of experience, and a fuller fund of facts pertaining to the art of nursing, than will your whole added life. More than 2000 patients have been ministered to by you! The life of Methuselah would hardly suffice to deal with so many (outside hospital wards). With such a rich experience, if profitably used, you deserve and may command the confidence of your community.

One word of caution (for custom and good sense alike decree that my words must be few.) It is natural after so hard a drill that you should seek a rest; that is well, but let it not be for long—vacation should not intrench upon vocation. Prolonged rest means idleness, idleness brings forgetfulness of things learned, and begets distaste for work. Don't let relaxation of mind lapse into mental lassitude. Don't let your hands forget their cunning. Keep up to the mark of your high calling. "Go to work" soon. Work for wages if you can—work "for love" if you must—anyhow get to work—in the homely but meaning phrase, "keep your hands in." That was witless wit of the briefless young lawyer who, when told by his elder to fill in his time by study, said "Not any, I know more now than I am paid for." He mistook his calling, he was a "born" waiter. Darwin's law of the survival of the fittest, in these days of fierce struggle for existence, permeates every industry. You must work

to win. Succeeding graduates from this and other schools will crowd on your heels. In the race the laggard is left.

Hold fast with retentive memory what you have learned, and add as you can to your present acquirements. "Keep your wits about you" and "get ahead." Is this but politic counsel, meant only for your personal increment? Don't mistake me thus. I am talking to you, but I am looking over your shoulders at the wan and wistful faces of the suffering sick and for their dear sakes I ask you to do this thing."

After the presentation of the diplomas Dr. Sankey pronounced the benediction.

GRADUATING CLASS:

Miss B. M. A. Sinelair, Miss Mary C. McLaren, Miss A. L. MacGachen, Miss Claribel Egbert, Miss Winifred Davis, Miss Mary Morton, Miss M. V. Ham, Miss Alfreda Welstead, Miss Jean M. Scott, Miss Emilie Hargitt, Miss Frances A. Graham, Miss Julia L. Fredenburg, Miss Marie Stobbe, Miss N. B. Cowles.

The staff officers, the managers and two friends of each of the fourteen graduating nurses had been invited to attend a reception given by the nurses at the Hospital. Very gay did it look and sound, with the large display of flowers and ferns, and the music furnished by a harp, violin and flute. Flags abounded, the American flags holding their own in a friendly way against the Canadian flag that challenged attention.

After the visiting friends had met the managers, who received in the new parlor, refreshments, consisting of coffee, rolls, ice-cream, cake and lemonade were served. Conspicuous among the refreshments was the large "Graduating Cake" with "R. C. H., '90 and '92" adorning it.

The managers and nurses wish to express their appreciation of the services of Mr. W. B. Burke and Mr. George Perkins, who so kindly acted as ushers at the church, and their thanks to the officials of the First Presbyterian Church for their manifold courtesies in proffering the use of their edifice for the public exercises.

"The highest spiritual training is contained in the most paltry physical accidents."

Hospital Notes.

With the end of March the first half of the Hospital year was closed. During that period 530 patients were admitted to the Hospital, and 629 were under treatment. The number of births was 14. On the surgical side 13 patients died. Of these, 6 lived but a few hours after admission, and 2 others died of shock within twenty-four hours of operations that could not be delayed. On the medical side there were 42 deaths, 7 of them being of patients who were brought to the Hospital in a dying state, and of the rest most were cases of chronic disease.

The Commencement of the Training School brings that most valuable part of the Institution strongly to the front in this number of THE REVIEW. We have now ninety-one graduates, all of them living. Six have studied medicine, and are actively engaged in the practice of that profession. Fourteen have married. The rest are busy with the work of nursing, most of them still retaining residence in the city, though frequently answering calls to more or less distant places.

During the month of March, three probationers were received, and four were advanced to the grade of Junior Nurses.

Each year we receive about 300 letters asking for circulars and making other inquiries. Applications for admission to the School are made by 100, or more. Of this number about one-fifth are accepted every year, and enter upon the probationary term of three months. Those who show during this period that they possess the necessary qualifications are then regularly admitted as pupil nurses.

Written examinations are an important part of the means employed from time to time to ascertain the proficiency of our nurses. Recently the following questions were asked: "What do you understand by moral treatment of a patient? What can you say of it?" We submit one of the

replies given, as a matter of general interest, at this Commencement time:

"Moral treatment consists in the *way* we minister to our patient's physical wants, our *manner* towards him, and the general appearance of his surroundings, over which we have control or management. Surely the gentle voice and step, the refined way in which we may clothe our questions, when obtaining information about his condition, necessary for us to know, the manner in which we execute the performance of those numerous trifles, which go so far towards making our patient comfortable, and really nursing him, will tend to make his sickness more endurable, and cast a soothing, indescribable influence over the sick-room; just as a slatternly, heavy-footed, hard-voiced woman would make her very presence a constant strain and jar on the weak nerves of one for whom she was supposed to care."

The Registry of Nurses is still unable to meet all the demands made upon it, though doing better in this respect month by month.

In the Out-Patient Department during March, 147 patients were treated. They made 309 visits to the Hospital. There were ninety-five prescriptions dispensed. Three operations were done.

The report of the Surgical Pavilion for March shows thirty operations performed, by twelve different surgeons.

The addition of a section of Dentistry to the Out-Patient Department is contemplated, and we hope to be able soon to make a more definite announcement in relation to it.

Four of the visits made by the Visiting Nurse in March were made for the Margaret Harper nurse, who was too ill to go to her patients. We were glad to have the opportunity of proving our friendly feeling toward our sister institution.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Geo. L. Primrose, the managers of the Hospital are indebted to the S. S. White Dental

Manufacturing Company of New York for a valuable appliance to be used in the new dental department, which will soon be in working order. As a number of our prominent dentists are interested in this branch of our work, we may hope that much good may be accomplished.

♦♦♦

There are sixteen children in the Pavilion at present.

The parents of little Wallace have decided to take him home, so he has departed, and is greatly missed by the children, the nurses and the visitors, who were always glad to see his bright face among so many that were clouded with pain.

Helen who has endeared herself to everyone by her sunny spirit and ready smiles, considers herself very badly treated because she has been put off in a room by herself until her light sore throat is well. She is a friendly little body and misses the social atmosphere of the children's general ward where there is always something going on.

#### Miss Clarice Jeffrey.

The death of Miss Clarice Jeffrey at the Hospital on March 25th was a sad blow to all who knew her. She was one of our most interested and energetic helpers. Her life was consecrated to good works. In the social circles in which she moved and was so highly esteemed; in her church, where she was identified with every form of beneficent activity; in her family, where her strength and wisdom were an unfailing resource and reliance, her departure means lasting sorrow and irreparable loss.

The death of Miss Jeffrey recalls sadly that of Miss Lois Whitney, which occurred about three years ago. The devotion of the latter to the Hospital was one of her marked characteristics. Both of these noble young women had many traits in common. They were intimate friends, had traveled much together, and were closely associated in their interests and work. We

shall never cease to mourn their loss, cut off, as they were, in what seemed the very prime of their usefulness. Their lives, actuated by the highest motives, were directed to the most practical and benevolent ends—the relief of the sick, the encouragement and education of the poor, the improvement and help, in every way, of those less gifted and favored than themselves. The memory of their kind words and good deeds, of their enthusiasm, unselfishness and diligence, is and will continue a tender inspiration to those who yet remain, trying to bear the burden and carry forward the work.

#### Treasurer's Report.

<i>Endowment Fund for Crippled Children.</i>	
From Three Sisters.	a thank offering
for kindness to a little child	\$ 2 00
A Friend, by Mrs. Converse	3 00
Previously acknowledged	1,362 32
Net	\$ 1,367 32
<i>Emergency Fund.</i>	
Net to date	\$ 116 57
<i>Easter Offering.</i>	
In memoriam S. D. W.	\$ 5 00
Balance from 1st Presbyterian Church	
Sunday school to support a bed for one year in Children's Pavilion	100 00
MRS. W. H. PERKINS,	
Treasurer.	

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22, 1892.

*Mrs. W. H. Perkins, City:*

Please accept the enclosed two (\$2.00) dollars for the fund for crippled children, from three sisters who are interested in the crippled children, as a small token of their appreciation of the kindness shown to a little crippled friend while in the Hospital.

#### Receipts for the Review.

March, 1892.

Dwight Palmer, adv., \$5.00; Alling & Cory, adv., \$5.00; E. E. Bausch & Son, adv., \$5.00; Carroll, Beadle & Co., adv., \$5.00; Hamilton & Mathews, adv., \$5.00; Miss H. Potter, \$1.00; The Paine Drug Co., adv., \$5.00; Joseph Schlyer, adv., \$5.00; Smith, Perkins & Co., adv., \$5.00; Mr. G. T. Palmer, East Avon, \$2.00; Mechanics Savings Bank, adv., \$15.00; Miss H. H. Backus, 65 cents;

Mrs. B. H. Blair, \$1.30 ; Mrs. J. M. Whitney, \$1.00 ; Mrs. Geo. H. Sicklars, Buffalo, \$2.00 ; Mrs. N. J. Williams, Jr., Detroit, 65 cents ; Mrs. W. J. Humphrey, Warsaw, \$1.00. By Treas., \$75 07	65
Mrs. Henry Lomb, 65 cents. By Mrs. Converse.	
Mrs. W. S. Whittlesey, 65 cents ; Mrs. W. Y. Page, 75 cents ; Mrs. J. G. Cutler, 65 cents : Mrs. C. T. Converse, 65 cents ; Miss C. Carpenter, 65 cents ; Mrs. Henry Epstein, 65 cents ; Mrs. W. N. Emerson, 65 cents ; Mrs. C. E. Furman, 65 cents ; Mrs. J. H. Grant, 65 cents ; Mrs. E. W. Hills, 65 cents ; Mrs. Jacob Marburger, 65 cents ; Mrs. H. W. Sibley, 65 cents ; Miss Susan Newell, 65 cents ; Mrs. Henry Wray, 65 cents.	
By Miss Messenger	9 20
LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer. 179 Spring St.	

#### March Donations.

Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—Second-hand clothing, old linen and cotton.
Mrs. J. H. Brewster—Second-hand shirts.
Mrs. Fred Cook—Quantity of German papers and 2 novels.
Dr. Landsberg—Illustrated German papers.
James Brackett—Old linen and cotton.
Mrs. Eugene Curtis—22 novels and magazines.
Mrs. Hofheinz—Quantity of reading matter, 1 barrel of bottles.
Emily, Carrie, Sally and Franklin Brewster—Paper dolls.
Mrs. Arthur Robinson—2 night dresses.
Miss May, of Leicester, Mass.—Large bundle of new flannel.
Mr. S. G. Raymond—Beautiful flowers.
In memory of Mrs. E. S. Ettenheimer—Beautiful roses.
A Friend—Old cotton.
A Friend—Child's coat and hat, book and second-hand clothing.
Mrs. E. E. Bausch—Old cotton.
Mrs. Quincey Van Voorhes—10 shirts and old cotton.
E. S. Ettenheimer—Number of valuable articles for the sick.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Gorton—Beautiful flowers.
Miss Maher—Pair of crutches.
Miss A. S. Mumford—Second-hand clothing.
Henry D. McVean—107 magazines, 7 novels.
Mrs. Lauriston L. Stone—Drummond's "The Greatest Thing in the World," and Cosmopolitan Magazines one year.
Mrs. Porter—Second-hand under clothing.
Mrs. Samuel Wilder—Papers.
Parent Stem—20 sheets, 15 pillow cases.
2nd Twig—12 sheets, 7 skirts.
4th Twig—12 cotton slips, 2 flannel slips, 1 skirt and 4 sacques.
Hemlock Twig—9 sheets and 7 gingham aprons.
1st Craft—5 surgical towels, pair of pillow cases, 1 baby's sacque.
Chips of the Old Block—5 flannel gowns and 5 flannel sacques.
1st Twig—8 night dresses, 2 dozen pillow cases.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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**The Mary Bed.**

We hope that some of the Marys will remember the Mary bed in their Easter offerings. Of course, we do not expect this of the annual subscribers, as it is so near the time, the month of May, when their subscriptions become due. But others who have not felt they could become regular subscribers, might make a special offering at this season.

As spring opens bringing with it new life and sunshine to most of us, let us remember those who are shut in, to whom the changing seasons can mean little, but to whom daily care and comforts and the thought of others mean much.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE MARY BED.**

A friend.....	\$ 3 00
From "a Mary," through Mrs. W.	
E. Hoyt.....	1 00
On the feast of the Annunciation of the B. V. M., C. W. S .....	1 00
Collected by C. W. S.....	1 00
Easter offering from M. H. W.....	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$10 00

Please remember that the annual subscriptions become due in the month of May, or any special offering will be gladly received by Miss M. H. Wright, 282 East avenue, Trustee for the Mary Bed Fund.

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital March 1.....	122
Received during month .....	97
Births .....	1
Total .....	220
Discharged during month.....	91
Deaths .....	12
Remaining in Hospital April 1.....	117
Total .....	220

**Died.**

At the Rochester City Hospital:  
 March 4—Nellie White, aged 4 years.  
 " 10—Gaylord Mitchell, aged 8 years.  
 17—Peter Dries, aged 26 years.

- Mar. 18—Paul Meraski, aged 12 years.  
 " 19—Mary E. Smith, aged 42 years.  
 " 24—Herbert J. Cooksley, aged 20 years.  
 " 24—Ellen Rose, aged 32 years.  
 " 25—Clarice Jeffrey, aged 38 years.  
 " 25—Charles C. Miller, aged 24 years.  
 " 26—Mary McNally, aged 19 years.  
 " 26—Kate Haisman, aged 29 years.  
 " 28—Thomas Mead, aged 37 years.

**Twig Meetings.**

The Parent Stem has held two meetings : March 4, at Mrs. Whitbeck's; March 18, at Mrs. A. B. Smith's.

The 1st Twig met at Mrs. Arthur Robinson's March 4th, at Mrs. W. C. Rowley's March 17th.

Report of "Twig 2" for the month of March: Meeting March 4th, Mrs. Levi F. Ward's, 13 sheets hemmed, 7 Canton flannel petticoats made; meeting March 18th, Mrs. W. H. Ward's, 12 sheets hemmed.

The Hemlock Twig held meetings in March as follows : March 1st with Mrs. Frank B. Bishop; March 15th, with Mrs. Hamilton Howard; March 30th, with the Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Hubbell.

Two meetings of the "Fourth Twig" have been held during the month of March : at Miss Cartwright's March 4th, and Mrs. Benjamin O. Hough's March 18th.

The 1st Graft met at Miss Helen Osgood's March 4th, at Mrs. Louise VanVoorhis' March 18th.

The Properly Bent Twig met March 5th at Miss Gabriella Clarke's, and on March 19th at Miss Marie Louise Barry's.

We have received the past month a large package of flannel remnants from a thoughtful and interested friend living in Worcester Co., Mass. Our friend wrote that a manufacturer of woollens whose mill is not far from her home, sent her a case of "odds and ends" to distribute among the institutions of her choice. The bundle that came to us had in it pieces of various sizes. Some are large enough for infants' skirts and shirts, other pieces are sufficiently large to make skirts for older children. Besides these there are shorter lengths that can be used in many places in the Hospital, and will be of great service. We are sincerely grateful for this most useful gift, and we thank both our good friend and the manufacturer for their kindness.

**Wants.**

A new floor in the hall.  
Old cotton.  
Sheets.  
Granite Sauce-pans.  
Mrs Lincoln's cook-book.  
Second-hand night-dresses.  
Night-dresses, all sizes, for children.  
Two farina kettles.  
Two pairs large scissors.  
Apothecaries' scales for the pharmacy.  
Large clothes hamper.  
Six scrap baskets.  
Old flannel blankets.

We congratulate our contemporary, *The Industrial School Advocate*, upon its success in filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Terry, who had so ably conducted both the *Advocate* and the *Hospital Review*. Mrs. Montgomery brings to the editorship of the *Advocate* a cultured mind, broad sympathies, and a quickness in seeing the progressive side of educational questions that can not fail to make this paper a strong one and an important factor in the work of the *Industrial School*.

Seven thousand young men in the eighteen colleges and professional schools in New York city compose the "Students' Movement." The aim of this organization is for acquaintance, fellowship, Christian living, and aggressive Christian work.

The movement originated in a Medical Students' Christian Union, founded in 1867 by the New York City Y. M. C. A. In 1871 they secured the active interest of Prof. Wm. H. Thompson, M. D., LL. D., of the University Medical College, who then started his famous Bible class, which has continued to the present day. The headquarters of the "movement" are at 136 Lexington avenue. The plan of work pursued is, briefly, "union meetings in Metropolitan Opera House each month," "union receptions" and "special sermons for students," and Dr. Thompson's Bible class, which is held in Association Hall, Twenty-third street, at 5 o'clock P. M., every Sunday. The theme for this winter's research is "The Scriptural Teaching of Human Nature."

**Directory of the Free Out-Patient Department.**

The Free Out-Patient Department is divided into eight sections, whose names, with the days, and hours for consultation, follow:  
*Diseases of the Eye and Ear*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.  
*Diseases of the Nervous System*—Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.  
*General Medicine*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 2 to 3.  
*Diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System*—Tuesday, Friday; 4 to 5.  
*Orthopaedic Surgery*—Tuesday, Thursday; 11 to 12.  
*Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 4 to 5.  
*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.  
*Diseases of Women*—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 10 to 11.

♦♦♦  
SUBSCRIPTION price of the HOSPITAL REVIEW, 65 cents.

**Sick Room Don'ts.**

Don't rock your chair incessantly.  
Don't stay so long as to tire the patient.  
Don't shut the register with a clashing sound.  
Don't come into the room with wet clothing on.

Don't talk about sickness or other disagreeable subjects.

Don't let the bureau knobs fall heavily, or bang the doors.

Don't kiss the patient if you have just come out of the cold.

Don't sit where the patient must change her position to look at you.

Don't play with anything in your hands or anything affixed to the furniture.

Don't talk so fast that it is a strain on the patient's nerves to understand all you say.

Don't sit by the side of the patient, for she can't look at you without straining her neck.—*The Trained Nurse*.

♦♦♦  
Pa—Have you seen with the microscope all the little animals that are in the water?

Tommy—Yes, papa, I saw them. Are they in the water we drink?

Pa—Certainly, my child.

Tommy—Now I know what makes the singing in the teakettle when the water begins to boil.—*Texas Siftings*.

**MICROBES--WHAT ARE THEY?***Mail and Express.*

Few indeed of the general public have any clear conception of what are termed microbes or germs of disease—anything from bugs to worms answers for the popular idea.

Yet the part they play in nature and in our own existence concerns us all. The most important ailments that flesh is heir to are dependent largely upon germs for their existence. Some microbes produce our wines, beers and vinegars; some make bread to rise; some spoil our clothes and others our food. They clear the surface of the earth of dead animal and vegetable matter. They attack our grape vines and fruit trees, our potatoes and corn and wheat fields. They produce disease in our domestic animals—even the silk worm is not free from them. They sweep over the country in different forms, carrying manifold disease and death. So, in many ways, whether we will or not, we are forced to take an interest in them.

**INFLUENZA MICROBES.**

More particularly are we awakened with new interest since a recently published statement that a German physician had discovered the microbe of influenza. Although the profession have known of germs for some time, it is only within a few years that the public have had their attention called to their existence. It had long been known that contact with disease produced disease, but many theories were advanced as to the method, and germs of disease were long ago suspected, but whether they really existed or not, or just how they acted, was not understood until comparatively recent years.

Those whose names stand out in prominence in the matter are, first, Pasteur, who as long ago as 1857 wrote upon the subject; then the practical Joseph Lister, of England, who invented methods to prevent their entrance into wounds, and so made that wonderful advance in surgery, and, finally, the excellent work done by Dr. Robert Koch in his writing in connection with blood poisoning and his subsequent discovery of the bacillus of cholera and of tuberculosis, which set the whole world thinking.

**WHAT THEY ARE LIKE.**

Microbes are the smallest things that live. They are the smallest kind of

vegetable life. It is very difficult, when one studies the lowest orders of life, to tell whether they are animal or vegetable, but the majority of observers say that they are vegetable. Yeast, bacteria, molds, mildew and other fungi are forms of microbes. They are living things; they grow and feed upon the tissues and flourish at their expense. Even as Byron says: "One small drop of ink, falling like dew upon the thought, will produce that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think," so a few germs, starting with one body, may infect hundreds—towns—and spreading out from person to person and place to place, even a whole country. In size they are so small that we cannot see them without the aid of the microscope, except where many are growing together, as in vinegar, where collected together they are called the "mother" of vinegar, and this "mother" we see with the naked eye. Those which principally interest us have to be magnified many thousand times to see them, and are exceedingly small. Although most of the microbes are colorless, and it is necessary to stain them to see them distinctly, there are some that have very bright colors. Thus, in ponds they form a green scum, while in northern regions the snow is sometimes tinged red with them; some are bright yellow, others still are light blue. Although so small, they vary largely in shape. Some are round, some rod-like, while still others are spiral. Thus the germs of erysipelas are spheroidal, those of cholera are shaped like a comma (,); those of typhoid fever are rod-like, while those of malaria and relapsing fever are waved or spiral in shape.

They each have a name of their own, but as a class those that are usually productive of disease about the body are termed "bacteria."

Every germ originates from some pre-existing germ and produces only his own kind. Just as surely as the acorn produces an oak and not a chestnut, or a lily the lily and not a sunflower, so the germ of measles only produces measles, typhoid produces typhoid, etc.

The old idea of spontaneous generation seems so absurd that it need not be discussed here.

[To be concluded.]

"Every man can be managed if you find out his handle."

Mark Twain says: "There is something very fascinating about science: One gets such wholesale results of conjecture for such a trifling investment of fact."

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**  
MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS  
MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

**TERMS**—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail..... 50

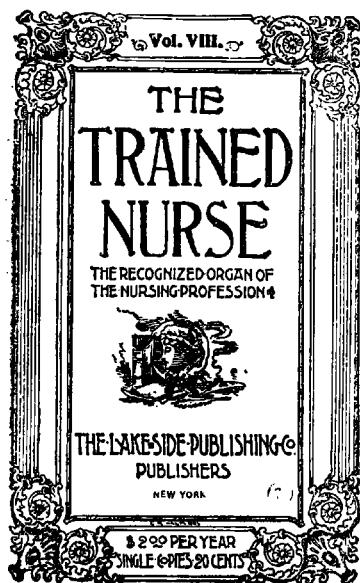
[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square, insertion, \$1.00	Quarter Column..... \$10.00
Three Months..... 2.00	One Third Column.... 12.00
Six Months..... 3.00	Half Column, 1 Year..... 15.00
One Year..... 5.00	One Column, 1 year... 20.00



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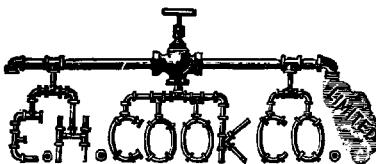


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February 2, 1891.

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THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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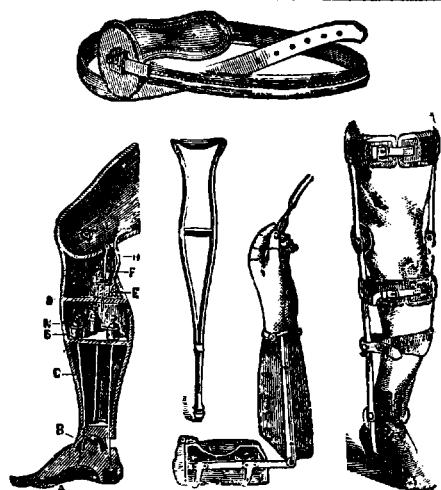
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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 15, 1892.

No. 10

## THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Those who have become familiar by personal experience with that product of the Nineteenth Century, known as the Trained Nurse, may care to hear something of the school and the process by which the nurse receives her training.

First, a word to those who ask why it is necessary to have nurses specially trained for their work. Thirty years ago, they say, we had nurses, and very good nurses, not at all of the Camp variety. Why are not they or their successors just as useful now?

The world is progressing. We are, or we flatter ourselves that we are reaching a higher degree of civilization than has ever been known. There is a tendency towards differentiation of work in all fields. Thirty years ago we had a family doctor who knew a little of everything, and to whom we went with all our complaints, whether our eyes or ears gave us trouble, or we suffered from nervous prostration:—that, to be sure, was not so fashionable then as now. In these days we must consult an oculist, an aurist, a nervine specialist. And it sometimes seems as if even the invalids themselves are becoming experts in the manifestations of certain diseases, until we wonder whether the supply of specialists among the physicians has increased to equal the demand of the patients, or *vice versa*.

Who then is to care for us when we fall ill? We find often to our dismay, that there are specialists even in the department of household service, and

it is a well-known characteristic of all specialists that they do not care to dabble with anything not in their own line. So we cannot call upon the presiding *genii* of the kitchen and lower,—or in the modern and hygienic house,—the upper regions. Indeed, when sickness appears, they are much more apt to play the part of the proverbial Arab than that of ministering angel. And more important than all else is the fact that we need skilled attention, and so we must call in still another specialist, — the Trained Nurse.

Some one asks "In what is a nurse trained?" Following a good old Yankee custom, let us answer one question by asking another,—"In what is she not trained?" To quote from the circular of one of our large schools, "Candidates for admission must be single women, between twenty-two and thirty-five years of age; they must possess a good education, some manual dexterity, perfect health, pleasing manner, agreeable disposition, and unexceptionable moral character. All pupils are required to be honest, truthful, trustworthy, punctual, quiet, orderly, cleanly, neat, patient, kind and cheerful, and obedient to the rules of the Institution." Are there more qualities to be added to insure perfection?

Let us hasten to say before some carping critic does so, that we do not often find an applicant who possesses all these qualifications. But with the motto before us "Aim ever at the highest," we keep up our standard, and from the material which comes to us we pick out the best and most

Mrs. W. P. Rochester  
526 Grand St.

pliable, and for two years we try to mould it to a form which shall be as near our ideal as possible. We are not discouraged if we do not attain perfection, and, knowing that "we advance in knowledge by defining our ignorance," we are willing to receive, and even invite friendly criticism. But we ask that it shall be kind and just. It is not fair that the faithful and efficient services of a nurse in a given case shall be overlooked, and that only her shortcomings, fancied or trivial, should be remembered.

Having made up her mind to enter a Training School, the would-be nurse sends for a circular which will advise her as to the qualifications required in a candidate, and the steps necessary to be taken to gain admission to the school. The circulars of all schools are practically the same. The desired qualifications of a nurse are mentioned, some of which are absolutely indispensable, a slight outline of the work and study for the course of two years, and a request that the candidate shall write a personal letter answering certain questions in regard to her mental, physical, moral and social conditions.

It is a *sine qua non* with most schools that the pupils shall be at least twenty-one years of age, and in many schools even older. All schools, with one or two exceptions, agree in fixing the maximum limit at thirty-five years. So many persons have asked why there should be such a hard and fast rule in regard to age that it may be well to stop a moment and explain the reason. Of course there must be a line drawn somewhere. Girls under twenty-one are still minors, they are usually immature, their health is not fully established and they are more susceptible to contagion. There are other reasons which will occur to most persons upon considering the matter, as will also the reasons why a woman who has passed thirty-five is more or less undesirable. At that age she is usually quite "set" in her own way; she is not subservient to discipline, especially if she has held any position of authority, she finds it hard to obey, and obedience is a necessary qualification of a nurse. She has been out of school for many years and finds it extremely hard if not impossible to begin studying again, and to compete with younger women, many of whom are fresh from school and lessons; her nervous strength and endurance are not what they once were, especially if her life has been a hard and trying one. There are of course exceptions to all rules, and the Training School Committee have the power to relax them whenever it seems desirable to do so.

Applicants whose letters have been satisfactory are directed to make a personal application, in order that the committee may still further satisfy themselves as to their desirability. In case this is not possible because it involves a long and expensive journey, the candidate is told that she may come on a certain day prepared to stay and begin her work at once, if her personal application prove satisfactory. This personal interview is perhaps a trying ordeal, and the reasons for it may not at first seem apparent, but long experience has shown it to be a necessity.

In the care of the sick much of the success of the nurse, and through her the success of the treatment prescribed by the physician, depends upon the power which the nurse has of making herself pleasing and acceptable to her patient. Many women who could do faithfully and well all the work of a nurse, fail utterly because they lack, not personal beauty, but that charm which, though indescribable, makes the possessor "a joy forever."

One of the questions in the circular is "Have you any physical defects?" It is curious to note the difference in ideas as to what constitutes a

defect. Women who have answered "no" to this question have appeared with marked deformities or disfigurements, and in spite of our protests that such things might annoy a person who was ill, have insisted upon being received into the school.

Although candidates are requested to write their own letters, they do not always do so, a fact which is made known during the personal application, when they are asked to write from dictation, in order to test their ability to write rapidly and legibly, and to spell correctly. One young woman who came for her personal interview, seemed to be a most promising applicant, except that she was on the wrong side of thirty and had left school when only thirteen. However, as she said "Oh, yes indeed!" when she was asked if she had a good education, a pencil and sheet of paper were given to her and she was told to write what was read to her. She seemed to be writing rapidly and easily and we began to think that appearances are often deceitful. We had no reason to change our opinion, though we shifted the point of view when she handed back the paper for our criticism. At first glance it seemed hopeless; on further examination it was found that as a rule the words of two and three letters were correctly spelled. The rest of the paper closely resembled a Chinese laundry list. Her surprise and disappointment when she was told that that was not satisfactory, were both amusing and pathetic.

All applicants are carefully questioned as to their health and that of their parents, a proceeding which some seem to consider impertinent, but which is extremely pertinent, when the fact is disclosed that five or six of the family have already died of consumption, or that several members of the family have rheumatism. In any doubtful case an examination of the heart and lungs is made by one of the physicians on the committee on admission, and if any trouble be found, even very slight, that applicant is not accepted.

Candidates are asked what they intend to do after leaving the training school. Of course we do not desire, nor have we any right to bind the nurses by any promises as to the disposal of their time after leaving the school. Nevertheless, their answer to the above question has an important influence upon the decision in regard to their acceptance. The reason for this is perfectly evident. All training schools, whether endowed or not, are in a sense charitable institutions. They are supported by the public, and though this support is given freely and generously as to any charity without thought of selfish gain, nevertheless it reacts in favor of the public, who naturally expect that if they furnish means to carry on the training school, they will be able to reap the reward of their generosity by having nurses ready for them to call upon in case of need. Of course they expect to pay the nurses well for their services, so far as money can pay.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that when an applicant states that it is her intention to study medicine, to engage in some other work, or to get married after finishing the course, the training school as a distributor of public funds, feels it to be its duty to decline to receive such applicant. There is also the additional reason that the training schools can accommodate only a certain number of pupils, and since there are so many who wish to make a business of nursing, it does not seem fair to give places which they might fill, to those who do not intend to do so.

The question is asked, "What are your reasons and motives for desiring the education of a nurse?" Though an answer is given the real reason seldom appears. The would-be nurse may

have had her youthful enthusiasm fired by an illustrated article on the Trained Nurses, which she has read in some magazine, and she thinks it "must be lovely to be a nurse." Or some personal disappointment or sorrow may have, as she thinks, ruined her young life and she makes up her mind to enter upon hospital nursing, and devote her life to "doing good." Or a school teacher wants some "easier work than teaching;" a sewing woman wants "more pay." Some woman finds herself suddenly dependent upon her own resources, her friends tell her she has a gift for nursing, and she herself thinks it will be as easy as any way of earning her own living. One applicant of this latter class gave as her reason for wishing to be a nurse, that she desired to serve the Lord and be of some use to her fellow creatures. After entering the school she objected to some of her duties, and when asked what her idea of nursing was, and why she came to the hospital since there were so many things she was unwilling to do for the patients, her reply was, "I supposed you didn't have to do much but measure medicines and order food for the sick, and besides you get better pay than you do at almost anything else." She was advised to go home, and was soon convinced that she had mistaken her calling.

A hospital with its constant routine of hard and disagreeable work, and the close contact with vice, disease and suffering in all forms is certainly a good place in which to forget one's self and one's own trouble, but it is also a good place in which to banish forever from one's mind the thought that there is any special romance or sentiment about hospital nursing. So whatever may have been the reason which has led any woman to wish to be a nurse, those who actually enter the hospital and remain there, do so because they become really interested in their work.

H. L. G.

#### Hospital Notes.

The Registry did a thriving business in April. It was possible to furnish a nurse, whenever asked for, except in one instance. The advantage of having a department in the Hospital, which can send out trained nurses at any time, is more and more appreciated by the public.

The north pavilion is undergoing much needed renovation, and until the process is completed no cases of contagious diseases can be received by the Hospital. This little building has been in constant use during the winter. We need very much a large structure, built in accordance with the most recent requirements of sanitary science, where all applicants, with contagious diseases, may be received and treated.

The diphtheria cases treated during April were, most of them, of a specially severe, or malignant type, the patients

being regarded as hopelessly sick, when received in the pavilion. Two of them came from a neighboring town, from a family in which there had been already five fatal cases.

Thirty-nine operations, by eleven surgeons, were performed in the Surgical Pavilion during the month.

The house-officers have added greatly to the interest of the Hospital grounds by laying out a tennis court for use in leisure hours. It is vastly diverting to the patients to have a game to watch.

#### The District Nurse.

The district nurse was, not long ago, called to an untidy home in a wretched quarter of the city, to attend a woman with a young baby. There were six other children, all little. When the nurse had attended to her professional duties—so-called—she saw great room for improvement in the persons of the six children. Taking from her bag six squares of cheesecloth, she gave one to each child and said, "Now see which can run to the sink and be back with a clean face first!" There was a dash and a rush, and soon they were all presented for inspection—each with a disc of clean skin, made all the more noticeable by the background of black that their hurried ablutions had not penetrated. The children were so grateful for her kindness that when she went away, one of the oldest girls produced from the mysterious depths of a drawer, two small picture cards which she pressed upon the nurse, then thrust into her hand a bunch of wild flowers, "For the poor children at the Hospital, for I know about them because all the children sent potatoes. We didn't take four apiece, because we are so poor, and there are so many of us, but we each took two." The black bag seemed to fascinate most of the thirty-two children in the tenement, for when the nurse left the house, the greater proportion of them escorted her down to the corner.

Perhaps the public is not aware that the Hospital is prepared to send out a nurse without charge for any case of confinement even though the patient may not be in absolute poverty. Many a hard-working woman suffers at such a time for lack of skillful care, promptly given, who does not afterwards need attention other than her friends can furnish. Often a little instruction at such a time would be of immense benefit to the mother in the proper care of her baby and herself. Friends of the Hospital will help in the good work of the nursing department by sending into the registry for nurses, or to Miss Gamwell, the names of such persons as they deem proper to receive the ministrations of the visiting nurse.

•••  
**FREE DENTAL SURGERY.**

**Important Addition to the Free Out-Patient Department, City Hospital.**

On Tuesday afternoon, May 17th, there will be opened in the free out-patient department connected with the City Hospital a room where dental surgery will be performed free to all who are unable to pay for treatment. The room has been supplied with an operating chair and other appliances by the representatives in this city of the large dental supply companies. The surgeons who are to give their services are members of the society of dentists, and twenty-five of them have volunteered to devote a portion of their time towards the relief of those needing their services.

This is a most generous offer and it supplies a need which has been felt by the poor of the city. Every Tuesday afternoon the room will be opened to those whose circumstances will not permit their paying for dental service. The committee of doctors having the matter in charge, with Dr. H. S. Miller as chairman, are very enthusiastic as to their undertaking, and it is to be hoped that the public who are to be so greatly benefited will appre-

ciate the opportunity thus generously offered by the committee.

Rochester, N. Y., May 7th, 1882.  
Mrs. H. Huntington, Sec'y, Etc.:

I herewith inclose the names of the very liberal donors to the Hospital Dental Dispensary.

Whipple & Crippen, Furniture Dealers, West Ave.

Curran & Goler, Druggists.

J. K. Post, Druggist.

G. H. Haass, Druggist.

Paine Drug Company.

S. S. White, Dental Goods Dealer, New York, per Mr. Pimrose.

C A. Davis & Co., Dental Goods Dealer.

G. P. Davis, Dental Goods Dealer.

The above parties met us very cordially, and promptly furnished us what we needed for the purpose.

Respectfully yours,

H. S. MILLER,  
Chairman Committee.

At the meeting of the board of managers a vote was passed thanking the dentists and druggists of the city for their generosity in supplying the appliances for the new Dental Department.

•••  
**Resignation of Mrs. Strong.**

The following letter from Mrs. Maltby Strong will convey to the public the information already given by it to the Managers of the City Hospital, of her resignation as a member of that Board. The letter was read at the last regular monthly meeting, and its contents were received with expressions of unbounded regret.

Mrs. Strong was identified with the Hospital from its very beginning. She was President of the Rochester Female Charitable Society, and as such was largely instrumental in the organization of the City Hospital, which was in a great measure an outgrowth of the older society. This was shortly before the breaking out of the war, and during the dark days of that memorable conflict, she was devoted to the care and comfort of the inmates, many of whom were brought from the battle-fields or sent

from the ranks, disabled by exposure and disease. For over twenty-five years Mrs. Strong filled the position of President of the Board, resigning at the end of that period, but consenting to remain one of the Executive Committee.

During all these years she witnessed great changes in the membership of the Board, many of her old associates being taken away by death, and their places being filled by younger women, who always received a warm welcome and kindly word from her. As step by step medical science advanced, and it became necessary to meet the demands of the times, she was always ready to give her approval and aid to measures calculated to fulfill the requirements. Her gentle, dignified bearing, commanded the respect of all who were connected with her in this loving work of charity, which was always so dear to her heart.

The ladies while feeling compelled to accept this resignation, have determined to make Mrs. Strong an honorary member, feeling this to be a proper although an inadequate tribute to her long service.

*President and Lady Managers of the Rochester City Hospital :*

MY DEAR FRIENDS :—As I have recently become a resident of another city it is now incumbent upon me to present to you my resignation as a Manager of the City Hospital, and also as a member of the Executive and Paper Committees; positions with which I have been honored since the organization of this charity. In resigning these offices I do not withdraw my interest in the Hospital, where I still have a strong hold—a room furnished in memory of my late husband, Maltby Strong, for which I shall still provide.

Ill health and absence from the city during the past year have prevented my actively engaging with you in my accustomed duties, which were always pleasant to me. When I left Rochester in the fall

I fully expected to return in the spring and resume my duties.

It is with much regret that I sever this, and kindred ties, that have bound me to Rochester, and I desire to express my thanks to the ladies of this Board for their uniform courtesy and kindness in all the relations we have sustained to each other.

Since November, 1836, when I was elected an officer in the "Female Charitable Society," I have been associated with the ladies of Rochester in their benevolent and christian work, especially in caring for the sick and needy, the orphans and the homeless, and in establishing this blessed charity, and in all my intercourse with those connected with these varied associations I never remember an unkind word or discourteous act.

In the new home which a kind father has opened for me in my declining years, surrounded by my kindred, my thoughts will often revert to those dear friends in Rochester whose society for so many years I have enjoyed, and from whom I have found the separation so painful.

That the Hospital may enlarge its borders, increase its usefulness, and that success may attend the efforts of all who are so earnestly laboring in its behalf, is the constant prayer of your retiring friend.

ELIZA B. STRONG.  
Louisville, Ky., April 25, 1892.

Wants.

Scrap baskets.

Baby carriages, old or new.

Tricycles for children.

Second-hand nightdresses.

Old cotton.

New floor in the hall.

Our want column did a good thing last month. A friend in Seneca Falls, seeing in the REVIEW our modest request for granite kettles, sent us two Puritan cookers, which were most acceptable, and heartily appreciated.

**Treasurer's Report.***Endowment Fund for Crippled Children.*

Mrs. Howard Osgood..... \$ 5 00  
Previously acknowledged..... 1,867 32

Net..... \$1,872 32

*Emergency Fund.*

Mrs. A. B. Brown, New York..... \$ 50  
Receipts to May 1st..... 262 67

Total receipts..... \$ 263 17  
Expenses..... 118 87

Net, May 1st..... \$ 144 30

*The King's Daughters.*

"The Helpful Circle" by Miss Seymour \$5 00

*Discount on Bills.*

R. M. Myers & Co., (Dec. 1891)..... \$2 00  
Seabury & Johnson..... 2 00

MRS. W. H. PERKINS,  
Treasurer.

**Receipts for the Review.**

*April, 1892.*

Mrs. L. W. Green, 65 cents; Mr. L. W. Kaufman, 65 cents; E. S. Ettenheimer & Co., adv., \$5.00; James Johnston, adv., \$5 00; Howe & Rogers, adv., \$5.00; Samuel Sloan, adv., \$5.00; S. B. Stuart & Co., adv., \$5 00; Dr. W. B. Jones, \$2.00; Mrs. A. B. Brown, New York, 50 cents; Miss M. V. Ham, 65 cents; William T. Fox & Co., adv., \$5.00; Mrs. J. C. Hart, 50 cents; Miss Ellen Breck, New York, 65 cents; Mrs. J. A. Eastman, 65 cents; Burke, Fitz-Simons, Hone & Co., adv., \$26.00; Oaks & Calhoun, adv., \$5.00; Mrs. Charles Jones, Geneseo, \$1.00; Mrs. Sidney Van Auken, Oswego, 50 cents.  
By Treasurer..... \$68 75

Mrs. J. R. Fenlon, Waukesha, 50 cents.  
By Mrs Converse..... 50

Mrs. W. K. Daggs, 65 cents; Mrs. J. A. Daly, 65 cents; Mrs. E. F. Ellsworth, 65 cens'; Mrs. John Bower, 65 cents; Mrs. J. T. Briggs, 65 cents; Mrs. Thos. Hawks, 65 cents; Mrs. J. Laney, 65 cents; Mrs. H. C. Roberts, 65 cents; Dr. J. E. Line, 65 cents. By Miss Messenger..... 5 85

**The Mary Bed.**

We give the complete list of the subscriptions given during the first year, for with the first day of May we begin a new year.

Mary May ..... \$1 00  
Mary Cox Morris—in mem..... 1 00  
Mary Howard Wright..... 5 00  
Mary Castle..... 2 00  
Mary Eliot }..... 2 00  
Little Mary Eliot }..... 2 00  
Mary Dupuy Baker..... 2 00  
Mary May ..... 1 00

Mary Glen Bloss.....	\$5 00
Mary Howard Andrews.....	25
Mary A. Selden—in mem.....	2 00
Mary A. Selden—in mem.....	3 00
Mary E. Cornell.....	1 00
Mary Macomber.....	5 00
Mary H. Lamb.....	1 00
Mary Cox Morris.....	1 00
Mary Francloot Warner.....	1 00
Mary Aicken Gibson }	10
Mary Haslett }	10
Mary Gibson Haslett }	10
For Mary H—W—	1 00
For the two Marys }	2 00
For Mary Martin }	1 00
For Mary Martin }	1 00
For Mary Martin }	1 00
Mary Jane Porter—in mem.....	1 00
Mary B.—in mem. May 12th, 1889.....	1 00
Mary E. W.....	50
Mary Whitney Montgomery.....	1 00
Mary Campbell Little.....	1 00
In mem. M. A. C.....	1 00
Mary Belle Brewster.....	1 00
Mary Isabel Burch.....	25
Mary Gale Williams.....	25
Mary M. Hutchinson.....	25
Mary—in mem. May 29th.....	2 00
Mary Lawrence Redmund—in mem.....	5 00
Mary Trowbridge Wilkins.....	20 00
Marie L. Perkins.....	10 00
For Mary C. Hart.....	1 00
Marie A. Ward.....	5 00
Mary A. Brackett } and In mem.....	1 00
Mary L. Bates }	
Mary Percival Allen.....	5 00
Mary Gabrielle Clark.....	5 00
In mem. "Dear Molly".	6 00
Mary S.....	1 00
Mary Louise Dewey—in mem.....	5 00
Mary Cameron.....	10
Mary Francis Oliver.....	5 00
In mem. of a mother and niece.....	2 00
Mary Anderson.....	1 00
A Mary.....	1 00
Mrs. Oothout for her mother.....	5 00
Mrs. John J. Salmon.....	5 00
Mrs. Mary Holden.....	1 00
Mr. Moulson for his mother Mary and daughter Mary.....	2 00
"A Friend"—in mem.....	5 00
H. M. O.—in mem.....	5 00
A Mary.....	1 00
On the feast of the Annunciation C. W. S.....	1 00
Collected by C. W. S.....	1 00
Mary Louise Dewey—in mem.....	1 00
A Friend.....	3 00
Little Marguerite—in mem. M. A. S.....	21
In mem. of a sister, Mr. G. P. Porter.....	1 00
Easter offering from M. H. W.....	4 00
From K. M. C. in mem. of "Sister Mary".....	2 00

Total..... \$165 21

We see that there are many Marys but we know that there are many more whom we hope will have a desire to help us in our efforts to start a "Mary Bed." Those on the list who are annual subscribers and those who feel that

they can give a grain, please send their subscriptions to Miss M. H. Wright, 282 East Ave.

The receipts for April :

Miss Fanny Dewey—in mem. of Mary Louise Dewey.....	\$1 00
Found in little Marguerite's purse and given in mem. of her mother Mary....	21
In mem. of a sister, Mr. G. P. Porter....	1 00

#### ••• Donations.

Miss Fannie Smith—2 aprons.

Friend—Shirts, collars, cuffs, stockings, flannels and Harper's Bazaar.

Missionary Society—Papers.

Mrs. Henry Griffith—Gray flannel wrapper, flannel sacque and old cotton.

Mrs. J. H. Brewster—2 pairs of curtains.

Mrs. Smith—Copies of Life.

Mrs. Maltby Strong—Mattress, feather bed, carpets and chair.

Mrs. H. S. Terry—Picture for Children's Pavilion.

The Bees of East Bloomfield—2 waists, 10 night gowns, and 2 night shirts for Children's Pavilion.

Mrs. Williams—Second-hand shirts.

St. Luke's Flower Mission—Easter cards for the nurses.

Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley—Flowers to Children's Pavilion in memoriam Hiram Sibley, Jr.

Miss M. M. Otis—Large bundle of second-hand clothing.

Mrs. G. W. Crouch—1 dozen oranges.

Mrs. Henry Klein—2 pairs of trousers, coat and vest for boy.

Mrs. Craig—Basket of eggs and butter.

Mrs. Darwin Andrews—Old cotton.

Miss Thompson, Ballston Spa—4 flannel slips, 9 cotton slips and 10 napkins.

Mrs. Stevens—Scrap basket.

Mrs. Day—Old cotton and linen.

Mrs. W. W. Mumford—Bands and shirts for infants.

Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins—Bottles for the Pharmacy. Santa Claus Club—2 scrap books.

Miss A. Lattimore—4 waists.

Miss A. S. Mumford—Papers (Christian Union). Ellwanger & Barry—Large basket of hyacinths and tulips.

Mr. Woodbury—Beautiful flowers.

Parent Stern—19 sheets, 1 night shirt, 1 pair of pillow cases, 3 flannel slips, 3 flannel sacques and pieces of flannel.

Twig 4—12 flannel sacques, 2 cotton slips, 4 flannel slips.

Twig 2—14 sheets.

Twig 1—6 dozen towels, 38 pillow cases.

Hemlock Twig—3 short night dresses.

Graft 1—24 surgical towels and 8 flannel sacques.

Mission Band, "Steady Streams," Third Presbyterian Church—Bedquilt.

W. F. Seymour of Seneca Falls—2 Puritan cookers.

Mrs. H. F. Huntington—Old linen.

#### Twig Meetings.

The Parent Stem meetings were held April 1st, with Mrs. H. W. Sibley, and April 14th, with Mrs. W. H. Averell.

The First Twig met April 10th, with Mrs. Dr. Little, and April 23d, with Mrs. A. McVean.

The First Graft met April 10th, with Miss Edith Peck, and April 24th, with Miss Grace Cartwright.

The Properly Bent Twig met April 4th, and April 18th, with Misses Henrietta and Mary Allen.

The Hemlock Twig has imitated the industry of nature, and held two meetings, on April 13th with Mrs. Wm. C. Bush, and on April 27th with Mrs. Will Chapin.

#### ••• Forming New Twigs.

During the early summer months would be a good time to form new Twigs that might accomplish a great deal in the vacation season.

To those not initiated, we may say, a Twig is a club formed for Hospital work. Most of the Twigs already formed devote themselves during the winter months to the making of sheets, pillow cases, towels, napkins and plain clothing used in the Hospital. The funds for the purchase of materials used in these Twigs is supplied by the tax of two dollars levied upon each member yearly. The advantage to the Hospital from the work of the Twigs is incalculable, for not only does it add to the material resources directly, but indirectly, by stimulating interest in the institution and thus increasing its list of friends and donors. With no endowment fund, an outsider can scarcely realize the absolute dependence of an institution of this kind upon those who work for it.

The First Graft are busily engaged in rehearsing for an entertainment to be given soon, as a part of their work for the Hospital.

Anybody may form'a Twig, and any kind of a Twig, Branch or Blossom.

Interest the young people and the children. Encourage them to form Twigs among their young friends and do their work in the summer while the books are laid upon the shelf, but the active minds are still at work.

Why not form a Boy's Twig? Suggest to them to have a little play or a sale for the benefit of the Hospital. The first funds raised for the crippled children were by means of a little play given in a parlor, by some children ten years old. Twenty cents for adults and ten cents for children was charged for admission tickets. Many persons who could not come to the play bought tickets, as they wished to help so good an effort, and those who came were so well pleased with the performance, which was really good, that they begged to have it repeated, which it was, with the *same audience*, in the evening, making in all for the Cripple Fund, thirty-two dollars. The children who took part in the play have been interested in the Hospital ever since, of course.

Only the other day, a little band of children calling themselves the Santa Claus Club, held a fair from which one hundred and ten dollars was realized for the Infants' Summer Hospital at Charlotte. How was it done? First by the sale of tickets at the large price of five cents each. Twenty dollars reposed in the hands of the treasurer, a little girl of twelve, before the fair began, wholly by the sale of tickets and the small offerings of the club members. Cheapness prevailed. No article for over a dollar was offered for sale. Ice cream was sold for five cents a glass—and many a boy who would have hesitated at buying a plate of ice cream for ten cents, took three sherbet-glasses at five cents apiece and felt that justice was done him. Candy was sold for small sums—any child could buy a penny's worth and not feel

that the polite world was down on him—and so the pennies piled up, in this way and that, until with twenty-five dollars given by friends who wished to make their contribution through this channel, the really goodly sum was secured. One of the secrets of success was the fact that the children of the club were made to feel the responsibility of the enterprise. Every one was on a table, and the chairmen were left in full power with only slight suggestions and guidance from their elders. Of course the mothers had to come to the fair, and the older sisters and some of the fathers. And what more natural than that these same mothers and sisters should make some little article or some candy to sell?

Interest the children, and you interest their parents.

Philanthropy should be as large an element in the education of a child as arithmetic, so that when the little boy is a man, and the little girl is a woman, and the burden of directing and supporting our charities rests upon them, they will be intelligent and equal to the task.

◆◆◆

The Primary Department of the First Presbyterian church are sending to the Children's Pavilion three copies each of the following magazines: Harper's Young People, St. Nicholas, Wide Awake, Children's Friend, Baby Land. As these publications are paid for mostly by the pennies brought by the youngest children in the Sunday School, no comment seems necessary. One can only beg the woman who exclaimed "What *can* you do with children!" to take heart. Children can do *anything*.

◆◆◆

The prettiest thing that has happened at the Hospital lately was the visit of two babies, Brewster and Betty Lee, aged 4 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , to the Children's Pavilion. They had been saving all their pennies for a long time to give to the "kipple children," and came in person to distribute their wealth

They spent part of the money for oranges which they gave to the patients in the Pavilion who were allowed to have them, and distributed the rest of the pennies to all the children except the babies. The manner in which they offered their gift was so charming, and their faces so lighted with pleasure that it seemed as if all was sunshine and gladness, and there was no such thing as pain or sickness. Each child who received a penny responded with a hearty "Thank you," except one, who returned the coveted penny when told by the nurse that she must give it back if she didn't thank the sweet little giver. After the pennies were given, the wee philanthropists paused at the door, Betty daintily took hold of her skirts, made a low courtesy, while Brewster gallantly touched his hat, and both said their good-bye to a chorus of enthusiastic "good-byes" from all the cots.

The King's Daughters' Circle of Geneseo have written to the Hospital to say that they wish to become annual contributors to the King's Daughters' Bed. It is gratifying to know that the neighboring towns are interested in our work.

"If every adult in Rochester would give ten cents a year the City Hospital would be well provided for," said one of our managers recently.

### *Died.*

At the Rochester City Hospital :

- April 1—Henry Davis, aged 52 years.
- " 9—Nettie Orth, aged 22 years.
- " 10—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, aged 10 days.
- " 12—Elmer Howard, aged 43 years.
- " 19—Edward Quick, aged 32 years.
- " 19—John H. Hysner, aged 39 years.
- " 26—Cora Webber, aged 6 years.
- " 26—Lottie Hardick, aged 20 years.
- " 27—Allie Hardick, aged 18 years.
- " 30—Jennie Neill, aged 21 years.
- " 30—Infant of J. Neill.

### Hospital Report.

Number in Hospital April 1.....	117
Received during month.....	93
Births .....	1
Total .....	211
Discharged during month.....	89
Deaths .....	11
Remaining in Hospital April 1.....	111
Total .....	211

A valued friend of the Hospital requests us to print the following poem :

#### "AZRAEL, THE ANGEL OF DEATH."

"I am so glad that one day he will come,  
And on my door will knock, I know not when,  
Perhaps my nerves will tingle at the shock,  
My heart's returning currents hurry home,  
The garrison of my life's forces flock  
Together, rallying to resist him then—  
But he will enter though they may oppose—  
For at his touch resistance will take flight—  
And clasp in his a hand grown like the snow  
And on my bosom lay a pale white rose,  
And lead me through a gateway swinging low  
Amid the grasses and the daisies white.  
Beyond the portal, voices I shall hear  
Whose utterance has for weary years been  
stilled,  
And faces see long vanished from my sight,  
And forms discern unto my soul most dear,  
For death and darkness lead to life and light ;  
To friends regained and yearning hopes ful-  
filled."

### Unnecessary Martyrdoms.

There was once a woman who was the despair of all the other women of her acquaintance. Her house was as pretty as possible, and always in perfect order ; she kept it on a very small income, and kept it beautifully; she made all her own clothes and those of her child ; she trimmed hats for herself and all her sisters; she did fancy work ; she painted chairs, thereby saving sometimes as much as seventy-five cents ; she taught a class at a mission sewing school ; she took lessons in cooking ; she belonged to several charitable organizations—and the end of that woman was nervous prostration and a sanitarium. Amid her many occupations she had somehow lost sight of the fact that a certain amount of amusement is necessary for the human mind. She had never "had time" for rest or diversion. And her husband, as he paid the bill for medical services, possibly reflected how much not only better but cheaper, would prevention have been than cure.—Christian Union.

**Microbes Concluded.****HOW THEY PROPAGATE.**

When placed under favorable conditions germs live and propagate, but under circumstances not conducive to their vitality they die. They propagate in two ways—by fissure and by spores.

Production by fissure is the most common way. If under the microscope we watch a microbe for a time, we see a constriction commencing on each side in the center, which soon appears like a line across, and then, dividing the microbe in the center, we have two instead of one. And these two rapidly grow to the size of the original bacillus. Suppose that, under favorable conditions, in fifteen minutes, a microbe divides by fissures and we get two; in fifteen minutes more we have four; fifteen more, eight; one hour, sixteen, and so on until, in five hours, one germ will produce over two millions.

Notwithstanding the fact that microbes are so prolific, many people have an exaggerated idea of the number that are floating in the air. Unless they dry up it is difficult for them to float in the atmosphere; they may become dry and be mixed with dust and be blown about, but as many are killed by drying, and moisture is requisite for their development, and as they closely adhere to the part that they attack, there is not so much danger as is generally supposed from germs in the atmosphere.

**IN WATER AND SOIL.**

In water and in soil, however, the case is different.

Under certain other conditions, exactly what is not known, although they are supposed to be unfavorable ones, microbes propagate by means of spores. In watching this method we see first a spot appearing in the body of the microbe. This is egg-shaped, and, in fact, may be termed an egg, which the microbe has formed within itself. Each microbe forms only one egg. The rest of the germ then seems to die, and contracts around these spores, and thus forming a covering or membrane around it. This membrane is its protection. In this condition it may remain for an indefinite length of time, but, placed under favorable conditions, it will germinate and become a full-fledged microbe. The conditions most favorable to their reproduction are darkness, warmth and moisture.

Sunlight is death to most germs; cold, however, does not entirely prevent their development. Typhoid germs are not killed by freezing. Moisture also is not absolutely essential for their existence. In Arizona, where the atmosphere is exceedingly dry, microbes and germ diseases flourish just as much, if not more, than in the moist climates of London and New York. Also alkaline solutions are favorable for the reproduction. Undoubtedly it is for this reason that such serious epidemics affect certain towns in the far West—the alkaline condition of the spring water.

**HOW THEY ENTER THE BODY.**

How do they enter the body? Sometimes we get them into cuts and scratches; we breathe them into the lungs; get them into the mouth and nose, sometimes into the eye, more often into the stomach. One of the most prevalent means is by not washing the hands before eating and then handling the bread we put into our mouths. Sometimes we acquire them from the bites of flies or insects; sometimes from contact with diseased persons, handling money, old bank bills, dirty clothes, sleeping in rooms where there has been sickness, in cabs, from letters, and in many ways almost too numerous to mention.

In order to connect them with the body and know if they are the real cause of a disease or not, Dr. Koch has laid down certain rules, which, summed up, are as follows: That the germ must be found in the body, must be made to grow outside of the body, must produce the same disease when introduced into the body of a healthy animal, and in that inoculated animal must be found again.

**THE USE OF MICROBES.**

The great use of microbes is to disorganize and disintegrate dead matter, both animal and vegetable, and if they would only confine their efforts to dead matter they would interest us far less; but, unfortunately, under certain circumstances, they also attack living matter. Their method of producing disease is just the same as their disintegration of dead matter. They produce a chemical change in the substance they grow upon and from which they receive nourishment.

It is not the germs themselves, however,

that generally produce the symptoms of a disease, but the products, the chemicals produced (ptomaines) by their fermentation. Thus in typhoid fever the pain and tenderness over the bowels is produced by the ulceration of the bowels directly from the bacteria; but the fever and delirium and other symptoms that mostly alarm us are produced by the absorption of the poisons made by the action of the germs. Sometimes the poison absorbed is so great in amount that it paralyzes the heart, and the patient dies from what is known as "heart failure."—*Mail and Express*.

At a recent meeting of the Medical Society of New York the influenza epidemic was considered. The marked characteristics of the disease were considered as being :

- 1st. Suddenness of attack.
- 2d. Multiplicity of symptoms.
- 3d. Variability of symptoms.
- 4th. Amount of depression out of all proportion to the physical disturbance.
- 5th. More tardy convalescence than in other diseases. As the Irishman remarked : "Shure, an' it takes ye foive weeks to git over it after ye air intoirely well."

The exhibit which Illinois women will make in the Women's Building at the World's Fair, will be a model hospital, conducted entirely by women. The women physicians and surgeons of the State and the Illinois Training School for nurses will manage the matter. Three rooms in the Women's Building have been assigned for the exhibit, and the State Board has appropriated \$6,000 to defray the expense.

"Where are you going my pretty maid?" "I am going a-milking, sir," she said. "May I go with you, my pretty maid?" "Why, certainly; so far as I'm concerned, I don't see no use o' havin' you hangin' about, but I daresay you'll be company for the calf, sir," she said.

A NATURAL SUPPOSITION.—Mr. Tulkinhorn—There is a very fine picture of our minister in to-day's paper. Mrs. Tulkinhorn—Indeed! What has he been cured of?—*Boston News*.

### Timidity Exposed.

Mr. A. was a very timid man, but was accustomed to ask a blessing at meals, in a mumbling sort of way, when only his own family were present. He always omitted the ceremony, however, if visitors were at the table. One day, when a friend was dining with the family, the little four-year-old daughter, after bowing her head a few moments and hearing nothing, innocently asked, "Papa, ain't you going to make that funny little noise in your throat that you sometimes do before we begin to eat?"—*Christian Register*.

### Books that Make You Laugh.

"Home Life on an Ostrich Farm," published by Appletons, New York; "Said in Fun," by Philip Welch; "Cranford," by Mrs. Gaskell, author of the life of "Charlotte Bronte;" "Coupon Bonds," by J. T. Trowbridge; Tom Hood's Humorous Poems; "Rudder Grange," Frank R. Stockton; "Brother Jonathan," Max O'Rell; "Patsy," by Kate D. Wiggin; "Other People's Children," by the author of "Helen's Babies."

That New England woman had her own idea of godliness who said of her irascible spouse : "John is as good a christian as ever lived, but you'd never mistrust it from his daily life."—*Boston Commonwealth*.

### Directory of the Free Out-Patient Department.

The Free Out-Patient Department is divided into eight sections, whose names, with the days, and hours for consultation, follow :

- Diseases of the Eye and Ear*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday ; 11 to 12.  
*Diseases of the Nervous System*—Monday, Thursday ; 4 to 5.  
*General Medicine*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday ; 2 to 3.  
*Diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System*—Tuesday, Friday ; 4 to 5.  
*Orthopedic Surgery*—Tuesday, Thursday ; 11 to 12.  
*Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday ; 4 to 5.  
*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday ; 11 to 12.  
*Diseases of Women*—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday ; 10 to 11.

SUBSCRIPTION price of the HOSPITAL REVIEW, 65 cents.

"Does your pastor permit himself to make jokes in the pulpit?" said one lady to another. "Oh, yes," was the answer, in an apologetic tone; "but they are never very good ones." — *Washington Star*.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**  
Mrs. MALTBY STRONG, Mrs. WM. H. PERKINS

Mrs. A. S. HAMILTON, Mrs. WM. E. HOYT

TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
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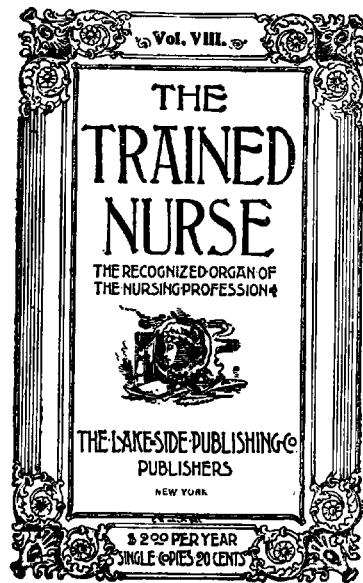
[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square, 1 insertion, \$1.00	One Quarter Column..... \$10.00
Three Months..... 2.00	One Third Column..... 12.00
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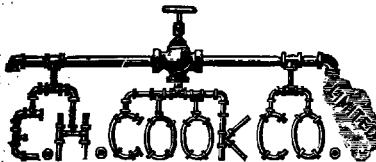
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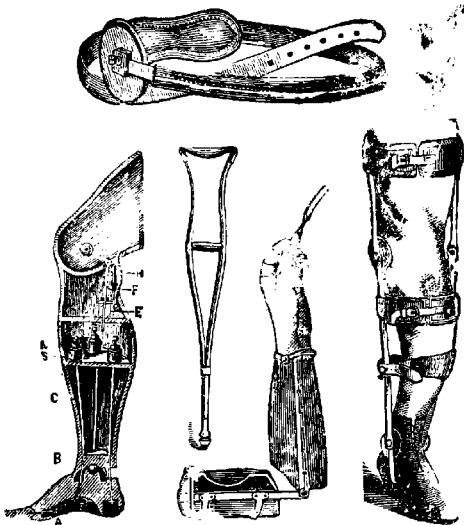
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DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24.

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 15, 1892.

No. 11

## DUST.

Dust, like the poor, we always have with us. What is it? Whence does it come? What does it do? How can we guard against it?

We need not at present concern ourselves with "stellar dust," or with those fine particles which, as recent investigations have shown, float in the upper regions of the atmosphere and form centers or nuclei around which moisture condenses, and finally falls in the form of fog or rain. Let us rather confine our attention to that kind of dust with which we are all familiar, viz.: the fine particles of organic and inorganic matter which are so small and light that in the dry state they may be carried about by currents of air.

To the unaided eye these particles show little or no structure. Close examination of the larger ones may show that they vary in size, shape and color, but aside from this not much can be learned. On some windy day let us lay a glass slide in an exposed place where dust is settling, and after a few minutes examining the slide under a microscope to see what we have caught. An experienced eye will detect so many things that the mere naming of them will be tedious. Among the particles which will be caught during a series of such collecting experiments will be seen many sand crystals in various degrees of perfection, some showing their sharp edges and corners perfectly, others having broken corners, and still others appearing as thin flakes or scales; small pieces of coal; soot and ashes; fragments of hay and straw, of the husks of corn

and oats, starch, grains, etc., from animal excrement; pieces of hair from various animals; fibers of cotton, wool, linen and silk from clothing, and of hemp from ropes; various fibers and wood cells from sidewalks, fences, trees and lumber piles; pieces of dead leaves and grass; strands of spiders' webs; fragments of wings and legs of insects, pieces of their cast skins, and scales from the wings of butterflies and moths; scraps of feathers; particles of plaster and brick; pieces of paper; spores of ferns, mosses and fungi, and tangles of the mycelium (root-like parts) of the last; yeast cells; groups and individuals of various kinds of "bacteria"; and so ad infinitum.

Suppose that instead of street dust we examine some collected in a house, for instance, in the kitchen of a housekeeper of the ordinary degree of neatness. We shall find that the dust is composed largely of coal, ashes, soot, and blacking from the stove; of plaster from the walls and ceiling; of wood fibers from the floor, tables and woodwork; of cotton and woolen fibers from the clothing, towels, etc., of grains of starch, crystals of salt, particles of pepper, mustard, cinnamon and the various powdered substances used in cooking; of cells of yeast and moulds; of spores and scraps of the mycelium of fungi; of shreds of pounded and dried meat and, sometimes, blood cells from the same; of various forms of "bacteria," some free, others adhering to things mentioned above.

Bedroom dust, although it consists largely of things already named, many of which float in at

the open doors and windows when the room is being ventilated, has some constituents which are almost peculiarly its own, or which, at least, occur in relatively large amounts. Among these may be named the various fibers from the carpet, clothing, bedding and draperies; fragments of hair from the head; feathers from the pillows and feather "duster"; (well-named article); cuticle from the body; dandruff from the head; flakes of colors from the wall paper; grains of rice powder and so forth.

Even the body itself is a receptacle for dust from all sorts of sources. On the street and in the house the face and hands are almost constantly exposed to dust, a large part of the finer portions of which the natural moisture of the skin serves to catch and to retain. During the warm months of the year, the time when dust is most prevalent, the face and hands are usually unprotected, and the skin being damp with perspiration, much of the dust adheres to the surface of the body, not only to those parts which are not covered with clothing, but sifted through the meshes of thin summer garments, it settles on the skin in various places. If we carefully scrape a small area of the face of a person who has just come in from the street on a warm, dusty day, we are likely to find, beside the large amount of cuticle which comes from the face itself, samples of all of the objects named as constituting street dust. A similar statement could be made regarding the face of one who has been sweeping or dusting a room in the usual manner. Much of the dust to which one is exposed on the street is carried home on and in the clothing, to be scattered about the house when garments are brushed or shaken. The recent fashion of wearing trailing skirts on the street was not only filthy, but as we shall see later, actually criminal.

The human body is the source of the most dangerous forms of dust. Flakes of cuticle are constantly being brushed off the body by contact with the clothing. In the case of some skin diseases the germs or micro-organisms to whose presence the disease is due are, by a breath of air, often carried away from the infected body attached to pieces of cuticle, fall upon the skin of some healthy person, the germs multiply and become deep-seated in the skin and thus infect a second person with the disease. Again, various affections of the air passages, viz.: the nose, mouth, throat and lungs, are due to the presence of micro-organisms, some of which may make their way or may be carried by the fluids found in these passages to the surface of the lips or nostrils where the fluid evaporates and thus sets the germs free in the air to be inhaled possibly by some one, who in consequence contracts the disease, or the germs may be disseminated by personal contact, as by kissing or by shaking the hand.

Consumptive patients are as a class the most dangerous dust-producers in the community. To the tubercle bacillus, one of whose favorite abodes is the human lung, is due more deaths annually than to any other cause. On account of its small size and the rather slow course which tubercular diseases run, we do not fear the bacillus as we should were its ravages more apparent. Nevertheless, where statistics show that over fourteen per cent. of civilized human beings die of tubercular diseases it would seem as though something ought to be done to prevent the dissemination of the cause. The sputum of a consumptive person contains large numbers of the specific germs of the disease and these are so small and light that the merest breath of air is sufficient to carry them some distance. In spite of this, persons having tubercular disease of the lungs or other air passages are allowed to walk

the streets and to attend public gatherings, discharging germ-laden sputum on the walk, in street cars, in churches and theatres, and in fact anywhere that a convenient place is found, totally regardless of the fact that the sputum soon dries, is ground to powder under the feet of pedestrians, set afloat in the air by the passage of people to and fro, or caught in their garments to be carried away adhering to the clothing or foot gear. Many of these germs are inhaled on the street or in buildings and people who escape infection owe their thanks to tough lung tissue, the others sooner or later succumb to the bacilli which find a lodging place and food on the moist membranes of the air passages, multiply enormously, make their way into the underlying tissues and get such a foothold that there is no way to dislodge the germs without killing the patient at the same time. Many a delicate child has undoubtedly caught the infection from its mother whose trailing skirts were dragged through sputum on the street and a good sample, as results proved, carried home.

If a leper or a small-pox patient were to appear on the street he would be arrested at once and kept under restraint until he was no longer a source of danger to his fellow-men. Tuberculous persons, however, though far more dangerous than either of those mentioned above, are allowed full liberty to go and come at will. Nothing is done for the protection of innocent persons and probably nothing will be done until not only the afflicted but also the well become fully impressed with the contagiousness of the disease, and with the knowledge that it may be propagated by germs which float as dust in the air, that this dust comes from dried sputum whether the sputum be allowed to dry on walks and floors or in the handkerchief which so many use as a receptacle. At present our only safety lies in the care which the patient himself exercises in collecting the sputum in something which can be destroyed before becoming dry. It is said on excellent authority that were proper precautions to be exercised tubercular diseases could be stamped out in the course of three or four generations.

Many occupations are unhealthful on account of the dust to which the workmen are exposed, not because of the germs present but rather because of the fine particles which arise during the processes of manufacture and in the handling of material. Millers, bakers, miners, charcoal burners, metal polishers, foundry hands, wood turners and polishers, railway employes, tobacco strippers, rag sorters, cotton and woolen spinners and weavers, masons, and chimney sweeps are only a few of the many who suffer more or less from the presence of dust in their respective occupations. In such cases the injuries are due to the presence of the particles in or on delicate membranes where inflammation may set in as the lining membrane of the throat and nose, the surface of the eye, etc. Frequently exposure to an atmosphere loaded with dust will cause an accumulation of particles in the finer bronchial tubes and air cells which will clog them to such an extent as to render them nearly or quite useless. Microscopic examination of a miner's or a metal polisher's lung often shows the smaller cavities to be completely filled with particles of coal in the one case and of fragments of metal in the other.

The merchants in the city of Rochester alone lose annually thousands of dollars in damages to their wares due to dust. Fabrics exposed in show windows, on counters, or on the sidewalk soon become coated and permeated with particles which brushing and shaking will not remove, as

they have settled not only in the meathes of the cloth, but also among the very strands of the thread out of which the cloth is woven. Moisture collects around dust particles lying on the burnished surfaces of articles made of iron and steel and causes them to rust, and copper and brass utensils to tarnish. Vegetables, fresh and dried fruit, meat and poultry, exposed in front of markets may on windy days become so coated with dust as actually to be gritty to the touch, to say nothing of their forming safe repositories for the disease germs from the pavement and the sidewalk. Sooner or later some of these germs will find their way into the food of some person and under favorable conditions multiply enormously and produce a disorder of digestion if nothing worse.

It is not to be expected that the limits of this article will permit of giving more than a vague idea of the composition of dust and of some of the dangers which its presence entails. It is to be borne in mind that in general dust is likely to be injurious only when present in excessive quantities or when it contains fairly large numbers of disease germs, for, as we have reason for thinking, when these are not very abundant the tissues of the body can protect themselves from the invasion of foreign bodies. It is clear then to protect ourselves from the evil influences of dust we must (1) keep it as small as possible in amount and (2) take especial care to prevent the dissemination of disease germs, from infected bodies and their multiplication outside the body, as in cess-pools, refuse heaps, etc. The method usually employed to keep down the street dust is sprinkling. It must not be forgotten that while this prevents the spreading of all kinds of particles when the pavement is kept constantly damp, it also offers the most favorable conditions for the growth of germs which multiply in the moist litter of the street, warmed by the sun and saturated with nutriment from the droppings of animals. The pavement should be sprinkled and while still wet all dirt should be swept up and removed. Some of our streets are now swept while the dust is dry, a procedure which should be abandoned at once. What has been said of street sweeping will apply equally well to the house. Let the carpets and floors be sprinkled with pieces of moistened paper, tea-grounds, sawdust or with salt, and let the dusting be performed with a cloth which is frequently shaken out of doors or one which contains a barely perceptible amount of water. As regards the sickroom, in case of contagious diseases, have all clothing, bedding, cloths and articles of every description which are used in the room put whenever possible into a disinfecting solution. Consumptives should be exceedingly careful to destroy, by fire if possible, at the very first opportunity, all matter coming from the lungs. Children in particular should not be kissed on the mouth and in fact not at all unless by one whose health is an established fact. Persons whose occupations expose them to dust in excessive amounts should wear a damp sponge or cloth over the nose to filter the air. Finally, let everyone breathe the purest air obtainable, brush his clothes frequently and bathe often, in fact, very often, and he will have little to fear from dust.

CHARLES WRIGHT DODGE.



Suffering becomes beautiful when any one bears great calamities with cheerfulness, not through insensibility, but through greatness of mind.—ARISTOTLE.

## The Training School.

### II.

The course of study in the Training School extends through a period of two years, during which time the pupils receive instruction in the theory and practice of nursing.

The number of nurses in the School is kept within a certain limit, and the vacancy which occurs when any nurse leaves at the end of her two years of study must be at once filled by another pupil. Although the commencement exercises are held in March this does not mean that the whole class which is graduated, leave at that time. The change from the old to the new nurses must be made gradually, because all the nursing of the hospital is done by the pupils in the school, and since this is necessarily continuous work, it cannot be carried on successfully if a large class of experienced nurses go away at one time, leaving their places to be filled by the entering class who are totally unskilled in the work before them. An effort is made, however, to admit pupils as near March as possible, though they may be admitted at any time during the year. The rule is that those who enter before September join the class to be graduated two years from the preceding March, while those who come after September must wait until two years from the following March. Each pupil must remain in the school for two years from the date of her entrance; hence it happens that a nurse may complete her course several weeks or months before or after the graduating exercises of her class. In the former instance she leaves the hospital but comes back to the commencement and to receive her diploma, in the latter, she stays until the two years are ended.

The regular vacancies are assigned to the candidates in the order of their applications, and are usually filled for six months ahead. Accidental vacancies may occur when pupil nurses or probationers are obliged to leave, or accepted candidates are unable to come. A list is kept of the names of those applicants who wish to come as soon as possible after their acceptance, and they hold themselves in readiness to come at once upon receipt of a telegram or letter sent when such accidental vacancy occurs.

When the date assigned to an applicant arrives, she presents herself at the hospital and is shown to her room. Several hours are usually allowed her in which to unpack her trunk, recover from the fatigues of her journey and become somewhat used to her strange surroundings. She is then requested to prepare herself for work and to meet the Superintendent of Nurses in her room.

There has been of late much sharp criticism against the Training Schools of this country on the ground that they allow young women to enter the hospitals without a full conception of the work before them; one critic, smarting under a personal grievance, even going so far as to say that there should be some one at the door of every hospital to warn the young women who enter there that they leave not only hope, but health and often life behind. The fact is that the very opposite of this is true, and in the large majority of cases the nurses even gain in health and strength while in the hospital. Then, too, it is often the case that a distinct effort is made to discourage some enthusiastic candidate who appears to be looking at all things through rose-colored glasses. No pupil is admitted to the Training School who does not have the importance of the work she has undertaken thoroughly explained to her, and the fact made clear that she will find hard and disagreeable tasks, and that trials and even dangers surround her. That she often fails, because of her utter inexperience.

to comprehend the full import of these warnings, is surely not the fault of the school, and we must admit that the effort at discouragement seldom meets with success.

The new pupil is told in a general way what her duties will be. She is advised as to her manner of conducting herself toward all with whom she may come in contact in her new and strange position, she is instructed in the code of hospital etiquette and the rules of the school, after which she signs a contract that she will, if accepted, remain in the school for two years, subject to its rules and regulations. She is then taken to a ward and introduced to the head nurse in charge of that ward and may now be said to have fairly started on her career. Every opportunity for advancement is given her, but she must stand alone and be tried on her own merits. No amount of education or talent is too great to be employed in the broad field of nursing, and the goal which each one may reach depends upon herself alone.

During the first three months in the school the pupil is called a probationer, or "prob" for short, and she and the hospital are in an attitude of probation toward each other. The hospital may dismiss her at any time if it be evident that she is not a suitable person for the work, while she, in turn, may leave at any time if she finds herself disappointed in the work or unfitted for it, but if accepted, she is bound by her contract to remain for the two years unless she has a reason for leaving which is satisfactory to the Training School Committee, then, of course, she may be honorably released.

During the probationary term she must wear a cotton dress and white apron while on duty, but may not wear the cap or the uniform of the school. After entering the ward she begins work at once under the directions of the head nurse, whose duty it is to instruct her assistants in all the practical details of nursing, to maintain order and discipline in the ward, to accompany the medical officers on their visits, and to see that their orders are promptly and accurately carried out by the assistant nurses.

The probationer is allowed to take no responsibility at first, but may soon be trusted to give nourishment, make a bed, or dust, to do any one of which properly, is, by the way, not the insignificant trifle which it may seem to the uninitiated, and the more important things soon follow. Each probationer serves under two or three head nurses in order that she may have a perfectly fair trial. Her manner to her superior officers, her patients, and associates, her intelligence and common sense, her powers of observation and memory, her quickness, both mental and physical, her willingness to work, obedience, neatness, presence of mind in an emergency, and her ability to please, are the points which are considered in making the decision as to her acceptance. If she fall short in any of these particulars the fault is pointed out to her and she corrects it if possible. She must acquit herself creditably in class and lecture room, and at the end of the third month must pass an examination upon the study and work she has already done. If all be satisfactory she is accepted as a junior nurse, and the uniform of the school is given her. This consists of a white muslin cap, dress of blue gingham with narrow stripes of white, plain linen collar and cuffs, and a large white apron with a bib, the ends of which fasten on the shoulders. After receiving the uniform she must always wear it while on duty. No jewelry or fancy adornment of dress is allowed, but everything must be neat, and as plain and simple as possible.

Although she has now been accepted as a pupil, she is practically on probation for the whole two years, because the principle of "the survival of

the fittest" prevails in the Training School, and the committee reserve the right to dismiss a pupil at any time if she fail to come up to the required standard.

Each nurse serves for a certain length of time in every ward and department of the hospital, thus gaining in two years a wide and varied experience in nursing all forms of sickness. This experience includes work in the male and female medical and surgical wards, the Children's Pavilion, the maternity, laparotomy and contagious wards, private rooms, Surgical Pavilion and operating room, Out-Patient Department, Diet kitchen, and the care of one or more private patients.

After a certain period of day duty the nurse is changed to night duty in the same ward. This night work is much more trying in many ways, but especially to the nervous system. Each nurse, however, has only one month of night to every three or four of day duty, because fewer nurses are needed at night, as the main part of the work is done in the daytime. The hours of duty for day nurses are from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., when they are relieved by the night nurses. They have breakfast before going on duty and are allowed one-half hour for dinner and twenty minutes for supper. Each nurse has at least one hour every day for rest, one half day beginning at 2 o'clock every week, and three hours on Sunday. All nurses must be in their rooms at 9:30 p. m., unless they have permission to the contrary, and all lights must be out at 10 p. m.

During the hours for recreation, nurses are free to go out wherever they please, but must remain out of the wards. They may, when off duty, receive their friends in the parlor, but must not take visitors to their rooms or invite them to meals without permission. No nurse is allowed to see visitors before 11 a. m., except in case of emergency. After that hour if callers come she may see them for ten minutes if the head nurse can spare her from the ward. Each nurse has a vacation of three weeks each year. If she be ill at any time she will receive care and medical attention free of cost, but must make up at the end of the two years all time lost through illness.

Life in a hospital is not all a "horrid grind," nor is it a sad one. We see people as they are, at their best, and, alas! at their worst, and although we do see many sad tragedies, they are counterbalanced by the comedies, which are all the funnier because of the unconsciousness of the actors.

In the evening the nurses gather in the parlor where they have a piano, and as there are always several good musicians among them a very enjoyable entertainment may be offered, and even after a hard day's work no one seems too tired to dance. Let anyone who thinks that a nurse must be saddened by her hospital life, prove himself in the wrong by looking at their bright and merry faces, or by going into the nurses' halls during the hours of recreation when he will see, or rather hear that they can still smile, and that very audibly.

H. L. G.

#### Nurses' Reunion.

The nurses connected with the Hospital Directory had their first annual reunion and dinner at Worden's parlors on May 25th. The attendance was large and the proceedings were full of interest to all present.

One of the matters of business that were transacted may properly be mentioned here. It was resolved to raise the charges for nursing from \$15 to \$18 a week for ordinary cases, and to \$20 for cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria. At the same time it was understood that any nurse could change the prices named, if the circumstances of her patient or the nature of the services rendered seemed to make it desirable. It was stated in explanation of this advance that untrained nurses were asking almost as much as the former rates of those who had qualified themselves by a long and arduous course of study and work in hospitals; and, furthermore, that the wages of trained nurses in other cities were much higher than those that had obtained in Rochester.

It should be understood that the Hospital has nothing to do with regulating the wages of the nurses belonging to its Directory. That is a matter to be arranged in each instance between the nurse and her employer. The business of the Directory is only to furnish nurses to those who may need their services.

#### Hospital Notes.

During May 260 visits were made by out-patients to the Hospital, and 149 prescriptions were dispensed.

The number of patients admitted to the Hospital proper was very large—considerably over 100, or at the rate of about twenty-five a week.

The operations in the Pavilion numbered forty-five, performed by fifteen surgeons.

The number of patients in the Children's Pavilion just now is small.

The Hospital is not yet ready to resume the admission of contagious cases. Physicians who wish to place such patients in the Hospital should always ascertain, before sending them, whether they can be accommodated. The beds available for cases of contagious diseases are unfortunately very few in number.

#### Wants.

Benches for the lawn.

Night shirts, any number.

Old cotton.

Sheets and pillow cases.

Old sheets.

Granite sauce pans.

Pop or beer bottles with patent tops for koumiss.

♦♦♦

#### Contributions Towards Instruments in Surgical Pavilion.

Chas. W. Weis.....	\$ 10 00
Sebastian Shorer.....	100 00
Louis J. Ernst.....	10 00
Dr. F. W. Zimmer .....	280 00
<hr/>	
	\$400 00

#### Treasurer's Report.

##### Cash Donations.

From a friend by Mr. Theodore Bacon	\$1,000 00
Miss Ellen Breck .....	1 35
<hr/>	
	\$1,001 35

##### Endowment Fund for Crippled Children.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$1,372 32
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##### Emergency Fund.

Previously acknowledged .....	\$ 144 30
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##### Endowed Beds in Children's Pavilion.

King's Daughters (Geneseo) .....	\$ 10 00
King's Daughters (Ever Ready Circle). .	2 00
Properly Bent Twig (to complete their payment for bed). First payment in June, 1891.....	106 00
<hr/>	
	\$ 118 00

MRS. W. H. PERKINS,  
Treasurer.

♦♦♦

The Managers, at their meeting of June 6th, were very much pleased at the announcement of a gift, through Mr. Theodore Bacon, of one thousand dollars from an unknown friend, and desire to express their warmest thanks for his most generous gift to the Hospital.

♦♦♦

#### Mrs. William Perkins:

Dear Madam—Please find enclosed check for \$10 from the King's Daughters of Geneseo, for the King's Daughters' Bed in the Rochester City Hospital. We are

very much interested in your work in the Hospital. Cordially yours,  
MISS LANDERDALE,  
King's Daughter, Sec'y, *pro tem.*  
GENESEO, May 30, 1892.

June 4, 1892.

DEAR MRS. PERKINS:

As guardian of the proceeds from the recent entertainment given by the "Properly Bent Twig," I have been directed to send to you the enclosed check for \$106, to pay the balance owing on a bed in the City Hospital, endowed by them.

Very sincerely yours,  
FRANCIS S. MACOMBER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 5, 1892.

DEAR MISS SEYMOUR:

The "Ever Ready" Circle of King's Daughters take great pleasure in giving to the King's Daughters' Beds in the City Hospital and the Homoeopathic Hospital two dollars each. Our gift is small, but we hope that it will do much good "In His Name."

Yours truly,

EMILY NETTLETON, Sec.

MRS. CHAS. BAKER, Leader.

**The Mary Bed.**

May, 1892.

Mrs. Gibson for three Marys.....	\$ 30
Mary Lawrence Redmond—in mem.....	5 00
Mary Cox Morris—in mem .....	1 00
Mary May .....	1 00
Mary May .....	1 00
Mary A. Selden—in mem.....	2 00
Mary A. Selden—in mem .....	3 00
Mary Whitney Montgomery .....	1 00
From K. M. C. in mem. of "Sister Mary" .....	2 00
In mem. Mary B. May 12th, 1889.....	1 00
Mary Franchot Warner .....	1 00
Mary Jane Porter—in mem.....	1 00
Mrs. A. for the two Marys.....	2 00
Mary Martin.....	1 00
F. A. S. for Mary Martin .....	1 00
Mrs. Cornwall—in mem. of Mary F. Wood	2 00
Mary Howard Wright.....	5 00

Total.....\$80 80

All who have not yet sent in their annual subscriptions please kindly remember to send them at their earliest convenience to

Miss M. H. WRIGHT,  
282 East Ave. Trustee.

**Receipts for the Review.**

May, 1892.

Mrs. Maltby Strong to July, 1895, \$2.00 ; cash donation, Mrs. Maltby Strong \$3.00.	
By Mrs. W. H. Perkins .....	\$ 5 00
Miss Ellen Breck, 65 cents.	65
By Miss Lattimore .....	65
Mrs. S. J. Dudley, 50 cents.	50
By Mrs. Converse .....	50
Mrs. Theo. Bacon, 65 cents; Mrs. A. J. Cumming, 65 cents; Mrs. W. B. Douglas, 65 cents; Mrs. D. Davenport, 65 cents; Mrs. F. W. Elwood, 65 cents; Mrs. Edwin Griffin, 65 cents; Mrs. Sam. Millman, 65 cents; Mrs. L. P. Ross, \$1.30; Dr. J. L. Roseboom, 65 cents; Mrs. H. R. Selden, 65 cents; Mrs. J. M. Smith, 65 cents; Mrs. Leo. Stein, 65 cents; Mrs. N. A. Stone, 65 cents; Mrs. David Upton, 65 cents; Mrs. C. H. Williams, 75 cents; Mrs. F. A. Ward, 65 cents.	
By Miss Messenger .....	11 15
Geo. R. Fuller, adv., \$15.00; Mrs. A. Larroche, Cohocton, \$1.00; Mrs. B. E. Chase, 65 cents; Mrs. L. W. Green, 65 cents; Mrs. S. S. Gould, Seneca Falls, \$1.00; Mr. Geo. S. Riley, 65 cents; J. H. Gaston, Penfield, 50 cents; Mrs. W. S. Osgood, 65 cents; Mrs. H. H. Howard, 65 cents; Mrs. H. B. Hathaway, 65 cents.	
By Treasurer .....	21 41
LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer, 179 Spring St.	
◆◆◆	
<b>Donations for May.</b>	
Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—Boy's suit of clothes.	
Mrs. Arthur Robinson—3 second-hand night-gowns, 1 flannel wrapper.	
Miss Clara Wilder—Papers.	
Mrs. Munn—Large bundle of illustrated papers.	
A friend—30 bound books.	
Mrs. Anstice—Old linen.	
Mrs. Du Puy—Old linen.	
Mrs. A. S. Hamilton—Quantity of second-hand clothing and games for the children.	
Mrs. J. H. Rochester—Quantity of magazines and Seaside novels.	
Jane Pialston—Papers.	
Miss Alice A. Thompson of Ballston Spa—7 napkins.	
Mrs. Thomas Chester—8 books, 1 dressing sack and old cotton.	
E. Darrow & Co.—Quantity of reading matter.	
Mrs. Darrow—1 dressing gown.	
Miss Darrow—Linen night-dresses, 2 pairs of stockings, 1 pair of slippers.	
R. E. Burleigh and Sunday School class of Asbury M. E. Church—Flowers.	
Hon. Geo. F. Danforth—Magazines and papers.	
Mrs. Thos. Hawks—Flannel morning wrapper, 6 night-shirts, books and dolls for the children.	
Florence Schatz—Tricycle.	
Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—Flannel blanket and 2 shirts.	
St. Paul's Church—34 copies of the Churchman.	

Mrs. Amsden—17 bunches of pansies and lilies of the valley.  
 Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins—2 shirts.  
 Mrs. A. G. Wright—6 gingham and 4 wool dresses, 1 sacque, shirts, shoes, drawers, 1 girl's hat, 1 flannel blanket.  
 Mrs. E. S. Harriman—Papers.  
 Miss Cady of Spencerport—10 bunches of lilies of the valley.  
 Miss H. F. Griffith—5 books, Seaside novels and several copies of "Life."  
 Friend—Old flannel and cotton.  
 D. M. Anthony—20 loaves of bread.  
 Mrs. H. F. Smith—4 gallons of pickles.  
 Mrs. D. M. Dewey—A nice dress for "a needy woman, whoever she may be."  
 Hemlock Twig—Making 50 pillow cases and 5 short night-dresses.  
 Twig 2—Child's cotton flannel skirt and making of 32 pillow cases for the Greentree room.  
 Parent Stem—Making of 15 sheets for Greentree room.  
 First Graft—8 flannel sacques and hemming of 11 towels.  
 The Chips—1 night shirt, 4 night-dresses and 2 slips.

### THE TWIGS.

The following reports from the Twigs will give an idea of the amount of good that can be accomplished by systematic effort. Five societies alone have made over one thousand more or less elaborate articles, as may be seen below:

#### Parent Stem Society.

Sheets, 70; pillow cases, 52; night-shirts, 18; flannel slips, 8; flannel sacks, 6.

MRS. A. B. SMITH, Sec'y, per L. R.

#### Hemlock Twig.

Pillow cases, 100; surgical gowns, 19; children's aprons, 11; sheets, 18; night-shirts, 14; aprons for Donation, 12. 14 meetings held.

LEORA DE L. HUBBELL, Sec'y.

#### Second Twig.

Night-shirts, 10; flannel skirts, 11; gingham dresses, 14; sheets, 27; canton flannel shirts, 7; pillow cases, 21.

MARGARET S. WARD, Sec'y.

#### First Twig.

Pillow cases, 174; napkins, 87; towels, 295; night-dresses, 17. 15 meetings held. Cash received, \$47.12; expended for materials, \$47.19.

#### Fourth Twig.

Miss Louise Little, President; Miss Anna Parsons, Treasurer; Miss Waters, Secretary.

#### ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Miss Baldwin, Miss Bacon, Miss Jessie Bacon, Miss Lila Cartwright, Mrs. Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Robert George Cook, Miss Ives, Mrs. Benjamin O. Hough, Miss Mann, Miss Jane Osgood, Miss Otis, Miss Berenice Perkins, Miss Powell, Miss Katharine Strong, Mrs. Willard Burtis Spader, Miss Thompson, Miss Laura Page Ward.

#### HONORARY MEMBERS.

Miss Laura Page, Mrs. Nathan Williams.

Miss Spader resigned from active membership and was elected an honorary member on May 13th.

Number of active members, 21; number of honorary members, 2; number of meetings, 14; average attendance, 13.

#### WORK FINISHED.

Slips, 30; flannel skirts, 12; dresses, 25; shawl, 1; diapers, 42; sacks, 16; wash cloths, 8.

The "Fourth Twig" will continue its meetings during the summer.

NELLY WARD WATERS, Sec'y.

REPORT OF TREASURER FROM NOV. 14, 1891, TO MAY 27, 1892.

Dues collected.....	\$18 00
Fines     "     .....	3 65
	-----
Expenses paid.....	\$21 65
In Treasury.....	14 99
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ANNA C. PARSONS, Treasurer.	\$ 6 66

The "First Graft," consisting of sixteen members, was organized by Mrs. Benjamin Hough in November, and at that meeting we elected the following officers:

President—Miss Julia Robinson.

Treasurer—Miss Jeannette Huntington.

Secretary—Miss Mary Little.

Work     { Miss Margaret Harris,

Committee,     {     Laura Williams,

                    {     Emily Harris.

The first regular meeting was held at Miss Julia Robinson's, the second at Miss Victoria Raymond's, the third at Miss Laura Williams'. At those three meetings we made 32 pillow cases. The next meeting was at Miss Emily Harris's; there we made 20 pillow cases and hemmed four diapers. At the fifth meeting at Miss Louise Van Voorhis's, we hemmed 38 surgical towels; at Miss Grace Boswell's, 32 surgical towels; at Miss Helen Osgood's, 26 surgical towels; at Miss Edith Peck's, 25 surgical towels and made one baby sacque; the ninth was held at Miss Mary Little's, and we finished two pillow cases, made three baby sacques and hemmed 11 surgical towels. At the next meeting at Miss Grace Cartwright's we made five baby sacques and hemmed 13 surgical towels.

The eleventh and last meeting of the "First Graft" was held at Miss Clara Landsberg's and we made eight baby sacques and hemmed 15 surgical towels.

Our meetings have been very well attended and we have all been very much interested in the work and expect to take it up again in the Fall with renewed energy.

MARY LITTLE, *Secretary.*

Miss Julia Robinson,  
 " Jeannette Huntington,  
 " Edith Peck,  
 " Bessie Backus,  
 " Helen Osgood,  
 " Margaret Harris,  
 " Emily Harris,  
 " Louise Van Voorhis,  
 " Laura Williams,  
 " Fannie Whittlesey,  
 " Grace Cartwright,  
 " Margaret Ashley,  
 " Grace Boswell, (left town.)  
 " Clara Landsberg,  
 " Victoria Raymond,  
 " Helen Williams.

**Entertainment by the Properly Bent Twig.**

The Properly Bent Twig has given two most unique performances, part of the proceeds of which has been devoted to the Hospital to complete the endowment for a bed. The young people who took part were very industrious in the sale of tickets, so that Berith-Kodesh Hall was well filled on the afternoon of May 25th and the evening of the 26th.

The following was the programme:

**KING PERSIFER'S CROWN.**

*In Four Acts.*

Act I. Village Green.	Act II. King's Palace.
Act III. Crone's Hut.	Act IV. Same as Act II.
King Persifer . . . . .	Arthur Dodds
Prince Vandy . . . . .	Brainerd Whitbeck
Queen Frederika . . . . .	Sarah Warner
First Lord . . . . .	Frank Little
Second Lord . . . . .	Ward Waters
First Lady . . . . .	Lulu Belle McAllaster
Second Lady . . . . .	Cornelia Robinson

Obadiah . . . . .	Marvin Cramer
Conrad . . . . .	Buell Mills
Shagbark . . . . .	J. G. Averill
Chin-chop-chop . . . . .	Caleb Whitbeck
Eleazer . . . . .	Abram Mann
Fiezzacs . . . . .	Willie Webb
Tobias . . . . .	Charlie Hastings
Sneezercoff . . . . .	Henry Owen
Jocastus . . . . .	Howard Taylor
Nicholas . . . . .	F. K. Ward
Keziah . . . . .	Isabelle Hart
Hester . . . . .	Gabrielle Clarke
Abigail . . . . .	Bessie Seiden
Judith . . . . .	Charlotte Ward
Alice . . . . .	Marion Morgan
Crosspatch . . . . .	Augusta Macomber
Anabel . . . . .	Mary Allen
Linda . . . . .	Cornelia Wilder
Henrietta . . . . .	Henrietta Allen
Louise . . . . .	Jeanie Fahy
Martel . . . . .	Rachel Brewster
Garda . . . . .	Stella Briggs
Cicely . . . . .	Isabelle Hart
Emily . . . . .	Cornelia Robinson
Gale . . . . .	Gabrielle Clarke
Nina . . . . .	Augusta Macomber
Hilda . . . . .	Susan Pond
Herald . . . . .	Herbert Thompson
Jester . . . . .	Allen Farley

First Violin . . . . .	J. G. Averill
Second Violin . . . . .	B. H. Whitbeck
Piano . . . . .	F. K. Ward

**THE VENEERED SAVAGE.**

*In Two Acts.*

Lu Dayton, a Chicago Belle . . . . .	Henrietta Allen
Madge Dayton, her younger sister . . . . .	Cornelia Robinson
Dick Majendie, cousin to the sisters . . . . .	F. K. Ward
The Duchess of Diddlesex . . . . .	Lulu Belle McAllaster
Lady Fannie, her daughter, a silent young person . . . . .	Mary P. Allen
Jord Algernon Penryhn, a still more silent young person . . . . .	Buell Mills

Master Henry Owens added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion by his singing, while too much cannot be said in praise of the really admirable performance, the perfection of which was due to the careful training given by Mr. L. F. Ward. Miss Marion Otis, Miss Laura Page Ward and Mrs. B. O. Hough gave most cheerfully their assistance in the many details so necessary to make a play go off well.

The Properly Bent Twig and their friends ought to feel well repaid for their efforts to help the crippled children in the Hospital. The Managers wish to thank them especially for the interest they have manifested and helped to develop in the care for the sick and afflicted.

The article on "Dust," printed on another page, was written especially for the REVIEW by Mr. Dodge, instructor in biology at the University of Rochester.

**Gifts to the Surgical Pavilion.**

The Board of Managers, at their last meeting, passed a vote of thanks to Dr. F. W. Zimmer for his zeal in securing \$400 to be used in supplying the Surgical Pavilion with necessary instruments. The list of donors is Chas. W Weis, Sebastian Shorer, Louis J. Ernst and Dr. Zimmer.

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital May 1.....	111
Received during month .....	108
Birth .....	1
Total .....	220
Discharged during month .....	85
Deaths .....	10
Remaining in Hospital June 1 .....	125
Total .....	220

**Died.****At the Rochester City Hospital :**

- May 1—Rudolph Gabriel, aged 58 years.  
 " 9—Sarah Forbes, aged 32 years.  
 " 10—Sarah Gorman, aged 50 years.  
 " 14—Petro Pajello, aged 49 years.  
 " 17—Frank McCoy, aged 6 years.  
 " 20—D. Smith Benjamin, aged 58 years.  
 " 29—Horace Janes, aged 28 years.  
 " 29—Arthur Millner, aged 32 years.  
 " 30—Antonio Muth, aged 18 years.  
 " 31—Jacob Harwich, aged 21 years.

**Koumiss for Sale.**

Excellent koumiss may be had at the City Hospital at the following rates:

Per pint, 20 cents.

Per quart, 35 cents.

If ordered in any quantity, notice must be given a day in advance.

The Managers will hold their next meeting the second Monday in July, instead of the first Monday.

**Comforts for Sick People.****DRAFT DOORS AND BED HAMMOCKS—THE DINNER BOX—BLANKET SUPPORTS AND HAND STIRRUPS.**

Very often ventilation and quietness would both be promoted by leaving a door ajar. Yet that occasions a dangerous draft. In such a case do this: Make a frame of

light steel two feet wide and something higher than your door. Brace it with lath tacked diagonally across each corner. Then cover both sides of it with print of cambric or muslin—anything smooth, light and dull-colored. Get a pair of cheap door hinges, screw them on eight inches from the ends of your cloth door and hang it to the outer edge of the inner casing in such fashion that it shall quite break the draft when the other door stands ajar. See that the temporary door swings clear at the bottom, and is so hung as to stand flat against the wall when otherwise it would be in the way. If a hole be bored in the two other corners, and a two-inch length of rubber tubing slipped through it, slamming will be an impossibility. The advantage of such a door is manifest. It can be made and hung with very little trouble or expense, and once it is in place lets the air, or the nurse, go in or out at pleasure, without possible harm or draft to the patient.

Another contrivance is the bed hammock, a most refreshing betterment when pillows refuse obstinately to "lie easy" or have grown hotly wearisome. To make it, take a bit of very stout cloth—linen is best—a yard deep and four feet long after a double hem has been turned two inches deep across each end. Sew a long length of webbing stoutly to each of the four corners. Sew two light rods, each a yard long, a small broomstick makes excellent ones, put a stout screw-eye in either end of both rods, slip them into the hems, pass the webbing through the eyes, and your hammock is complete.

To use this bed hammock, all that is required is to fasten the webbing to the bedposts on either side, then the sick person can recline at ease against the cloth.

Where the bedstead has high footposts, the hammock can be slung to them quite as well. On very many accounts it is often desirable to "change the head" of the couch. This hammock affords almost infinite variety of position. Its angle can be shifted to any degree. It may be padded with cushions, or left cool and single. By help of an air cushion it will give ease to the aching, burning muscles of back, sides and shoulders. Or the patient may sit so upright in it to eat his dinner, as almost to give himself a sense of health and well-being.

At such a time the dinner-box comes in as a special comfort. City folk know it as a meal tray; they give it in their shops all sorts of pretty bedizement. What answers the purpose quite as well may be made from four feet of smooth board a foot or so wide. Saw it in half, and divide one piece equally a second time. Cut two lengths of two-inch square stuff, as long as the board's width and nail your three pieces to them. They are merely to make firm corners. The box over the invalid's lap holds the various dishes of the meal. A half-inch moulding nailed around the top edge will prevent dishes slipping off. When in use, cover it with a fresh white cloth—and try eating off it in bed once yourself if you doubt its advantage over a table beside the bed, or the round treacherous tray held painfully upon the bedclothes and forever deluging them with coffee, soup, jelly or cream.

In cases where the weight of even the lightest bedclothes is painful or undesirable, here is a good plan to keep them from touching the patient. Get a dozen large-sized screw-eyes and put them in three sets of two each one above the other, inside each bed rail. The first set ought to be eight inches from the foot, the last one about two-thirds the rail's length. If very heavy blankets are to be upheld, it is best to put an extra half dozen eyes in the foot board as well. When they are in place, slip in small rods, wood or cane, of such length as to stand ten inches above the mattress. Let the blankets rest upon the tops, tucking them down between the rods. They will sag enough for warmth, yet with no perceptible weight upon broken bones or inflamed tendons.

If space does not absolutely forbid, always set a sick bed at least three feet away from the wall everywhere. Screw a dozen small picture hooks into the outside of the headboard. It is the handiest place in the world to hang all the towels, shawls and extra garments when they are not in use or are not "airing." A long bag with three deep square pockets, also should be found there. Its use is only to be measured by its capacity—and both seem limitless. In one pocket keep cotton batting, in another bandages and poultice cloths; in the top pocket your own especial sharp scissors, a bit of flannel stuck full of threaded coarse needles, tape, cord, strong thread, bits of linen and flannel, two or

three thimbles, an emery cushion and a bit of wax.

On the inside of the headboard, over the patient's head, and well within his reach, have a regular bed pocket with three shallow compartments—one for handkerchiefs, one for smelling salts, the third for miscellaneous things that he may care to have at hand. But the pocket must not be the scented, befrilled affair of the boudoir. To make it, cover a squareish bit of cardboard on both sides with gray linen. Take another piece of linen half its depth and half as long again. Bind or hem it at the top, divide it in three and sew it to the card foundation to form three pockets. Sew a ring at each upper corner and hang over small brass-headed nails. It is hard to estimate the time this bag saves in hunting thinks otherwise swallowed up for three parts of their time in the avalanche of blankets.

If the sick-room ceiling affords any sort of firm holding ground, hand-stirrups pendant over the bed will help a very sick person to move himself better than it could be done by the most skillful nurse. Put up iron screen sockets so stoutly there can be no danger of giving down, and fasten half-inch ropes to them, and at the ends of the ropes put hand pieces of soft cloth or webbing. Set the sockets about three feet apart, so as to give room for all possible movement. By connecting these hand-stirrups you can form a swing in which, if well cushioned, a chronic invalid may rest—sleep, even—with the head and shoulders lifted to rest on the cushions; this greatly relieves the back after long lying.

Here I would say that a sleepless fever patient may sometimes be put to sleep by a deep, cool draught of milk mixed with Vichy or seltzer water, rather more than its own bulk. For weak or very nervous people add good brandy in the proportion of one to five.

Sick folk—small blame to them—like to feed themselves, albeit their weak hands constantly slop and spill. To save them from the consequences, try this dinner apron; it fastens about the neck and spreads out over bedclothes and all. Make it of plain cloth—print or linen—and never let starch come near it. The points of the shirt tuck over the bedclothes and help to keep the contrivance firmly in place—*M. C. Williams, in the Trained Nurse.*

**How God Teaches the Birds.**

On the Island of Java grows a tree the leaves of which are said to be a deadly poison to all venomous reptiles. The odor of the leaf is so offensive to the whole snake family that if they come near to the tree in their travels they immediately turn about and take an opposite direction.

A traveler on the Island noticed one day a peculiar fluttering and cry of distress from a bird high above his head. Looking up he saw a mother bird hovering round a nest of little ones in such a frightened manner as to cause him to stop and see what the trouble was. Going around to the other side of the tree he found a large snake climbing slowly up in the direction of the little nest. It was beyond his reach ; and since he could not help the little songster by dealing the death-blow, he sat down to see the result of the attack. Soon the piteous cry of the bird ceased, and he thought, "Can it be possible she has left her young to their fate, and has flown away to seek her ovr safety." No ; for again he heard a fluttering of wings, and looking up saw her fly to the tree with a large leaf from this tree of poison and carefully spread it over her little ones. Then alighting on a branch high above her nest, she quietly watched the approach of her enemy. His ugly, writhing body crept slowly along, nearer and still nearer, until within a foot of the nest ; then, just as he opened his mouth to take in his dainty breakfast, down he went to the ground as suddenly as though a bullet had gone through his head, and hurried off into the jungle beyond. The little birds were unharmed ; and the mother bird flew down and spread her wings over them, the poison leaf (poison only to the snake) fell at the feet of the traveler ; and he felt, as never before, the force of the words, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing ? yet not one of them shall fall to the ground without your Father," for who but He who made the dear little birds could have told this one the power there was in this little leaf ?

—*Good Words.*

Among birds, the swan lives to be the oldest, in extreme cases reaching 300 years; the falcon has been known to live 162 years. An eagle died in 1819 which had been caught 104 years before, and was then quite old. A white-headed vulture, which

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*General Medicine*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday ; 2 to 3.

*Diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System*—Tuesday, Friday ; 4 to 5.

*Orthopaedic Surgery*—Tuesday, Thursday ; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose* — Monday, Wednesday, Friday ; 4 to 5.

*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday ; 11 to 12.

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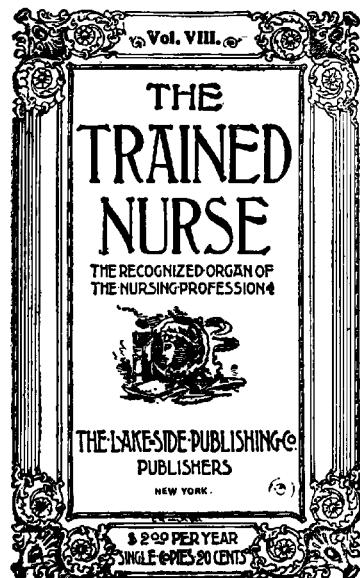
[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

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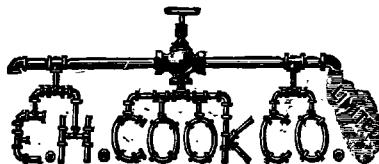
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Individual accounts are limited to \$3,000, upon which interest may be allowed to accumulate, but no interest will be allowed upon such accumulation.

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February 2, 1891.

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AT THE  
**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24.

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 15, 1892.

No. 12

### Mortimer F. Reynolds.

The city press has recently devoted much space to biographical sketches of Mr. Reynolds, who died June 13, in his seventy-eighth year. Besides his connection with many private business enterprises during his life-long residence in this city, he also sustained important official relations to numerous public institutions, educational, charitable and philanthropic. Unwilling to hold a merely nominal place in any of these organizations, he felt it his duty to give to each his earnest attention and support. Among the institutions which were the objects of his special care none will feel his loss more deeply than the City Hospital, and it seems fitting that an expression of that feeling should find place in the columns of the REVIEW.

Of those who recognized him only by sight in the street as a man of gigantic proportions and princely bearing, the expression of his face usually grave even to severity, or who met him only in the formal intercourse of business affairs, few ever knew or dreamed of the kindly sympathy and sentiment which really dwelt in his heart and prompted him to many a benevolent deed unknown to the public. Very naturally, therefore, his interest from the first was strongly enlisted in the founding of the City Hospital, and continued in active exercise down to the end of his life.

Not only did he freely give money, but for the last fourteen years, as a member of the Board of Trustees, he has given much valuable time and care to its interests. Some years ago he made a special contribution of \$2,000 to which, as we under-

Mrs. M. C. C. [unclear]

stand, he has now added in his will a bequest to make up the sum of \$5,000 for the perpetual maintenance of a memorial in the City Hospital.

To the accomplishment of the great purposes he had conceived he devoted himself with an energy and patience which were marvelous. Apparently toiling for himself he was really, as we now see, toiling for others. Two summers ago a friend entering his office one sultry morning found him busy as usual at his desk. His appearance gave evidence of overwork, and his visitor said, "Mr. Reynolds, I hope you are planning for a good rest this summer." "No," said he, "I shall spend the summer right here." Then pausing and in low and saddened voice quite unusual to him he added slowly, "No, if I had some one to take to the sea shore or some one to take me I should go and enjoy it, but, as you know, I have neither, and so I shall spend the summer at this desk working as hard as I can." Work was his habit, he had no time to rest.

He was the last of his line. Without children of his own for whom to care and provide, he long since began to think much about the children and young people of his native city, but it was only toward the close of his life that the motive and inspiration of all the preceding years of toil began to assume tangible form and attract public notice. One of these cherished purposes appeared in the beautiful edifice he caused to be erected on the University campus with the two-fold design of expressing his affectionate admiration for the memory of his only brother, whose name he placed in golden letters on the memorial tablet, and also, as he himself once said to the students in response to their cordial greeting, "Of furnishing a place where others might enjoy better opportunities for being educated than had fallen to his lot."

It was also in these lonely and toilsome years that there arose in his mind another and larger purpose of devoting the bulk of

his ample fortune to the founding and endowment of a great public library for the benefit of his fellow-citizens and their descendants after them, though in the veins of none of them should flow a drop of kindred blood.

In like manner it was his thought for the happiness and comfort of others that inspired the enthusiasm and energy with which he labored to the last for the securing of the public parks which he well knew he should never live to see in their perfected beauty.

Thus long after he might have been justified in retiring from the cares of business to enjoy the comforts his well earned wealth might afford, he labored on to the very end of his life, thinking constantly of others, impelled by the philanthropic purpose of making those who were to come after him wiser, better and happier citizens of his native city which he loved so well.

He also thought of those who could not enjoy libraries or parks but must be confined to beds of pain, and sought through the instrumentality of the City Hospital to minister forever to the comfort of those who might never know his name.

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#### Hospital Notes.

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There were 195 patients (of whom 60 were new ones) treated in the Out-Patient Department during June. These made 250 visits to the Hospital, and received 140 prescriptions. Three operations were performed.

The business of the Hospital proper was less than usual during the month, and a large number of patients having been discharged, only 99 remained on July 1<sup>st</sup>.

The health of the community at large was good, above the average, during June, as indicated by reports received from various quarters. The fact was further shown by the small number of patients admitted to the Hospital, and by the few calls made upon the Directory for nurses.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

187

The section for Dental Surgery, in the Out-Patient Department, is in successful operation. The patients treated are not included in the figures given above.

Dr. D. G. Hastings and Dr. C. D. Young, recently house officers in the Hospital, have been appointed physicians to out patients. The latter has been assigned to work in the section of General Medicine; the former is attending temporarily to the patients in the section for Nervous Diseases.

In the Surgical Pavilion 24 operations were performed by 13 surgeons during June.

## Donations.

Mrs. Alden—old cotton.  
Miss Wilder—papers.

Friend—4 dresses, 2 skirts, 2 shirts, 2 under vests, 6 aprons and toys for the children.

Miss Margaret Wright—46 bouquets of pansies.

Mrs. George W. Crouch—10 boxes of strawberries.

The Whatsoever Circle of King's Daughters of Holley, N. Y.—flowers.

Miss M. M. Otis—12 new night shirts and 10 night dresses

Mrs. J. C. Barnum—night dress and old cotton.

Mrs. J. W. Brewster—2 night dresses.

Miss Frick—flowers.

Mt. Pleasant Flower Mission—48 bouquets of pink and large bunch of peonies.

Mrs. Kelly—quantity of beautiful flowers.

Choir boys of St. Andrew's Church—3 scrap books made during Lent.

Miss Caldwell—3 pairs of new stockings, 3 pairs of knitted boots and old linen.

Mrs. Josiah Anstice—several pairs of shorts, stockings and waists for the children.

Miss Caroline Perkins—market basket full of pansies.

Emily Brewster—roses.

Caroline Stoddard—roses.

Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—pair of night shirts, drawers and 1 wrapper.

Miss L. L. Morse—quantity of roses.

Westminster Church—flowers.

Mrs. Rathbun—knitted shawl and quantity of reading matter.

Mrs. John Rochester—old linen.

Mrs. Pomeroy—magazines and papers.

Mrs. McVean—flowers.

Mrs. Geo. Ellwanger—roses, old cotton and flannel.

Fourth Twig—11 slips, 1 flannel sacque.

Properly Bent Twig—8 night dresses and 25 napkins.

Hemlock Twig—2 sheets, 2 night gowns, 1 gingham apron and making of 12 pillow cases.

## Receipts for the Review.

June, 1892.

Miss M. M. Otis, 65 cents	Mrs. Edward Ray, 65 cents	By Mrs. Converse \$ 1 30
Mrs. W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg, \$1.00.	By Mrs. W. H. Perkins.....	1 00
Miss Bella M. Smith, 65 cents	Mrs. H. A. Smith, 65 cents	Mrs. Fred. Schlegel, 65 cents
Mrs. W. H. Briggs, 65 cents	Mrs. M. D. L. Hayes, 65 cents	Mrs. E. B. Putnam, 65 cents
Mrs. J. H. Wilson, 65 cents	By Miss Messenger.....	5 20
H. G. Booth, adv., \$5.00	H. G. Booth, adv., \$5.00	Henry Likly & Co., adv., \$5.00
Mrs. J. U. Maier, 65 cents	Covill & Porter, adv., \$5.00	Mrs. J. U. Maier, 65 cents
H. C. Wisner, adv., \$10.00	Interest to June 1st, \$8.22	Mrs. H. F. Montgomery, 65 cents
Interest to June 1st, \$8.22	Mrs. W. H. Rennelson, 65 cents	Mrs. C. W. Dodd, 65 cents
Mrs. H. F. Montgomery, 65 cents	Mrs. Arthur Robinson, 65 cents	Mrs. J. H. Rochester, 65 cents
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Mrs. C. W. Dodd, 65 cents	Mrs. S. L. Willis, 65 cents	Mrs. M. H. Hollowell, 65 cents
Mrs. Arthur Robinson, 65 cents	Mrs. M. H. Hollowell, 65 cents	Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain, 65 cents
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Mrs. S. C. Steele, 65 cents	Mr. A. J. Johnson, 65 cents	Mr. A. J. Johnson, 65 cents
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Mrs. G. E. Jennings, 65 cents	Mrs. John Durand, 65 cents	Mrs. M. E. Chapin, \$1.30
Mr. A. J. Johnson, 65 cents	Mrs. M. E. Chapin, \$1.30	Mrs. J. M. Backus, 65 cents
Miss G. A. Badger, \$1.30	Mrs. S. D. Walbridge, 65 cents	Mrs. S. D. Walbridge, 65 cents
Mrs. W. N. Sage, 65 cents	Mrs. E. W. Williams, 65 cents	Mrs. E. W. Williams, 65 cents
Mrs. E. G. Billings, 65 cents	Mrs. A. G. Yates, \$1.30	Mrs. A. G. Yates, \$1.30
Dr. C. E. Rider, 65 cents	Miss Henrietta Potter, 75 cents	Miss Henrietta Potter, 75 cents
Mrs. John Durand, 65 cents	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, 65 cents	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, 65 cents
Mrs. M. E. Chapin, \$1.30	Mrs. P. H. Curtis, 65 cents	Mrs. P. H. Curtis, 65 cents
Mrs. J. M. Backus, 65 cents	Mrs. Geo. Breck, New York, \$1.00	Mrs. Geo. Breck, New York, \$1.00
Mrs. S. D. Walbridge, 65 cents	J. B. Jameson, adv., \$5.00	J. B. Jameson, adv., \$5.00
Mrs. E. W. Williams, 65 cents	Dr. J. M. Lee, \$1.30	Dr. J. M. Lee, \$1.30
Mrs. A. G. Yates, \$1.30	Mrs. J. C. Jones, Pawlet, Vt., \$1.00	Mrs. J. C. Jones, Pawlet, Vt., \$1.00
Mrs. Samuel Porter, \$1.30	Mrs. D. S. Brown, Scottsville, \$1.00	Mrs. D. S. Brown, Scottsville, \$1.00
Mrs. D. S. Brown, Scottsville, \$1.00	Dr. F. A. Jones, Charlotte, \$1.50	Dr. F. A. Jones, Charlotte, \$1.50
Dr. F. A. Jones, Charlotte, \$1.50	By Treasurer.....	64 27

## The Mary Bed.

Mary H. Lamb.....	\$1.00
For Mary Du Puy Baker.....	2.00
Mary A. Brackett { In mem.....	1 00
Mary L. Bates { In mem.....	1 00
Mrs. A. for Mary Martin.....	1 00
Mary Howard Andrews.....	25
Total.....	\$5 25

## Hospital Report.

Number in Hospital June 1 .....	125
Received during month .....	63
Births .....	3
Total .....	191
Discharged during month .....	81
Deaths .....	11
Remaining in Hospital July 1.....	99
Total .....	191

*Died.*

At the Rochester City Hospital :

- June 2—Nicholas Eberle, aged 60 years.  
“ 2—Chas. Sangbusch.  
“ 3—Antonio Herria Valati, aged 37 years.  
“ 7—Mary Mae Rea, aged 35 years.  
“ 13—Lizzie Norwood, aged 45 years.  
“ 13—Infant of Susan Honan, aged 12 days.  
“ 14—Henry Leville, aged 59 years.  
“ 15—Catherine Gleason, aged 28 years.  
“ 15—Infant of Catherine Gleason.  
“ 20—John Kane, aged 62 years  
“ 20—John Bauer, aged 64 years.

♦♦♦  
**A Woman's Energy.**

Soon after Mrs Swisshein had begun her work among the wounded soldiers in the Civil War, she entered a Washington hospital one morning, and went at once to see a patient in whom she was greatly interested, and whom she had left but a short time before. He was sleeping, and she sat down at the bedside. He could not live long, and might have some further messages to send to his wife. Presently Mrs Swisshein noticed a green shade on his face. It darkened, and his breathing grew labored—then ceased. She called the nurse, and he brought a large man who proved to be a surgeon. The rest of the story is told in her own words.

By the sudden shadow on his face when he saw the corpse I knew that he was alarmed, and when he had given minute directions for the removal of the bed and its contents, the washing of the floor and sprinkling with chloride of lime, I went close to his side and said, in a low voice :

“ Doctor, is not this hospital gangrene?”

He looked down at me, seemed to take my measure, and answered :

“ I am very sorry to say, madam, that it is.”

“ Then you want lemons.”

“ We should be glad to have them.”

“ Glad to have them?” I repeated, in profound astonishment. “ Why, you must have them ! ”

He seemed surprised at my earnestness, and set about explaining.

“ We sent to the Sanitary Commission last week, and got half a box.”

“ Sanitary Commission and half a box of lemons! How many wounded have you ? ”

“ Seven hundred and fifty.”

“ Seven hundred and fifty wounded men! Hospital gangrene, and half a box of lemons ! ”

“ Well, that was all we could get. Government provides none; but our chaplain is from Boston. His wife has written to friends there, and expects a box next week.”

“ To Boston for a box of lemons ! ”

I went to the head nurse, who gave me writing materials, and I wrote a short note to the New York “ Tribune : ”

“ Hospital gangrene has broken out in Washington, and we want lemons! lemons! LEMONS! LEMONS! No man or woman in health has a right to a glass of lemonade till these men have all they need. Send us lemons!! ”

I signed my name and mailed the note immediately, and it appeared the next morning. That day Schuyler Colfax sent a box of lemons to my lodgings, and five dollars in a note, bidding me send to him if more were wanting; but that day lemons began to pour into Washington, and soon, I think into every hospital in the land.

Governor Andrew sent two hundred boxes to the Surgeon-General. I received so many that at one time there were twenty ladies, several of them with ambulances, distributing those which came to my address, and if there was any more hospital gangrene that season I neither saw nor heard of it.

♦♦♦

The women who undertook to raise one hundred thousand dollars to secure for their sex admission to the Johns Hopkins Medical School, completed their work in eight weeks. This secures to women an advanced medical course equal to any in the United States.

♦♦♦

**Meat Food for Invalids, and Waste in Methods of Preparation.**

*Abstract of paper read at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association by Charles Moore Jessop, M. R. C. P., London.*

In the preparation of beef-tea it appears to me that there is considerable waste of material which arises from a desire to give food of high nutritive value in small quantities, irrespective of its component part combined in natural proportion. Thi

idea has been fostered by an eminent chemist, whose preparation has not the object, as he himself states, of feeding the sick, but was unfortunately adopted by the public for that purpose. Nature does one thing, man another.

One reason for waste in material is, that the fastidious palates of the sick are catered for whilst their bodily health is unintentionally neglected; this results from ignorance. Nurses, cooks, and patients all clamor for clear beef-tea. Clear beef-tea is of no use to anyone as food. It is true it is "just what the patients like," and what they "can be got to take;" but what is proper for sustenance is lost sight of. However well beef-tea may be made, the most important part is left at the bottom of the cup—"the grounds which are no good." The patient does not progress; the attendants "have done all they can do"—which is just what they have not done by rejecting the "grounds as no good." When patients are sick, mental equilibrium is more or less at fault, and against their will must they be fed. Attendants, therefore, require instruction, and with requisite tact they will apply that knowledge.

1. An adult European, in moderate work and 150 pounds in weight, requires 22,866 ounces of water-free food, that is, 0.15 ounces for each pound weight, with which is mixed from 50 to 60 per cent. of water, or a total of about 40 ounces of ordinary food—about 305 grains of nitrogen. In addition a total water supply of from 70 to 90 ounces, or an average of 0.5 ounces per pound weight. 2. In rest the amount is about 16 ounces water-free food, equal to 240 grains of nitrogen, and is sufficient. 3. The smallest amount of nitrogen necessary for the inner movements of the body and bare maintenance of life is 138 grains, or 2 ounces. This may be considered to be the sick man's state.

For the state of rest in health 240 grains of nitrogen are said to be sufficient; but a bed-stricken patient, whose muscular and mental efforts are reduced to a minimum, whose vital processes are carried on with much less energy than usual, and who loses comparatively little heat, requires a relatively small supply of food; and as at least 138 grains must be supplied, this supply should be thoroughly wholesome, easily digested, and consist of nutritive material. Animal food especially rich in nitrogenous

elements digest in proportion to the minuteness of division and tenderness of fibre sooner than farinaceous, so that it is better adapted for those who are only able to take small quantities at one time.

Private individuals and public institutions have various ways of making beef-tea, some boiling for long periods and others adding "stock," and equally varied ways of disposing of the remainder when they have, as they term it, "extracted all the goodness out of the meat," which means they have wasted half or two-thirds of the quantity of meat employed, and double salted what they have retained; the effect of which decoction is to produce thirst, heighten the bodily temperature, and increase nitrogenous waste; these results arise from the salts being out of proportion to the albuminates. The half or two-thirds of discarded fibre, termed refuse, is by some sold with "hogs' wash." In one institution alone I know that over 20 pounds were thus daily thrown away; others charitably (?) gave it away. If the goodness has been extracted where is the charity? Surely actions belie words. Each thus satisfies the conscience that subscribers' or ratepayers' money is not wasted. Private individuals throw the remainder into the ash-pit. There are others, however, in both classes who, more thrifty, use the remainder in soup or other ways.

Of course, the present system is continued on the plea of succoring the sick person with "the best beef-tea that can be made," whilst his starving brother lies outside, vainly wishing for what the pigs are fed upon. But admitting that the present method is continued—as I am sure it is—from honest conviction that it is the best, may it not be worth while to inquire if it cannot be improved by putting on one side preconceived notions, and the dull round of routine, and adopting a method which does not countenance a waste, does not injure or defraud the sick, and reduces the butcher's bill?

If albuminates are essential to health, and animal food digests in proportion to the minuteness of its division, how much meat-fibre can be suspended in a given quantity of water to make such a draught of nutriment agreeable in swallowing? After many trials I find that 4 ounces of meat can be suspended in one pint (20 ounces) of water, and be taken without

disgust, that is, "grounds" do not collect on the palate nor remain in the gutlet to annoy the patient; and that from 2 to 4 ounces of such fluid given every three or four hours is sufficient for any sick man. So that if a patient receives a pint and a half of such food in twenty-four hours he gets a very large supply of nitrogenous food, and enough for a healthy man in a state of rest. If the food is made stronger than this proportion a very sick man will refuse it, and this is the very difficulty which will be overcome by a good nurse.

One ounce of the best meat contains 14.22 grains of nitrogen; 6 ounces will contain 85.32 grains; and, as 138 grains of nitrogen are supposed to be required, the remainder has to be made up from eggs, flour, and other matters. But the question has frequently arisen in my mind, whether a sick man does really require so much nitrogen daily. Theoretically he may, but practically he does not, nor does he get it. On many occasions I have witnessed very remarkable results from much smaller quantities of meat food—very far below the physiological quantity—so that I cannot help thinking there is some fallacy in the quantity of nitrogen required to keep up the inner movements of the body, as hitherto maintained, particularly of urea, which is not the measure of nitrogen required, but in part the measure of the disintegration of blood corpuscles.

In making fluid meat food there should be neither refuse nor remainder. Say 100 pints is required, 25 pounds of good beef well chopped up or minced is placed in a digester with 100 pints of water and boiled for three hours, being frequently stirred and rubbed about with a wooden masher. At the end of this time the fibre is cooked; it should then be passed through a colander to insure evenness of size and that no fibers adhere. If the process is properly managed there will be no remainder. If required, it can be seasoned with a little salt, onions, and so forth. The better the quality of meat the less gelatin and better flavor. Prolonged ebullition has not destroyed whatever nutritive properties the gelatin may possess. The food of nature is thus simply cooked and suspended in a given quantity of water. The addition of stuff called "stock" is not required, for, besides being injurious, owing to prolonged ebullition, it gives a disagreeable flavor. The salts are in proportion to the albumen;

the draught is thoroughly wholesome, and if administered not more frequently than every three or four hours the stomach will have suitable intervals of rest.

If rectal alimentation has to be employed only half or one-third of water need be used, or even less, so long as the fluid food can be passed through the tube.

For workhouse infirm wards the cut up "shin of beef" can be placed upon a strainer of nine meshes to the inch within an ordinary meat boiler, and by frequent stirring the disintegrating fibres will drop through. In one institution this process answers its purpose admirably, and gives the cook no trouble.

Last year Dr. Laffan obtained from Sir C. Cameron an analysis of the old and new processes as follows:

	New Process.	Old Process.
Water.....	94.65	98.45
Albuminates, crystalline bodies, kreatin, etc...	4.25	0.90
Fats.....	0.20	0.07
Salts.....	0.90	0.55

The fluid from the new process was thick; in the old clear.

I confess I was not prepared to find my notion of an increase of salts in the old process so at fault, but the increase in the new process is more than compensated by the increase in the albuminates, while disproportionate in the old.

For travelers and urgent use at any time water-free beef, pounded, and sealed hermetically in small tins, would be very advantageous; but all fluid extracts are disappointing and expensive. Poor folks require food within their means, and for such the above method is advantageous, let alone the saving to public institutions.

#### —The Trained Nurse.

#### A Doll's Hospital.

WHERE MAUDE AGNESS OR ANGELINA HOR-TENSE CAN BE NEATLY REPAIRED.

If the passengers on the Third Avenue Elevated road will keep a sharp lookout in the vicinity of the Seventy-Sixth street station they will see two striking windows.

Plump little legs, and arms amputated at the shoulder and pink little bodies quite innocent of the usual extremities hang in rows inside the casement. From the windows of the train these scattered members look positively lifelike, but you may spare yourself a shiver of horror, for

they are bisque or papier-mache down to the tiniest toe.

It is a doll hospital, an asylum for the lame, the halt and the blind in that world of rubber joints and glass eyes. It used to be the fate of motherly little girls to find, alas! that their dolls were stuffed with sawdust. Times have changed now and so have dolls, but the jointed affairs of to-day, made of papier-mache and empty even of sawdust, prove not seldom to be only hollow mockeries. The legs and arms cannot be sat upon with impunity, and every one knows that dollies, like some people, must occasionally be sat upon. Then, too, the bisque heads are prone to break, and it is a break which seems the very crack of doom to the little mother, who also discovers that, if you pull dolly's hair as hard as nurse pulls yours, it comes off, and if you poke your fingers into dolly's eyes they drop back into her head, making, it is true, a pleasing rattle, but with decided injury to dolly's expression.

In short, even in the best regulated doll families accidents of a surprising variety are bound to happen.

But if dolly's legs and arms part company with her body, or if her eyes have a literally vacant stare, will her mistress give her up? Never! She will cling to her battered "Daisy" as long as there is a torso left to hug.

It is for the relief of these broken-down pets that the hospital exists. The apartments are poor, for the German doll-maker will tell you that business is not good—a fact accounted for only on the supposition that his vocation is not known. In the front room all sizes of dolls' heads stare vacantly and smilingly through the glass doors of an old cabinet, in whose drawers are boxes of wigs destined to repair the ravages of nursery tempers. In the windows hang the various members seen from the train, looking for all the world like the votive offerings at the shrine of some saint.

In the little workroom are moulds of all sizes and for all parts of the body, more isolated legs and arms and dozens of soulful glass eyes in assorted colors. Here hang, as in Bluebeard's chamber, a collection of mutilated figures, bald, blind and battered, while near by are the patients who are to be "discharged cured," rosy and smiling.

A large doll from a prominent sewing-machine establishment lay upon a table the other day, looking as pink and as

a baby just out of its bath. Dolly has been standing for months in a window, apparently working a sewing machine, with the placard "A child can do it" tucked up beside her. No wonder that as spring came on she began to have that tired feeling. Every rubber in her body seemed slack and her joints rattled dismally.

The doll surgeon has fixed her up better than a whole course of Nervine would have done. She is just full of snap and go and would have said volumes in praise of the hospital, but her head was tied up to protect her new complexion.

You see, there are ameliorating circumstances in being a doll. For instance, if your complexion gets dull or "muddy" or tanned, just go up to the hospital and the doll-maker will give you cheeks "where roses and white lilies blow," and with proper care it will last for months.

An enormous doll,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, lay in a pine box at one side of the room, and upon inquiry it was found that she had come into the hospital for a new head, which she had promptly received. It would appear that surgery is very far advanced in dolldom, if even decapitation is not a hopeless accident.

But the doll-maker said that there are some sad cases in which it is really too late to mend—cases when, like Humpty Dumpty, not all the king's horses, nor all the king's men, no, not even the head surgeon at a doll hospital, can put poor dolly together again. These are the times that try children's souls. But it has to be an extreme case which cannot be remedied. One of the patients who was undergoing treatment the other day, for instance, would seem to have almost touched the limit. Her hair was matted and torn; one eye was conspicuous by its absence; the nose had the classic Greek outline observable in all mutilated statues; the body was held together by a wide band of sticking plaster around the waist; one arm had retired inside the chest, and the hand feebly waved from the shoulder joint like that of a sinking swimmer; the face was sicklied o'er with numerous evidences of sticky kisses, when the pink enamel was scaling from the face. Four essays are read at the command of the third and fourth exercises which are held the last Thursday in March. All who wish to attend are cordially invited and the ever increasing interest

the battered dolly vowed that she wanted "to teep Dai-ai-Ai-sy!"

And she is to have her wish, thanks to the doll hospital.—*N. Y. World.*

In future, street cars in Berlin must give doctors the right of way. Doctors' coachmen will be distinguished by wearing white hats.

"Don't you think," said his mother to little Johnny, "that you've eaten quite enough cakes?" "Oh no, mother!" said Johnny. "I don't feel a bit sick yet."

Visitor—When I passed your daughter's door, coming down, she stood before the glass making horrible grimaces. I'm afraid she isn't well. Matron—Did she have a book in her hand? Visitor—Yes, I think she had. Matron—She is all right; that was the Delsartean method of looking pleasant.—*New York Sun.*

"How do you understand the phrase 'an impressionist picture'?" asked the country cousin of the city cynic as they stood in the art gallery. "Why, an 'impressionist picture' is one that leaves on your mind the impression that it is a picture of a cow, and the impression lingers until you look at the catalogue and read that it is the picture of a water-spaniel."—*Boston Transcript.*

"How did you come to know her?" asked a mother of her little girl, as she saw her bidding good-bye to a poorly dressed child at the church door. "Why, you see, mamma, she came into our Sunday-School alone, and I made a place for her on my seat, and I smiled, and she smiled, and then we were acquainted," was the sweet answer.

### THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

#### III.

It is impossible in nursing, as in many of the other professions, to learn principles first and practical application afterwards. It is all very well to know the theory of arresting hemorrhage, but unless one has actually seen the tourniquet and become familiar with the method of its application, one is apt to be confused at the sight of flowing blood and purely theoretical knowledge is of small use.

So much of nursing is practical work, and is life so often depends upon prompt and given quantity and in hand. For this reason stuff called "stock" Training School begins besides being injurious, owing to a thing at ebullition, it gives a disagreeable smell. The salts are in proportion to the albumen;

ward and its belongings, and to learn the names and places for all supplies and utensils. Then comes the subject of bed-making. She would doubtless have had no hesitation in asserting positively that she knew how to make a bed, but after an object lesson given by the head nurse she feels that her education in that line has not been so complete. And when she is confronted with the problem of changing the night dress and making the bed with a patient in it, who is unable to lift her head from the pillow, or one to whom the slightest movement is agony, the art of bed-making assumes proportions of which she had never dreamed. However, all obstacles are gradually overcome and it soon seems an easier matter to make the bed with a patient in it than not, because in the former instance there can at least be no chance for criticism as to the flatness of the surface, the squareness of the edges and corners, or the mathematical precision of the arrangement of pillows. There is, to be sure, when the patient is in bed, that dreaded, much talked of under sheet to be considered. "A good nurse can be told by her under sheet." Anyone who has been ill in bed for a long time will heartily endorse this sentiment. To the average person in health it matters little whether there be one or forty wrinkles in the under sheet at night, but to the poor sufferer who has to lie in bed and often in one position for days or weeks, even the crumpled rose leaf would be exquisite torture.

A bed sore too, is such a disgrace to a nurse, and the time to fight against it is not after it has once started, but before it has had a chance to begin, and it is the duty of the nurse to furnish that ounce of prevention which in such cases is worth many pounds of cure.

Any maid servant can sweep and dust a room if she can move out the furniture, open the windows and make as much noise as she likes. But to properly clean an invalid's room without leaving dust floating in the air or disturbing the patient, can be done only by a practiced hand, and when one begins to understand the germ theory and to thoroughly appreciate the nature of common dust, sweeping and dusting rise from the ranks of drudgery to the level of fine arts.

The fever thermometer and its use must receive careful attention, and also the different methods of taking the pulse, temperature, and respiration, known in hospital parlance as the "P. T. R."

The medicine closet comes next with its rows of fascinating and mysterious bottles and boxes. The probationer now discovers that drops, teaspoons, and tablespoons, as tables of measurements, have entirely gone out of fashion. She must now talk of minims, drachms, and ounces.

She finds that it is necessary to read the label on the bottle after pouring out the medicine as well as before, and that there is one and only one right way of holding the bottle while she pours out the prescribed dose in a glass graduated for that purpose. She learns how poison bottles are distinguished from others; why certain drugs are given to certain patients, what the usual dose is, what the desired effect is, and what symptoms are indicative of a harmful rather than a beneficial effect.

At first everything is bewilderingly new and strange, there seem to be so many things to be done all at the same time, the odors, which she vaguely supposes are "disinfectants," make her head ache, and even the language has a foreign sound owing to the number of unfamiliar words, and the whole outlook seems so dreary that only pride keeps her from going home after a few days' trial. But gradually the prospect brightens and order begins to come out of chaos, and she finds that part of the work, called "ward work,"

is a daily routine and is the same all through the hospital. So that when this is once learned she can give her attention to more important things.

She soon perceives that all her faculties must be brought into play, no smallest detail should escape the trained eye. She must see without appearing to look, every slight sound should be heard by the practised ear, the sense of smell must be educated; in short, all the senses, the greatest of which is common sense, must be developed to the highest power.

The work is arranged systematically so that each nurse knows just what part of the work falls to her share.

In each ward there is a head nurse, three assistants, a maid for the heaviest house work, and in the men's wards a male nurse or "ward helper." The head nurse is responsible for the good condition of her ward and all in it. Where there is cause for blame she must bear it, on the other hand, when praise is due, it too, belongs to her. There is always a certain amount of friendly rivalry among the head nurses as to who shall "run her ward" the best and at the same time most economically, and give the best instruction to her assistants.

The head nurse orders the supplies for the ward and must see that they are used carefully, and that there is no avoidable waste or breakage. She must keep herself informed at all times of the condition of every patient in the ward, be ready to accompany the medical officers on their rounds, receive their orders and see that they are carried out with promptness, neatness and accuracy. She must maintain discipline in the ward, and instruct her assistants in all the practical details of the work including the writing of the records which must be kept of every important case, so that the physician may know exactly what has taken place in his absence. The ward must be in order and ready for a visit of inspection at any time. The head nurse is a somewhat stationary fixture in the ward, leaving it only to take charge of another ward or to give up hospital work, but changes are made frequently among the assistant nurses.

After two or three months of day duty in one ward the nurse is transferred to night duty for a month, at the end of which she returns to day duty, but in another ward, and so on until she has had her experience in all parts of the hospital. There is no one ward singled out as a starting point, nor is there any special order to be observed in assigning the nurses to the different wards.

In the medical wards she receives that part of her training which applies especially to the care of medical cases. She learns the symptoms, peculiarities and treatment of different diseases, to give baths, to apply poultices, blisters, liniments, and so on through a long list. In the surgical wards she learns how to care for wounds and surgical diseases, and how to apply dressings and all surgical appliances.

In the "Mansards" which are usually left until the latter part of the course, the distinctive feature of the work as a part of the training, is the care of private patients.

The Surgical Pavilion is generally considered to be the most interesting place in the Hospital, and as from two to five nurses are needed at each of the operations, of which the number varies from one to four or five daily, ample opportunity is afforded for experience in the operating room.

Autopsies, too, though not usually so considered, are subjects for enthusiasm—it all depends upon the point of view. Contagious cases in the isolated pavilions are not so eagerly sought after, especially in winter, but as the bad must be mixed with the good, each nurse must take her turn there as elsewhere.

Much valuable experience is gained in the Out-Patient Department where the nurses assist the doctors in the treatment and examinations of those patients who, though needing medical advice, do not need hospital treatment, and can not afford to pay office fees.

At any time during the last six months after completing her training in all the different parts of the Hospital a nurse is eligible for the office of head nurse. While it is always a mark of honor to receive such an appointment it is no dishonor not to receive it. It often happens that a nurse who is remarkably successful as a private nurse, lacks those qualifications which would enable her to take charge of a ward; and, on the other hand, some of those who succeed best in institution work are not very acceptable in private practice.

The lectures and class work form a very important part of the two years' training. About one hundred and fifty lectures are given during the two years, making an average of two every week from September to June. These lectures are given by the members of the staff and by some outside specialists, who kindly give a share of their valuable time to the Training School.

The Junior and Senior classes are subdivided for convenience in recitation, into groups of six or seven of those who have entered the school about the same time. Each class has one hour during the week for recitation upon a lesson assigned in the Text Book on Nursing. Numerous "quizzes" and practical demonstrations of different subjects are also given from time to time. In the Junior year a series of lessons on special cooking for the sick with practical experiments in the diet kitchen, are given. There is also a course of lessons on bandaging given by one of the staff, at the close of which an examination is held. Each nurse with a patient for a subject, applies one after the other the bandages as she has been taught, for the inspection of the whole staff who are present.

Guests are invited to this exhibition which is very entertaining for the spectators but very trying for the performers. A thorough course of massage and Swedish movements is given in the senior year.

Examinations are held quarterly by the members of the staff. These examinations are usually oral, except the last two, which are written, and are upon practical topics covering all the subjects taught in the school. A certain percentage must be obtained in order that a pupil be allowed to pass.

Each member of the graduating class must write an essay upon any subject he may choose, the only restriction being that the subject shall be one that in some way suggests her work and that it shall not be Florence Nightingale who has been essayed until she surely deserves a rest.

Though essay writing is not a part of the instruction given in the school and ability in that line would not at first thought seem to be indicative of a woman's ability to nurse, it seems to be the only practicable way to introduce the nurses to the public at the commencement exercises and is perhaps as good a way as any. When we stop to consider that an essay is usually eminently characteristic of its writer's mental endowment and culture, and that aptness of expression and facility of thought are generally accompanied by the outward and visible signs of definite purpose and promptness in action.

Prizes are offered for the best two essays and honorable mention is made of the third and fourth. These four essays are read at the commencement exercises which are held the last Thursday in March. All who wish to attend are cordially invited and the ever increasing interest

in the nurses and their work is shown by the fact that the large church in which the exercises are held is taxed to its utmost capacity to find room for the guests. The exercises are much like all others of a similar nature, with the usual music, addresses, flowers in overwhelming abundance, and the presentation of diplomas.

There is one great difference between nursing and most other professions, it is not overcrowded. The graduate who wishes to begin work at once finds a case waiting for her as soon as she leaves the hospital, and though a large number of nurses are graduated every year, there seems to be no indication that the supply will overbalance the demand at least for some years to come, and there's always room at the top." H. L. G.

### How to Dispose of Household Waste.

BY CHARLES F. WINGATE.

Will some one who knows from personal experience please inform a prospective builder how best to dispose of all house drainage from kitchen, bath-room, and water-closet, where there is city water in the house (in a country town), but no sewer connection. X.

In order to answer this question intelligently, it is necessary to know three things: First, the nature of the soil on which the house stands—whether it is a porous, sandy material which will permit waste products to soak away freely, or a tough clay substratum; second, the lay of the land—whether there is any slope from or toward the building; and, third, the extent of the plot on which the house stands, in order to decide what risk, if any, there may be of causing a nuisance to adjoining houses.

I assume that, as the house referred to is situated in a town, it is surrounded by other buildings, and that the plot of ground on which it stands is not extensive; otherwise it might be practicable to employ some method of sub-surface disposal by laying small tile-pipes with open joints close to the surface of the ground, and a few feet apart, extending over a considerable area of land, so that the sewage will be rapidly absorbed into the soil and also sucked up by the roots of grass or other vegetation, while it will further be oxygenized or burned up by the air which penetrates through the open pores of the soil and finds access into the drain-pipe.

This system has been utilized with good results in many places, notably in the vicinity of Orange, N. J.; and where the soil is porous it works admirably, but not so well in clay ground, which has to be under-drained to fit it for this purpose.

The more common method of disposing of household wastes in such a case as that described is to dig a cesspool close to the house, cover it carefully over with earth so as to prevent any foul gases from escaping, and then connect it by a tile drain-pipe, more or less securely laid, with the living-rooms, and await the inevitable consequences which may be thus anticipated.

First, with the usual wasteful use of water common in most American households, it is only a question of time when a cesspool will fill up and overflow, or back up through the drain-pipe into the building, flooding the cellar, and causing great annoyance and probable danger to the health of the inmates. This will occur even where the soil is very absorbent, as the pores of the ground become clogged in time by grease and other material, so that their capacity for absorption is very much or entirely reduced. In that event there is nothing left to do but to pump out the cesspool at frequent intervals, which is a costly and offensive measure.

Secondly, every time any waste fluids are discharged into the cesspool, an equivalent volume of foul air must of necessity be displaced, and if the cesspool is tightly sealed at the top, as is the usual plan, there is no means of escape excepting into the house through the waste-pipes. Even if these pipes are thoroughly trapped, the back pressure will be sufficient to force the water-seal in the traps, and thus destroy their usefulness as a barrier against cesspool air. A cesspool when thus arranged is simply a gasometer for the creation of foul air, and unless it is ventilated in some way it is bound to prove a source of danger.

If I were called upon to write a specification for the drainage arrangements of a house under the conditions described, I would embody the following features:

First, construct a cesspool, five feet in diameter and ten feet deep, either of brick or stone, as may be most economical, and with the sides arched at the top and a perforated stone cover for ventilation, or better still, a wooden shaft, two feet square, raised five feet in the air, with openings at the side for the escape of air, and the top protected from the rain. This need not be unsightly, and may be surrounded with bushes or grown over with vines, in order to hide it from observation. Remember that the larger the opening in the cesspool, the less chance there will be for the creation

of offensive odors; for there is no better disinfectant than the atmosphere itself.

In case any smell should be noticed, a quantity of copperas should be obtained from the nearest drug store, and dissolved in the proportion of one pound to a pail of hot water, and a pailful poured into the cesspool through the house drain.

The cesspool should not be too near the house, but should be at least fifty feet, and preferably one hundred feet, distant. If the soil is of clay, then the bottom of the cesspool should be cemented tight, for convenience in cleaning it when it has to be emptied. If the soil is porous, the joints in the sides and bottom may be left open, to assist soakage.

An overflow pipe should be taken out from the cesspool on the same level as the house drain, and carried as far as possible away from the house, with the joints left open, so as to further assist soakage into the soil; but this is a matter not easy to arrange for, without knowing more about the lay of the land and the surroundings. Rainwater should not be admitted into the cesspool; but the roof leaders should discharge upon the ground far enough from the house not to cause dampness of foundations.

The drain leading to the cesspool may be of tile-pipe, but it should be carefully laid with a good fall, say one foot in sixty, and the joints should be tight. Usually such duty is intrusted to an ordinary laborer, but his work should be passed upon by some intelligent person before the drain is covered up.

At a convenient point between the house and the cesspool a running trap should be placed in the drain with what is called an air inlet; that is to say, a four-inch stand-pipe with a return bend ending a foot above the ground. This trap is to prevent back pressure from the cesspool. The air inlet is to assist to ventilate the house drain, which should be continued above the roof, away from any chimney or windows, with the end wide open, but capped by a wire basket-strainer to exclude birds.

Such an open pipe, with the lower end trapped, will not ventilate any more than a kerosene lamp will burn unless air is provided at the bottom. To illustrate this scientific principle, place a common glass chimney over a lighted candle, and in a few seconds, though the chimney is open at the top, the candle will be extinguished.

Therefore, if a soil pipe, as it is called, is open at the roof of a house, it must also have an air inlet to supply foot ventilation, and then it will "draw."

Country plumbers often connect such pipes into chimney flues, instead of carrying them independently to the roof; but this is a bad arrangement. Even when the chimney is warm, there is danger of foul air being drawn into the living-rooms through disused fireplaces or through cracks in the chimney itself. This is not mere assumption, but has been demonstrated to be a fact. Therefore, unless the soil-pipe can be carried the entire length of the chimney, it should be kept entirely outside.

The soil-pipe should be of extra heavy cast-iron, with calked lead joints. Ordinary pipe is liable to fracture in making joints, and may be full of sand holes. It is not allowed by most city health boards.

Every fixture must be separately trapped, and if possible each trap ventilated by a back air-pipe as a security against siphonage of traps. The "Sanitas" is a good form of trap to be used where ventilation is not convenient or costly. If traps get choked with grease, use potash dissolved in boiling water every little while, and this will eat out the grease.

Bear in mind always that in plumbing and drainage arrangements the ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure, and that such matters must be done well, or had better not be done at all.—*The Christian Union.*



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*Orthopaedic Surgery*—Tuesday, Thursday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of Women*—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 10 to 11.

*Dental Surgery*—Tuesday; 2 to 6.

Disraeli is said to have remarked, "When I meet a man whose name I cannot remember, I give myself two minutes; then, if it be a hopeless case, I always say, 'And how is the old complaint?' "—*Record.*

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**  
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TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
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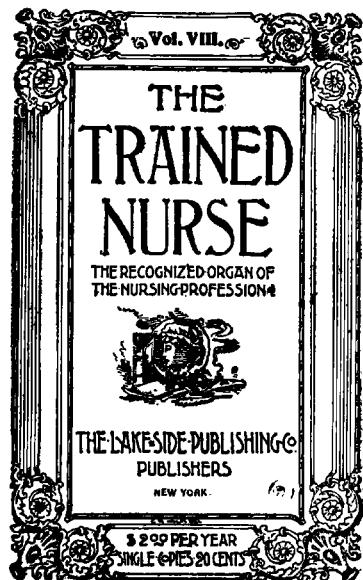
[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

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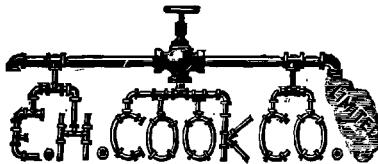
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February 2, 1891.

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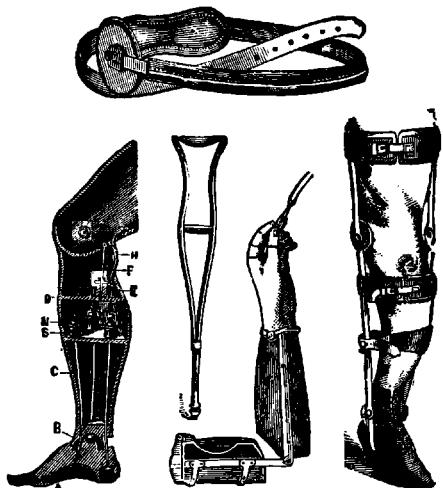
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DEVOTED TO THE

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AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24.

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 15, 1892.

No. 13

## The Fool's Prayer.

The royal feast was done ; the King  
Sought some new sport to banish care.  
And to his jester cried : "Sir fool,  
Kneel now and make for us a prayer !"

The jester doffed his cap and bells,  
And stood the mocking court before ;  
They could not see the bitter smile  
Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head, and bent his knee  
Upon the monarch's silken stool ;  
His pleading voice arose : "O Lord,  
Be merciful to me, a fool !

"No pity, Lord, could change the heart  
From red with wrong to white as wool ;  
The rod must heal the sin : but Lord,  
Be merciful to me, a fool !

"'Tis not by guilt the onward sweep  
Of truth and right, O Lord, we stay ;  
'Tis by our follies that so long  
We hold the earth from heaven away.

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire,  
Go crushing blossoms without end ;  
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust  
Among the heart-strings of a friend.

"The ill-timed truth we might have kept—  
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung ?  
The word we had not sense to say—  
Who knows how grandly it had rung ?

"Our faults no tenderness should ask,  
The chastening stripes must cleanse them all ;  
But for our blunders—oh, in shame  
Before the eyes of heaven we fall.

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes ;  
Men crown the knave, and scourge the tool  
That did his will ; but Thou, O Lord,  
Be merciful to me, a fool !"

The room was hushed ; in silence rose  
The King, and sought his gardens cool,  
And walked apart, and murmured low,  
"Be merciful to me, a fool !"

EDWARD ROWLAND SILL.

**Hospital Notes.**

The Out-Patient Department treated 357 patients in July. The pharmacy dispensed 202 prescriptions.

So many requests for a cheaper private ward for men have been made that a room in the mansard has been fitted up by one of the staff physicians. The room is at the east end of the building and has been thoroughly renovated. Two beds at \$10 each have been placed in position, and the room is now one of the best in the building.

Fifteen patients applied at the dental department in one day. Although the treatment is free, many people prefer to pay something, and one woman showed her gratitude by paying what was probably a large amount for her—the sum of 10 cents.

The district nurse has made a number of visits. At one place the drunken husband of the woman she had offered to help ordered her off the premises. At another place she found herself obliged to chop wood to enable her to build a fire. Surely if the way of the transgressor is hard, the way of the trained nurse is sometimes harder.



There seems to be a greater atmosphere of quiet and peace at the Hospital this warm weather than in the homes where there is no illness. If one strolls into the grounds on any of these hot days he will find the large lawn sprinkled with gay scarlet benches, each holding its share of men and women who have come out to breathe the free air of heaven and to be entertained by the continual passing of people, wagons and electric cars. Here and there two or three nurses will be seen enjoying a quiet hour of reading or talking before they go on duty. Inside the house the atmosphere is sweet and clean and cool. During the days of the most intense heat, the thermometer registered several degrees

below the temperature of other places. Nothing of an unusual nature has taken place. There has been surprisingly little sickness in the city during July, physicians say, and no cases of prostration due to heat have been received at the Hospital.

During one week in July there was a smaller number of patients than there has been in a number of years—there having been only seventy-seven. This seems quite remarkable inasmuch as the number of patients in the Hospital has always been steadily increasing.

There are only eight patients in the Children's Pavilion, and nine in the Female Medical Ward.

**A Dinner to the Nurses.**

Mr. Powers did a nice thing for the nurses in July. He invited them to take dinner with him at the lake, and included in his invitation the superintendent of nurses, and several women who are interested in the work of the Hospital. Every one who went is most enthusiastic in her expressions of enjoyment of the occasion. Conversation fairly sparkled with wit and bright repartee, and all were reluctant to call the dinner a thing of the past.

**A Trip on the Canal.**

Mr. Westfall gave unalloyed happiness to the children of the Pavilion by taking them in his steam yacht for a ride on the canal. Those who have taken a ride out into the country on the canal can well understand the joy of the sick children, some of whom had never been in a boat before. The country, too, was a revelation.

The house-maids, also, were remembered by Mr. Westfall, who made an excursion for them out into the country by way of the canal.

The managers of the Hospital thoroughly appreciate these kindnesses offered to the inmates of the Hospital. We need old cotton and agate pans and useful

things, but do we not need fully as much to supply joy to those who are suffering? A little happiness often goes such a long way

♦♦♦  
**A Little Girl's Gift.**

June, 30th, 1892.

I thought perhaps the little sick children would like to play with these rooms, and they will find that the dolls can slip in and out everywhere. I send a box to keep all the little things in and I hope they will have as much fun playing with them as I have in making them.

VIRGINIA JEFFREY SMITH.

The above note accompanied a gift so original that a description of it may help other children to go and do likewise.

Four sheets of paper, each about a foot square, were taken and on them were pasted pictures to represent four rooms, a kitchen, a dining room, a drawing room and a bed-room. The pictures were cut from magazines and advertising papers.

The kitchen is a most delightful looking room, containing a beautiful white tiled range, the doors of which are open to disclose the good things baking inside. There is a row of fine stationary tubs, a cupboard, all sorts of cooking utensils, and two handsomely dressed women examining the different arrangements.

The dining room has the ordinary dining room furniture, the sideboard door having been cut and turned back to show a fine collection of plate and dishes. The table is set for dinner with movable dishes, all cut from paper and slipped into slits cut in the table. There are flowers around the room and plaques hanging on the wall.

The drawing room has a piano with a lamp beside it, a book case with hand-painted curtains, a hanging lamp painted to represent colored glass, and colored window hangings and picture frames. Slits are cut behind all the chairs so that dolls can be slipped through.

The bed-room is very pretty and dainty and the artistic taste of the little girl who arranged it is well shown by the hand-painted splasher hung behind the wash-stand, which represents a line of jolly-looking little girls holding each other's hands.

The four squares are now hung by little Helen's bed, tacked to the wall within her sight, and have given her a great deal of quiet enjoyment.

♦♦♦  
**Extracts From Talks on Nursing.**

The difference between ward nursing and private nursing is very great. In hospitals like this infirmary, where there are many private rooms and much difficult nursing of hysteria, mild melancholia, hypochondriasis and the like, the experience is better, but even here it is of need incomplete, because here everything is provided and a doctor always at hand. But, at once, the nurse new to a private household finds a novel state of things. There are anxious friends, all sorts of doctors, servants, and perhaps a worrying, irritable patient, and now no longer the strict, helpful discipline of orderly wards.

With fever cases and the like you may do well enough from the first, but I confess to being a little shy of the new nurse-graduate. And now I shall be personal, and say that here character begins to show. A nurse may know more than enough, and disastrously fail for want of some moral qualities; and this is a shameful thing to fail where, as I said at first, you have full control. Failure of the head one may pardon; failure of the heart—ah, that is quite another thing. I think real, wholesome sweetness of temper a fine thing in nursing. If it come out of a wise and large charity as to the suffering or nervous, it is of utmost value. Never worry or be worried. If a patient will not do as she should, set it all aside for the time; refer it to the doctor above all, don't get the patient out of temper. My own nursing demands the largest goodness of temper—not to be merely amiable. Think a little what *goodness* of temper means. If it be united with firmness and tact, it becomes of highest use. I like to say that one of Miss Swain's nurses of late let me see a fine example of weeks of utter

devotion, tact, firmness and sweetness of temper, with the most profound interest in her case and a resolute will to win. Now, that is a matter of moment—the interest in a case. I hate a nurse to say, "Oh, I can't nurse this or that; it don't interest me." I like her to steadily want to help people, and to use all her energies persistently for this purpose.

I like her to share my intense desire to make people well—my profound dislike to being defeated. I remember asking General Sheridan once if he had ever thought out the cause of his constantly victorious career. He said yes, that he believed what success he had had to have been due to his "so hating to be licked." It must be your life-business not to be too easily beaten.

*S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., in The Trained Nurse.*

•••  
**What is Disease?**

Attempts to understand the state of disease are as old as human culture. Investigation as to the causes of all phenomena is the mother of progress, and naturally places itself in a particularly pressing manner in opposition to all those things which are disagreeable and painful to mankind, and which challenge penetration the more strongly as the outwardly evident causes of the painful phenomena, or those which end in death, escape knowledge.

In the childhood of the human race no one was accustomed to seek long for explanations. The observation of the fact that he himself was able voluntarily to produce certain phenomena was applied by man to all that happened in the world, and, as he believed himself to see some living creature behind every execution of the will, so he also personified different illnesses. Even to-day, near the end of the nineteenth century, among civilized Europeans, there is not an insignificant number of people who believe that mental illnesses, at least, come from Satan or some evil spirit as a punishment for sin. Even in science itself there were remains of that old belief in the beginning of the century. Experience had taught that, after the matter had been driven out from a boil, or stones removed from the bladder, the appearances of illness vanished, and this probably supported the opinion that illness was generally caused

by the existence of some foreign substance in the body, a *materia peccans*, which must be driven from the body as speedily as possible by the letting of blood or the use of some purgative.

Then again others sought for an explanation of illness in the abnormal state of some combined part of the body. While some sought to solve the problem by a defective state of the blood or the gall, others found the cause of all suffering in a disturbance of the nervous system. They did not know how to separate disease from its outward symptoms, and some, on the other hand, confounded the question as to the state of disease itself with an investigation as to its outward appearances.

It has been less than a half century since Rudolph Virchow cast all the ancient hypotheses aside, and the new way of thinking already seems so reasonable in the present state of knowledge, that the great reformer of medicine is scarcely credited with having exchanged speculation for satisfactory explanation. Indeed, that foundation for the great progress made is scarcely respected in comparison with later investigation, and under the influence of bacteriological discoveries there is almost danger of falling again into the error of confounding the causes and the state of disease with each other.

Sickness is a process, an occurrence in the body, an activity of its organs and its smallest independent parts, the cells. Only a living body can, therefore, suffer from disease. Life itself is nothing else but a continual change, and is determined, on the one hand, according to its manners and aims, by the state of the organs of the body, and the law of which its activity is a consequence, and, on the other side, by the outward conditions of nourishment and clothing, air and climate and many other things. In opposition to these endless and various outward conditions for different men and at different times, the body develops its most wonderful qualification, the adjustment by which the events in the body adapt themselves, in the most exact manner, to the changing conditions. For instance, as the outward temperature increases, the blood rushes toward the skin, and by the heavy perspiration exhaled through its pores the body is cooled and refreshed, while the blood, turned back by the cold, retires from the skin, the

perspiration dries up and a greater loss of warmth is avoided. So perfect is this adjusting mechanism that the individual warmth of a healthy man scarcely varies the tenth part of a degree in all the different conditions of temperature.

But this adjustment, under changing outward influences, only reaches a certain limit. According to the different constitutions of individuals, it sooner or later refuses to accede to too strong pretensions. The functions of the body then become abnormal. But in these abnormal actions of the body, in these defective workings of the machine, we find the state of sickness. Disease is not represented by some oppression foreign to the body; it is only the usual outward answer of the body to a too strong or unusual irritation.

As the body is composed of an unnumbered multitude of little unities, the cells, so life, the activity of the body, is nothing else than the sum of the individual functions derived from the individual life of all existing cells. In accordance with this, Virchow has learned to trace all disease to the changed functions of single cells and groups of cells and in his cellular pathology, the knowledge of the diseases of the cells, is laid the foundation for the collected modern science of medicine.—*Translated for Public Opinion from the German of Dr. Heinrich Sachs, in the New York Belletristisches Journal.*

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A sandbag is one of the most useful of household articles. Its virtues are equal if not superior to the hot water bag, and the cost is considerably less. The sand should be fine and clean, and should be thoroughly dried out before being "bagged." It is better to cover the flannel bag which holds the sand with a cotton one, as this prevents the sand from sifting out. A bag not larger than ten inches square is an available size. Mothers whose children are subject to earache will find these bags invaluable. They hold the heat a long time and their composition is such that they are easily adjustable to the affected parts.

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If you want to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay to you, and what people think of you.—  
Charles Kingsley.

It is well known that dry sand is one of the best things that can be used for killing an incipient oil fire, and some factories where oil is used have been equipped with pails for this material in various departments. It is now suggested that many dwelling house fires caused by lamp explosions might be averted by keeping some of the ornamental vases in the rooms filled with sand, so that it would be always at hand and ready for use in case of need. A further incidental advantage of this precaution is that fragile pieces of porcelain, by being so ballasted, would be rendered much less liable to breakage.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

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The Russian Society for the Preservation of the Health of the People, an organization distinct from the official boards of sanitation, has submitted to the central board of sanitation a project to prevent the spreading of consumption among the people. The society demands that the following measures be enacted: Consumption should be officially declared a contagious disease. Regular lists of all consumptives should be kept in all communities. Special hospitals or sanitaria should be established for consumptives. The military authorities refusing to accept consumptive recruits should send in the lists of such recruits to the civil authorities of the respective districts for regular registration. The Sanitary Board of the Ministry of the Interior should be informed of the cases of consumption among the enlisted soldiers. The military authorities should have special sanitaria for consumptive soldiers. Spittoons should be kept in all public places, and spitting on the ground should be strictly prohibited, as the evaporation of the expectoration of consumptives may affect the health of others.—*New York Sun.*

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To do well is to be well. Persevere in the thought, "I shall be better to-morrow," and it will help you to become so. It has been said that no man ever died without his own consent. Never get your own consent to dying. Resolve to live; resolve to be well. You yourself must make the effort; you must work out your own salvation.—Charles Kingsley.

**Treasurer's Report.***Cash Donations.*

Legacy from the late Edward Brewster \$200.00  
For the King's Daughters' Bed A gift  
in the name of Miss Lois Quinby, in  
memory of her interest in suffering  
children 50.00  
The King's Daughters of Brighton,  
through L. A. Blossom, Sec'y. 5.00  
MRS. W H. PERKINS,  
*Treasurer*

**Receipts for the Review.***July, 1892.*

Dr. W M. Brown, \$1.00; Dr. C. D.  
Young, 65 cents. By Mrs. Converse. \$1.65  
Mrs. W H. Larabee, Plainfield, N. J.,  
65 cents; Mrs. Norman Waterbury,  
Newton Centre, Mass., 65 cents; Mrs.  
Chas. Nordhoff, San Diego, Cal., 65  
cents; Miss Kate Kimball, Buffalo, 65  
cents; Mrs. J. T. Alling, 65 cents; Dr.  
D. G. Hastings, \$1.00. By Miss Lat-  
timore. . . . . 4.25  
Mr. H. F. Atkinson, 65 cents; Mrs. J. M.  
Davy, 65 cents; Mrs. Abraham DeVos,  
65 cents; Mrs. Aaron Erickson, 65  
cents; Mrs. B. F. Enos, 65 cents; Dr.  
Frank French, 65 cents; Miss E. P.  
Hall, 65 cents; Miss Emily Hanford, 65  
cents; Mrs. G. D. Hale, 65 cents; Dr. J.  
J. Kempe, 65 cents; Mrs. C. M. Lee, 65  
cents; Mrs. W F Morrison, 65 cents;  
Mrs. T. A. Newton, 65 cents; Mrs.  
G. H. Perkins, 65 cents; Mrs. John  
Siddons, 65 cents; Mrs. Nelson Sage,  
65 cents; Mrs. Sam. Wilder, 65 cents;  
Mrs. J. C. Woodbury, 65 cents; Mrs.  
J. D. Whipple, 65 cents. By Miss  
Messenger . . . . . 12.35

Mrs. H. G. Baker, Geneseo, \$1.00; Mrs.  
J. W. Oothout, 66 cents; Mrs. E. V.  
Stoddard, 65 cents; Mrs. E. H. Hol-  
lister, 65 cents; Miss May Carpenter,  
62 cents; Miss C. E. Ostrander, Brock-  
port, \$1.25; Curran & Goler, adv.  
\$5.00; J. Fahy & Co. adv., \$5.00;  
W. H. Glenny & Co., adv., \$5.00;  
Scranton, Wetmore & Co. adv., \$5.00;  
Mrs. H. LeB. Wills, Colorado Springs,  
62 cents; Mrs. S. C. Storrs, Santa Bar-  
bara, \$1.00; Miss M. W. Montgomery,  
65 cents; Boardman & Hicks, adv.,  
\$5.00; Mrs. W. C. Rowley, 65 cents;  
Mrs. B. W. Franklin, East Orange, 50  
cents; Mrs. C. B. Potter, 75 cents;  
Mrs. F. B. Smith, 65 cents; Mrs. E. T.  
Cory, 65 cents; Mrs. B. R. Lawrence,  
65 cents; Mrs. M. C. Phelan, 65 cents;  
Mrs. F. E. Peake, 65 cents; Mrs. A.  
Teall, 65 cents; Mrs. C. P. Achilles,  
65 cents; Rochester Savings Bank,  
adv., \$15.00; Wm. Eastwood, adv.,  
\$5.00; Geo. C. Buell & Co. adv., \$5.00;  
Mrs. L. L. R. Pitkin, \$1.30; Mrs.  
Galusha Phillips, 65 cents; Mrs. Curtis  
Clarke, Boston, \$1.00; Mrs. Gilbert

Brady, \$1.40; Mrs. Roswell Hart, 65  
cents; Mrs. S. B. Roby, 65 cents;  
Miss Rebecca Long, 65 cents; Mr. S.  
G. Raymond, 65 cents. By Treasurer 71.53  
LYDIA RUMSEY, *Treas.*  
179 Spring St.

**Donations.**

Mrs. McVean—flowers.

Mrs. Geo. Ellwanger—roses, old cotton and  
flannel.

A. W. Smith—flannels and night shirts.

Virginia Jeffrey Smith—paper dolls and four  
rooms of a house arranged on cards.

Mrs. Oscar Craig—scrap-basket.

Mrs. A. S. Hamilton—old flannel and 2  
pairs of boots.Miss M. M. Otis—2 vinegar cruets and whisk  
brooms.

Mrs. C. G. Houston—second-hand clothing.

The Golden Rule Circle of King's Daughters  
—flowers.Emily Brewster—12 heads of lettuce and  
large bunch of nasturtiums.

A. P. Little—illustrated papers.

Miss L. L. Morse—quantity of sweet peas  
and nasturtiums.

Methodist Church S. S.—flowers.

German Luth. Trinity Church—flowers.

Rose Kraker—pictures for scrap-book.

Miss Ruth Quinby—quantity of second-hand  
clothing.Mrs. J. O. Hall—2 towe's for Brick Church  
room.**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital July 1	99
Births	5
Received during month	70
Total	174
Discharged during month	80
Deaths	11
Remaining in Hospital Aug. 1.	83
Total.	174

**Died.**

At the Rochester City Hospital:

- July 2—Rachel Stillmaker.  
 " 4—Mrs. Marion Allen, aged 20 years.  
 " 6—Mary Berlau, aged 63 years.  
 " 8—Henry Averill, aged 58 years.  
 " 13—Jennie Sample, aged 76 years.  
 " 17—Thomas Keefe, aged 60 years.  
 " 20—Infant of Mrs. Bisnett, aged 2 days.  
 " 21—Egbert Jennings.  
 " 22—Lydia Bell Moscrip, aged 4 years.  
 " 26—Mary Zimmerman, aged 25 years.  
 " 31—Philip Klein, aged 50 years.

**CORAL ISLAND LIFE.**

*Contributed to the Review by Dr. F. H. Herrick,  
Professor of Biology in Adelbert College.*

As we approach the coral islands, they appear as faint green lines on the horizon, which soon look like strips of undulating ribbons, stretched twixt sky and sea. Nearer still, and these low barriers may be resolved into chains of coral keys which surround a larger island like a necklace of green beads. Great masses of foam flash the light from over the reefs between the keys, and the roar of the riotous waves comes up from the hollow-sounding cavernous shore.

The keys are generally long and narrow, and lie parallel with the coast of the main land. They are covered with a dark metallic green mantle of tropical bush, far above which shoot up slender cocoanut palms, like green shuttlecocks mounted on long poles. This dark tropical verdure is set off by the glistening lines of coral beach, which reflect the sun like a mirror.

The keys offer the greatest variety in size from a bare rock with scarce standing room for a cormorant, to narrow wooded islands five or six miles long. At Abaco, one of the largest and northernmost of the group, there is a barrier chain of several hundred rocks and keys on the outer or windward side. They form a vast breakwater to a long and beautiful bay between them and the main island, while still further out to sea there is a second and mostly submerged reef which reaches the surface at a few points, and beyond it the sea bottom falls off rapidly to great depths.

The Bahamas are vast sub-marine banks and coralline tracts raised out of the sea. There are thirty-six larger islands, nearly 700 keys, and over 2,000 rocks. This same bank cut through by the Gulf Stream underlies the peninsula of Florida. The islands are all rocks, and the soil is ever thin when not altogether wanting. Roads are thus easily paved with the mother rock. This is a cream-colored lime stone which weathers gray like an unpainted barn. It is often granular and porous. It is sometimes hard, but more commonly so soft that it is easily chopped with an axe. The rain carves it into fantastic figures, and the encroaching seas eat away and undermine the shores, redistributing the newly formed particles, making the glistening beaches and a white sand floor over all the neighboring shallows and reefs. It seemed very odd at first to see workmen in the streets of Nassau cutting up this stone into neat blocks for building purposes with a common saw, as a carpenter would shape a piece of wood. The coral stone makes but a feeble stand against the tropical rains, which cut it down like so many lumps of sugar candy.

The marvelous brilliancy of the waters encircling a coral island can not be fully appreciated until we have entered the channel inside the keys. The sea thereabouts is radiant like a glass

floor of emerald. By this celestial gate one might imagine that he was entering an enchanted country.

Thus we have a glimpse of those low vine and bush-clad islands which the great Admiral saw on that eventful October morning nearly 400 years ago. Columbus made a full and careful journal, and the world owes its gratitude to Las Casas for rescuing from oblivion a part of that celebrated log book. In the abridged copy by the Spanish Bishop we have a clear statement of the impressions which the voyagers received. On Thursday, October 11th, the sailors breathed more freely when they saw Mother Carey's chickens flying about the ship, and found a stick loaded with "dog-roses," probably goose barnacles, such as one often meets with on drift-wood at sea. At ten o'clock that night the Admiral sighted from the poop deck of the Pinta a flickering light, which he dared not affirm was on land, but called the attention of others to it. This was doubtless a light made by a fire in the bushes, perhaps around some native's hut, and to-day as one sits on the porch of his cottage in the east end of Nassau and sees the glow-worm lamp of a negro's fire on a distant key, he is reminded of the first torch which lighted Columbus into the New World. Two hours after midnight land appeared. They then lowered sail, and lay to until the light of Friday, when they landed on an island of the Lucayas, called by the natives *Guanahani*. They saw naked people running down on the white beach and disappearing again in the bush. Presently the Admiral went ashore with his officers and men, bearing the royal standards, the ships' banners of the green cross, and took possession for his King and Queen.

The Caribs, or Lucayans, as Columbus calls the natives, were friendly and came down to the ships bringing parrots, balls of cotton thread and spears, which they gladly bartered for glass beads, bells, red caps and other trinkets. He says of the young men that they had handsome features, and graceful, well proportioned bodies; their hair was coarse like a horse's tail cut short. "Some paint themselves black, some white or red; some paint their faces, some their whole body, some their noses only." They carried no arrows, and cut themselves with the Spaniards' swords when they handled them. Their canoes were made of the hollow trunks of trees, and they paddled them with great speed and skill. From this island Columbus sailed with the intention, as he says, of finding, if possible, the famed Cipango, that is Japan.

There are nearly as many islands which dispute for the honor of the land fall, as there are cities contesting the birth-place of Homer. Exactly which of the thirty-six, Suanahani was not settled yet, and probably will not be when the quadricentennial of this event is celebrated this year. But it is probably one of five, namely:

Grand Turk, Mariguana, Watlings, Cat (or San Salvador) and Samana (or Atwood Key). Sir Henry Blake, a recent student of the subject, has fixed upon Watling's Island, in the southern part of the group.

As all know, the Caribs were short-lived after the Spaniards came, who sent them off to die by thousands in the mines of Hayti and San Domingo. Their bones, some rude hieroglyphs on the walls of caves, and a few wooden utensils are about all that remain to bear them witness in the islands which Columbus found.

Coral islands, like the Bahamas, dull and monotonous as they may have seemed to the pirate of the past, or the tourist of to-day, have an absorbing interest to the naturalist. For they not only are, but have become. They have arisen in modern times, geologically speaking, and are the result of the slow process of growth which is going on at present, and every living thing which they contain has been brought from afar.

Coral islands are confined to a zone of about 28 degrees on each side of the equator. A belt stretches across the South Pacific 700 miles in length and 1,000 to 1,500 miles broad. The Bermudas are oceanic coral islands lying at about the northern limit of the zone of reef building polyps. The coral animals or polyps require pure sea-water, free from muddy sediments, and warmed to a temperature of about 68 degrees Fahrenheit. They are thus essentially tropical and do not flourish at the mouths of rivers. Representatives of the corals are found, however, scattered over a much wider area. There is a small stony coral, *Astrangia*, found on the New England coast, at New Jersey and Long Island Sound, and as far north at least as Woods Holl.

All corals and polyps are marine with one exception, which is a very interesting one, namely, the little brown or green *Hydras* (*Hydra senca* or *viridis*) which occur in fresh water ponds all over the temperate zone. They look like minute cylindrical or vase-shaped bits of green or brownish jelly, and when fully expanded are from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1-6 inch long. They may be seen attached to leaves of water plants or to pieces of stubble stretching out their circlet of long thread-like arms which surround the mouth, in readiness to seize their prey. These are the only live polyps which one can see away from the ocean. They multiply by eggs and also by budding, but the buds are in every case thrown off and become separate individuals. Unlike the coral polyps, they have no calcareous skeleton.

How is a coral formed? Before Darwin's day it was generally believed that coral islands were incrustations on the tops of lofty sub-marine mountains. But the assumption that so many volcanic peaks of nearly uniform size should be formed at the surface of the ocean, was a serious obstacle to this view, nor could it satisfactorily explain the great size of the larger reefs and

atols, some of which are 70 miles in diameter. When fifty years ago Darwin made his celebrated "Beagle" voyage around the world (1832-1836) and afterwards published his account (second only in fame to his later theory of the origin of species, or the origin of these wonder islands in mid-ocean, the older view was at once discarded.

The key to his explanation was subsidence. The sinking of the ocean bottom. What were once table lands or mountains rising out of the Pacific and Indian Oceans are now only sunken peaks, crowned with lime stone. The coral animals themselves impose, as we have seen, peculiar conditions. They require pure and warm sea water and a bountiful supply of oxygen, and die when subjected to cold currents, to sediments, or to a greater depth than 120 feet from the surface. With these conditions the problem seems simple enough. The land, a volcano we will say, is steadily sinking into a tropical sea. Coral polyps will attach themselves to the shores, will grow within the range of their bathymetrical limits, and will gradually build up a fringing reef. As the mountain sinks this reef grows out from the land, since the outer corals, exposed to the wash of the waves from the open sea, are in a better environment than those next the shore and hence grow the fastest. Thus arises the barrier reef. Then if the mountain sinks out of sight the same process continuing, the atoll is produced, the last link in the chain of development. We begin with the fringing reef; we end with the atoll, a ring of coral with central lagoons just over the mountain top.

This brilliant and simple generalization so immediately and universally accepted was fully corroborated by Dana, the Nestor of American geologists, who indeed arrived at the same theory independently, while a member of the Wilkes exploring expedition, which returned from its long voyage in 1842, five years after Darwin's first abstract was published by the Geological Society.

In recent years much light has been shed upon this fascinating subject, and it now appears as if Darwin's theory of the origin of coral reefs and islands, simple and plausible as it is, was destined to be set aside. It can at least be certainly said that it is not of general application. Agassiz long ago found evidence of elevation in the Florida Keys, and later Murray of the Challenger expedition, has given an entirely new explanation of the Pacific coral reef and atoll. This expedition, sent out by the British government to explore the deep seas, was equipped with all the appliances which modern science could command, and the importance of its results to the scientific world is being constantly enhanced by the issue of its splendid reports. According to this observer the principal factors in the formation of coral structures are the elevation in the deep sea of suitable platforms on which corals

may build, either by volcanic action or by the deposit of organic sediments, and secondly the abrasion and solution of the coral rock itself. Of the subsidence which Darwin's view requires, there is no certain proof, while on the contrary in the Pacific and Indian Oceans there has been in many cases an elevation of land. No trace of a sunken mountain peak, as the base of a coral island has ever been discovered. Oceanic islands are generally volcanic, and in moderately shallow waters there is a constant rain of minute particles to the bottom. These consist of the siliceous and calcareous shells of the minute organisms with which the surface waters of tropical seas are teeming. The corals having thus a suitable base on which to build, the greater growth of the margin of the reef, and the erosion of the dead inner parts will account for all the phenomena.

The solvent action of carbonic acid contained in the sea water upon the minor parts of the reef or atoll is a very important fact, and was first made known by the naturalist of the Challenger expedition.

It was formerly supposed that coral islands present sheer, perpendicular walls to the surrounding seas, but it has been shown that this is generally not the case. Beyond the upraised reef-margins where the corals are at work, there is a short, steep slope or talus of large coral blocks which have been broken off from above. But this extends down only a short distance and is in fact the laboratory or mill where the building material of the island or reef is ground out. Beyond it the bottom slopes off gradually with an incline of often less than thirty degrees. The general conclusion is that probably while there is no single theory which universally applies, coral growth is as a rule wholly independent of subsidence.

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The *Medical Times* asks, "Do you rizzle?" and from its explanation of its meaning we gather that to successfully rizzle one must masticate her food well, have a number of cheerful, fun-loving companions at table, and, immediately after eating, go into a darkened room and sit down—not to take a nap, but simply to do absolutely nothing, stopping all brain work for from ten to twenty minutes.

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Smith (who prides himself on his brusqueness)—"I say, Miss Kitty, let's get married." Miss Kitty (vivaciously)—"Oh, all right! I'm engaged to Mr. Robinson; who'll you marry?"—*Scribner.*

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One thing I solemnly desire to see all children taught, obedience; and one to all persons entering into life, the power of unselfish admiration.—*Ruskin.*

### Tobacco and Physical Health.

Dr. J. W. Steaver, College Physician and Instructor in Athletics at Yale University, reports that he has made a comparative study of the users and non-users of tobacco in the senior class during the past four years, and from his measurements he sums up his statistics as follows:

Average increase in lung capacity in *users* of tobacco, .15 litres; *non-users*, .25; or an increase of 66 per cent. greater for non-users.

Inflated chest measurements, in *users*, .0304 metres; *non-users*, .0364, or an increase of 19 per cent. greater for non-users.

Height, in *users*, .0169 metres; *non-users*, .0202, or an increase of 20 per cent. greater in non users.

Weight, in *users*, .4 kilogrammes; *non-users*, .5, or an increase of 25 per cent. greater for non-users.

With regard to the possible effect on scholarships, the statistics are: Of those who received junior appointments, above dissertations, 95 per cent. have not used tobacco; of those above colloquies, 87½ per cent. have not used tobacco; of all who received appointments, 84 3-10 per cent. have used tobacco; of the entire class, 70 per cent. have not used tobacco.

Dr. Steaver says that these figures accord with statistics that he has kept for the past eight years, the greatest percentage of gain always being on the side of those who do not use tobacco. The greatest variation in the two years' widest part has not been more than four per cent. Some of the students who are classed among the non-users do smoke, but not oftener than once a week, or at such long intervals that the tobacco is apt to have little or no effect on them. Dr. Steaver states that the prominent athletics do not smoke or otherwise use tobacco as a rule, Calhoun being the only exception in college. All the candidates for the crew abstain from tobacco.—*Sanitarian.*

\*\*\*

### Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' Creed.

Have you a pure heart? Do you love the Lord your God with the whole of it? Explain to us your relation with your neighbors. Are you beloved in your home? Can you control your temper? Do you talk scandal? Are you familiar

with the condition of the poor? What are your methods of relieving it? Can you happily give disagreeable service to the sick? How do you bear physical suffering when it falls to your own lot? How many drunkards have you tried to reform? What outcasts have you sought to save? What mourners have you comforted? On what social theory do you invite guests to your house? What proportion of your income do you give to the needs of others? What do you understand by prayer to God? What is your idea of a Christ-like life?

### ♦♦♦ Medical Sagacity. ♦♦♦

A celebrated German physician was once called upon to treat an aristocratic lady, the sole cause of whose complaint was high living and lack of exercise. But as it would never do to tell her so, his medical advice ran thus: "Arise at five o'clock, take a walk in the park for one hour, then drink a cup of tea, then walk another hour and take a cup of chocolate. Take breakfast at eight." Her condition improved visibly, until one morning the carriage of the baroness was seen to approach the physician's residence at lightning speed. The patient dashed up to the doctor's office, and, on his appearing on the scene, she gasped out, "Oh, doctor, I took the chocolate first!" "Then drive home as fast as you can," ejaculated the astute disciple of Aesculapius, rapidly writing a prescription, "and take this emetic. The tea must be underneath." The grateful patient complied. Her life was saved.

—♦♦♦—  
"In what strange quarries and stone yards the stones for that celestial wall are being hewn; out of the hill sides of humiliated pride deep in the darkness of crushed despair; in the fretting and dusty atmosphere of little cares: in the hard, cruel contact that man has with man; wherever souls are being tried and ripened, in whatever common place and homely way —there God is hewing out the pillars of his temple."

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Whether the Prohibitionists are right or not in their methods of dealing with intemperance, there is this to say in favor of their views, said a noted physician: "The experience of our profession in dealing with disease is that those who have never had the habit of taking stimulants have a large balance to the good. This is especially the case with all exhaustive illnesses, such as pneumonia, diphtheria, etc., which require strong stimulants. In pneumonia, especially, where the system is unused to alcoholic drink, the effect of it is wonderful, and I should say it just about doubles the patient's chance of recovery. Moreover, there are many troubles that come directly through the free use of stimulants—liver troubles, kidney troubles, digestive derangements of all kinds, that are not generally attributed to that source. I think, on the whole, it would be better for most people if they gave it up altogether." —*New York Tribune*.

### ♦♦♦ Leech-like Women. ♦♦♦

There is a peculiar order of women whose peculiarity consists of a leech-like quality which slowly saps the vitality of those with whom she dwells. Her intimate associates of either sex invariably lose strength and force, and she usually buries one or more husbands—the number regulated by the amount of physical charms and mental attractions she may possess. This woman seems to belong to no particular type. She may be very good or very bad morally; highly emotional or phlegmatic, and I have seen her small, thin and delicate and again found her among the superbly developed Junos.

She may be quiet and diffident in manner, or brilliantly entertaining; but whatever she is, this mystic occult quality quite unknown and unrecognized by herself, and as yet unexplained by science, secretly feeds upon the life forces of those nearest to her. She thinks it a strange dispensation of Providence which sends sickness to her dear ones, and deprives her of all her husbands, never suspecting that this death-dealing quality lies within herself.

After having been in her presence a little while, without knowing why, you begin to experience a sense of fatigue and lassitude, and yet she may have been exceedingly brilliant and entertaining.

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I knew such a woman, one of the best of her sex, morally and mentally, and fair physically. Yet so depressing and enervating was her effect upon a friend whom she visited that the lady was obliged to write to the guest's husband asking him to shorten his wife's visit by calling her home under some pretext.

"I cannot explain to you what it is," the hostess wrote, "I am fond of your wife, and I enjoy her society, but I am so overcome by lassitude and weakness, after I have been in the house with her all day, that I can hardly stand. It is some peculiarity, I suppose, she possesses, that draws upon my vitality, and I must ask you to send for her."

The husband replied: "You know now why I so willingly consented to her making you a long visit. I supposed I was the only person she could affect in this way. I have saved my health and life only by absenting myself from her half the time."

Many a case of marital incompatibility could be traced to a similar cause.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

♦♦♦  
**Damp Clothes.**

There is one matter connected with the drying of clothes which should not be forgotten. They should be well aired before being used. It not infrequently happens, especially among thoughtless people, that linens for the bed or underclothes are ironed, and while still damp are folded up and laid away. When wanted, they are taken from the bureau and immediately put into use, with the ague-breeding dampness still clinging about them. This ought not to be; and nothing of like nature and effect ought to be tolerated in the well-ordered household. Everything should be well aired before being used. There is life and strength in dry, fresh, clean clothing; there is danger and death in the other kind.—*Good Housekeeping*

♦♦♦

A young minister, unexpectedly called upon to address a Sunday-school, asked, to gain time, "Children, what shall I speak about?" A little girl on the front seat, who had herself committed to memory several declamations, held up her hand, and in a shrill voice inquired, "What do you know?"—*Epoch.*

♦♦♦  
**Her First Cake.**

She measured out the butter with a very solemn air;  
The milk and sugar also; and she took the greatest care  
To count the eggs correctly and to add a little bit  
Of baking powder, which, you know, beginners oft omit.  
Then she stried it all together and she baked it full an hour;  
But she never quite forgave herself for leaving out the flour.

♦♦♦  
**Bridget's Dilemma.**

A newly arrived domestic was secured to do house-work by an up-town family in Lewiston, Maine. In the course of her duties she was told to iron some clothes and *hang them on the horse*. A little later the maid appeared before her mistress with the clothes in her hands and a look of perplexity on her face.

"Why didn't you hang the clothes on the horse, Bridget?" inquired the latter.

"Sure an' I tried to, ma'am, but he kept movin', so he did, an' they wouldn't stay."

Guest—So you are hard at work studying French? What is the object of that?  
Waiter—I've been offered a steady job at big pay, over in Paris, if I learn French.  
Guest—Humph! There are plenty of French waiters in Paris. Waiter—Y-e-s, but you see they can't understand French as Americans speak it.—*New York Weekly*.

♦♦♦  
**Directory of the Free Out-Patient Department.**

The Free Out-Patient Department is divided into nine sections, whose names, with the days, and hours for consultation, follow:  
*Diseases of the Eye and Ear*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.  
*Diseases of the Nervous System*—Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.  
*General Medicine*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 2 to 3.  
*Diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System*—Tuesday, Friday; 4 to 5.  
*Orthopaedic Surgery*—Tuesday, Thursday; 11 to 12.  
*Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 4 to 5.  
*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.  
*Diseases of Women*—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 10 to 11.  
*Dental Surgery*—Tuesday; 2 to 6.

It is a great mistake to imagine that success without effort will ever make a man or a woman happy. What we cease to strive for ceases to be success, and gradually becomes more and more worthless.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**  
MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS

MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

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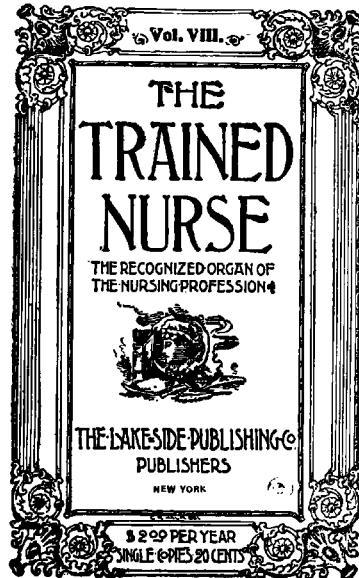
[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Latimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square, 1 insertion, \$1.00	Quarter Column..... \$10.00
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Six Months..... 3.00	Half Column, 1 Year... 15.00
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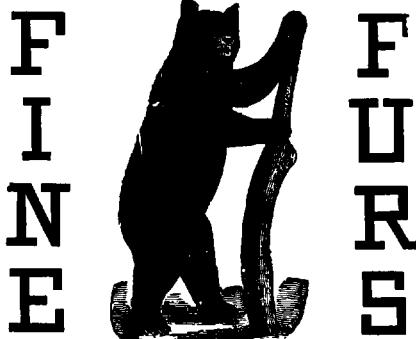
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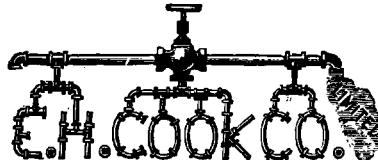
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**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

## **ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24.

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

No. 14

### **Hospital Notes.**

Business at the Hospital was active during August, there having been 107 patients admitted.

In the Surgical Pavilion 23 operations, by 13 surgeons, were performed.

Although typhoid fever is said to be quite prevalent in the city, the Hospital has only about the usual number of patients, for this season of the year, suffering from that disease. On August 1st we were caring for 16 such patients.

We wish our friends could understand how constant and pressing our wants are, for old cotton and linen. The supply of such material is, of course, unlimited, if we could only get at it, but we are never fortunate enough to secure sufficient to meet our wants. It is a material that is of little value in the average household, but in our

large hospital family its uses are manifold and important. Let everyone who reads this item send us a package, no matter how small.

There were 377 patients in the Out-Patient department during this month. Two operations were done, and 188 prescriptions dispensed.

### **The Twigs.**

No reports have come in yet from The Twigs as to their summer's work. It is to be hoped that the fertile brains of the members are full of ideas for raising money to meet the needs of the Hospital. So many things are needed. New floors—larger accommodations for cases of contagious diseases—household furnishings of every description—and money! Then there is the Donation in December. Our

out of town friends could help us by forming Twigs in their towns, educating themselves to be broad in their charity. No one's help or interest is too small to be of use to us.

•••  
**Wants.**

The crying need at the Hospital just now is for old cotton. There is a familiar sound to this plea, but those not actively engaged in hospital work have no idea of the enormous amount of cotton that can be used. *Old* cotton every one knows, fills a place that *new* cotton never can. Will our friends kindly ransack their store-rooms and attics and see if there is not some old garment or cotton article that is too much worn to carry over the winter? If every house-wife in Rochester should give one yard of old cotton, the hospital would not be in such need. Never mind if the supply that can be spared is small, it will help.

Men's night shirts and children's night gowns are also solicited.

•••  
**The Pillow Mission.**

There is a woman in Rochester who has an odd way of being a missionary. When her children out-grew their dolls, she found herself possessed of the numerous small pillows that an unusually large doll family had accumulated. Like the wise woman that she is she cast about for a use to which to put the pillows. A friend having undergone a long illness from which he was just recovering and was in that stage when he couldn't possibly find an easy position, the brilliant idea struck her, "Why not send those dolls' pillows!" It is superfluous to add that they were sent, were gratefully received, and appreciated more fully than they had ever been by the dolls. These pillows now with several others of odd shapes make regular visitations to any one who is in need. In a hospital like ours an unlimited number might

be used. Small pillows for the babies are always acceptable, particularly if provided with several cases—and any one can imagine the rest and comfort to be derived by an invalid from a pillow of just the right size to tuck under the small of the back.

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**Ambulance Classes.**

It is quite the thing in England for educated women to form themselves into what they call "ambulance classes," to prepare themselves to meet the emergencies of life. The plan is to form a club or "committee" and engage a physician to give the lectures, having had a preliminary address given to excite interest in the subject, and induce more to attend the lectures. At the end of the course of instruction examinations are held, and if the examination is satisfactory a certificate is given. At each lecture is had a practical demonstration of bandaging, dressing wounds, etc., and the treatment to be given in critical cases until the doctor comes. It would be an easy matter to get up such a course in Rochester with our large number of competent physicians and trained nurses. Women joining such classes could pass their knowledge along through the many Mothers' Meetings and Girls' Friendly Societies.

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**Treasurer's Report.**

*Cash Donation.*

Dr. Jonas Jones .....	\$ 25 00
<i>Endowment Fund for Crippled Children.</i>	
Mrs. C. Gardner.....	\$ 5 00
A Friend .....	3 00
S. S. Class, by Miss Seymour .....	2 00
	\$ 10 00
Previously acknowledged .....	1,872 33
	\$1,882 33

MRS. W. H. PERKINS,  
Treasurer.

**Receipts for the Review.**

August, 1892.	
Miss Sarah M. Hall, Palmyra, 50 cents.	
By Miss Sallie Hall .....	\$ .50
Mrs. J. R. Burton, 65 cents; Mrs. H. M.	

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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Ellsworth, 65 cents; Mrs. E. S. Hay-	
ward, \$1.30; Mrs. E. A. Medcalf, 65	
cents; Mr. J. H. Howe, 65 cents. By	
Miss Messenger.....	3 90
Sale of papers, 25 cents. By Miss Latti-	
more .....	25
Mrs. I. C. Emery, Brunswick, 50 cents;	
Mrs. W. R. Humphrey, Ithaca, \$1.00;	
Mrs. H. Dague, Brighton, 50 cents;	
Mrs. M. B. Seward, 65 cents; Miss W.	
B. Hill, 65 cents. By Treasurer.....	3 30
LYDIA RUMSEY, Treas.	
179 Spring St.	

**The Mary Bed.***August, 1892.*

Mary Gabrielle Clarke .....	\$ 5 00
A. L. M. P. for M. H. W. ....	1 00
Mary J. Holmes .....	5 00
Mary Macomber, \$5.00 sub. for two yrs. 10 00	
Mary Castle .....	2 00
Mary Eliot }	2 00
Little Mary Eliot }	

**Donations.***August, 1892.*

Mrs. Danforth—4 shirts, and flowers.	
Mrs. Osgood—Magazines.	
Miss Huntington—Flowers.	
Mrs. Bausch—10 tickets to Microscopical Soiree and 4 shirts.	
Miss Ward—Old cotton.	
Dr. W. M. Brown—Barrel of apples.	
Mrs. Clark Woodworth—Squashes and cucumbers.	
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr—12 copies of Harper's Bazaar.	
So. Cong. S. School—Quantity of papers.	
Mrs. H. C. Clark—Flowers.	
A Friend—Boy's white suit.	
Friend—Life of Spurgeon.	
Miss Frost—Flowers.	
Rev. Mr. Washburn—Papers.	

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital Aug. 1.....	83
Births .....	1
Received during month .....	108
Total .....	190
Discharged during month.....	85
Deaths .....	8
Remaining in Hospital Sept. 1.....	97
Total.....	190

**Died.****At the Rochester City Hospital :**

Aug. 4—William Beckwith, aged 82 years.	
" 4—Mrs. H. Belding.	
" 7—John Lewis, aged 52 years.	
" 10—Thomas Surrs, aged 39 years.	

Aug. 13—Mrs. Jones, aged 85 years.	
" 15—Rudolf Orson.	
" 20—Paul Battha, aged 27 years.	
" 22—Lewis Cohen, aged 28 years.	

**Talk on Nursing.**

BY S. WEIR MITCHEL, M. D.

I also advise you not to expect or desire to make a friend of a patient, or to become intimate. I remember when young in my work my father saying to me: "Let your patients make a friend of you. Do not always try to make friends of them. Patients get notions and leave you, and then you are hurt by their leaving you." This applies to your relations as to mine. Get interested in the case, not the person; and be cautious about this matter of too easy friendliness. It does harm, saps authority, and gives rise to needless disappointments.

I wish to say a few words as to the training—the self-training—in observation. You are much with a patient. Your reports will be of use in proportion to your watchfulness, and this must be constant and tactful, and not such as to annoy or call attention. You can not imagine how this quality grows by use. If a nurse sees what I do not or cannot, or fail to see, and has the skill to write it clearly, that is the nurse I like to have. I think I was not a good observer as a young man. I believe now that few things escape me. Really, it is amazing how much value all sorts of trifles have in our work. I once had, as an illustration, a hysterical case seen, to their despair, by doctors all over the world. I asked the patient one day for cologne, of which usually a bottle stood on a varnished old table by her bedside. She said: "My maid upset it this morning on the table." I said, "Here?" "Yes." When I went out with the attendant M. D. I said: "This woman is drinking cologne. If it had been overturned on that table there would have been a white stain on the varnish. I have often noticed that." My inference was correct, as was soon proved. Of what use, one would say beforehand, could it be in medicine to know that alcohol whitened varnish?

I come now to a very grave matter, one which is an almost daily source to me of exasperation. It is full of difficulties. And it is the conversation, or rather the talk

of nurses. The nurse just out of a great hospital is the worst sinner. If she does not chatter about her cases and operations, and what she has seen, she is truly a delightful exception. Where and when nurses meet at table they are very likely to do these things. Is it a fault of training? I do not know; but it is most annoying and most harmful. Do not discuss your patients with nurses or other patients. You do it either from love of gossip or because you lack resources—and here, I suspect, is the real trouble. You want education, or else you have no interest in books or things not personal. Unless you can see and cure this, I must talk in vain; but the American woman has wonderful powers of self-education, and the nurse is wise who will try to profit by her occasional and long contacts with the refined and educated. Read, therefore, and try to think and take notes, and so become reasonable companions. If patients try to talk symptoms needlessly, and seek to make you discuss what you have seen, plead the doctor's orders as against this, and learn to turn aside such disastrous talk. All of you can become wiser as well as better, and no accomplishment in nursing is more excellent than to learn to read aloud well. No nurse can know too much, or fail to find uses for accomplishments. I pleasantly recall a case in which two good nurses suffered defeat. A third won easily because she happened to sing well, and this entirely captured a patient none else could manage.

I cannot leave these criticisms without adding a word on manners. I have been told by doctors that they did not want ladies for nurses. I do. I know of no place where loveliness of manners, where good breeding so help to win as in the sick-room. And this must be so because the best manners are children of both heart and head. Think, therefore, of this, and when with women of gentle breeding and refinement study their ways, and learn how much life is eased by knowing just how best and most agreeably to do the little things of every-day existence. Now, modesty is a part of the best manners, and here I know that some nurses fail. I have heard gentlewomen say: "Yes, an admirable nurse, doctor, but not so entirely modest in all her ways as one would like."

As to cleanliness, I do not like to say a word. A nurse should bathe daily, and

contrive a screen, and remember what Florence Nightingale said—that one *could* be clean with a cupful of water, a little patience, and a strong desire to be clean. I like much to see a nurse in cap and apron. This neat white dress sets her apart, is a uniform and gives authority; and, too, I like it because the least spot shows. It is a sort of outside conscience for cleanliness, and quickly reports untidiness.

The doctor's visit is apt to be a good test of any nurse's professional manners. Let her be ready, and not drop into a chair, as I saw a nurse do to-day, but stand quietly at the foot of the bed, like a soldier on duty. In chronic cases I like the nurse, after answering all questions, to say: "Is that all, sir?" and then to leave the room. If this be the daily routine, the patient has no cause for suspicion, as she may have if only now and then the nurse leaves her before the doctor goes. This plan leaves the physician free for a talk at ease with his patient, a thing all patients like. The patient is sure on your return, if she be nervous and hysterical, to ask what the doctor said, and a little tact soon disposes of this. Useful is it, often, to leave down-stairs a note for the doctor, so that he may be forewarned as to things needful to know and speak of. \* \* \* \*

I have said, in a loose way, to you tonight many things which will help or hurt you, as you use them wisely, or as you let them make you feel rebellious at censure. Trust me, however, that I mean to be of service, and never more than when I beg of you to be careful as to how you deal with your failures. Now it will be the sick person, and now the family, who cause a change to be made. This happens also with doctors. When it chances with you, think it over to see whether as to the substance or the manner of your work you have failed. If very earnest, ask the doctor. There may be no reasonable cause. The sick-room does not exclude folly or injustice, and over and over I have been asked by a patient to change her nurse. She may have no reasons worth relating—or a dozen, and none good. What must the doctor do?—and I talk now of chronic cases. Now and then he wisely insists that there be no change; but sometimes to do this is to risk success in the issue of his case. Or, it is he, the doctor himself, who makes the change. Patient and

nurse do not always suit one another, and sometimes I can see that it is so and not why it is so. Now I cannot change the patient or the doctor. I would often like to do this latter, for there are cases more easily curable by another than by me. But the nurse I can change. Then I say to her: "For some reason you are not doing well with this case." Possibly she replies: "Yes; I think a change would be wise." But usually she has her feelings hurt, and in her mortification loses her sense of the only true use to be gotten out of failure. At times I have been immensely puzzled as to why certain nurses fail and others succeed. I recall a case—long, difficult and wearisome. Two of the best nurses I know failed to handle it; and a third, who was in no apparent way their equal, made what seemed to be an easy success. Of course, when you do not get on with a case, or when you altogether fail, there may be many reasons for the result. Your business is without mercy to try yourself then before the tribunal of your personal and professional conscience. I dislike a nurse to want to give up a case for some foolish cause, and I like to think of what I have seen some nurses endure patiently. Always pleasantly do I recall a case of numberless surface ulcers on a woman, in days when we had not our present knowledge of disinfection. Nurse after nurse came and went, sick and defeated. At last, one came and stayed, and with her we won the victory of restored health after months of sickening disgust, such as few could endure. My nurse is now in this room, and that case made us friends for life.

The next thing as to which I think it well to speak is as to your relation to the household and its ways. Remember, that while to you and to me acute illness seems an everyday affair, to a quiet household it is like a bursting bomb-shell for the panic it may make. And, pray, reflect that it may be to that household a perilous expense, besides being for weeks one long agony of terror. Amidst all this you walk untouched by its calamity. Have charity and human—not merely technical—thought about it all; for, trust me, you will be a better nurse if you learn to comprehend the misery, the strain and the cost which long disease is apt to inflict on a household.

Do not be too exacting as to what you call your dignity. You go among all manner of people. Often you are asked to come to the table with the family. If you can avoid it, and manage to have meals served apart, you and the family will alike be more at ease, and you more free for your work. Some time ago a nurse was sent to a family in very moderate circumstances. All but the sick woman spent their days in certain avocations out of the house. The nurse was asked to eat her meals in the kitchen, as they kept but one overworked maid. My nurse said no—she had rather give up the case. I leave you to settle with yourselves as to whether this nurse was right.

A woman said to me once: "We have had with us in two years three trained nurses in the house. They, or at least two, did their duty to the sick very well, but we did not like any of them; and as for my servants, they were kept in a state of ferment so long as these nurses were with us. Two of them were simply hated." Now, is not this a serious thing, that women who do their mere technical work well should so live with others as to trouble those they serve, and bring added annoyance and discord with them? I cannot fully believe that such women comprehend the Christ-like nature of their mission, or that they do as well as they might even their routine work beside the sick-bed. I still remember with grateful pleasure a nurse who came to our help in a grave illness. Before she left she had the respect and good-will of every servant in my house. Wherever she went things ran smoothly, and always she left behind her gratitude, without a chance for hostile criticism. Some nurses seem to me to plant the seed of opposition, and some to carry with them the pleasant sunshine of peace.

Like the physician, you depend on your labor for a livelihood, but are unfortunate—I mean it—in that, unlike him, you are not constantly called upon to do a certain proportion of unpaid work. Let the remembrance of this make you careful, at least, to give in fullest measure a return for this constancy of wages. And this leads me to say that in the first year of private wage-earning few of you are worth what you receive. You are like a young doctor, and he is content at first with fees

far below what his senior earns. There are nurses and nurses, and I would like to see some of them paid more largely than they are, and some I would like to see paid very little until they learn their business.

I like to quote at last what I should have quoted before—the words of our dead surgeon, Agnew: "It is a great and a good thing to feel that you are not always working for mere money." And this you will not be doing if you do your duty in life under the urgency of such motives as guided him. Overpay your patient with devoted care, steady thoughtfulness, sweet temper, and as the years go on you will find yourselves more sought after, and richer in that noble interest which dutiful work brings to the well-used capital of character. I have set for you high ideals. Yes, that is true; but I have known women—a few—oh, a very few—who seemed to be quite perfect nurses. And now, take with you to-night my warnings and my censures, and try, each in your way, to profitably make use of them. And as that is a poor sermon which does not leave the preacher more rich in thought, I, too, shall try to think more and more kindly of those who share my work, and whom I have had to thank so often for making it successful.

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#### The Preservation of the Bones.

It is already known with what dexterity the surgery of to-day is able to cover up defects and birthmarks by the application of pieces of skin to such parts of the body whose powers of reproduction are sufficiently strong to allow this to be done. Ingenious noses and eyelids, treatment of hare-lips, etc., are ordinary surgical operations. But less fortunate has the conservative surgery of the present been in handling mutilations which most injure the form and functions of the human body, namely, those connected with the bones. Bones which have become displaced by some extreme force, or have had to be removed on account of sickness, were formerly supplied neither by nature nor art, and frequently enough the body had to lose some important member. To be sure the closing of little gaps between bones by means of the introduction of a bony substance was often successfully performed; nevertheless, all these attempts,

by means of which the creation of new bones was designed as compensation for a defective one, have only in recent times been crowned with success. Formerly, when surgeons desired a better consolidation of a fractured bone than was possible through bandages, they used ivory pegs to nail the pieces together, and have even made an application of nickel-plated iron nails and screws, by which means the bone could almost be brought into a suitable position.

Professor Gluck was the first one to attempt making an insertion of something which would be harmless to the functions of the bones, in cases of extensive injuries, for example, after shattering by a shot, or a compound fracture, or on account of sickness, and which would possibly prevent amputation. To do this he inserted hollow ivory rods into the cavities of the bones, and fastened these with cross-pieces, or he covered the ends with an ivory cylinder, so that the deficiency in the bones was bridged over, a method which, in spite of the disturbance of the marrow, succeeded very well. Gluck even went further and invented ingenious joints, fastened in the above manner, which supplied the want of natural joints, and which he expected to work naturally after proper nourishment and time for recovery had been allowed.

The next specious step was the attempt to insert pieces of living bones. In spite of the hopes based on this experiment, success was not achieved, for as time passed on, these ingeniously inserted pieces were absorbed into the system, or rejected as foreign bodies, and failed to exercise the functions they had given promise of performing. Besides this, by the insertion of living bones there was always danger of tuberculosis and other illness to be guarded against.

This lack of success with living bones suggested the idea of making use of frozen ones instead. The good results obtained by filling gaps between bones with little pieces of frozen bones had already been observed. Dr. Kummel, of Hamburg had made successful experiments in that line, and a French physician, Le Dentu, had gone still further by supplying a considerable loss of bone by the insertion of a mass of frozen bone, and thereby preventing the wasting away of the whole member. In one case, in which a sixteen-year-old boy

had lost the whole lower end of the bones of the shin and calf, by the forced removal of pieces seven centimeters long, Dr. Le Dentu supplied these bones by a single piece of the frozen bone of a calf, over which the periosteum was carefully sewed. During the time of treatment the bone was kept immovable, and, at the end of six weeks, the bones had begun to knit together, and, after three months, the invalid left the hospital cured, with a useful movable joint between the heel and the new bone.

In the preparation of the bones, one of suitable size is taken from a cow, calf, sheep or goat, which has just been killed, and freed from the skin and marrow. The shin and thigh bones of the cow are the best. The bones are split in the proper pieces and placed in a solution of muriatic acid and thus frozen. Then they are washed with pure water—if the bones lose their chalk, the gristle still remains as framework—then placed for twenty-four hours in a solution which frees them from germs, and are then preserved in iodoform. These bones are then ready to supply the loss of human bones very extensively, as they can be used in cases of tuberculosis, inflammation of the marrow, white swellings, or after fractures, shots, etc. if only the periosteum of the original bones can be kept. The strongest antiseptic is, of course, the one most desired. The youth of the patient also makes the operation more certain of success.—Translated for *Public Opinion* from the New York *Belletristisches Journal*.

#### The Bacillus of Diphtheria.

The diphtheria bacillus was first recognized by Klebs, first isolated in pure growth by Loeffler, and that Roux and Yersin were the first to show that, when introduced into the circulation of a rabbit, this bacillus produced a paralysis, which is progressive, and which is, from the description given, of the same nature as that I have already brought before you. Roux and Yersin's results were confirmed by Brieger and Frankel. All observers are agreed that the bacillus diphtheria is limited to the superficial layers of the membrane, and does not distribute itself over the body. It is not found in the blood nor in any of the organs. Similarly, even when subcutaneously inoc-

ulated, although it kills the animal, yet its growth is limited to the site of inoculation. This fact, taken with that established by the brilliant researches of Roux and Yersin—namely, that the bacillus produces paralysis—is a very powerful argument that the bacillus diphtheriae is the *vera causa*, the living contagion, or as I prefer to call it, the primary infective agent in Diphtheria.—Dr. Sydney Martin, in *Lancet*.

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Drs. Wm. H. Welch and Simon Flexner have been investigating the changes produced in tissues by experimental diphtheria, (*Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bull.*) and conclude that it may be considered as established now that the toxic products and not the bacilli themselves invade the tissues in diphtheria. This fact would at once suggest that the general lesions (those produced at a distance from the seat of inoculation in animals, and the situation of the local process in human beings) were the effects of the soluble poison diffused through the body. Hence, it was desirable to demonstrate this assumption experimentally; and it is not unimportant to know that the lesions in the tissues produced by the bacilli and the toxic principle on the one hand, and the toxic principle alone on the other, are in perfect correspondence with each other. And, moreover, it would seem not to be superfluous to emphasize the occurrence of definite focal lesions in the tissues of the body, produced by a soluble poison circulating in the blood—*St. L. Med. Rev.*

#### The Care of the Eyes.

Not long ago an advertisement was read in which an optician promised to examine the eyes of all who came to him *free of charge*, and to provide glasses for the same at moderate rates. The object of this free examination was evidently to provide customers for the sale of the glasses and spectacles. The advertiser may have been a skilled oculist, and perfectly able to provide for the needs of his patients, but is it worth while to make the experiment? Any one who has ever been threatened with blindness will protest against running any risk in the treatment of the eyes. Sight is the most blessed of all of the five physical senses. Blindness, or the thought of blind-

ness, seems like a living death, and only those who have experienced the fear can understand it. Do not take any risks with your sight. Do not experiment or allow others to experiment with your eyes if they are weak or failing. Economy of money at the risk of losing your eyesight is foolishness. The eye is one of the most delicate of organs, and easily ruined and the sight destroyed. There is no excuse for negligence in the matter; there is no use to try home or cheap remedies. If your sight is failing, if your eyes are out of order, hesitate not for a moment, but consult a competent oculist at once, and seek none but the best. Sight is too valuable and precious to be trifled with. Those who have suffered will tell you the misery entailed. There are hospitals where the eyes are treated free in many cities by the best oculists, so it is not a question of money. And the warning cannot be repeated too often—do not trifle with your eyesight under any consideration.—*Harper's Bazar.*

“Two or three distressing accidents of recent occurrence prove the wisdom of mothers training their children so that some accidents very possible in any home may be avoided. A spring lock has in it as much of a possibility of death as a gun. Last week four little children crawled into a closet under a sink in an unoccupied house. The door with its spring bolt closed tightly after them, and when found after several hours three of the children were dead. In New York City, less than three months ago, three children went into a house where some workmen were engaged, but in the lower part. They went up to the garret of the house, and hid in a closet under the stairs that led to the roof. When found they were unconscious, and so near death as to require the attention of physicians for several hours.

It would not be a difficult matter to explain to a child that doors fastened by a spring-bolt lock are dangerous, and why.

Children suffer more often from ignorance than recklessness, and very little explanation will show them a danger that they will avoid. They are more logical than ignorant or careless parents imagine. Children who are allowed to be the companions of their parents, instead of being the children only, do not jeopardize life

and limb as do children who are controlled without any reason being given for the command. The ounce of prevention, in morals, manners, and physical danger, lies largely in understanding that there is danger.”

The London “Hospital” says: “It is a common delusion that beer, being brewed from malt, contains all the nourishing properties of the barley which yields the malt. As a matter of fact, these important properties are converted in the process of malting into sugar, which only maintains the warmth of the body and supports respiration, and into alcohol, the tendency of which is to make the body colder and to destroy healthy structures.”

The vacation idea certainly is changing the lives of the business men of this country. There are in the year 365 days; of these days this year ninety can be classed as holidays. Fifty-two Sundays, twenty-six Saturdays, with Washington’s Birthday, Fourth of July, Christmas, New Year’s, Thanksgiving, Labor day, and this year Columbus Celebration Day, besides Good Friday, gives us ninety holidays. Strange to say, the men on the exchanges, which are really the pulse of the country, claim that the volume of business is not affected; that is, that since the Saturday half-holiday has become a custom, very many men, especially those who live out of town, do not come to the Exchange at all on Saturday, and yet it is found that the volume of business is as great in five days as it formerly was in six. This state of things has not operated long enough to make it certain whether or not the increased rush of business in five days tells on the nervous strength of a man so disastrously that his day of rest does not make up to him for the loss of nerve force. That is a question that time alone can settle.

The death-rate among children under five years of age is so appalling that the medical profession has given a great deal of time and thought, and has experimented, to decide upon the best food for young children. In France a society for the protection of children has been formed, and one of the departments of this society has been determining the kinds of food best adapted to the needs of young children

and infants. Through the influence of this society most stringent laws have been passed in France, making it an offense to give solid food to a child under a year old, except on prescription of the physician. Nursing-bottles with rubber tubes are forbidden. All tubes used must be soaked, after using, in water containing a little baking-soda. The result of the enforcement of this law has been to produce a wonderful effect on the health of young children in France.

For the Children.

### THE OLD SEA KING

#### Or the Wonderful Adventures of Little Mitche.

By J. Ross Browne.

##### PART ONE.

A little boy strayed away from home on a bright morning in December, and wandered down by the sea-shore. This happened in California, where many other wonderful things happen; though people are not generally aware that little boys stray from home and wander by the sea-shore in so new a country. It must be admitted, however, that this was a very remarkable little boy. He was about six years of age, and had a very large head and a very small pair of legs. The corners of his mouth, and the corners of his eyes, and the end of his nose all turned up at the same time, except when he cried, which sometimes happened, and then they all turned down at the same time. The toes of his shoes were always kicked out against little pebbles and stumps, on account of a propensity this little boy had for trying what everything was made of; and the knees of his trowsers and elbows of his jacket seemed always to be burst wide open laughing at his bare toes, because they looked so much like little new potatoes just dug out of the ground. What was still more remarkable, no matter how many new hats were put on his head his hair grew so straight up in the middle that it generally found out a way of getting through the crown, and looking about in every direction as if in search of another hat, all of which resulted, no doubt, from the wonderful genius of this little boy.

As he was walking by the sea-shore, on that pleasant morning when he strayed away from home, he observed that the sun was bright and warm, and the sea looked as smooth as glass. Said he to himself, smiling pleasantly at the idea, "Oh, if I had everything I wish for, how happy I would be!" A very unreasonable wish, as you must admit; for our little friend had kind parents, and brothers and sisters, and everything

in the world that any reasonable boy of his age ought to have. Just as he repeated this indiscreet wish, a voice, apparently from under the rocks, called out to him, "Haloo! my little friend, tell me your name, and I will give you whatever you wish for." It was the old King of the Sea that spoke. The little boy was startled, and no wonder, for at the same moment he heard a splashing in the water, and up rose the oddest figure imaginable. It was that of a very old man, all covered with sea-weeds, and the salt brine all dripping from his beard, arms and legs. On his head was a crown made of a large conch-shell. All the rest of his costume consisted of variegated sea-weeds, which seemed to grow on him naturally, just as they grow upon the rocks along the sea-shore. The face of the old Sea-King was wrinkled, partly by age and partly by exposure to bad weather. His nose was very long, and he had only one eye, which seemed to be made of an oyster-shell, with a shining pebble fastened in the middle of it. I am unable to say what happened to the other eye, but imagine he must have struck it against a sharp rock one dark night when he was diving down in search of a star-fish.

Although the little boy was naturally startled when he saw this odd figure standing before him on the rocks, he promptly answered, "My name, sir, is Mitche!" "Oho!" said the old Sea-King, "I thought so. You look like a boy of that name, and a very pretty name it is, too—derived from the French, perhaps. Now, Mitche, you shall have everything you wish for, on one condition."

"And pray, sir, what is the condition?" Mitche asked.

"Nothing more than this," replied the old Sea-King—"you must only wish for one thing at a time. The moment you wish for anything else, what you first wished for will vanish. In this, you perceive, I go farther than any of the great Genii of which you read in the story-books. They only give *Three Wishes*, but I give as many as you please—only, one at a time. The reason of this is, because I am the great-grandfather of Neptune, and have much more experience in the world than any of the Genii at present known to mankind." The little boy reflected a while over the many thousand things that he was in want of—including kites, marbles, tops, wooden soldiers, pop-guns, and bows and arrows—but could think of nothing so desirable that something else still more attractive did not present itself to his mind. Puzzled with the variety of beautiful things to be had merely by expressing a wish, he gazed out upon the sea in search of an idea on the subject. "I have it!" cried Little Mitche joyfully; "the sea is as smooth as glass! I will go a-skating on the water! since you are so kind, sir," said he, turning to the Sea-King, "as to promise me whatever I desire, I will thank you

to furnish me with a pair of skates that will bear me over the beautiful sea!" No sooner had he uttered these words than the skates were on his feet, and away he went skating over the bright blue sea, a thousand times faster than ever a boy skated upon ice.

So delighted was he with the sport that he chased the sea-gulls and flying-fish from island to island, and never stopped skating till he began to grow hungry with the exercise. "This is glorious fun," said Little Mitche. "I could not have wished for anything better. I can now follow all the great ships that sail upon the sea, and find out where they are going. However, I am getting rather hungry. I wish I had a piece of bread-and-butter." In an instant a piece of bread-and-butter was in his hand, but before he could raise it to his mouth down he went in the water; for, as the old Sea-King had told him, the second wish had caused what he had first wished to vanish. Poor Little Mitche floundered about in the sea, crying for help, and almost choking for breath. It was certainly quite natural for him to wish for bread-and-butter when he was hungry; but he should first have made sure of an island or something else to stand upon. Just as he was about to go to the bottom he cried out, "O great Sea-King! please, sir, send me a boat!" As if by magic a beautiful little boat appeared close by him, with a rope-ladder hanging over the side. Of course he lost no time in climbing into it. "Dear me," said he, all dripping with salt-water, "how wet I am! I never thought of it! Next time I'll take good care not to wish for one thing till I can do without the other. It was very careless of me to forget what the old Sea-King told me so soon. I won't do it again in a hurry, for it is certainly very unpleasant sitting here in wet clothes—I wish I had some dry ones!" No sooner had he said this than his clothes were perfectly dry; but at the same time the boat sank from under him, and he was soon floundering about again in the sea. What an absurd Little Mitche! to do the very same thing he had just done before and determined not to do again! As he was about to sink for the third and last time, he cried out at the top of his voice, "Oh, dear me! oh, dear! I shall certainly be drowned! Oh, if I were only on dry land!" Sure enough, at the very same moment he was standing on a great desert of land, so dry that not a blade of grass grew upon it. Even the lizards, that popped out of the holes in the ground to look at him, could not keep their eyes open, so intensely hot was the sun; and a horned frog, that inadvertently exposed his head to the heat, was immediately rendered insensible and had to be dragged back into his hole by the other horned frogs that lived with him.

Little Mitche began to burn up with thirst. "What a horrible country this is!" said he, look-

ing all around; "not a tree or shrub to shield one's head from the sun, and not a drop of water to drink. I wish I had a glass of water!" Instantly he found himself hanging to a glass filled with water; but there was neither earth nor sea around him—nothing but thin air. He imagined that he was falling down through the sky, and would presently strike something—a very natural thing for a little boy to imagine under the circumstances. So he cried out in despair, "Dear me! I shall certainly be killed, falling from such a height!" Almost any boy with a very large head and a small pair of legs to balance it, would have come to the same conclusion at the same height. "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" cried Mitche, "I see the great big rocks! I wish I had a pair of wings!" As he said the words he found himself flapping about in the air with a pair of big wings, just like a crow. A portion of his shirt conveniently answered the purpose of a tail. As he was flying over a corn-field he spied a man with a gun, who was apparently a dead shot at crows. "Now," said Mitche, "this fellow will certainly shoot me if I come within range of his gun. He has a very bad expression of countenance, as well as I can perceive at this distance. But the fact is, I am so tired I must light on a fence. I do wish I had a bow-and-arrow and I would give him a pop on the head as I pass over, merely to teach him how he would like to be shot at if he were a crow!" Exactly as he wished, the bow-and-arrow were instantly in his hands; but, at the same moment, as he might well have known had he taken time for reflection, his wings vanished, and down he tumbled plump on the top of the man's head! This broke his fall, and frightened the man very seriously. "A demon! A fiend!" cried the man, clapping his hand on the top of his head, and running away as fast as his legs would carry him. "A demon with wings! Get out of the way, everybody!" And he ran so fast that the people thought he was a mad man, and all began running in every direction to get out of his way.

---

## I.

I watched a sail as it dropped out of sight  
Over the rounding sea; a gleam of white,  
A last far flashed farewell, and like a thought  
Slipt out of mind it vanished and was not—  
But to the helmsman standing at the wheel  
Broad seas still stretched before the gliding keel;  
Disaster? Change? He felt no slightest sign  
Nor dreamed he of that dim horizon line.

## II.

And so per chance 'twill be when down the tide  
Our dear ones vanish, peacefully they glide  
O'er level seas, nor mark the unknown bound  
We call it death—to them 'tis life beyond.

(Printed by request.)

**Rest for Work.**

A week ago a woman of eminent intelligence and usefulness, who crowds into her busy days more telling work than most men and women put into a fortnight, felt irresistibly drawn to the woods. She dropped her work, left her engagements for the day, and went off in obedience to an impulse which she could not master. When she had tasted the delight of the sense of freedom, and of the beauty of the day and place, she began to ask herself whether she had not done wrong in thus breaking away from routine. There are thousands of us who have this same twist of conscience about work; a conscience so perverted that it makes us believe that work is our duty, when, as a matter of fact, our duty at that particular time is play. Many of us are busy so incessantly that we never get a chance to ripen. We wear out before we have filled out the lines of our growth. We keep in the hubbub of toil and stir so continuously that we do not hear the still, small voice which haunts solitude. Duty means such a doing of one's work as will bring out the best of one's life; it does not mean cramming the days and nights with excess of toil. It is not the sum total of work which counts, but the elevation and quality of it. The greatest workers are not always the busiest people. They are never idle but they are often at rest; they are never wasteful of time, but they often sit by the shore and watch the stream flow past. If one is ever to realize the highest ideal of work, which is to carry it so far that, instead of being a task, it becomes a delight, and instead of being toil it becomes play, one must learn to have plenty of leisure, and to enjoy it. Freedom, spontaneity, and that overflow of a full life which is the very highest expression of power, are not to be expected from tired people; they come from people who are at rest.—*The Christian Union.*

Professor.—“Name the bones of the skull.” Puzzled student—“Oh, indeed, sir, I've got them in my head, but I just can't think of their names, sir.”

Lady.—“Are you not rather small for a nurse?” Bridget—“Oh, that won't make no difference, mum; the baby'll hurt himself less when I let him fall.”

Little three-year-old Helen had been put to bed, but soon there was a call, “Mamma, I don't like it up here alone.” So I carried up her doll, Happy. She cuddled it in her arms, and I went down again. By and by the same call. “Mamma, I don't want to be alone with Happy.” As I had never staid with her till she slept, and it was very inconvenient then, I ran up hastily and said, “Helen, you have Happy in your arms, and papa and mamma down stairs, and God all about you, watching over you with His love. You must be a good girl and go to sleep.” “Is God really here?” “Yes, really.” So she laid her cheek in her hand and prepared to fall asleep, and I went down a second time. In a few minutes I heard again the half wail, and rushed up stairs impatiently, “Well, Helen, what now?” “Oh, mamma!” and she put out her arms imploringly. “I don't want Happy, and I don't want God. I want somebody with a skin face!”

♦♦♦

A little boy in Georgia, who wrote to Santa Claus for a pony, was wise enough to add: “Poscrit: if he is a mule, ples ty his behine legs.”

A little girl, being sent to a shop to purchase some dye-stuff, and forgetting the name of the article, said to the shopman, “What do folks dye with?” “Die with? Why, cholera, sometimes,” replied the shopman. “Well, I believe that's the name. I want to have three-penny-worth.”

**Directory of the Free Out-Patient Department.**

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*Diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System*—Tuesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*Orthopaedic Surgery*—Tuesday, Thursday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of Women*—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 10 to 11.

*Dental Surgery*—Tuesday; 2 to 6.

An old man was passing the house, Sunday, taking exceedingly short steps. The little one looked at him for several minutes, and then cried out, "Mamma, don't he walk stings?"

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,  
MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS

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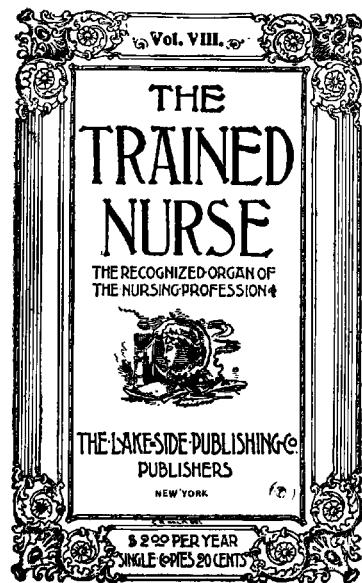
[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

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Per Square, insertion,	\$1.00	Quarter Column	\$10.00
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Six Months	3.00	Half Column, 1 Year	15.00
One Year	5.00	One Column, 1 year	20.00



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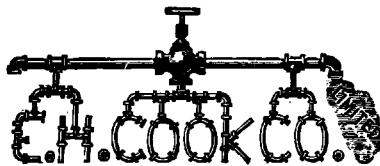
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TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24.

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 15, 1892.

No. 15

## Hospital Notes.

The annual meeting of the Managers of the Rochester City Hospital will be held in the chapel of the Hospital, on Monday afternoon, October 31st, at 3 o'clock. A cordial invitation to attend the meeting is extended to all friends of the institution.

The annual donation of the Hospital will be held in the Rink, very early in December. There is sure to be something attractive this year, particularly if all our friends help us. If you are not very much interested in us *now*, do something for us, and you surely will be. Will not our friends living out of town make some articles for the fancy table? Any article of use or ornament is solicited. Dressed dolls, of any kind, always sell well; also aprons, dusters and all sorts of practical

articles. Please send contributions for the fancy table to Mrs. W W Mumford, 139 Troup street, or Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins, 221 East avenue.

We wish to thank our friends for their most generous response to the request for old cotton made last month in the REVIEW. The fruit, too, was greatly enjoyed by everybody in the Hospital who was able to have it.

If anyone is planning to overstock us with men's night shirts, we beg leave to suggest that the sleeves be made very large at the wrist, and the front open at least half as far again as they usually are made. As so many of our cases are surgical, a physician cannot wait to rip a sleeve carefully to dress an arm or a shoulder, but he slashes right into the good cloth, consequently we cannot keep ourselves supplied

with the garments. We can always use old ones made in the customary way, but the new ones would be more comfortable if made as suggested.

Nine hundred sheets and fifteen hundred towels went through the laundry in one week during September, from *patients only*.

Wants.

We particularly need, this fall, sheets and pillow cases, in any number, old or new. Women's night dresses, men's night shirts, children's clothing and old cotton, as usual. Small contributions are most welcome, and large ones, too.

The District Nurse.

The District Nurse is still going about doing good. She will answer a call for any distance, and at any time, night or day. She may be reached by note or telephone. Our friends on the east side need feel no hesitation in sending for her, as the greatest amount of sickness is in the crowded quarters of the east side, and where sickness is, the district nurse will always be glad to go, no matter how far it is, as by our electric car system distance is almost annihilated.

The Children's Pavilion.

There are a number of young children in the Pavilion, and little Helen is still a ray of sunshine in the Ward. The little brother and sister who have been so ill with typhoid fever, are both convalescent.

The prettiest gift sent to the children in some time was sent last month by a Sunday School. It is a large screen, with two leaves, covered with cambric, on which are pasted beautiful scrap pictures—fine new ones. Both sides of the screen are covered, and the pictures are put on with the greatest skill. Here will be a row of pretty little girls holding each other's hands, and there a little boy feeding his pet dog.

There is an endless variety to the pictures, so that a child can look at it for a long time and still find new groups and combinations.

•••  
The Mary Bed.

In the renowned cemetery of Pere la Chaise, in Paris, as one wanders among its sacred dead, one's eye is struck by the simple expression, "A perpetuite" carved on some of its tombs. But when one learns what this signifies, one wonders that it is not graven upon all instead of upon the few. Because our dead are sacred we regard their last resting-place as a sacred charge, not only to ourselves, but to those who come after us. So when we know that only those tombs are inviolable, on which we see the words, "A perpetuite," that the others exist only for a time, and may be supplanted or suffered to pass away, it fills us with many saddening thoughts. Thus it is with any charge we undertake. We do not like to think that it may fail or cease to be. With regard to our Mary Bed, as long as it is remembered each month and offerings come in, we cannot feel discouraged; but on the other hand, until our annual subscriptions amount to \$200, that can be counted upon, or we raise an endowment fund of \$3,000, it does not seem advisable that there should be a bed in the Hospital called the "Mary Bed." Not till we can add the words, "A perpetuite" can we have a reasonable hope that the sacred charge of the sick which we have undertaken, may be kept continually.

M.

The sum total of the Mary Bed Fund now deposited in the East Side Savings Bank is \$222.28.

•••  
Treasurer's Report.

Cash Donations.

Dr. Ogden Backus.....	\$3,000 00
To endow a bed in the Children's Pavilion in memory of Jeannie Lasell Backus.	

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

235

The Belinda Dunlap estate .....	\$ 365 50
Legacy with interest, by George Raines, executor.	
Hospital Donation Box .....	4 78
Miss Alice Thompson, Ballston Spa... .	20 00
<i>Endowment Fund for Crippled Children.</i>	
Mrs. C. Gardner... .	\$ 10 00
Miss Ruth Quinby.....	5 00
	\$ 15 00
Previously acknowledged .....	1,882 32
Net to date .....	\$1,397 32

MRS. W. H. PERKINS.  
Treasurer.

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**Receipts for the Review.***September, 1892.*

Mrs J. B. Adams, Geneseo .....	\$ 50
Mrs. J. Goddard, Moscow. ....	50
Mrs. E. O. Patrick, Marengo, Ill....	75
Miss M. S. Cronin.....	65
	\$2 40

**LYDIA RUMSEY, Treas.,**  
179 Spring St.

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**Donations.***September, 1892.*

Miss Sarah Frost—Flowers.
Mrs. Harry Crosby Gorton—Many useful articles of clothing for Children's Pavilion.
Grace Clark—Flowers.
Miss Whittlesey—6 shirts, collars and cuffs.
E. M. Grover of Lima—Quantity of magazines
Zion's Church, Palmyra—Screen for Children's Pavilion.
A. P. Little—Papers.
Ely Milburn—Toys and flowers.
Mrs. Josiah Austice—3 bushels of pears.
Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins—Second-hand clothing.
Mrs. Geo. Ellwanger—Old cotton and flowers.
Mrs. E. Dagg—Old cotton and flowers.
Mrs. Lauriston L. Stone—Old cotton.
Mrs. H. F. Huntington—Old linen, cotton, collars and cuffs.
Alice Sutherland—Old cotton.
Mrs. Thos. Chester—Old linen and cotton.
Mrs. H. L. Colwell of Brighton—Magazines collected by Miss Field and quantity of old cotton.
James Whitney—Magazines and other reading matter.
Mrs. H. F. Smith—4 bushel pears.
Mrs. Woodworth of Gates—5 cabbages, basket of pears.
Mrs. D. W. Powers—Bath gown.
Mrs. J. O. Hale—Pair of sheets for Children's Pavilion.
Mr. Reyon—8 large bouquets.
Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—Old linen and clothing.
Mrs. Arthur Robinson, for "The Julia and Edith Room"—6 towels, 6 pillow cases, 4 sheets.
Mrs. Oscar Craig—2 sheets.

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital Sept. 1.....	97
Births.....	2
Received during month .....	94
Total .....	193
Discharged during month.....	81
Deaths .....	10
Remaining in Hospital Oct. 1.....	102
Total.....	193

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**Died.**

At the Rochester City Hospital :
Sept. 2—Sarah Campbell, aged 37 years.
“ 3—John Doyle, aged 2 years.
“ 12—Elizabeth Barns.
“ 15—Justus Hovey, aged 72 years.
“ 21—Isaac Kleason, aged 1 year.
“ 22—Mrs. Albert Lazarus, aged 31 years.
“ 22—Calvin Lazarus, aged 10 years.
“ 23—Mrs. Hannah Simpson.
“ 24—William Lawrence, aged 56 years.
“ 25—Charles Schaefer, aged 81 years.

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**Dr. Talcott Indicates Signs of Returning Sanity**

Dr. S. H. Talcott, Superintendent of the Middletown Lunatic Asylum, has disclosed a new method he has discovered for ascertaining if his women patients are recovering their mind. Said he:

"If a woman is crazy she will let her person become slovenly and her clothes dirty. She will let her hair get unkempt, and above all things she will not spend the time to cut and curl her bangs. If a female lunatic begins to ask for utensils to bang her hair it is as sure as anything can be in this world that she is recovering from her mania. The women have school lamps to heat their curling irons, and when I hear of a female patient asking for a little alcohol for her lamp I know her mind is coming around to sanity. This is not a pleasantry, but a fact."

Dr. Talcoit is a believer in out-door sports as a means of interesting the insane, keeping them from violent outbursts and getting their minds interested in something other than their individual grievances. He has organized a baseball nine from among patients and nurses, of which he said:

"Our baseball nine draws all the patients into the open air and keeps them there for three or four afternoons each week, in good weather. It is a great benefit to them. The nine is a strong one. It has played twenty-two games this season with the strongest nines in villages about Middletown. It played seventeen consecutive games and won every one of them. Then we got the New York Giants out there for a game, and they gave our nine a defeat by a score of 2 to 1. Of the twenty-two games this is the only one our nine lost."

The exhibit to be made at the World's Fair under the direction of the bureau of hygiene will be of special public interest and value because it deals with sanitary subjects in every phase. Physical development, food supply, preparation of food, cooking and serving, dwellings and buildings, hygiene of the workshop and factory, food inspection, quarantine, reception, cure and protection of immigrants—these are a few of the subjects to be illustrated by the bureau. Every possible sanitary precaution that tends to prolong life and minimize the dangers from disease will be shown either by actual appliances or models; the evils of the "tenement" and "sweating" systems will be brought out very forcibly by models of old-style tenement and sweat shops exhibited, besides models of the best possible apartment houses and workshops. Heating, lighting and drainage systems will be shown in contrast with the exhibits illustrating the disease and deformities caused by unwholesome trades and professions, or equally unwholesome quarters for the working-men. The various state boards of health are already preparing exhibits of their methods for the bureau, and the comparison afforded by such exhibits is expected to be very valuable, affording experts an unusual opportunity for study. Mr. F. W. Brewer, of Nebraska, has been nominated for chief of the bureau.

#### In Cholera Time.

A loud, rasping, and impatient voice rang out from the kitchen. It was the voice of the new cook.

"Mrs. Billings!"

"Well, Mary?"

You told me to boil the water, mum, and I've been boilin' it an hour and a half, and how ken you tell whin its done, mum!"

#### Mental Healing Pro and Con.

What shall the ordinary matter-of-fact heir to ills of the flesh accept or reject in the confusion of mesmerism, hypnotism, psychology, physiology, theology, and pure bosh, which forces itself upon our attention under the name of Faith-Cure, Mind-Cure, and Christian Science?

In this medley of sense and non-sense, science and mysticism, Buddhism and Christianity, can the conservative invalid lay hold on anything rational and practical? Do any of its various forms of mental healing heal? If so, what, and how, and why?

It is the object of this paper to show that *all of them do sometimes cure some things*, and that in each case, whether by the aid of a charm, the sacred water of the Gospel, a Hindoo fakir, a Jewish Cabalist, a Christian Saint, a bread pill, down to Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy, the cure is always wrought through one, identical, simple principle; that this principle, no matter by what name men have called it, or obscured it by misleading trappings, or bogus philosophy, is this and this alone—the *action on the body of an idea*.

To show, then, that all forms of mental healing belong to one family stock, and that christian science is merely the youngest off-spring, we must take a glance at its ancient pedigree.

Both ecclesiastical and profane history are full of accounts of the preventive and curative effects of amulets, sacred relics, and the like. The report of these comes down to us from a period of 2,000 years, yet we observe that inseparably connected with each case was the *idea of cure*, augmented by strong superstitious beliefs.

Josephus, writing in the first century of our Christian Era, says, "That skill which expels demons out of human bodies is a science both useful and sanative." He has come a long way from the realm of sorcery and magic to call this power a "science."

There was a time when the simple peasants of Europe believed that the touch of King's hand would cure scrofulous humors, and the desired result was usually accomplished. It is unnecessary to cite more facts, for facts they are, despite the general admixture of charlatanism, hysterics, ignorance and superstition.

Such cases were ascribed to some form of the supernatural until Mesmer, in 1775, introduced his theory of animal magnetism. He announced to the world that he had discovered a principle capable of curing all diseases. His doctrines obtained the public ear and to meet the demand of his patients he established his famous trough, by which arrangement thirty persons could be "magnetized" at once, and France rang with marvelous tales of recovery. It is now supposed that what really happened was this: a large number of credulous and excitable persons mostly women,

were wrought up to a high pitch of nervous tension *with expectancy of cure*, resulting in what to-day is termed "hysterical neurosis;" and many facts demonstrate that under the influence of such crises certain forms of paralysis may suddenly disappear. This probably accounts for most of the cures there were.

About this time the French Government appointed a committee to investigate these phenomena. These commissioners, of whom Benjamin Franklin was one, in their official report regarded all the results of Mesmer's School as effects due to the *imagination*. In thus pronouncing Mesmerism in a large degree a fraud, they do not seem to realize that they are forced back upon a question of causation far more mysterious and important than any theory of magnetism.

The next step showing the effect of mind over body is found in hypnotism. In 1841, Braid, a surgeon of Manchester, became indignant at the degradation of human nature implied in the experiments he observed in mesmeric sciences, which had everywhere become very popular. He proceeded to show that to obtain complete control over the senses of another there was no need of the customary dim light, soft music, iron filings, or, indeed, any extraneous influence whatever, and that any person of moderate sensibility can produce in himself the "magnetic sleep," or "artificial somnambulism" without aid or act of another. He asserted that one had simply to fix his gaze for a few minutes on some shining object placed a little higher than the ordinary plane of vision. The state thus produced called hypnotism.

It remained, however, for M. Charcot, the distinguished head of the Salpêtrière school, in France, to bring the ruthless scrutiny of the strictly scientific method to bear upon the phenomena of hypnotism, somnambulism, and the like. He said in a recent article, "These phenomena contain nothing supernatural. Hypnotism is directly amenable to our means of investigation, and must needs be an integral part of the known domain of science." It is referred to in connection with the topic of this paper because it stands as an exaggerated illustration of mental control over bodily conditions, a control which may be employed, in a less degree, in the normal state. In the hypnotic patient the field of consciousness seems completely vacant, the mental energies to be concentrated in the power of attention is peculiarly open to suggestion, or, as M. Charcot says, "In a morbid state of receptivity."

Binet and Fére, the assistants of Charcot, in their interesting book on "Animal Magnetism" say: "If you assure a person who is awake and in a normal state of health that her arm is paralyzed, she will tell you that you are mistaken, but to a hypnotized person the operator may say, 'your arm is bent and stiffened, you cannot straighten it,'

a real contraction occurs. The experimenter's command only produces its effect by traversing the subject's intelligence—the *idea* of contraction has entered the otherwise unconscious mind."

In a very brief chapter on the application of hypnotism to therapeutics they say: "We must be permitted to dwell for a moment on this medicine for the imagination, which is entitled to the name *Suggestive Therapeutics*. The process is as follows: influenced by a persistent idea, suggested by external circumstances, a paralysis, say, is developed. The physician makes use of his authority to suggest an inevitable, incontestable cure, and the paralysis is cured accordingly. This cure was directly effected by an idea. An *idea* may therefore be, according to circumstances, a *disease-producing or a disease-curing agent*."

They also point out that there is a confusion of terms in speaking of diseases as "imaginary," when they should be called diseases produced by imagination; that diseases produced by the imagination, that is, caused by a fixed idea, are very real diseases, and may display undisputed objective symptoms, and be accompanied by real functional disturbances; that these may be developed under the influence of spontaneous, accidental, or deliberate suggestion, and may be cured under the influence of another suggestion, of equal intensity, working in an inverse direction. "There are therefore" they conclude, "no imaginary diseases, and to treat actual diseases through the imagination is no new thing."

By a mental process we now come to the consideration of Faith-cure, Mind-cure, and Christian Science.

Faith-cure is mental healing with God as the remedial power, reached through faith. Its adherents admit the reality of disease, but believe that God did not create disease, therefore wishes it vanquished, and that the only obstacle to this is the lack of faith in the sufferer. Binet and Fére say of cures when the religious element is used: "Cure is sometimes effected by this suggestion, and when it is said to be 'by saving faith' the expression used is rigorously scientific."

In Mind-cure an altogether new element appears. Its followers reverse the story of Pandora's Box, confidently asserting that they have caught and caged all the fugitive Evils, liberating the hitherto imprisoned Hope. Or, in other words, standing on Bishop Berkley's rock (his mentally projected rock!) they assert with magnificent audacity that "all is mind, there is no matter!" the deduction being that mind cannot have a pain, therefore there is no disease. This give rise to the gibe: "In Mind-cure there is no sense, in Faith-cure there is no mind; in Christian Science there is neither sense nor mind." And to the story of the Boston boy who said to the little New York girl, "come on, and let's play Mind-cure." "All right," said Missy, "but what

is it?" "Why, I'll punch your head and you play it doesn't hurt!"

It is unnecessary to give their philosophy, for, plus a kind of theology, it is all embodied in that of Christian Science.

The Christian Scientists also assert that all is mind, but that that mind is the mind of the Infinite. Their motto is: "The understanding of man's relation to the Infinite is the secret of health." So it is of spiritual health. Some of their axioms read as follows:

"All is mind, there is no matter."

"All is harmony, there is no discord."

"All is life, there is no death."

"All is good, there is no evil."

"All is God and his idea."

"Treat a belief of sickness as you would a belief in sin, with sudden dismissal, and as a temptation to believe in matters more than mind." This is where the laugh comes in, for the materialistic sceptic objects to this theory of causation on the ground that people are attacked with disease without warning, and that infants do not cerebrate the diseases from which they suffer. But the nimble Christian Scientist is ready with the answer, for he blandly tells you that it is not necessary in every case to assume that the disease originated in the patient's own mind, that it may have its cause in the thought of some other person, or in what he calls the "common thought." For example, it is the common thought, alas for housekeepers, that man must eat to maintain life, but when one gentle Christian Scientist was asked if she were emancipated from such a senseless habit, she reluctantly admitted that, although food was not essential for her or any true believer, she could not extricate her individual belief from the superincumbent, common thought about eating.

The practitioners of this science seem to have no unanimity in their methods of treatment, and the only known quantity in the equation is the relation of credulous patient to confident healer. For although their philosophy is full of inconsistencies, the healers are with some exceptions of course, above the suspicion of being mountebanks and are sincere in what they believe and teach. But, whether we accept their theory or not, they have had hard facts of physical cure to back them. They are not trying to make something out of nothing, but too much out of something as true as Truth. And while it is impossible to read their literature, with its diffusive, effusive, illusive setting forth of Christian Science tenets, with an unblinking eye, yet the scientific spirit bids us keep our tempers, observe, and sift for that truth. Moreover, to be candid, we must admit that although overlaid with error of theory, as we cannot but believe, there is in Christian Science more practical value than in any previous vehicle of mental healing; not only this, but honor is due any movement, be it all fol-de-rol,

which gets a peevish, cumbrous invalid out of her bed and sets her about her proper work with joy and gladness.

Blessings on any creed that enters a home where the fruits of the spirit have been nipped in the bud by the chill of an ignorant materialism, or the "slug of the commonplace," or the lack of vitality and sunshine in the air, and lifts each sodden soul up into a large place by the renewing of the mind believing in the gospel of good health! The Christian Science journals are crowded with joyful testimonies of just such experiences.

Although the *modus operandi* of Christian Science healing is radically different from those of mesmerism or hypnotism, yet, to repeat, it seems certain that when all forms of mental healing have been submitted to a thoroughly scientific analysis and classification, they will be found to hinge on one principle, the curative influence exerted by the mind on the condition of the body; moreover, that such an examination will prove that this action has a perfectly legitimate physiological explanation, which may become, when grasped by the rank and file of nervous invalids, a powerful medicine in at least alleviating many forms of disease, especially of the nervous and circulatory system. When this simple law of nature has cast off its quite unnecessary false philosophy, there will be no reason why the most conservative physician of the established schools should hesitate to add this medicine for the imagination to his list of remedies. However, it must be admitted that a rational and scientific method of making the power that heals available to the masses, has not yet been formulated.

In the meantime—what?

Someone has said, "A creed is not a home, but a bivouac; gird up thy loins and go forward." We have pulled up our tent pegs from the Christian Science quagmire, and now whither?

Waiving all criticism of the modern philosophy, the whole subject filters down to this with which we started. Does it cure, if so, what and how?

As to the first, it has already been taken for granted, but it may be convincing to quote from well-known authorities on this point.

Over a hundred years ago old John Hunter said: "As the state of the mind is capable of producing disease, another state of it may affect a cure."

The London Lancet, referring to the realities of faith-cures, says: "There is no doubt that they are wrought. There is no miracle in faith-healing, it would rather be a miracle if faith-healing did not occur under favorable circumstances."

Four years ago Professor Denison, of Williams College, published in the *Andover Review* an acute article on mind-cure. Using this term as a generic name comprehending the other two forms of mental healing, he says: "Mind-Cure is not a dabbling in the black art, it is simply

experimenting in the medical line with a natural law. It is as legitimate as calomel, and is a thoroughly respectable therapeutic agent."

Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley in his article on Faith-Cure and Kindred Phenomena, published in the *Century* in 1886, is forced to say: "After all deductions have been made, the fact that most extraordinary recoveries have been produced must be admitted."

So, reluctant as the average mind may be to admit facts which elude the understanding, it is clear that to ridicule the subject is no mark of intelligence.

The study of mental cures starts in the mind two questions. Are the effects due to the action of the healer's mind on the mind of the patient; that is, does the healer, in one way or another, excite an expectancy of cure?—in which case the cure may be said to reach the patient's body *via his own mind*; or does a special curative power emanate from the healer which in some mysterious way effects the organization of the patient?

The latter is, of course, what they claim, for they assert that the patient may be unconscious of the "treatment." Well—we all know a woman who knows a woman who knows a woman who was cured of some disease while at a distance and unconscious of the fact that treatments were being projected through space by a healer! But who knows *the woman*, and knowing her will asseverate that the departure of her symptoms could not be accounted for along some other line?

If there is a transference of mental energy, other than the well-known influence of a strong and positive nature over a weak one, then go we must to these fountains of curative power—at so much a cupful,—otherwise it is not made clear why an invalid may not be cured *via his own mind*, acted upon by his own will, which must be the fulcrum of all effort toward self-cure.

Denying the healer any of this occult power he stands merely as a Discourager of Hesitancy in ignoring pain as far as possible, and he shows conclusively that the limit lies much farther off than most sufferers suspect. So, unless the invalid needs the companionship of an assertive mind believing in the possibility of royal good health, everyone may become his own mental healer!

In asking *how* mental cures are affected we must not question the healers more severely than we do the doctors, not one of whom can tell exactly *why* or *how* morphine deadens pain, or *why* or *how* quinine stimulates the system.

A very simple statement as to the science of the process is given by Professor Denison. "Mental energy is correlated into physical by the nerves of the sympathetic system and the spinal cord. \* \* \* The nervous system is so arranged as to associate most intimately the brain, which is the seat of

thought, with the spinal cord, the heart, and the lungs, so that these organs, which are the centers of material force, are peculiarly affected by our mental activity. \* \* \* Mental energy powerfully conceived is capable of stimulating the brain, and through that the spinal cord, the heart, the lungs, in short the whole nervous, respiratory, secretory, and assimilative system; and to reach and stimulate them is to build up the body organically."

That there is in thought energy enough to derange the bodily functions can be easily shown. A girl has a shy thought of love, instantly, despite her will, her circulation is disturbed and the blood rushes to her cheek; or a fear invades the mind, again the circulation is deranged, and her face is flushed.

It is related that not many years ago some physicians were allowed to make experiments on a criminal, condemned to death. Blindfolding him they asserted that he was to be bled to death. Slightly pricking his arm they proceeded to pour a stream of warm water over it, when, to their consternation, their victim died. From what? Not loss of blood, but from the presence of an *idea*. Again, not long ago a man in taking medicine was suddenly possessed by the notion that he had by mistake taken arsenic. His wife insisted that he had done nothing of the kind, nevertheless he proceeded to have all the peculiar symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and finally, despite the dissuasive influence of his wife, he insisted on dying. So certain was she that no arsenic had been taken that an autopsy was ordered, when not one atom of the poison could be found. Of what did he die? Arsenic? No, of the dynamic power of an *idea of arsenic*!

After this not unsatisfactory explanation of the bridging of the supposed chasm between mind and body, we next ask what, after all, have we, we who blushingly own to a very realizing sense of matter, we who have certain surreptitious leanings toward what Fichte calls the "dirt philosophy," we who cannot banish at the Christian Scientist's hand the belief that a diphtheria germ is a real and awful bugaboo from which we should run for our lives, we who are "without understanding," as the mental healers express our benighted state, what have we as an everyday, working role for getting or keeping health?

If the Christian Scientist seems a useless and expensive middleman between the power that heals and us, and the family physician brings nothing but his powders and his pills, to whom shall we go for a new and improved *materia medica* in which the curative power of the mind is catalogued along with castor-oil, quinine, and valerian? Where shall we find a text-book of Mental Hygiene? With what *idea* shall we load our mental guns for the popping off of pains?

Even now we are able to find a few formulae, written in plain English. We may begin with

this from Professor Denison: "The best medicine, not the only medicine—but the best medicine is in ourselves." And this: "One ounce of mental or moral energy is worth a pound of drugs."

But, alas, the human mind is not the mind of God, and has its limitations. Even the most rampant Christian Scientist admits that he cannot set a bone nor vanquish death—"at present;" We are forced to set the limit of the mind's curative influence short of many diseases, although we insist that in most bodily afflictions the mind can exert an alleviating power to the very end. The materialistic surgeon confesses that he is always more certain of success when the patient to be operated upon is of a happy disposition.

Well, if the limitation has been reached, and the physical disability has come to stay, *nolens volens*, what then? Is the regnant mind out of a job? No more than was Frederick the Great after his first rout, of whom Macaulay said, "Though often defeated in battle yet always victorious in war."

With shame be it said that the best guide-book to this kingdom of the mind was written eighteen centuries ago by Epictetus, the Roman slave, who practiced his own precepts. When his master put his leg in the torture he said quietly, "You will break my leg," and when this presently occurred he added in the same tone, "Did I not tell you so?"

"The only real thing," said he "is to rid life of lamentation and complaint." Is not that higher ground than to spend a whining existence attending to and relating the symptoms of dyspepsia! "What signifies to me anything that happens, while my soul is above it!" And as a prophetic criticism on the arrogance of Christian Science creed: "Philosophy," said he, does not promise any outward good to man, otherwise it would admit something beyond its proper theme. For as the material of the carpenter is wood, of the statuary brass, so of the art of living the material is each man's own life."

Again he exclaims: "Practice yourself, for heaven's sake, in little things, and thence proceed to greater. You have a pain in your ear? Do not lament. You have a pain in your head? Do not lament. I do not say you may never groan, but *do not groan in spirit!*"

He even goes so far as to say: "If I knew it were inevitable for me to be sick I would conform my inclinations that way."

When he was asked what he would make of sickness, he replied: "I will show its nature, I will make a good figure in it; I will be composed and happy. Whatever you give me I will make it happy, fortunate, respectable, and eligible."

One of his audience exclaimed sarcastically, "What! will you show yourself immortal too, and exempt from age and sickness!" To whom Epictetus said: "No. But sickening and dying

as becomes the divine within me. This is in my power: this I can do. The other is not in my power, nor can I do it."

Would that this spirit could be forced into all hospitals and sickrooms as Jules Verne's doctor forced the oxygen up the gas-pipes of the sleepy little German hamlet!

It is a pity that the grumpy Thomas Carlyle and George Eliot, with her tiresome headaches, did not read their Epictetus to some purpose.

Diogenes affirmed no labor to be good unless the end were a due state and tone of the soul, and not of the body, which is a point against this craze to be healed.

To be healed is a fine thing. Health is one of the greatest blessings in life—but *not the greatest*. Let us get it, or make it, and keep it if we can, but if we must taste the bitter cup of illness let us mix the draught with the sweet stoicism of the crippled slave. Let us think on this, from Emerson: "If you have not slept, or if you have slept, or if you have headache, or sciatica, or leprosy, or thunderstroke, I beseech you by all good angels to hold your peace, and not to pollute the morning to which all house-mates bring serene and pleasant greetings."

The worst form of slavery on the face of the earth is that of the mind to the body. Rarely are the tables turned, although there is in Switzerland a society the members of which pledge themselves to wear—not a cross or a crown—but a cheerful expression; the theory being that the outward suggestion works inward to the heart until the corresponding feeling prevails there. But, ordinarily, if the body is indisposed, so is the mind. Has the body an ache? The mind catches it. Is the body laid low with disease? Down goes the craven mind to lower depths. The contract between Faust and Mephistopheles was not more binding. But cannot the mind, like Faust, break away and stand erect and free?

Let us claim for our spiritual natures life more abundantly, that our joy may be full, not in the Moody-and-Sankey sense, but so that tone, and vigor, and enthusiasm, and ardor, and "immortal healing" shall be added to the repressed and meager life of the spirit.

"Life is a festival"—not to the well, but "to the wise," as the seer has said. Would that all might be partakers of such wisdom, and that it might, like Emerson's silent thought, "Come to us by the way-side as we walk, a thought which might revive our whole manner of life and say 'Thus hast thou done, but it were better thus.'"  
—R. L. A.

IN one of the great Paris hospitals out of eighty-three patients who suffered from epilepsy sixty were found to be the children of drunken parents.

THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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For the Children.

THE OLD SEA KING

Or the Wonderful Adventures of  
Little Mitche.

By J. Ross Brown.

CONTINUATION OF PART ONE.

Little Mitche sat upon the ground for some time thinking what he would do next, when a furious wild bull came bellowing up the road. There was a tree close by, and Mitche knew very well that all he had to do was to wish himself in the top of it, in order to be perfectly safe. This made him very brave. Indeed, it would make any person brave, when threatened by an attack from a mad bull, to know that there was a place of security close at hand. Mitche thought he would enjoy a little satisfaction for the repeated frights that he had suffered from imaginary attacks of mad bulls; so, doubling up his fists, he stood out in the middle of the lane in a defiant attitude, and called upon the old bull to come on.

"You are an ugly brute!" said he, bravely: "the ugliest brute I ever saw. No doubt you think yourself very strong, with that great big neck, and those sharp horns; but you can't frighten me! When I was a small boy you might have done so, with your horrible red tongue and fiery nostrils. Now, you see, the case is different. I am big, and can whip you with one hand. Oh, you needn't bellow with rage! I dare you to come on, you ugly old thing! Of course the bull could not stand that any longer, so he made a bound toward the little hero. Just then Mitche wished himself up in the top of the tree, and there he immediately was, quite safe from every animal of the bull species. Now this made his adversary very furious. "Oh, you cowardly rascal!" said Mitche, as the bull bellowed all around the tree, tearing up the earth and casting it over his back with rage. "Why don't you come on? I'm waiting for you! I only wish I had a big stone in my hand I'd soon spoil your beauty!" Upon which he immediately found himself armed with a stone so big that he could hardly carry it with both hands. But alas, the tree had vanished from under him and the furious bull was coming at him full tilt. The position was certainly very awkward, and afforded no time for reflection. Mitche took to his heels and ran away a great deal faster than the man with the gun did from the demon, shouting, "Help! help! Oh gracious! I'll be gored to death! The mad bull is after me! Help! Oh I wish—But before he could wish anything the bull had inserted one of his horns in the ragged part of his trowsers and tossed him over the fence into the corn-field. It was a very fortunate but inglorious termination of the battle. After all these strange adventures Mitche, as soon as the way

was clear, walked very soberly home. When he arrived there, and related what had occurred, he was soundly corrected by his judicious Mamma for escaping so many dangers, and put to bed, where he quickly forgot his troubles and fell fast asleep. And thus ends the first part of the Christmas Story.

PART TWO.

The next morning was Christmas. Bright and early all the children were awake. Now it happened that they began talking about Christmas gifts—a very remarkable thing for children to talk about on a Christmas morning. Spencer, the eldest, said: "If I had only one wish, what do you think I would wish for?" All the children said they didn't know. "I would wish," said he, "for the purse of Fortunatus, which can never be emptied, though you may pour money out of it every day in the year." Indiscreet Spencer! when you might have wished for a mustache that would have made a man of you for life! Then everybody asked May what she would wish for. What do you think May said? "I would wish for a beautiful bonnet, made of figured velvet, with a border of blue flowers." Oh! foolish little May! When you had only one wish in the world, and might have wished for a splendid pink satin dress. Then the sleepy little Bruder woke up and said: "I'd like to have another," "What! another bonnet?" All the children cried out, laughing. "No," said Bruder rubbing his eyes; "another new top. I thought you were talking of tops." Oh, sleepy little Bruder, to wish for a new top, when you had but one wish, and might have wished for a whole box of paints! Then they all asked little Nina what she would wish for. "I'd wish for a new bonnet, just like May's," said Nina. Silly little Nina to throw away your wish on a trifling bonnet, when you might have had a bran-new set of silver tea things! All this time little Mitche was laughing to himself, because he knew he was the only one who really could get what he wished for. Now he thought he would astonish all the children. "What do you think I'd wish for?" said he, pompously. Everybody said nobody knew. "Well, guess," said Mitche. Spencer guessed a brass trumpet; May, a humming-top; Bruder, a wheel-barrow; and Nina, a whirligig. "None of them," said Mitche, disdainfully. "Bang! don't you hear the guns? I'm a soldier! I'd wish to be dressed in a beautiful suit of soldier-clothes!" And to the delight and astonishment of all the children, including the baby, up jumped Mitche out of bed dressed off splendidly in a red suit of soldier-clothes, with epaulets and brass buttons on the coat, striped on the pantaloons, a pair of boots that reached half-way up his legs, and a tremendous shaggy hat, with a feather sticking out of the top of it. Such a formidable-looking boy of his size never was seen before. He strutted around the room exactly like a little bantam

cock, and, indeed, put on such a fierce expression of countenance that May and Nina were dreadfully frightened. Mitche laughed at their groundless fears, and said, chivalrously, "Don't be afraid of me ladies! A soldier never hurts the ladies. He only kills men."

Now, all in the house hearing the cries of admiration occasioned by the splendid appearance of our little gentleman in regiments, got up and called him out on the front porch, where all the neighbors likewise began to assemble and see the wonderful sight. Mitche was prouder than any peacock, and strutted up and down, shouting, "Bang! bang! boom-a-laddie! boom!" And from proud he began to grow even vain-glorious, as some military heroes do now and then. He thought he would look still more formidable if he had a beautiful little live pony to ride upon. Just as he expressed the wish as sure as every word of this story is true, he was astride of the prettiest little pony that mortal eyes ever saw! But alas! alas! with shame I tell it! At the very same moment, his suit of soldier-clothes disappeared, and he was stark naked riding about before all the people! To make matters worse, the pony was a stubborn little animal, and took a notion to stand stock-still, with his fore-legs braced out to keep himself from moving an inch. Mitche bursting with rage and shame, cried out—"Ge! no! get up!" It was no use—not an inch would the pony go.

"Oh, you little rascal!" screamed Mitche, "if I had a whip I'd make you go! I do wish I had one!"

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#### **Yale Dips Into Psychology.**

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The work of refitting the three-story building at No. 100 Elm street, New Haven, Conn., into a psychological laboratory has been in progress all summer. The rooms have been provided with apparatus and furniture and everything is ready to begin the work of investigation contemplated at the department with the commencement of the college year. Prof. E. W. Scripture, who has charge of the department, has recently received from Germany, among others, an apparatus to be used in connection with the experiments in muscular and sensory reaction, which is novel to American universities. Clark University at Worcester and the University of Wisconsin are the only ones in the country which possess it, and they have only recently received it.

A big tuning-fork, kept vibrating a hundred times a second, makes and breaks at every vibration an electric circuit in which is put a little switch which the directors of

the experiment can close at will. Beside it, in the same circuit, is placed a chronoscope and battery, and in a distant room is an electric key which breaks the circuit whenever pressed. When the switch is closed the chronoscope counts one on a dial plate like that of a clock every time the tuning-fork vibrates, or every 1-1000 of a second.

The closing of the switch also rings a bell in a distant room; the person experimented upon presses the key and that breaks the current and the chronoscope stops. The number indicated by the chronoscope expresses hundredths of seconds, the time of reaction of the person experimented upon.

"Perhaps the most familiar illustration of reaction," said Prof. Scripture to-day, "is the flashlight photographs. The people see a flash, but before they have time to react and move the negative has been secured, so they look as though they were perfectly still when the picture was taken." The fact that there is such a thing as reaction in time was discovered in 1794 by the astronomer, Raskelyne.

The laboratory has just received a valuable rotary blower from B. F. Sturtevant, which is indispensable in the line of research to be followed in experiments in hearing and reaction. A new kind of color-disc has been invented at the Yale laboratory which will be used in demonstrations in regard to the psychology of vision. Aluminum will now be used in its composition in illustrating psychological laws and phenomena.—*New York World.*

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#### **A Hero at Homestead.**

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Some of the wounded Pinkerton men engaged in the recent terrible riot at the Carnegie Works near Pittsburgh, told to their physician an incident which, so far as we know, has not been published:

"We were fastened in like rats in a cage in the boats," said one. "It was not a time to consider who had the right on their side, we or the strikers. But it was kill or be killed, and I fought for my life. The men that were dead in the boat were dragged to one side, and the wounded men lay on deck, tramped over, bleeding to death. If a man's head or any part of him was exposed, he was almost sure to be hit.

"Then the cry went up that they had turned the oil tanks upon the boats to burn

us alive. Just then the captain cried out, 'Is there a doctor here to look after the wounded?' and a young fellow spoke up and said:

"I'm not a regular doctor, but I'm a medical student. I'll do what I can."

"Set to work," says the captain.

"So he set to work, cool as could be, tying and bandaging the men on deck. The bullets pinged past him, and he'd just dodge his head and keep on.

"When he had got through with the wounded on that boat, and got them under shelter, he crossed to the other to go to work there. He was the only man who crossed from one boat to the other that day.

"I did not hear his name; he was a young, smooth-faced lad. He must have saved many lives. He had no time to do any fighting, but I count him the bravest man there. I heard he was shot and killed as he was landing. I don't know. I wish I knew his name, to give him the credit."

*The Companion*, too, would be glad to know his name, and give credit to the man who forgot his own quarrel, and in the face of death gave himself calmly to the work of saving life.

The world is the stronger and better for keeping the record of such men.—*Youth's Companion*.

### The Evils of Early Rising.

John Quincy Adams and Josiah Quincy Adams, Sr were enthusiastic advocates of early rising. They practiced it in boyhood and attributed to it their physical vigor in old age. Judge Story, who was an intimate friend, loved dearly a good morning nap, and their opposite opinions often gave rise to sharp and witty discussions. On one occasion, when the two eminent men had dined with the Judge, he invited them to accompany him to the law school in Cambridge, where he was to deliver a lecture. He invited the ex-President to talk to the students, and Mr. Adams made interesting practical remarks, touching, among other things, on his favorite topic of early rising. The Judge went on with his lecture. The afternoon was hot and the lecture-room close, and toward the close of the lecture he noticed that the class were nodding to each other and smiling. Looking first on his right hand

and then on his left he discovered the secret of their merriment, for both of the distinguished visitors were asleep and nodding. He could not resist the temptation to add a postscript to his lecture. "Young gentlemen, I call your attention to the visible proofs of the evils of early rising." The loud laugh that followed awoke the gentlemen, but they did not understand the joke that caused it.

### The Temperature of Drinks.

A writer in a German paper gives the following as the proper temperature for different sorts of beverages: Water, 54 degrees; seltzer water and beer, 57 to 60 degrees; red wine, 62 to 66 degrees; white wine, 60 degrees; champagne, 46 to 50 degrees; coffee, 73 to 79 degrees; beef-tea, 100 to 125 degrees; milk, 60 to 64 degrees; hot milk, 93 to 95 degrees.

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*Orthopaedic Surgery*—Tuesday, Thursday; 11 to 12.

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*Dental Surgery*—Tuesday; 2 to 6.

A Familiar Mug.—"I can't think where I have met you," said the puzzled tourist on the steamship, "but your face is very familiar."

Bishop Henry C. Potter has said: "The beginnings and the end of human life are entitled to all consideration; to assist the high courage of youth in the paths of a fine ambition, and to soothe the decline of life amid the sharp disappointments and cruel failures which so often embitter its fading years."

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MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYTTERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
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[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

Per Square, 1 insertion, \$1.00	Quarter Column.....\$10.00
Three Months..... 2.00	One Third Column... 12.00
Six Months..... 3.00	Half Column, 1 Year. 15.00
One Year..... 5.00	One Column, 1 year... 20.00

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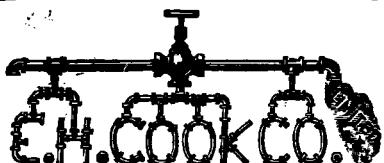
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XVI. Interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums which may be on deposit on the first days of March, June, September and December, for each of the three preceding months during which such sum shall have been on deposit.

XVII. Deposits made on or before the third days of March, June, September and December, shall be entitled to interest from the first days of such months, respectively, if left for the required time.

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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE  
**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**  
AT THE

## ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24.

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 15, 1892.

No. 16

### The Annual Meeting of the Managers of the Rochester City Hospital.

The annual meeting was held in the chapel of the City Hospital on Monday, October 31st, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Mr. C. P. Gardner conducted the devotional exercises, after which the Secretary's report and the Treasurer's report were read and approved.

The following is a list of the officers elected:

*President*—Miss A. S. Mumford.

*First Vice-President*—Mrs. Clark Johnston.

*Second Vice-President*—Mrs. Oscar Craig.

*Treasurer*—Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins.

*Recording Secretary*—Mrs. H. F. Huntington.

*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt.

*Executive Committee*—Miss A. S. Mumford,

Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins, Mrs. H. H. Morse, Mrs.

John H. Brewster, Mrs. Oscar Craig.

### Board of Managers.

Miss A. S. Mumford, Mrs. James C. Hart,

Mrs. Clark Johnston, Mrs. A. S. Hamilton,

Mrs. Oscar Craig, Mrs. Arthur Robinson,

Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins, Mrs. Louis S. Chapin,

Mrs. H. F. Huntington, Mrs. Myron Adams,

Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt, Mrs. E. S. Martin.

Mrs. Dr. Landsberg, Mrs. E. E. Bausch,  
Mrs. H. H. Morse, Mrs. F. P. Allen,  
Mrs. John H. Brewster, Mrs. C. H. Angel,  
Mrs. Henry F. Smith, Mrs. H. G. Danforth,  
Miss Wilder, Mrs. A. J. Cumming.

### Special Committees.

On Groceries—Mrs. H. H. Morse.  
On Dry Goods—Mrs. Oscar Craig.

On Furniture—Mrs. John H. Brewster.

On Meat—Mrs. Henry F. Smith.

On Butter—Mrs. James C. Hart, Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt.

On Flour—Mrs. Clark Johnston.

On Laundry—Mrs. A. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Mrs. Louis S. Chapin.

On Preaching—Mrs. Myron Adams.

On Carpets, Rugs, etc.—Mrs. E. S. Martin.

On Fruit—Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins.

On Kitchen Furnishings—Mrs. E. E. Bausch.

On Children's Pavilion—Mrs. James C. Hart,

Mrs. F. P. Allen, Mrs. C. H. Angel, Mrs. L. S. Chapin.

On Sewing Societies—Mrs. A. S. Hamilton.

On HOSPITAL REVIEW—Miss A. S. Mumford,

Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins, Mrs. A. S. Hamilton,

Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt.

Treasurer HOSPITAL REVIEW—Miss Lydia Rumsey.

Training School Committee—Miss A. S. Mumford, Mrs. H. F. Huntington, Miss H. L. Gamwell, David Little, M. D., W. S. Ely, M. D., Charles Dewey, M. D.

♦♦♦

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.

OCTOBER, 1891, TO OCTOBER, 1892.

In presenting this twenty-ninth annual report we cannot, as has been the case in the past year or two, give a description of any new building. For those most longed for by us, the Laundry and the Operating Pavilion, stand completed, and their use has conclusively demonstrated the necessity of their erection. They are both highly satisfactory in their way, and are of inestimable value toward making easier the care of patients and of insuring better chances for their recovery. The number of surgical operations performed during the year has been large, and many Doctors not connected with the Hospital staff have availed themselves of the privileges offered in the "Whitbeck Memorial Pavilion." The physicians of the city and vicinity are always at liberty to bring their patients to this building for surgical treatment on the payment of the small sum of \$5. The object of this charge is to cover, in part at least, the expense of the disinfectants, antiseptics, etc., that may be used on those occasions. The work in the Out-Patient Department has been increased by the addition to the Magne-Jewell Memorial Building, which was completed, however, over a year ago. In the enlarging of this building, where patients are treated entirely free, a room has been set apart for the Dentists of the city and neighboring towns, where they give of their time and skill toward relieving distress in their most important line of surgery. This room was supplied with an operating chair and with the necessary instruments by dealers in dental goods and by several druggists of the city. We are glad to name them: Mr. Primrose, of the S. S. White Dental Company; C. A. Davis & Co., G. P. Davis & Co., Curran & Goler, G. H. Haas, Paine Drug Co., and J. K. Post. Messrs. Whipple & Crippen, furniture dealers, sent a commodious and handsome cabinet to hold the instruments. The managers are exceedingly grateful to all the Physicians and Surgeons whose work in the free Out-Patient Department is never tiring, and who give so generously of their time toward the relief of the sick poor of the city. The public must not forget that all treatment in the nine departments of this building is free of expense to the patient, and prescriptions for medicine would be given as freely if the Hospital finances permitted. If a fund could be established in connection with the Free Out-Patient Department that would

enable the Hospital to dispense free all the drugs and necessary accompaniments, and to compound without charge all the prescriptions presented, the act would be one that would complete the purpose of this Free Department.

The Out-Patients' next-door neighbors are the little ones, who are cared for in the Children's Pavilion, and whose days of stay in the Hospital are made as happy and easy as they can be with tender care and constant entertainment. Friends have been exceedingly thoughtful in the past year for the pleasure of the little people. A large number of articles for their comfort and happiness have been received, and it is gratifying to know that many of these gifts have come from a distance and are especially acceptable because they tell us of an interest not entirely local. For the relief and help of the little cripples who are brought to the Pavilion in large numbers, a well-known surgeon of the city has fitted up a laboratory in the Hospital basement, where he can personally superintend the shaping of the plaster jackets and the braces that are to give strength to some poor little back or limb. This work has the great advantage of having expert oversight. We are glad to announce that during the past year the Scholars' Bed has been taken charge of by the Public School children of Rochester, and that several of their number have been cared for upon it. Two potatoes from each boy and girl who attends a Public School is an easy offering for them to make, but the whole number in bushels makes it possible to support a Free Bed for the use of any member of the city schools. We are glad to thank the several Sunday-schools of the city who have helped the children, and we hope for a continuance of their generous favors. The estate of our late manager and true friend, Mrs. Freeman Clarke, has sent to the Hospital Treasurer during the past year the sum of \$3,000, as requested by Mrs. Clarke's will, to endow in perpetuity a bed in the Children's Pavilion, and the one which Mrs. Clarke supported during the last few years of her life in memory of a little grandson.

The Young Women of the Properly-Bent Twigs deserve great commendation for their work and interest in the Pavilion's family, and their free bed is constantly occupied. The last bed to be endowed in the Pavilion and in perpetuity is by the gift of \$3,000 from Dr. Ogden Backus, in memory of his wife, Jeannie Lasell Backus. In the Maternity Ward there have been twenty-seven mothers, and all has gone well with them. In the wards of the Main Building the "Mary Bed," and the bed being supported by the King's Daughters, are the ones for which we would especially ask annual sums, that they may become self-supporting. The Marys and the Circles of the Daughters of the King, who are so earnest in their wish to raise the necessary amounts for the support of their beds, deserve to

THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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be encouraged by having additional Marys and Circles join them.

In the East Mansard, one of the private rooms has been converted into a private ward for men. In it are two beds, and the expense of each being somewhat more than the ward price, but less than that asked in a private room, gives an opportunity we were able last year to supply for women and long wished to furnish for male patients. We are indebted for the complete renovating and refitting of this private ward, to one of the assistant physicians of the Hospital staff. While the charitable side of the Hospital work is very near our hearts, we have felt for some time, as current expenses cannot be met, the absolute necessity of raising the price asked of ward patients from \$4 to \$5. This includes everything that the patient requires, either medically or surgically, with, of course, board, nursing, medicine, washing, etc. This step was not taken without much thought and consultation on the part of the Trustees and Managers, and with the entire co-operation of Sister Mariano of St. Mary's Hospital, who was equally anxious to make the change in her institution. We are glad to make the statement, however, that while in many cases the extra \$1 per week has been given without any apparent hardship to the patient, in no instance has it made any difference in receiving and caring for all who come to the institution unable to pay any or part of the sum asked. In the wards alone, 1,067 men and women have been cared for during the year. Of this number 328 were what we call "charity patients," as nothing was paid for them by the poor-master, or by any one placing them in the institution for the 8,581 days they were in the Hospital. Eighty-three patients paid in part. These are exclusive of those occupying free beds. In the Pavilion 80 of the 123 children treated during the year, or about two-thirds the whole number, have been entirely free or charity patients. Twenty were paid for in part. These are exclusive of those who have the advantage of free beds.

During the past year a record has been kept of the amount of charity private nursing given. This refers to those patients in the wards, or in one of the three pavilions, who are strictly charity patients, as referred to above, and who are so ill that they require more attention than the general nurse in the ward could give them. If the money had been received for it, the sum would have amounted to \$700. In one case alone the patient had two day and two night nurses for three weeks, and the service was given as freely and as anxiously for the recovery of the patient as though the Hospital was receiving revenue for the work.

Surely the Hospital is doing untold good in this way to those who need it most.

We continue to wish for a suitable home for the nurses, who are spending two years of their

lifetime in our Hospital Training School. As it now is, the young women are crowded into rather uncomfortable quarters, and have no spot to retreat to for perfect quiet, and to gain the freedom that is so desirable outside the Hospital atmosphere. We live in the hope that in time such a home will be endowed by some good friend. This lack of a suitable place for the nurses does not, however, dwarf the efficiency of the school, and in spite of any annoyance of that kind, the school was never in a more satisfactory condition. There have been 310 applications for circulars regarding the school, and 102 applications for admission. Of this number but 18 were accepted. The Superintendent has given the young women daily instruction in class, and several times each week lessons in cooking, bandaging and massage are given them. Besides the daily clinical demonstrations, eighty lectures have been given the nurses by members of the staff of physicians and surgeons, with quarterly examinations that are very rigid. The Training School in its twelve years of existence, has gradually increased its number of nurses, that it can better care for the sick, from 12 members to its present number, 35. This means a very heavy drain upon the Hospital's finances, but the public receives the direct benefit of it, as many a person can testify who has received the ministrations of a skilled nurse. During the nurse's two-years' stay in the Hospital she serves her time in the Surgical, Medical and Maternity Wards, Children's Pavilion, Diet Kitchen, Night Duty, Private Cases, Free Out-Patient Department, and as District Visiting Nurse. This last feature of the school was only established in a systematic way less than a year ago. For the past twelve years more or less work of the kind has been done in responding to calls of emergency from outside the Hospital, and the subject of setting apart a nurse for that work has frequently been discussed by the Managers. When it was decided that the young women of the school should not be paid for their services while in training, it was then thought to be practicable to send out a nurse among the sick-poor, and the necessary arrangements were made. She is called the "City Hospital District Nurse." The large amount of work done by the valuable services so freely given to the sick-poor by the Margaret-Harper nurse, in connection with the Homeopathic Hospital, greatly encouraged us to go on with our cherished hope, and so to give to our young women an opportunity and an experience that they appreciate as a most valuable part of their training. One of the members of the Board of Managers gave to the Hospital for the use of the visiting nurse two black cloaks, of different lengths to suit the height of the wearer, and a beautiful morocco case containing basin, hand ages, towels, etc., besides a very complete set of such surgical instruments as a nurse would

require, or be able to use. I should be glad to detail some of the interesting experiences that our nurses have encountered, but cannot digress so far. Last March a class of fourteen young women graduated, and were given the much-coveted diplomas that testify to their entire efficiency to enter upon the noble work that the hard and faithfully performed experience in the school had prepared them for. The Directory for Nurses, established somewhat over a year ago, and at the very urgent request of the Training School graduates, has registered fifty-three names, and since last October has responded to several hundred applications. There have been many more calls, but the number of nurses in the city has not been in proportion to the illness, and it is the Registrar's constant regret that she has not always been able to supply a nurse, when one has been needed. The number of house Physicians and Surgeons has been increased during the past year, so that instead of two there are four young men to share in the work that has no cessation day or night. The constant wish of those having the Hospital family in charge to do the best within their power to further the welfare of the institution is highly appreciated by the ladies, who feel that in their Superintendent of Nurses, Recorder, Matron, Housekeeper and others they have faithful workers. We cannot express our gratitude too strongly to the Press of the city, who are ever ready to give our wants a place in their columns, and who by their courteous representatives have been constant in their visits to the buildings for items that might interest the public of Hospital work.

Each Saturday the Flower Missioners have brought cheer to the bed-sides of the sick by their offerings of bright flowers. The bouquet, and the kind word accompanying it, are eagerly looked for, and the young women must feel repaid for their exertions more than by any word of gratitude from us.

The aid given to us by the several sewing societies has been invaluable, and as the fourth year of their existence opens, we find ourselves looking forward most eagerly to bundles of sheets, pillow cases, towels and clothing that are unspeakably acceptable. The First Graft is less than one year old, but their first year has been one of great success, and we thank them. Will there not be new Twigs or Grafts to add to our list before this winter is over? As is often the case, a single patient needs twenty or thirty sheets in the twenty-four hours, and to supply such a demand as this we need all the busy helpers who will give us of their time and skill. Here we want to extend our heartfelt thanks to all who have aided us during our Annual Donation days; or who, by their gifts to the Hospital treasury, have done much towards the maintenance of the institution. Last spring the Women's Society of the First Baptist Church refurnished

our parlor, that had become very shabby from long years of constant use. The room is now our joy and pride, and we appreciate the goodness of our friends in taking from their treasury, that is always heavily drained for their many church charities, to renovate so substantially the Hospital parlor. Everything in the room, from the solid-wood floor to the smallest details, shows a generous and thoughtful expenditure of money and taste. The room has had many compliments, and it deserves every one that it receives.

We mention, with deepest regret, the loss to the institution by death of two of its good and generous friends, Mr. Geo. E. Mumford, who died in February, and Mr. Mortimer F. Reynolds, who died in June. Both were members of the Board of Trustees, and most deeply interested in the Hospital's welfare.

Early in the Hospital year Dr. Stoddard resigned from the staff of Physicians and Surgeons. In accepting his resignation, his associates asked that he would still continue to be their secretary, a position he had filled for many years, and most acceptably. Dr. Mallory was appointed to the vacant place upon the staff. Two members have withdrawn from the list of Managers. Mrs. Henry Anstice, whose resignation was accepted most reluctantly, but because of many duties and interests in other directions she felt she could not give the Hospital its proper share of her time. We are glad to feel that we have her warm sympathy and her added interest because she has been one of us. Last May Mrs. Strong, so long the President of the Board of Managers, and always the Hospital's staunch friend and supporter, sent to us her resignation, because of her decision to make another city her permanent home. She has been so prominent a figure in philanthropic circles, where her presence is being missed, that it is pleasant to feel that others are sharing with us the regret which we feel in losing so cherished a friend from our midst.

The Hospital paper, *THE REVIEW*, was obliged to give up its editor last autumn, and one who, by her ready pen, had served many a good cause. The interests of the City Hospital had a prominent place in her affections, and for years she worked for it with untiring devotion. The Managers accepted Mrs. Terry's resignation only because they were forced to do so, deeply regretting their inability to do otherwise. It is a pleasure, however, to know that *THE REVIEW* has an able editor, and that it remains the same valuable medium for placing before the public the Hospital's work and aims. Miss Rumsey has charge of *THE REVIEW*'s finances, which is a sufficient guarantee that they are carefully guarded.

The friends of the Hospital who have died within the year, and who have left legacies for its support, have been seven in number, while a gift of \$1,000 came as a surprise, and from an

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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"unknown friend." The legacies will all be applied to the Endowment Fund.

It has been decided to hold the Annual Donation the first and second days of December, and in the Rink as before.

We have continued trust in the help and sympathy of our generous friends, and we ask for new ones to join their ranks to give us courage for this never-ending work of supporting a large institution in a growing city that certainly cannot afford to allow the Hospital to suffer.

Fidelity and good judgment have characterized its management, and this, among other reasons, constitutes one of its claims upon the support of the Community. We ask for help.

S. R. HOYT,

Cor. Sec. for Board of Managers of  
The Rochester City Hospital.

**Annual Report of the City Hospital  
From Oct. 1, 1891, to Oct. 1, 1892.**

**RECEIPTS.**

Balance Oct. 1, 1891..... \$ 205 24

Amount received from Counties  
and Towns—

Monroe county.....	\$312 86
Ontario county.....	79 43
Yates county.....	74 29
Livingston county.....	46 43
Perinton.....	40 00
Fairport.....	82 58
Ogden.....	4 00
Wheatland.....	17 72
Sweden.....	15 44

672 75

Amount received from city patients,  
July, 1891, to July, 1892..... 4,192 16

Amount received from Endowment  
Fund—Interest on investments..... 1,355 89

Amount received, donations and  
voluntary contributions—

Donation festival, De- cember, 1891.....	\$15,186 60
Donations .....	1,320 73

672 75

Endowed Beds—

First Presbyterian Ch. Sunday-school.....	100 00
Properly Bent Twig,	106 00
King's Daughters.....	70 00
Donation Box.....	6 78

672 75

Legacy—Belinda Dun-  
lap estate..... 365 50

672 75

Cash Borrowed—  
The Powers Bank..... 20,500 00

672 75

From all other sources—

Paying patients.....	\$13,712 47
Nurses' Directory .....	497 05
Sundries.....	46 22

672 75

14,255 74

672 75

\$58,837 39

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

Salaries, wages, labor..... \$12,650 31

**Provisions and Supplies—**

Groceries.....	\$3,480 54
Potatoes.....	384 08
Butter.....	1,869 78
Eggs.....	1,045 57
Milk.....	3,108 36
Meat.....	5,800 48
Fish.....	560 22
Flour.....	777 05
Crackers.....	61 73
Ice.....	250 00

17,337 78

**Fuel and Lighting—**

Coal.....	\$3,371 28
Wood.....	46 90
Gas and gas fuel.....	240 32
Electric lights, lamps, repairs.....	1,256 38

4,914 88

**Medicine, Medical and Surgical  
Supplies—**

Medicine.....	\$1,938 00
Supplies.....	1,551 79
Liquor.....	355 68

3,845 47

**Furnishing, Bedding, etc.—**

Furnishing.....	\$1,937 07
Matron's items.....	72 11
Crockery.....	163 86
Nurses' expenses.....	330 32
Laundry supplies.....	518 61

3,021 97

**Ordinary Repairs—**

Plumbing.....	\$406 00
Painting.....	408 61
Carpenters' supplies.....	587 01
Elevator expenses.....	99 93
Steam expenses.....	148 11
Mason work.....	79 15

1,728 81

**For all other purposes—**

Paper, printing, etc.....	\$164 87
Telephone.....	55 50
Insurance.....	195 40
Street assessment.....	61 51
Hemlock water.....	35 91
Holley water.....	178 68
Hem'lk water, laundry.....	162 71

854 58

44,358 80

Donation expenses, December, 1891..... 750 14

**Extraordinary Improvements—**

Fire escape.....	\$587 91
Sprague's Sterilizers.....	579 00
Laundry heater.....	95 45

1,212 36

46,316 30

Bills payable (December, 1891)..... 12,010 79

Cash to balance..... 10 30

58,337 39

**Indebtedness for current expenses**

last year.....	\$ 10,000 00
----------------	--------------

Extraordinary improvements..... 4,500 00

Unpaid bills Oct. 1st, 1892..... 1,537 99

Mrs. W. H. PERKINS, Treas.

Donation December 1st and 2d.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

**Statement Rendered to the State Board of Charities by the Hospital Recorder.**

No. of Patients in the Hospital Oct. 1st,		99
1891 .....	.....	99
No. received during the year .....	.....	1,091
Total under treatment .....	.....	1,190
Discharged during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1892.		
Recovered .....	.....	265
Improved .....	.....	500
Unimproved .....	.....	40
Transferred to other Institutions .....	.....	4
Died .....	.....	117
Otherwise Discharged .....	.....	164
	.....	1,090

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**Remaining in the Institution, Oct. 1, 1892.**

Males .....	.....	49
Females .....	.....	51
	.....	100
Private Patients .....	234 days	4,781
Paid \$4 per week .....	302 "	8,589
" \$5 from June 1 .....	105 "	1,791
" in part .....	83 "	6,811
Charity .....	328 "	8,581
Free Beds .....	15 "	876
	.....	31,429
1,067		

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**Children's Pavilion.**

\$5.00 per week .....	8 days	264
\$4.00 per week .....	7 "	359
In part .....	20 "	1,525
Charity .....	58 "	2,446
Free Beds .....	8 "	445
Infants (free) .....	27 "	509
	.....	5,548
123		

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**Nationalities.**

U. S. ....	779	Germany .....	107
England ....	49	Ireland .....	59
Scotland ....	9	Italy .....	62
Holland ....	12	Canada .....	72
Russia ....	14	Poland .....	14
Denmark ....	4	Norway .....	4
Sweden ....	1	France .....	1
Austria ....	1	Switzerland .....	1
Nova Scotia ....	1		1,190

C. E. CONVERS, Recorder.

♦♦♦

**Annual Meeting of the Directors.**

The annual meeting of the Directors was held Nov. 3d.

Mr. W. S. Kimball was chosen Vice-

President, Messrs. James C. Hart, William Bartholomay, Josiah Anstice and A. Erickson Perkins were elected members of the Board, to fill the vacancies made by the death of Alfred Wright, Judge Angle, George E. Mumford and Mortimer F. Reynolds.

**Our Annual Appeal.**

The following appeal has been issued by the Managers. Copies have been mailed to those who usually contribute to the support of the Hospital, and to some as well who have not as yet availed themselves of that privilege. It is hoped that the response will be general and generous. If any of our readers have not received the circular, we beg that they will not on that account fail to send their gifts. Everybody should have a personal interest in the prosperity of the Hospital, either because of the facilities it affords for the treatment of the sick within its walls, or because of the nurses it trains to care for the sick in their own homes.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 5th, 1892.

The City Hospital hereby makes its annual appeal for help. It is now generally understood that the cost of supporting a hospital of the first class is very great. Such a hospital must adopt all new and approved methods of treatment, must educate and employ a large number of skilled nurses, must, in short, meet every demand of modern medical science. In an institution like the City Hospital, whose work is mainly charitable, and whose endowment fund is small, the receipts necessarily fall far below the expenditures. Only a small proportion of the inmates can be expected to pay the cost of their treatment and maintenance. The deficiency caused by the care of the rest of the patients, the Managers must rely on the generosity of the community to supply.

During the year just closed 1,190 sick persons were treated in the Hospital; and

THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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of these 525 paid *only in part* the cost of their treatment. There were 431 others who paid *nothing*. Many of these needed and received the most expensive treatment, continued for a long period. Furthermore, nearly 1,000 patients were cared for *gratuitously* in the Out-Patient Department, each one coming an average of four times for relief.

It is submitted that this is a grand record of charity work, and one that entitles the Managers to appeal with full confidence to our citizens for liberal contributions. But we want the list of our benefactors to be as long as possible. Therefore we ask for gifts small as well as large. Any and all sums will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

Pledges or contributions may be placed in the enclosed envelope and sent to the Treasurer, MRS. W. H. PERKINS,

174 Spring St., Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—The Annual Donation of the Hospital will be held at the Washington Rink, as usual, on Dec. 1st and 2d, 1892.

Accompanying the circular are an addressed envelope and the following slip.

I enclose \$.....  
for the use of the Rochester City Hospital.  
..... .....

—  
•••

One of the boys in the children's pavilion said recently, "I've met the dandiest lot of people here that I ever met in my life!" He has amused himself in his convalescence in learning a good deal about the duties of a nurse. He can make a bed with corners right; he can take temperature and the pulse, and he can even make out the records. He spends a good deal of time playing doctor, and the large family of dolls in urgent necessity of surgical treatment feel very grateful for his skillful care of them.

—

Subscribe for the HOSPITAL REVIEW.  
Price, 65 cents a year.

**Annual Donation.**

At this season of the year the City Hospital looks with great expectation to the friends of the Institution to help defray its large and growing expenses.

One needs only to glance at the comprehensive reports presented at the annual meeting to be reassured of the great and pressing demands for money to carry the work along.

The donation, at which festival our friends are wont to rally, will be held this year on December 1st and 2d, in Washington Rink.

On Thursday, the 1st, the day will be given over to a regular old-fashioned donation. Dinner will be served from 12 until 2, and supper from 6 until 8.

All the tables will be in full operation for the sale of articles of use and ornament. There will be the Fancy Table, the Flower Table, the Candy Table, and the table for the Crippled Children's Fund, besides other attractions in addition to the dining tables. As the arrangements are not yet complete for the dining tables, the full particulars will be published in the daily papers.

Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins may be found near the front of the rink to receive donations of money and Miss Rumsey will receive subscriptions for THE REVIEW.

The Fancy Table will be in charge of Mrs. W. W. Mumford and Mrs. Gilman N. Perkins. The Table for the Cripples' Fund will be under the care of Mrs. H. G. Danforth, while Mrs. W. S. Kimball will have charge of the Flower Table, and Mrs. A. S. Hamilton will have the Candy and Ice Cream Table.

There will be a Domestic Table for the sale of housekeepers' supplies, and a lemonade table will tide the thirsty ones through the evenings of both days.

Persons holding mite boxes are requested to return them at the time of the Donation, to the person who will be in readiness to receive them.

On Thursday evening there will be music, and the managers feel sure that every one will have an enjoyable time.

Friday there is to be no dinner served, but the Rink will be open at 2 o'clock for the sale of the different articles, and later in the afternoon there will be an entertainment for the children under the charge of Mrs. Fred Allen.

The evening will be a gay time for the younger people, as the floor will be entirely cleared, a good orchestra will be provided, and dancing, for which a moderate fee will be charged, will be the order of the evening.

The managers would like to impress it on everyone, that there is no one but what can give something, or do something that will give us encouragement, and help us in our great undertaking. Provisions sent to the Rink on Thursday for dinner or supper, or for the supper on Friday evening, will be duly acknowledged in the report of the Donation.

Fancy articles may be sent to the rink on Dec. 1st and 2d, or to Mrs. W. W. Mumford, 139 Troup St., or Mrs. Gilman N. Perkins, 85 East Ave. Persons sending dishes or baskets to the rink will avoid confusion by pasting the name of the owner on each dish or basket. Please also designate, if there is a choice, for which table the article sent is designed.

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#### Our Donation Lunch Counter.

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Don't fail to visit the lunch counter at the rink on Friday, December 2d. It will be open from five o'clock and in operation all the evening.

You can sit at a little table and be served, or you can stand at the counter, in true railroad style, and see the tempting viands before you and around you. There will be tea, coffee, cider and milk, Welsh rare-bit, hot griddle cakes, all kinds of sandwiches, pork and beans, crullers, cookies, pie and

other good things from the kitchens of the best housekeepers in Rochester.

The prices of each article will be in full view.

♦♦♦

#### Hospital Notes.

---

The year ending October 1st showed a gratifying increase in the amount of work accomplished in the Out-Patient Department. The number of patients was 959, and the number of their visits to the Hospital for treatment was 3,628. There were 127 operations of importance done, besides many minor ones that were not recorded. The pharmacy dispensed 1,580 prescriptions.

In October, the first month of the new Hospital year, the work done was still larger, proportionately. There were 342 patients under treatment.

The support of this department entails considerable expense upon the Hospital, but the benefits conferred are very great.

The year's record of the surgical pavilion showed 342 important operations performed. Last month there were 39 operations, by 16 different surgeons.

The advantages presented by the use of the pavilion are becoming more widely understood. Each month operations are done by a number of surgeons not specially connected with the Hospital.

The district nurse has been kept busy of late. She is always ready to respond to a call, day or night. Recently she spent two successive nights in caring for a child that had been badly burned. If she is engaged when a request is made for her services, an assistant is sent at once.

The number of cases of typhoid fever in the wards during the past few months has not been unusual, though the disease has prevailed extensively in the city. Two patients have died from peritonitis following perforation of the bowels, which is the complication most dreaded in this disease.

**The Training School.**

The winter work in the Training School has commenced in earnest. The first lecture was delivered October 29th. Between that date and June 14th, 1893, more than seventy lectures, on every subject of possible medical or surgical interest and value to the nurses, will be delivered by members of the staff and the associate physicians. Furthermore, the nurses have daily classes, with instruction by the superintendent; not to mention frequent lessons in cookery, massage and bandaging. Attendance at carefully conducted autopsies from time to time gives a knowledge of anatomy and pathology that could not otherwise be obtained. All this is in addition to the daily clinical demonstrations made during the visits of the attending physicians.

It is thus seen that the nurse has abundant opportunities to acquire all the theoretical and practical knowledge that she will need in the pursuit of her profession. She has plenty to think of and to do during her working hours. The course prescribed is a severe one, and any failure to reach a high degree of proficiency is quickly detected in the examinations that are frequently held.

It is believed that the instruction given to our nurses is at least equal to that offered in the best of the metropolitan schools. This belief is strengthened by the unsolicited testimonials given by leading instructors in those schools to such of our graduates as have come into their employ.

We have now thirty-nine nurses in the school. Scores of excellent applications are received, to which an unfavorable reply has to be sent, because no vacancies exist. The large number of applicants gives us a wide range of choice, and enables us to maintain the high standard of admission.

Don't forget the Donation.

**Treasurer's Report.***Cash Donations.*

Harrison and Reid, by a friend.....	\$100 00
A Friend .....	8 00
Mrs. Pritchard.....	5 00

*Endowment Fund for Crippled Children.*

Dietta Hart,	
Cecile Kimball,	
Carry and Sallie Brewster,	
Mamy Lawrence,	Proceeds of
Bessie Bristol,	a sale, \$ 14 15
Previously acknowledged.....	\$1,397 32

Net.....\$1,411 47  
Mrs. W. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

**The Mary Bed.**

The annual subscriptions to the Mary Bed are as follows:

Mary May.....	\$ 1 00
Mary May.....	1 00
Mary Cox Morris—in mem.	1 00
Mary Castle.....	2 00
Mary Eliot {	2 00
Little Mary Eliot	
For Mary Dupuy Baker.....	2 00
Mary Howard Wright.....	5 00
Mary Howard Andrews.....	25
Mary A. Ulder—in mem.	3 00
Mary A. Ulder—in mem.	2 00
Mary E. Cornell.....	1 00
Mary Macomber.....	5 00
Mary H. Lamb.....	1 00
Mary Franchot Warner.....	1 00
Mary Aicken Gibson.....	10
Mary Haslett.....	10
Mary Gibson Haslett.....	10
A. L. M. P. for M. H. W.....	1 00
For the two Marys.....	2 00
For Mary Martin.....	1 00
Mrs. A. for Mary Martin.....	1 00
F. A. S. for Mary Martin.....	1 00
Mary Jane Porter—in mem.	1 00
Mary B.—in mem.	1 00
Mary Whitney Montgomery.....	1 00
Marie Louise Perkins.....	1 00
Mary Campbell Little.....	1 00
M. A. C.—in mem.....	1 00
Mary Lawrence Redmund—in mem.	5 00
Mary Gabrielle Clark.....	5 00
Mary C. Brackett { in mem	
Mary L. Bates }	1 00

We desire very much to raise the amount of \$200 in annual subscriptions, in order that we may have the "Mary Bed" in the Children's Pavilion continually supported. All those "Marys" who feel that they can give a small sum each year to this noble object please send in their names with the amount of their annual subscription. Many gave very generously to this fund at the last Annual Donation of the City Hospital and we trust they will do so again. All offerings and annual subscriptions for the same will be gladly received by Mrs. Danforth at the time of the Hospital Donation, which takes place as usual on December 1st.

**Receipts for the Review.***October, 1892.*

Miss Sophie Tytler, 65 cents ; Mrs. M. C. Perkins, Castile, \$2.00 ; Miss E. I. Hollister, 65 cents ; Miss E. Everest, 65 cents. By Mrs. Converse.....	\$ 3 95
Mrs. William Alling, 65 cents ; Mrs. W. C. Barry, 70 cents ; Miss M. L. Foulds, 65 cents ; Miss M. E. Gilman, 65 cents ; Mrs. C. S. Hastings, 65 cents ; Mr. A. P. Little, 65 cents ; Mr. George Maseth, 65 cents ; Mrs. Thomas Raines, 65 cents ; Mrs. James Sargent, 65 cents ; Mrs. Alfred Bell, 65 cents. By Miss Messenger .....	6 55
Salter Bros., adv., \$5.00 ; John A. Seel, adv., \$5.00 ; L. A. Jeffreys, adv., \$10.00 ; Huyler, adv., \$5.00 ; Gorton & McCabe, adv., \$5.00 ; Miss Charlotte O. Piffard, 50 cents ; Miss Mary I. Bliss, 50 cents ; Mrs. J. D. Whipple, \$1.30 ; Mrs. H. R. Durfee, Palmyra, 50 cents ; Charles E. Morris, adv., \$5.00 .....	\$87 80
LYDIA RUMSEY, Treas., 179 Spring St.	

**Donations.**

Miss Wilder—Papers.	
Miss Quinby—Old cotton.	
Mrs. Arthur Robinson—Old cotton and worsted slippers.	
Mrs. S. M. Benjamin—Old linen and cotton.	
Mrs. Allen—Old linen and second-hand shirts.	
Mrs. C. C. Morse—Shirts.	
Erastus Darrow—Reading matter.	
Mrs. Webber—Old cotton.	
Howard Osgood—Scientific Americans.	
Mrs. Josiah Anstice—Large bundle of flannels for the children, large basket of pears and several heads of lettuce.	
Miss Mumford—Basket of pears for the nurse.	
Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—Hat, cap and old linen.	
Mrs. H. C. Bradish—Walking machine.	
Mrs. Raines—Flowers for the children.	
King's Daughters of Sweden Centre—Bed quilt.	
Industrial school flower table—Flowers.	
Mrs. J. H. Brewster—1 doz. hymn books for the chapel.	
Mrs. D. E. Sackett—Old cotton.	
Mrs. Arthur Robinson—3 pairs of stockings, 1 night dress.	
Mrs. Delia Dewey—1 dress and old cotton.	
Friend—Old linen and cotton.	
John G. Wegman—Quantity of felt hats.	
Properly Bent Twig—31 napkins and 2 dresses.	
Parent Stem—19 sheets.	

**•••**

The citizens of Rochester will soon receive by mail a copy of our appeal. If unable to send an amount as large as you wish, send a sum smaller than you desire, but please *send it*.

**Died.****At the Rochester City Hospital :**

Oct. 1—Frank Kingsley.	
" 9—Mary M. Sharp, aged 41 years.	
" 11—Louisa Melville, aged 41 years.	
" 12—Thomas Irwin, aged 42 years.	
" 19—Mrs. E. Fader.	
" 20—James Adams.	
" 28—Charles Burnett, aged 33 years.	
" 28—Ezra Clark.	
" 29—Jessie Hollis, aged 46 years.	

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital Oct. 1 .....	100
Received during month .....	98
Births .....	4
Total .....	197
Discharged during month .....	88
Deaths .....	9
Remaining in Hospital Nov. 1 .....	105
Total .....	197

**•••****Charity Work in the Hospital.**

We would like to emphasize the statements made in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of Managers, published in another place, in regard to work done in the Hospital gratuitously, that is, without remuneration from any quarter.

In the first place, \$7 a week does not begin to cover the expense of keeping one patient a week in the Hospital. Ward patients *never* pay more than \$5 a week, so that every \$5 patient receives at least \$2 worth of care for nothing. If he is there nine weeks, he pays only \$4 per week, if three months, \$3.50 and so on at a constantly increasing rate of reduction. This is for patients who can afford to pay.

Four hundred and thirty-one patients during the last year paid absolutely nothing. One of these 431 required two day nurses and two night nurses for three weeks, for which service, had he been able to pay, \$120 would have been charged him.

Altogether \$700 worth of private nursing has been given to patients who paid nothing. The patients for which the city

is responsible are, of course, not included as among those who pay nothing. So that to have given 8,581 days of treatment, including washing, providing with clothing in many cases, to 431 suffering human beings, is a large enough charitable work to make us feel that we have a right to expect a strong support from a public who are always ready to respond to our appeal.

With an endowment fund yielding only \$1,355.89 a year, it is easy to see where we must look for help for carrying on the work of the Hospital.

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#### Out-of-Town Twigs.

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At the last meeting of the Board of Managers it was suggested that our out-of-town friends, who have been so invariably good to us, should put their interest into a permanent form by organizing Twigs in their different towns.

There are 23 subscribers to the REVIEW in Genesee alone, a number in Brockport, Seneca Falls, Geneva and many other places. In many of these towns there are circles of the King's Daughters or bands of children whose efforts might very easily be turned towards work for the Hospital for the benefit of themselves and us.

Would it not be possible to have a package of articles sent for our Donation, from one of these bands?

Should any of our friends succeed in establishing Twigs, if they will kindly send reports to the Editor of the REVIEW, it will be published, and the paper containing the report will be sent to all members of such Twigs. So welcome to the Out-of-Town Twigs! Any work they may undertake will be acceptable, whether in made garments, sheets, pillow cases, towels, infants' clothing, money for the endowment fund, the King's Daughters' and Sons' bed, the Mary bed, or, just now, in salable articles, fancy or useful for the Donation to be held December 1st and 2d.

#### Acceptable Gifts.

If any one wishes to cheer the souls of our invalids, he will present to the Hospital some vases or glasses for holding flowers. However useful an ordinary glass may be for some purposes, it does not satisfy the graceful stem of a rose, nor the short stems of a bunch of violets.

A tall goblet or a wine glass with a nick out of the edge, would serve beautifully for flowers in the Hospital when cast aside by my lady. Flowers sent to our patients frequently suffer for lack of a suitable receptacle.

Doilies, even if a little too much out of style for a luncheon or dinner party, would add greatly to the appearance of a tray brought to the bed-side of a Hospital patient. So let us hunt through our linen drawers and see if there are not some odd doilies that are never used, and let us add daintiness to skill in serving our sick.

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#### Directory of the Magne Jewell Memorial Out-Patient Department, Rochester City Hospital.

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The Magne Jewell Memorial Out-Patient Department is divided into nine sections, whose names, with the days and hours for consultation, follow:

*Diseases of the Eye and Ear*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of the Nervous System*—Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.

*General Medicine*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 2 to 3.

*Diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System*—Tuesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*Orthopædic Surgery*—Tuesday, Thursday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of Women*—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 10 to 11.

*Dental Surgery*—Tuesday; 2 to 6.

**THE HOSPITAL REVIEW**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**

MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS

MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

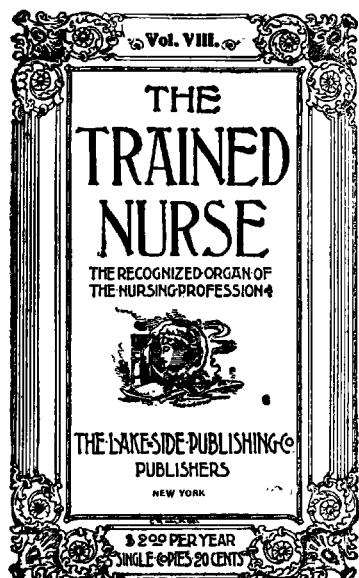
TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail.....50 "

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

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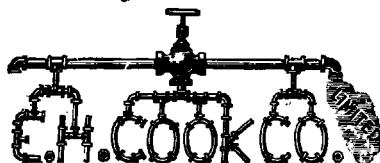
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Deposits made by a corporation and deposits of money arising from judicial sales or trust funds, but not made pursuant to an order of the Court, are limited to \$6,000, upon which interest may be allowed to accumulate as in the case of individual accounts.

Interest will be payable on the 20th days of June and December, and if not drawn, it will be added to the principal as of the first days of those months.

Transfers of money on deposit from one account to another may be made at any time with the same effect as if made on the first three days of any month.

February 2, 1891.

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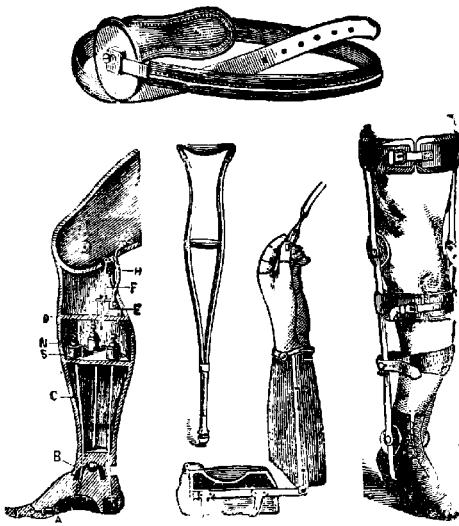
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**GEO. R. FULLER, Manufacturer,**  
(SUCCESSOR TO DR. BLY.)

No. 15-27 South St. Paul St. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Mechanics' Savings Bank.

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F. A. WHITTLESEY. . . . .	Attorney
GEO. B. MONTGOMERY . . . . .	Teller
FEDOR WILLIMEK. . . . .	Book-keeper

TRUSTEES:

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XVI. Interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums which may be on deposit on the first days of March, June, September and December, for each of the three preceding months during which such sum shall have been on deposit.

XVII. Deposits made on or before the third days of March, June, September and December, shall be entitled to interest from the first days of such months, respectively, if left for the required time.

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117 FRONT ST.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## BULK OYSTERS.

Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Hams, Scallops.

Pickled Pigs Feet, Tripe, Tongue.

# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 16, 1893.

No. 18

## Directory of the Hospital.

### DIRECTORS.

*President*—D. W. Powers.

*Vice-President*—William S. Kimball.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—H. S. Hanford,

*Executive Committee*—A. S. Hamilton,

L. P. Ross, C. P. Ford, W. H. Gorsline.

R. A. Sibley.

*Auditing Committee*—C. F. Pond, James Brackett, S. J. Arnold

*Committee on Membership*—Gilman H. Perkins, John Greenwood, H. G. Danforth.

Samuel Wilder, A. J. Johnson, C. C. Morse, Dr. Max Landsberg, J. H. Brewster, J. J. Bausch, Samuel Sloan, William Bartholomay, A. E. Perkins.



### MANAGERS.

*President*—Miss A. S. Mumford.

*First Vice-President*—Mrs. Clark Johnston.

*Second Vice-President*—Mrs. Oscar Craig.

*Treasurer*—Mrs. William H. Perkins.

*Recording Secretary*—Mrs. H. F. Huntington.

*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. William E. Hoyt.

*Executive Committee*—Miss A. S. Mumford, Mrs. William H. Perkins, Mrs. H. H. Morse, Mrs. J. H. Brewster, Mrs. Oscar Craig, Mrs. Max Landsberg.

Mrs. Myron Adams, Mrs. Henry F. Smith, Mrs. James C. Hart, Mrs. A. S. Hamilton, Mrs. L. S. Chapin, Mrs. E. E. Bausch, Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Mrs. H. G. Danforth, Miss Clara Wilder, Mrs. Chas. H. Angel, Mrs. E. S. Martin, Mrs. F. P.

Allen, Mrs. Allen J. Cuming, Mrs. Henry L. Smith.

•••  
PHYSICIANS.

*Medical Staff*—William S. Ely, Charles A. Dewey, M. L. Mallory.

*Surgical Staff*—David Little, J. W. Whitbeck, J. J. Kempe, Charles E. Rider.

*Assistants to the Staff*—Wheelock Rider, H. T. Williams, E. W. Mulligan, Seelye W. Little, L. A. Weigel.

*Out-Patient Assistants*—Ogden Backus, F. A. Mandeville, J. L. Roseboom, W. B. Jones, H. S. Durand, L. W. Rose, A. W. Henckell, D. G. Hastings, C. D. Young.

*House Officers*—Charles E. Long, Henry H. Covell, William G. Bissell, — — —.

*Superintendent of Nurses*—Miss Helen L. Gamwell.

*Matron*—Mrs. Frances H. Dennison.

*Recorder*—Mrs. C. E. Converse.

•••  
**Hospital Notes.**

There were 32 operations in the Pavilion in December by 14 surgeons.

The district nurse respond to a considerable number of calls. She attended four obstetric patients, one of them giving birth to twins, and the case presenting unusual and for a time alarming complications. We repeat the statement often made before that the services of this nurse may be had by any *poor* patient whenever needed. Physicians who have such cases may thus obtain skilled assistance at any moment. There is no part of our work that we regard with greater satisfaction than that done by our district nurse among patients who are unable to pay, but who need and should have the best of care and treatment.

There were 265 Out-Patients in December. The pharmacy dispensed 108 prescriptions for their benefit.

There is again a dearth in the Hospital

of old linen and cotton. We shall be glad if our friends will give us a generous supply once more.

The Hospital was very quiet at Christmas time, there being very little going on, except that there were a great many lovely things done for the patients. Fruit, flowers, and gifts poured in as usual from those, who, in the excitement of their own pleasures, did not forget that there were less fortunate ones doomed to lie on beds of pain, while the Christmas bells rang out their chimes.

Many pretty things were sent to the children. The Pavilion looks quite home-like with nice, fat, tabby cats sitting peacefully around in the windows. As these cats need no nursing and no milk they are very inexpensive patients to keep.

A fine screen with three leaves all covered by gay pictures, makes one corner very bright.

A boy, bless him, came up to the Hospital on the afternoon of Christmas day and gave great pleasure to the patients by playing on his mandolin. The men in the Surgical ward regret that they could not have had him play to them. If anyone knows who that boy was, won't he ask him to come again? Music is so much appreciated by the invalids in the Hospital.

One box came to the Hospital that looked most promising, and indeed its appearance did not belie it, for inside the box were eighteen dolls, completely dressed! It was the work of a band of girls in Holley, N. Y. The dolls are most acceptable, as there are enough so that each child in the Pavilion can have one. Why do our Holley friends not organize themselves into a *Twig*?

The money sent by friends for use in the Pavilion, was spent, not on toys, with which the children were supplied, but upon clothing, which was sadly needed—many of the children having been brought to us quite destitute.

Having had so much given us we are inspired to ask for more. Hot water bottles of rubber would be most welcome gifts to the Hospital, as there are none, and heat must often be applied to the extremities of patients the nurses are obliged to resort to glass bottles filled with hot water.

The boy who sent the Jack Horner pies did a clever thing. Each pie contained fourteen presents, so that there were one hundred and sixty-eight plums in those pies.

We were much gratified by the generous response to our expressed desire for doilies and vases for flowers in the November REVIEW. A number were sent in and have been already made use of.

#### Dr. Jonas Jones.

Dr. Jonas Jones, whose sudden demise recently shocked the entire community, bore a conspicuous part in the early history of the Rochester City Hospital.

In those days the offices of Resident Physician, Recorder, Financial Offices, and Superintendent were combined, and administered by one person.

The zeal and efficiency with which Dr. Jones executed these multiple-functions is a matter of record. But the few remaining Trustees, Lady Managers and Physicians with whom he then served desire to record here anew their appreciation of his services.

His versatility, his genial and commanding presence, and his splendid executive ability is remembered by them, and can well be believed in by a community which has later witnessed his successes in professional and public life.

Nor have these successes insured alone to his own increment.

Many charity patients will "bless his memory" for hard and unselfish work spent in their service, and the people at large will hardly forget how well he has labored and how much he has done, through various organizations, for the "public good."

#### Treasurer's Report.

##### ADDITIONAL DONATIONS.

Cash from sundry gentlemen .....	\$ 125 00
Monsignor DeRegge .....	10 00
Mrs. S. L. VanVechten So. Orange, N. J. ....	5 00
Mrs. A. H. Rice, Boston.....	10 00
Mrs. Arthur Smith.....	20 00
Isaac Willis.....	25 00
The Hayden Furniture Co.....	25 00
Joseph Alling.....	20 00
Miss Francis De P. Wilder.....	25 00
In memory of L. O. Q.....	5 00
Eugene B. Thrasher.....	10 00
Receipts from the King's Daughters	44 00

##### RECAPITULATION.

Subscriptions and Cash Donations..	18,160 60
Receipts from Dining Tables.....	1,094 82
" " Flowers.....	120 72
" " Booths.....	508 29
" " Check-Room.....	37 65
" " Tickets, Dec. 2d....	511 25
" " Cromwell Tickets.....	28 75

\$15,462 08

Donation Expenses.....

511 29

Net.....

\$14,950 79

Receipts for the King's Daughters Bed, in memory of Lois O. Quinby, a Daughter of the King, from a few of her friends.....	40 00
Mrs I. Gibbard .....	5 00
Boys in Blue.....	42 50
Spring Blossom Society, Fred. Stewart, Eva Springsted, Arthur Cottrell, Eva Cottrell, Harold Stewart, Arthur Stewart.....	5 00

##### Endowment Fund for Crippled Children.

In memory of Gerald Lattimore Gorton, by A. L.....	2 00
Trick show by Willie Ansell, Willie Webb, Caleb Whitbeck.....	8 50
Mrs. Danforth's table (additional)...	5 00
Interest.....	53 88

70 38

Previously acknowledged.....

1,611 82

1,682 20

Balance in Emergency Fund.....

50 60

Receipts from Mite Boxes.

Nos. 240, 319 .....

36 98

MRS. W. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

#### The "Mary Bed."

December.

Received from Mary Cox Morris.....	\$ 1 00
Christmas offering from a Mary.....	75
The total amount credited to the Mary Bed Fund in the Savings Bank,	
Jan. 1st, 1893, is .....	\$281 48

**Receipts for the Review.**

Mr. Olmstead, LeRoy.....	\$ 50
Mrs. S. L. VanVechten, S. Orange By Mrs. W. H. Perkins.....	55 \$ 1 05
Mrs. D. C. Becker, Fairport.....	1 00
Dr. K. N. Fenwick, Kingston.....	1 00
By Mrs. Converse.....	2 00
Mrs. H. H. Cozzins.....	65
Joseph Engel, adv.....	15 00
W. S. Kimball & Co., adv.....	10 00
Shale & Milow.....	65
C. W. Trotter & Son, adv.....	5 00
Interest to Dec. 1st.....	9 39
Mrs. F. E. Hewer.....	1 00
" Louis Hoard, Ogdensburg.....	1 00
" J. L. Evans, Buffalo.....	50
" H. H. Reid.....	65
" A. E. Crabbe.....	65
" N. A. Lewis, Denver.....	50
Miss Fannie Hooker, Skaneateles	50
By Treasurer .....	45 29
LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer.	

**Donations for December, 1892.**

Miss M. M. Otis—6 tray cloths, 6 doilies, 6 flower glasses, also \$3 for children's Christmas and lily bulbs for 2 wards.

Mrs. Landsberg—1 dress and German papers.

Mrs. Levi Green and Miss Field—Old cotton.

Mrs. Woodward, of Gates—Pumpkins, turnips, carrots, 1 squash.

Mrs. Howard Osgood—German papers.

King's Daughters of Avon—4 new night gowns, 1 scrap-book.

Mrs. Geo. N. Pratt—Old cotton.

Mrs. Webster—Old cotton.

Miss Charlotte O. Piffard—\$3 for the children's Christmas.

Miss Emma Wilder and Miss Raymond—Flowers.

Mrs. John Brewster—Box of oranges.

Brewster & Crittenden—Box of oranges.

Elsie and Louise Seiler—Oranges, story books and scrap-books.

Janet Curtis Pattison—Oranges and grapes.

Master Joseph Curtis—5 baskets of grapes, oranges and picture cards.

Mrs. Eugene Curtis—17 books.

Mrs. Wheelock, Mamie Fowler, Julia Brewington, Laura Grant, Charlie Grant, Purdy Fowler—Magazines, scrap-books, paper dolls, papers and cards.

The Golden Rule Circle of King's Daughters

—6 tray cloths, cards and scrap-books.

Fee Brothers—1 case of liquors.

Mrs. Harry Gorton—Dolls, books, etc., for the children.

Mrs. Oscar Craig—2 large bunches of bananas.

Mr. Burley—6 shirts and quantity of toys for the children.

John Rogesky—Papers.

Mrs. Mitchell—Photographs of litt'e Gaylord Mitchell, glass cups and picture books for the children.

The King's Daughters Circle of Asbury

Church—A three part screen for children's pavilion.

Mrs. W. H. Briggs—Baby sacque, socks, 3 pairs of stockings.

Help One Another Society of Holley—18 dolls, games, books and papers.

O'Kane Brothers—Turkey for New Year's.

Mrs. Wm. Bartholomay—German papers.

First Graft—26 surgical towels, 1 baby sacque.

Parent Stem—18 pillow cases.

First Twig—10½ dozen napkins.

The Chips—10 pairs of pillow cases.

Fourth Twig—6 short dresses, 2 slips and 26 napkins.

Hemlock Twig—12 sheets.

Mrs. Osburne—Iron crib with bedding.

Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—Children's shoes.

First Graft—16 surgical towels.

Second Twig—7 night dresses and 5 flannel skirts.

Wentworth Hoyt—12 Jack Horner pies for children's pavilion.

Mrs. Huntington—Second-hand shirts.

Mrs. Chas. Angel—1 basket snow apples.

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital Dec. 1 .....	104
Received during month .....	83
Births .....	1
Total .....	187
Discharged during month .....	86
Deaths .....	4
Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1 .....	97
Total .....	187

**Died.**

At the Rochester City Hospital :

Dec. 6—T. B. Griffith.

" 6—Gust. Vanderwater, aged 22 years.

" 17—Jacob J. Klem.

" 31—John Ruh, aged 50 years.

**Unclaimed Articles.**

Unclaimed dishes left at the Rink Dec. 1st and 2d, will be found at the house of the treasurer, 174 Spring street:

Two standard glass dishes.

Three low glass dishes.

Three colored dinner plates.

Two Japanese saucers.

Two butter plates.

Two deep yellow baking dishes.

One deep white baker.

Two yellow pie plates.

One white pie plate.

Two small bowls.

One oval platter.

One square platter.  
Three white dinner plates.  
Three white breakfast plates.  
One jelly mould.  
One deep tin dish.  
Three deep tin pans.  
Three tin pie plates.  
One square tin pan.  
One oval pail.  
Two small pails.  
One spoon glass.  
Two trays.  
Two small fans.  
One china doll.  
One tack hammer.  
One pair rubbers.  
One handsome French handkerchief with name embroidered.  
One heavy white bowl with handles.  
One square blue platter.  
One dinner plate, tea plate—breakfast plate.  
all chinny ware.  
One teaspoon, marked "E. A. Ch."  
One glass saucer.  
One glass butter plate.

Many of the visitors at the Donation saw the beautiful blocks of ice at the Lemonade Booth. These blocks were kindly presented by Kondolf Brothers.

Another delightful and graceful thing to do for an invalid is to lend a favorite picture for a short length of time, replacing it or not, when its beauty gets to be an old story. Everyone knows how mottoes and pictures a little out of drawing fret and worry a sick person, and any variation in the details of a room is greeted with great admiration by the one forced to do nothing but gaze upon it.

While vases and flowers add to the beauty of our service, hot water bags go right to "the spot." The Hospital does not possess any, but could use any number. A flannel case that could be washed would add to the convenience of these "silent comforters."

The Chips of the Old Block furnished ten pairs of pillow-cases during the month of December.

### "The Flower Mission."

"I was sick and ye visited me."

DECEMBER, 1892.

This work lies not alone in the carrying of the flowers sent lovingly, but when the heart is overwrought, the memory of the kindly word, the feeling that someone thinks and cares, is everything to those left for weeks and months in the Hospitals, and other suffering ones in the city in whose lives is little of brightness or of loving thought, and in no branch of our Church work do we so reach and minister to the real self as in this "Flower Mission." There has been distributed the past year 3,134 bouquets; of these the Church Home receiving 252, with two baskets of woodland flowers from Spencerport. At Christmas there were given 185 cards with holly, and at Easter 115 cards, 47 bouquets. With regret we speak of the work in the Homeopathic Hospitals being taken from us, as only lack of flowers prevented the usual Saturday visits, for in this, our "Flower City," we have received from four gardens. Should this have been so? It is only those actively engaged in the work that can know the great good done. We could tell of many touching and interesting incidents, and for this charity there is yet only words of commendation from physicians, nurses and patients, as we look back upon seventeen years of work.

"When Christ in words yet ringing through the ages,  
Spoke from the mountain to the multitude,  
Breathing into each weary heart that listened  
The tender hope of each beatitude.

Was not one blessing lost? Did not some suffering,  
Poor pain-racked mortal watch, through tear-drops  
thick,

The Saviour's lips for the sweet consolation  
Their sad souls waited,—"Blessed are the sick?"

\* \* \* \* \*

O, blessed sufferer, thy tears of weakness  
Tell like dew upon the flowers of love,  
That stronger hands would twine about thy pathway,  
In earnest of diviner love above.

And when thy feet, grown weary of that pathway,  
Seek those thy lifted eyes have watched so long,  
And angels rise in grand, sweet welcome,  
The lost beatitude shall be your song."

The meetings are held in St. Luke's Guild rooms Saturday mornings at 10 o'clock, where flowers will be gladly received, or the small sum of 25 cents making an honorary or active member for one year, may be handed the officers at any time.

MISS ANNA PARSONS, Head.

MISS LULU HATHAWAY, Treasurer.

MISS LILLIE G. BARTON, Secretary

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### GIVING.

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It is a rather interesting study to enquire into the motives that govern people in what they do for those less fortunate than themselves. A gift is the result of an emotion with many. A sad story awakes the hearer's pity and he opens his purse and gives of his substance without any thought of self-sacrifice. Others, calmer and more dispassionate, give systematically, many laying aside ten cents out of every dollar of income, to help along some good work. This giving satisfies no morbid emotion but is grounded on the truest and noblest principle.

Most of the money given to our charitable institutions is given in this way. A fine business man said recently that he never knew a person who gave away a tenth of his income who failed to prosper; not because he had given money away, but because his sacrifice had taught him that even the small sums were worth something, and that many a poor clerk who set apart his tenth was encouraged to regard with more respect his nine-tenths when he saw how the pennies accumulated.

Many lovely gifts come to us as thank-offerings. A member of the family has been helped at the Hospital, or someone has been taken Home, and what more natural than for the other members of the family to send a gift on the birthday or the anniversary of the death of the loved member of the family? But, of all the money given

and the kind things done, how many are because of gratitude that no member of the family is a cripple, or because no sorrow has come nigh the dwelling? If people would only give according to their *mercies*, the debt on our Hospital would soon be raised. Has your son two sturdy, well-developed legs? Then send an offering to the Crippled Children's Fund. Has your dear little daughter escaped scarlet fever and diphtheria? Give something for our cottages for contagious diseases. Have you been spared the terrors of a surgical operation? Tell it to your pocketbook. Have you never had a bandage on in your life? Then ask everyone for old cotton for us.

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A few days before Christmas a woman was standing in front of a jeweler's window on Main street. Suddenly, in earnest, boyish tones these words fell on her ear: "I would *like* to buy her a gold watch!" She turned, to see close beside her, a boy about 11 years old, holding by the hand a younger brother. They had stopped, as had she, to gaze upon the tempting display of Christmas attractions. She said, to the older boy whose remark she had overheard, "Is it your mother for whom you wish the gold watch?" "Yes," he answered, "but I haven't money enough for that, so I'm going to get her a coal-pail, for she hasn't got any." "Well," she said, noticing the careful mending of their cheap clothing, "I guess you have a good mother, and she will be much better pleased with the coal-pail, which she needs and you can buy, than she would be with the gold watch." "I think so, too!" he said, and started cheerfully off in search of the desired coal-pail. No doubt many a woman in Rochester, struggling with the perplexing question of watch or coal-pail for those she loves, will covet the beautiful courage of the stranger boy.

**Management of Nervous Women.**

By Louise Fiske Bryson, M. D.

States of nervousness in women arise from various causes and are called by different names. Sometimes they are due to malaria, to fright, to infectious fevers, worry, domestic strain, to defective education, to lack of exercise and proper food, to insufficient sleep, or to a combination of too much amusement and overstudy. Causes vary widely, and are complicated in almost every case. There may be mental depression, confusion, forgetfulness, insomnia, and loss of appetite as symptoms; pain in the back of the neck, in the back, and about the head; tremulousness, vertigo, and palpitation, together with various morbid fears and special insistent thoughts of a depressing character. Whatever form nervousness in women may assume, two definite conditions are usually present; over-sensitiveness to external impressions, to light, heat, and cold, to sound, form, and color, to the ideas of others, to the petty cares and real trials of everyday life; and alteration in the blood, either in quality, quantity, or composition.

To enrich the blood and give tone to the nerves is the first aim in treatment. This is done by relieving the naturally imperfect nervous organization, when it exists, by removing existing causes in the woman's surroundings, by removing all reflex bodily causes, and by the administration of well-selected general and special remedies. Nervous women need nitrogenous and fatty food, with plenty of water; exercise or work in the open air, early hours and plenty of sleep, and an ordinary and well-regulated life. This sounds like Greenough's very comprehensive idea of happiness. The clever sculptor considered that happiness consists in health, wealth, and requited affection—about all there is of perfect living. The requirement of health for nervous women seems too often to sum up the impossible. But a compromise can be made with fate. Diet may be regulated, and some outdoor exercise prescribed. Nitrogenous and fatty foods furnish the most nourishment with the least expenditure of force. Hence their special value. Dr. Charles L. Dana, who is an authority on this subject, allows his patients meat, fish, fowl of all kinds, bread sparingly, spinach, beets, and lettuce, and milk in small quantities. This diet brings about

some loss of flesh, and to counteract this one disadvantage, half an ounce—four teaspoonfuls—of extract of malt in a tumblerful of milk three times a day is recommended. Stewed fruits, apples, prunes, cherries, and fresh *acid* fruits are allowed, but no other. This is the general rule. Let it be borne in mind, however, that there are women and women, some of whom are as much upset by stewed apples as an English lord, of the conventional type, by a glass of port wine. Simple food, so called, is occasionally a poisonous affair; as, for instance, custards, plain puddings, plain cake, and ordinary pie.

Work and exercise in the open air are more difficult to direct than food. During the summer vacation outdoor games, as tennis, croquet, etc., and rowing, swimming, and riding, are possibilities. At all seasons walking in moderation is a fine exercise if the body is in the correct position and the breathing through the nose. The correct position in standing is when the lips, chin, chest, and toes come upon one line and the feet are turned out at an angle of sixty degrees. The weight of the body should fall directly upon the hips. In walking, keep face and chest well over the advanced foot, and cultivate the habit of lifting the body with the muscles and by the inflation of the lungs. Nervous women breathe badly, and require special exercises to expand the chest. Let it be remembered that true physical development comes from within, from conscious efforts to stand, walk, breathe, and sit correctly, until these are transformed into permanent automatic acts, in which the will apparently plays no part. Piling up muscle on the outside does not necessarily mean health or power to resist disease. Athletes are frequent victims to consumption and heart disease. To train the will that the body may be kept in poise is the first step toward grace and the exercise of all the muscles.

In the management of the nervous, dress is an important consideration. Often the weakness of girls and women is merely an affair of clothes. Once in some easy costume, our girls, both large and small, find they have more muscles than they ever dreamed of, and strength sufficient unto the day. Clothing should be light and warm, the garments worn being as few in number as possible. Heavy cloaks and heavy dresses are to be avoided. Rough

material is often a great annoyance to the sensitive wearer. Soft, smooth fabrics are more satisfactory, requiring less time for brushing and cleaning. When the habit is as costly as the purse can buy—well-fitting, modest, and artistic—one cause of worry and strain is removed. The well-dressed woman, harmonious and at ease, forgets herself utterly, and can devote all spare energies to capturing the happiness of the moment as it flies. Emerson realized the wisdom of conventional garb for those who are not robust when he says, in effect, that weak nerves must have a good coat.

Every woman needs an easy lounge, with cushions and pillows of various sizes. It is a great rest to the whole body to lie at full length, with a little cushion tucked under any part that calls for support. To close the eyes and think of nothing at all for ten or fifteen minutes at intervals during the day is a great restorer of tired nerves. If half an hour before the midday meal, and a little longer before the evening meal, can be thus employed regularly, the result in a month or two will surpass belief. Rest and exercise are equally important for the average nervous woman. Nine or ten hours in bed and for sleep are necessary if nervous states are to be overcome. When there is much irritability and weakness, from nine o'clock at night to nine in the morning are good hours for repose. Breakfast should be in the room, and the day begun about ten o'clock, when the family have dispersed and the house is quiet. A short, brisk walk in the open air, with correct poise and breathing, breaks up the "tiresome old vault of heaven into new forms," and prepares the mind for the new work of a new day.

Regular employment is one means of cure in nervous disease: occupation for each day at the same hour. The sufferer cannot keep himself to routine work without another's help. In nervous states the will is exhausted or diseased, and sometimes primarily deficient. Judgment, firmness, sympathy, kindness, must be supplied from without—poured in, as it were, to hold nervous girls and women to definite tasks. This is the office of friendship, one impossible to overestimate in value. Charles Kingsley, when asked how he accomplished so great an amount of varied work, replied, laconically, "I had a friend." Well for the nervous woman if she can say as much! Then manual labor and intel-

lectual effort can become aids to the thoughtful physician, and rouse into activity health-giving powers dormant for want of proper stimulus.

Athletics for women is a question much in evidence of late. Like every other question, there are two sides to it. For women who take no exercise at all, it is a distinct gain to go through definite muscular movements in a well-ordered gymnasium, and to develop groups of muscles that are deficient. While athletics offers a field of promising chances, there are other equally productive ways of giving elasticity and tone to the muscles. How about housework?—the polishing of tin, silver, furniture, and brasses; sweeping, dusting, and cleaning; bed-making, and the preservation of law and order in closets? Such medical directions are like the command to bathe in Jordan. The health-seeker of old felt offended at the simplicity of the prescription. So, too, with useful household arts. Yet in the practice of these there are health and strength for the muscles, variety for the mind, and a moral uplifting in the knowledge of effort that is directly productive of increased beauty and comfort in the household. Very few American servants mix their polishing material "with brains, sir!" as did the English artist his colors. It is the eye of the mistress that sees everything—the little corners and crevices. It is her hand alone that can give the finishing touch to the best arrangement of any room. To superintend regularly the care of either parlor, dining-room, bed-chambers, or halls, means considerable practice in household gymnastics. To one untrained in domestic arts such activities must be undertaken slowly. First, a room must be dusted regularly. Then a quarter of a room may be swept; then half; and, finally, after a few weeks, the whole floor.

Every woman should be allowed a hobby, a little pet personal foible distinct from the family failings. And this hobby must be protected by the sacred rights of property, even if sisters, cousins, and aunts disapprove, and though "father may scold and mother may sigh." The fresh booms of little feminine fancies are not to be trampled upon and scoffed at. What though to me collections of paper collars worn by royalty, stamps, coins, bottled monkeys, and baby mice, are as naught? To another they may give vital delight.

Let women be happy in their own way. The fret of feminine nerves is too often the result of a want of mental flexibility, or of the fatal tendency in human nature to arrange life with an eye single to our neighbors. Horrible dullness, gnawing misery, stuffy homes, wearied husbands, jaded wives, and languid children are some of the sad consequences of this grave error. The management of nervous women is not an affair of a few things, but of many. Diet, rest, exercise, work, study, and personal interests go to make up its sum. All uncalled-for self-control and misplaced self-denial must be done away with. To remove all available cause of worry, to secure independence of thought and conduct, to pursue personal studies and interests that are available, to recognize the value and make use of water, light, air, and sunshine, and to train the will so that mind and body are equally well poised, is to enter upon the gracious estate that nature has provided for us all. To insure its possession to nervous women requires the best skill of a good physician, the wise kindness of friends and relatives, and the active co-operation of the women themselves.

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#### The Ambulance Service of New York.

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The ambulance service of New York City is probably the most complete in the world. Few people reflect as to the scope of its human work when the noisy gong of the familiar hospital wagon warns everyone to "clear the track." It is a nuisance to drivers and promenaders.

It would seem that the ambulance service, perfect as it is, is appreciated less by the public than almost any other beneficial institution which is supported by the city.

The annual cost of a single ambulance is estimated at \$920. There are twenty-six of them in daily service now. This involves an expenditure of \$23,920 a year. Incidental expenses are not included in these figures, which only defray the cost of the conveyance, the horse's feed and driver's salary.

The number of ambulance calls responded to in one month was 472. All of these sick people were comfortably and speedily carried to various hospitals and

doctored free of charge. In the same month there were fifty-four "hurry calls." These were in cases of emergency, such as fire, poisoning, apoplexy, alcoholism, &c.

The ambulance subject is usually a person in poor circumstances. One rarely sees a well-dressed occupant being carried to the hospitals by ambulance. It is strange that a lack of confidence should be placed in such a perfect service as the city supports. And yet many people suddenly stricken ill betray a dread and distrust of the ambulance. There is no doubt that lives are lost by this foolish apprehension. All that science and advanced invention can do in the way of easy and speedy transportation, accompanied by the best of medical treatment, is given to the poor and dependant part of the population.

The educated and well-placed sick when unexpectedly stricken yield to the first impulse to get home at all hazards. A long ride in a close carriage unattended by any physician sometimes proves fatal. The ambulance would be far safer, and the treatment unquestionably better.

The ambulances which convey patients to Bellevue are probably the most comfortable conveyances in the world. This is an important factor in the hospital service, as the jolting of an ordinary close carriage often adds untold suffering to the invalid.

The ambulance in itself is a study. The padded bed in it is as soft as a pillow and fits tightly within the soft cushioned sides. Over the bed is laid the stretcher, upon which the patient can be removed from the ambulance to the hospital ward without a jar. The bed in the ambulance is arranged upon rollers, so that it withstands the shock of jolting over the rough pavements altogether. No matter which way the occupant rolls or tosses only cushioned surfaces meet the body. A physician in attendance carries a hand-bag containing stimulants, restoratives, antidotes for poisons and all drugs that may be required in ordinary cases.

The conveyance is always equipped in the same complete manner. Under the driver's seat is a large box, the lid of which forms the seat. Under it are rolls of bandages cut in different widths for use on different parts of the body. Stored away beside these are splints, lint, oakum and oil, salves, &c., for burns. A hip splint, long enough to extend from under the arm to the feet, is always part of the

equipment. This is provided in anticipation of broken legs. There is a lantern at the head of the patient and another at the feet, in order that no time may be lost in obtaining proper light. A strong leather belt with iron cuffs attached, at the side, goes with every ambulance. This is used where a patient is violent or wildly intoxicated.

The fire department system of harnessing is employed, and only three minutes are allowed the ambulance to prepare to respond to a call. On the second alarm the driver drops the suspended harness upon the horse. The buckling takes less than a minute. He hurries with his coat and vest, and appears at the hospital entrance just as an attending physician comes out of the door.

Any point within a distance of two miles is reached in less than fifteen minutes.

The ambulance call is reduced to the minimum degree of simplicity. Everybody should know how to summon an ambulance. The alarm is always sent through the Fire Department or the police stations. On each fire alarm box is a notice telling where the key is kept. The policeman on the beat usually possesses a separate key. It is also his duty to know where the other key is kept. "Hurry calls," usually street cases, are thus sent through the Fire Department to the hospitals. Notice given at the police station is at once telephoned to the hospitals. It lies within the discretion of the police officers to decide whether a patient is a fit subject for a prison cell or a hospital.

The ambulance system is frequently imposed upon by habitual drunkards.

Old chronic topers will drop down in the street and permit themselves to be whirled off with a resigned air of respectability to a hospital. It is against the rules for an ambulance physician to reject a case under any circumstances. He must take the patient immediately to the hospital, and the house surgeon decides whether or not the patient shall remain under its jurisdiction.

If an ambulance is summoned and the disease is contagious the sufferer is taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed in a tent outside the building. The ambulance is at once fumigated and the patient transferred to the Board of Health. If removal of a patient by ambulance will endanger life the physician must at once tele-

phone the hospital, meanwhile remaining with the patient. Then another physician is sent in a coupe to attend the sufferer.

Besides the doctor's visiting coupe and the set of ambulances the ambulance system includes an improved "sick-wagon," with spring mattress and other comfortable arrangements. This is kept at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections for use when required—*Exchange.*

♦♦♦

### "The Weakness of Restlessness."

Much of the restlessness so apparent today is the excess of one of the strong and fruitful qualities of the time—its eager zest for knowledge, and its intense desire to secure better conditions. To this kind of restlessness a certain respect is due. An age so full of activity and so provocative of mental action as our own must overstimulate men, and we are suffering somewhat from this overstimulation. There is a good deal of restlessness, however, which is less noble, and for which there is less excuse. This is the restlessness which makes men fret against their conditions, which drives them from field to field and from continent to continent in the vain search for the very thing they can never find by searching. This kind of restlessness is due to the lack of inward repose—that quietude of spirit which comes from clear insight and definite purpose. No energy or activity can take the place of clear insight into life, and resolute determination to seek and to attain one's aim. Nature offers countless phenomena for observation, but the nearer we approach her secret the more clear becomes our perception of her unity. At heart she has few laws and few forces, and they seem to be practically interchangeable, so that if we go deep enough we find one force. So it is with our lives. They present an immense variety of interests, occupations, pursuits, and pleasures, but when we try to find the secret of happiness or of fruitfulness in these things we are led hither and thither, always finding some new incentive to new excursions, and never finding the repose we are in search of. Traveling is admirable as a recreation and as a means of education; as a permanent occupation it is demoralizing. It cuts one off

from all those deeper interests and binding ties which draw out the best of one's life. One ought to read many books and get the resources from many arts, occupations, and pleasures, but life has no real rootage in any of these things. At the heart of life, as of nature, there is simplicity and unity. Those who are not swept by the tides hither and thither grow by reason of internal peace and repose. They have discerned what they wish to accomplish, and they hold to it. They are energetic and tireless, but they are never restless. They do not put nerves in the place of brains, for the restlessness of most people is due to the friction of overworked nerves. It is not energy; it is irritation. Repose is found when one finds out what he wants in life, and sets out quietly but resolutely to secure it."

•••  
**The Boy.**

To my mind the Boy is the most interesting object in nature. He is an un-worked mine whose wealth of resources we cannot guess at. He is an unclimbed mountain, the view from whose summit may be of such expanse and beauty that we might stand breathless with love and awe before it. He is an untrodden forest, whose labyrinths may reveal such wonders of rare growth as the world has never seen. He is an unsailed sea from whose depths the diver, Life, may bring forth strange treasures. He is the dawning of a day whose sunset may illumine a whole world.

He may not be a romantic object today, he may have a stalwart appetite, a habit of reducing order to chaos, a tendency to break into whoops and uncouth sounds, he may exhibit a distinct antipathy to correctness of demeanor and to study, but—who knows?

There is a lovely story of a celebrated man, who when he saw in a garden a beautiful rose growing, took off his hat to it as to a beautiful lady. The Boy suggests to me a parallel mental attitude. Figuratively, I make a little reverence, saying even to an unprepossessing one:

Far be it from me, your Highness, my lord Bishop, your Statesmanship, my lord Judge, your Honor the Maker of Laws, of Books, of Pictures, of great Benevolences, whichever it is to be, in forty years from now, far be it from me to treat you with

unbelief and disrespect. I have lived long enough to know what I may do, but you—who knows how low I should feel called upon to bow before what you may be if I lived long enough to see your ripeness.

It may be politic to be amiable to a boy, certainly it is doing wise and good work for the world to give him all the chances that belong to him.

F. H. BURNETT.  
•••

A man was driving rapidly down the street when he accidentally ran over a negro. Unable to stop his horses the driver, true to nature, called out: "Hi there! get out of the way!" At that moment the dazed negro, not much hurt, picked himself up, and shouted in reply: "Fo' de lan's sake, boss, yo' aint comin' back agin, be ye?"  
•••

Don't forget to send us your old cotton—the older the better.  
•••

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,  
MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS

MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail.....50

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

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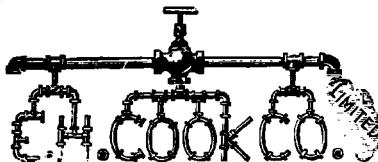
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ART POTTERY,  
STERLING SILVER,  
PLATED SILVER,  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
ARTISTIC LAMPS,  
CUTLERY, Etc., Etc.

**DWIGHT PALMER**  
117 FRONT ST.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**BULK OYSTERS,**  
Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Hams, Scallops,  
PICKLED PIGS FEET, TRIPE, TONGUE.

# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 15, 1893.

No. 19

## **ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

### **An Appeal to the Public From the Directors.**

The following is the appeal of the Rochester City Hospital:

The directors of this institution, finding themselves confronted by an indebtedness of \$50,000, feel that the facts hereinafter stated justify them in calling upon the citizens of this city to aid in wiping out this debt.

It is now generally understood that the cost of supporting a hospital of the first-class is very great. Such a hospital must adopt all new and approved methods of treatment, must educate and employ a large number of skilled nurses; must, in short, meet every demand of modern and medical science. In an institution like the City Hospital, whose work is mainly chari-

table, and whose endowment fund is small, the receipts necessarily fall far below the expenditures. Only a small proportion of the inmates can be expected to pay the cost of their treatment and maintenance. The deficiency caused by the care of the rest of the patients the managers must rely on the generosity of the community to supply.

This hospital, from its name, is supposed by many to be an institution supported by taxation, whereas, it is a charitable institution supported solely by receipts from patients who are able to pay and by gifts of individuals, and the present debt is largely due to the treatment of patients sent by the city and county, who pay for such patients less than half the actual cost of their maintenance.

During the past five years the total

number of patients received in the hospital and treated was 5,465; of these only 1,281 paid in full for treatment, while 2,640 paid a part only of the cost of treatment, and 1,544 were treated by the hospital without any return whatever.

The average treatment of the latter two classes continued for four weeks, and the expense to the hospital during the past five years for their treatment over and above the receipts for such treatment amounted to more than \$90,000.

To the above must be added the great expense for medicine for the patients treated in the Out-Patient Department, which is entirely free, and in this department during the past year over 1,000 patients were cared for gratuitously, each patient making on an average four visits.

The increase in the number of patients has necessitated many costly improvements, enabling the hospital to give better treatment, but at the same time increasing the expenses. The question of cost of treatment has received the careful consideration of a committee of business men during the past year, and it is believed that the expenses have been reduced to a minimum.

In addition to the charitable work above mentioned, nurses are sent out by the hospital to attend the calls of the sick without charge in cases of necessity.

The present indebtedness of the hospital is so large that we are now confronted with the question whether this institution, with its record for charitable work, shall be compelled to give up this work for want of funds, or whether our citizens will recognize the necessity for prompt action and aid in wiping out this debt of \$50,000 accumulated solely for the relief of suffering.

For the purpose of raising the amount of this debt the directors have authorized Mr. Samuel Wilder and Mr. James Brackett to solicit subscriptions, with the understand-

ing that no pledge shall be binding until the sum of \$40,000 shall have been subscribed.

Rochester, N. Y., January, 1893.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.

◆◆◆  
**The Hospital Debt.**

We publish elsewhere the appeal by the Directors of the Hospital for aid in the extinguishment of its debt. A few words of explanation will not be out of order.

The debt now existing has been growing for the past eighteen years. Various causes have conspired to produce it.

1. The work of the Hospital has not only increased greatly during the period named, but it is done in a more efficient way. In a modern hospital only the best must be aimed at. Its methods must be such as the advance of medical science requires.

2. The charity work of the Hospital is continually growing. This is well shown in the appeal referred to. The very large proportion of charity service has made the Hospital run behind in its expenses, notwithstanding the liberal gifts at the annual donations. No change can be expected in this matter until the endowment fund (fortunately gaining year by year) becomes so large that its income will make a deficit unnecessary.

3. The establishment and maintenance of the Training School have been an expensive feature of the Hospital's growth. The system of caring for the sick has been revolutionized within a few years by the introduction of the educated nurse. This is one of those revolutions that cannot go backward. Our Training School has proved an inestimable boon to this community, and its benefits will be felt continually more and more.

4. The erection of new buildings (laundry, ice-house, morgue, pavilions) and the making of indispensable changes and

improvements in the old structures, have been the most important factors in the accumulation of the Hospital debt.

These various considerations explain how, within eighteen years, the institution has fallen behind to the extent of over \$40,000. This sum can easily be raised through united and determined efforts on the part of the friends of the Hospital, and we hope to be able to announce soon the assured success of the undertaking.

#### Hospital Notes.

The Out-Patient Department treated 243 patients in January, dispensing 135 prescriptions.

There were 48 operations during the month, by 15 surgeons.

Attention has recently been called by the daily papers to the section for dentistry in the Out-Patient Department. This section, we will state again, is open for patients who are unable to pay, every Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

Additional names are continually being added to our list of trained nurses. The Directory is doing a thriving business, and is better able to meet promptly the requirements of its patrons.

The District Nurse has been very busy in the past month. She has had some most valuable experiences, and has won warm praise from the physicians for her skill in trying emergencies.

Dr. Ogden Backus has placed in the Children's Pavilion, over the bed endowed in memory of his wife, a beautiful tablet of brass, mounted on an oak panel, on which is engraved,

JEANNIE LASELL BACKUS,  
ENDOWED BED,  
1892.

Again the patients in the Hospital have been delighted by the sweet strains of music in the wards. Albert White, who

has been up once before with his zither, and Mr. Burleigh with his cornet, came together and gave untold pleasure by their music.

The appeal for hot water bags brought a ready response. Of course the Hospital was well supplied with heaters, and bottles especially designed for heating purposes, but the hot water bag, has grown into the affection of people who like the yielding nature of its surface; and our generous friends can well imagine the comfort they will bring. They may be regarded as a luxury that almost amounts to a necessity.

There are eleven children in the Pavilion.

The sounds of merriment that greeted a visitor to the children, the other day, came like a refreshing breeze. The cases in the Pavilion, until recently, have been of quite young children, so there has been little to report. Now the boys' room is the scene of animated discussions. England versus America, is a subject ably defended on both sides—Patrick speaking for the United States, and a young English boy defending England from Patrick's charges. As everything is in supreme good-nature, it is very amusing to join in the gaiety prevailing in that ward.

With a gift to the Children's Pavilion of a large, gaily-flowered chintz bag, full of all sorts of playthings, wrapped up in separate papers, and tied securely, came these notes:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 22nd, 1893.

I thought this grab-bag would be some fun for the children when they are getting well. I would like to know if it is a success, for if it is, I will fill it when it is empty, and I hope it will be a success. Hoping that none of you will be very sick,

I am your friend,

VIRGINIA JEFFREY SMITH.

"My little girl's idea in sending this bag full of amusement is, that on the days when

the dear little ones feel all tired out and weary of every thing, and we all know such days come to all convalescents, then the 'grab-bag' will be brought out, and the little excitement followed by a surprise and a trifling employment will send away the 'blues'—and the sun will shine once more.

The scissors are only to be lent to the one drawing a 'cutting' prize, and then to be replaced so as to be always ready.

Sincerely yours,

M. I. SMITH."

### The Linen Room.

Leaning over the low doorway of the Linen Room, the other day, a visitor asked the guardian of these treasures of the Hospital, what she had on hand. "Lots of rags," was the answer. As everything nearly, from the laundry, reaches this room eventually, one can easily tell what is needed by examining its orderly shelves. The special articles this month that the Linen Room finds scarce, are night-shirts and night-dresses. Don't be afraid of overstocking us—it wouldn't be possible. All sorts and conditions, old or new, would be gratefully appreciated.

### The Floor in the Women's Medical Ward.

For some time past the floor in the Women's Medical Ward has been a disgrace to us. There is no denying the fact that its years of usefulness are gone forever. Its only merit just now is that it does hold the cots and allows people to pass over it, but not without sending out its mute appeal to be taken up and allowed a brief rest before seized by the flames. The maid dares not wring with her bare hands the mop which cleanses it, for fear of splinters, which even penetrate the overshoes of the managers as they pass to and fro on their tours of inspection!

Doesn't some one want to lay a new floor in this ward? A good, hard-wood floor would cost about \$300. Some one might organize a "Floor Twig," and raise the money for this much needed improvement.

### Treasurer's Report.

Legacy from the late Joseph Wile...	\$ 300 00
Chas' W. Voshall, executor of the es- tate of Jno. Geo. Wagner, legacy	1,000 00

#### FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S FUND.

Harold Lattimore Alling on his fifth birthday, in gratitude for his "sturdy legs".....	\$ 5 00
Previously acknowledged .....	1,682 20

Total .....	\$1,687 20
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Receipts from mite boxes from the town of Gates:

No. 279.....	\$1 00
No. 239.....	\$1 27

MRS. WM. H. PERKINS, *Treasurer.*

### Receipts For the Review.

JANUARY, 1893.

Mrs. Clarke Woodworth.....	\$ 65
By Mrs. w. H. Perkins....	\$ 65
Miss Mary Carpenter.....	65
" F. H. Bryan, Philadelphia..	1 00
Mrs. H. N. Page, Perry.....	1 00
" W. J. Humphrey, Warsaw..	1 00
" Joseph Engel.....	1 00
" Wm. Eastwood.....	65
" J. V. Alexander.....	65
" O. W. Moore.....	65
Mr. D. Leary.....	65
Daniel Leary, adv.....	10 00
Mrs J. M. Wile.....	65
Mr. James McCabe.....	65
Mrs. Le G. Brown, Scottsville..	1 00
" H. M. Arnold, Geneseo.....	50
" J. B. Whitbeck.....	65
By Treasurer .....	20 75
Mrs Levi Adler.....	65
Mr. C. H. Amsden.....	65
Misses F. and A. J. Anderson..	65
Mrs. E. R. Andrews.....	65
" W. J. Ashley.....	1 30
" W. F. Balkam.....	65
" W. G. Bell.....	65
Mr. J. H. Boucher.....	1 00
Mrs. S. L. Brewster.....	65
" W. H. Chapin.....	65
" F. A. Cole.....	65
" Fred. Cook.....	65
" David Carey.....	65
" J. Castleton.....	65
Mr. Geo. Darling.....	65
Mrs. F. E. Drake.....	65
" Geo. Ellwanger.....	65
" G. H. Ellwanger.....	65
" J. H. Fisher.....	1 80

Mrs. Porter Farley.....	\$ 65
" J. H. Frick.....	65
" O. J. Cogswell.....	50
" D. H. Griffith.....	65
" Eugene Glenn.....	65
" Thos. Harris.....	65
" H. B. Haseltine.....	65
" P. W. Jennings.....	65
" J. H. Kelly.....	65
" Henry Lampert.....	65
" A. M. Lindsay.....	65
" H. S. Mackie.....	65
Miss Emily Marvel.....	65
Mrs. W. H. Mathews.....	65
" W. L. Mercer.....	65
Mr. J. C. Miller.....	65
Mrs. J. S. Morgan.....	65
" F. A. Macomber.....	1 95
" Theo. Meyer.....	65
" S. A. Newman.....	65
" D. W. Powers.....	65
" J. F. Potter.....	65
" Bernard Rothschilds.....	65
" S. C. Steel.....	65
Miss F. M. M. Seymour.....	65
Mrs. H. H. Stebbins.....	65
" W. A. Stephens.....	65
" G. G. Street.....	65
" G. H. Thompson.....	65
" J. E. Wolcott.....	65
" J. C. Bertholf.....	65
" M. W. Cooke.....	1 30
" R. K. Dryer.....	65
" F. W. Embry.....	65
" G. W. Elliott.....	65
" R. T. French.....	65
" W. H. Gorsline.....	1 00
" W. S. Hubbell.....	65
" R. A. Sibley.....	65
" W. W. Webb.....	65
" Herve D. Wilkins.....	65
Dr. F. W. Zimmer.....	65
By Miss E. R. Messenger.....	\$43 45
LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer, 179 Spring street.	

•••  
**The "Mary Bed."**

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes has sent a second subscription of \$5.00 for our "Mary Bed" this year. It is most gratifying when those outside our own city take an interest in our undertaking and lend us their aid, and should spur the Marys of our own city on to new efforts, because on us should rest the responsibility of our "Mary Bed."

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**Donations.**

Mrs. Freeman Clarke's estate—Wheel chair.  
Mr. John Brewster—Shirts.  
State Industrial School Managers—6 night dresses.  
Miss Julia Griffith—3 pairs of knitted shoes for children.  
Mrs. Soble—Fruit for the children.

Mrs. M. L. Reid—Old linen.
Mrs. A. B. Smith—3 new night gowns for children.
Virginia Jeffrey Smith—Grab bag.
Mrs. Munn—Beautiful roses and calla lilies.
Friend—Hot water bag.
Mrs. Warham Whitney—Infant's shoes.
Mrs. Clarence De Puy—Old cotton.
Fred C. DePuy—Toys and slippers for the children.
Annie Case—Scrap books.
Mrs. H. N. Page, of Perry—Old cotton, pair of boots.
Mrs. Chas. Angel—Infant's clothing.
Mrs. Quinby—Flannel wrapper, felt shoes and old cotton.
Mrs. H. F. Huntington—Old cotton.
Alice Thompson of Ballston Spa—22 napkins.
Mrs. J. W. Whitbeck—Second hand shirts, collars, cuffs, shoes, stockings and crib sheets.
Miss Agnes Jeffreys—Hot water bag.
Friend—3 water bags.
Mrs. Geo. C. Buell—Old cotton.
Mrs. D. H. Griffith—Knitted boots, paper dolls, &c.
E. E. Milburn—Books for the children.
Porter Farley—2 cans of oil.
Albert White played the zither in the wards one afternoon; also Mr. Burleigh the cornet.
"The Bereans"—Flowers.
First Twig—48 glass towels.
Second Twig—7 slips, 5 flannel shirts, 22 sheets.
Fourth Twig—6 dresses, 3 flannel slips and 30 napkins.
Hemlock Twig—3 skirts, 3 waists.
Parent stem—6 night shirts, 14 pillow cases.
Mrs. Wm. Perkins—Second-hand clothing.
First Twig—60 towels.
Dr. Ogden Backus—Tablet for "Jeannie Lasell Backus Bed."
First Graft—24 napkins, 2 wash cloths.

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**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital Jan. 1.....	97
Received during month.....	88
Births.....	5
Total.....	190
Discharged during month.....	77
Deaths.....	10
Remaining in Hospital Feb. 1 .....	103
Total.....	190

•••  
**Died.**

At the Rochester City Hospital :
Jan. 2—Chas. Beaver, aged 57 years.
" 4—William Bosford, aged 51 years.
" 8—Robert Seymour, aged 2 years.
" 10—Mrs. G. W. Hoxie.
" 14—Mary Jackson, aged 30 years.
" 15—Geo. McCulloch, aged 32 years.
" 17—Stephen Lytle, aged 16 years.
" 18—Adam Hauck.
" 23—Robert Newbury, aged 71 years.
" 31—William West, aged 80 years.

### Infection and Disinfection.

These terms have become painfully familiar to us during the present winter, owing partly to the anticipation of cholera as well as to the realization of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Infectious and contagious are adjectives which are used almost synonymously and we apply them to those diseases which are communicable from person to person. In the search for the cause of this transmission of disease we have come to accept the germ theory as the most satisfactory explanation.

Germs are supposed to be minute organisms which under favorable conditions are capable of reproduction to a remarkable degree. Infectious diseases are said to be due to the agency of these tiny particles which are thrown off from the body of the sick, and coming in contact with another individual produce the original disease.

Since these organisms which do so much harm have life, the thought naturally arises that they should be destroyed or prevented in some way from exercising their deadly power. And this is just what we mean by disinfection, and since we are killing germs there follows as a matter of course the word germicide—a substance which kills germs. But lest we are not able to slay them all in our murderous assault since they are of such microscopic size that hosts of them are able to hide in that place described as having neither length, breadth nor thickness—(two thousand of one family might comfortably perch on the point of a pin), we attempt to limit the range of their excursions and to lessen the number of their victims. We do this by isolation.

In the care of all contagious diseases, therefore, these two points are of the utmost importance. The immediate care of the patient will in each instance be prescribed by the physician; he will usually specify the disinfectants which he wishes used and give directions for their use. But

it will be well for us all to become familiar with the more common disinfectants, the form in which they are obtained, and the strength of the solution.

On no account should deodorants be thought to be disinfectants. Deodorants are useful in their place, but they simply serve to correct a bad odor.

At the head of the list as a germ destroyer stands heat; moist is better than dry because it has a more penetrating power. None of the known germs have been found, who—we may almost endow them with personality—will not succumb to the process of steaming or boiling.

In the line of chemical disinfectants we have the bichloride of mercury or corrosive sublimate. This as its name implies corrodes, and should not be used where it will come in contact with metals of any sort. Indeed, it will injure to a greater or less extent any fabric with which it is left in contact long enough to prove effectual. This is true of all the solutions used, but sheets and pillow cases seem of small value when we are fighting against disease.

A bottle of Fraser's Antiseptic Tablets costs about seventy-five cents. This will contain one hundred tablets of seven and three-tenths grains each, and one of these tablets dissolved in a pint of water will make a solution of the corrosive sublimate of the strength of one part to a thousand.

Chloride of lime may be bought in large bulk, or in pasteboard boxes of one pound each, which costs about fifteen cents. Four ounces of this should be dissolved in one gallon of water—this may be further diluted if desired. It should be remembered that this is a powerful bleaching agent.

A pound bottle of carbolic acid crystals will cost about forty-five cents. This should be set in a basin of hot water until the crystals melt, which they do readily. One part of this in twenty parts of water may be put in a larger bottle and kept

ready for use. For disinfecting walls and wood-work we use this strength, and also for the discharges: for clothing one part in forty is sufficient. Carbolic acid is a violent caustic, and care should be taken to avoid getting any of it on the hands in the undiluted state.

Labarraque's solution of chlorinated soda may be used for disinfecting rubber sheets, or for fine night-dresses and handkerchiefs, but it is rather expensive and no better than the cheaper materials for common use.

These solutions are all very powerful poisons and should be carefully labeled and put in a safe place.

We have thus far considered the means for destroying the germs, now let us turn to the method of preventing their spread. There is no choice here, we have but one method, and that is isolation.

Isolation, as we shall see, means a great deal. The sick room should be a light airy room preferably in the second or third story, and with an adjoining room or dressing room opening out of it. The carpet is best taken up, or it may be covered with linen, such as is used for dancing, or even sheets pinned firmly over it. All unnecessary furniture, pictures, draperies, unless of washable material, must be removed. Here the patient and nurse must be isolated, and no one except the absolutely necessary attendants, be allowed to enter, nor must the nurse leave the room except to go out for a daily walk when this is possible. Good ventilation is very important in all sick rooms but especially so when there is a contagious disease, and to keep the air pure and the temperature of the room even by day and night is no easy matter, and the ingenuity of the nurse will be greatly taxed to find ways and means of doing this. The air of the room should be thoroughly changed at least twice a day. The patient should be covered with extra blankets and an old umbrella opened, and so placed as to pro-

tect the head. Still further protection is afforded by a screen beside the bed. The windows may then be thrown open. When the nurse is not able to get out for exercise in the open air, she should take this opportunity of supplying her lungs with oxygen. Having first covered her head and shoulders with a blanket or shawl she should stand at the open window and take fifteen or twenty deep inspirations. This will completely renovate the air in her lungs and prove very refreshing.

The extra covering should not be taken from the patient until the room is thoroughly warm again.

The bedding should be changed no oftener than is absolutely necessary for cleanliness, and the greatest care taken to avoid shaking it about the room. When removed from the bed it must be put at once into a pail of the disinfecting solution and left to soak two or three hours. This is mainly to insure protection to the laundry woman, and persons who may have to handle it before it gets to the laundry as the boiling of the ordinary washing process is sufficient disinfection. All stains of blood and medicine should be rinsed out with lukewarm water before the clothes are put to soak.

Discharges from the nose and throat should be received on old cotton or cheese cloth and burned at once. Stools may be disinfected by using a solution of carbolic acid 1:20 or the chloride of lime four ounces to a gallon of water. The 1:500 solution of corrosive may be used also, but as has been said this will injure the drain pipes.

When the closet or hopper into which the discharges are to be thrown is at some distance from the sick room, the nurse should add the disinfecting solution and having carefully covered the vessel with a towel wet in the solution, set it outside the door where it may be attended to by some member of the family, who, by the way,

should remember to thoroughly disinfect her hands afterwards.

The nurse, whether trained or not, should bear in mine the fact that her own safeguard lies in her good mental and physical condition. Fear should be a word not found in her vocabulary. She must eat regularly and sufficiently, always being careful to wash her hands before touching food.

She should wear a cotton dress and apron, and a cap to protect her hair. Her clothing must also be disinfected, as well as the patient's.

Nothing used in the sick room should be taken from it, except to be burned, until it has been perfectly disinfected. This rule is imperative and applies to dishes, spoons, brooms, dust brushes, sweepings from the floor, combings of hair, in fact nothing is too insignificant to be overlooked. Even the air of the sick room should be kept from the rest of the house as far as possible. The door, of course, should be kept closed, but as it must be opened now and then, we help matters a little by hanging in the doorway a sheet wrung out of the disinfecting solution to which glycerine has been added. This filters the air somewhat, as is soon made apparent by the appearance of the sheet.

When the doctor pronounces the disease at an end and all danger of infection over—and no one but the doctor should do this—the patient should have a full bath with the 1:5000 solution of corrosive sublimate, it is important to wash the hair thoroughly, and the patient is then removed to another room. The nurse should disinfect herself in the same manner.

Everything not too good to be burned should be sent at once to the furnace. Everything which can be washed should be disinfected and sent to the laundry. The carpet may be sent to the cleaner's and steamed, and all the furniture care-

fully sponged with the 1:1000 solution of corrosive sublimate, and if it can be set out in the air and sunshine for a few days, so much the better.

The mattresses, pillows and blankets may be sent to any hospital and there disinfected in the steaming oven with which all hospitals are provided, and which may be used by the public at slight expense. It should be remembered, however, that this extreme heat is injurious to all woolen fabrics and utterly destroys leather, bone buttons and fur.

Now for the room itself. The floor, ceiling and all wood-work may be scrubbed with the strong corrosive sublimate and then with soap and water, as may the walls when one is so fortunate as to have them painted. Paper must be torn off and replaced.

The germicidal power of sulphur fumigation is entirely discredited by most physicians, but if one wishes to employ this method it may be done in the following manner: The windows and doors, except the one leading out from the room, must be closed and the cracks covered with strips of newspaper pasted firmly on. The fireplace should be closed and all metal surfaces covered with a thick layer of vaseline. Three pounds of roll sulphur will be needed for every thousand cubic feet in the room. This should be placed in an iron or earthen vessel and a little sawdust added to facilitate the burning. The vessel should be set upon two bricks in a tub containing two or three inches of water. Just before lighting the sulphur, the walls should be sponged with corrosive sublimate and left wet. Wet sheets and towels may also be hung about the room, the effect of which is to produce a certain amount of moisture which is supposed to aid the sulphur fumes.

The sulphur may be ignited by a live coal or by pouring over it a few ounces of alcohol and applying a lighted match.

The door should then be closed at once and pasted up on the outside. Twenty-four hours later the room may be opened and aired, and is then ready for painters and paperers.

In regard to cholera the properly lactic measures are the best—just look up that word in the dictionary and remember all that it means, the English of it is, that an ounce of prevention is worth whole pounds of cure. Drink only boiled or sterilized milk and water, be careful that the cook and waitress have clean hands, always wash your hands before touching food, wash and pare fresh fruit, avoid stale fruit, take plenty of exercise in the open air and keep yourself and surroundings clean.

If we observe these precautions we need have no fear for the coming summer.

H. L. G.

#### How Bacteriologists Work.

The old Greek query, "When doctors disagree who shall decide?" bobs up again in New York, when attending physicians say a man died of Asiatic cholera and the Board of Health says in its most official way that he did not. Fortunately an answer to the query is at hand. The Bacteriologist decides.

The bacteriologist is a doctor and a scientist whose decision cannot be questioned, for he it is who brings to light, if not to life, the cholera germ, the tiny but active comma bacillus. It takes 700 bacilli to cover as much space on a microscope's slide as that occupied by a comma in newspaper type. But a single bacillus, in suitable environment, like the human stomach, or a glass of beef soup or a tube filled with gelatine, is capable of great things in his own particular line.

When literally "in our midst" the cholera bacillus grows and thrives and multiplies. He throws off a spore which in a very brief time becomes a full-fledged bacillus, and gives birth in its turn to another spore. Generation after generation comes into being in this way. Meantime the unhappy man who is nourishing the microbes in his stomach sickens and dies in agony.

Cholera morbus is his disease if no Asiatic cholera germs are in the vicinity.

When the dreaded plague is near, however, there is an even chance that the patient is one of its victims. Doctors have two ways of coming to a conclusion. One is by what they call the clinical history of the case. If the patient has been exposed to cholera contagion, or if one of his family or an associate in the store or factory has had the disease, it is fair to assume that the cholera germ has been communicated. If persons whose food supply came from the same source as the patient's were stricken with cholera, then an Asiatic cholera diagnosis at once suggests itself. But, after all, the only way to be certain that a man is suffering from cholera is to see a bacillus that has been thrown off from his system. This is the business of the bacteriologist. He is the great detector. On the result of his microscopic researches depends the necessity for a quarantine about the patient and his sick-room.

The clinical history of most of the cholera cases announced by the Board of Health has been obscure. Without the microscope and the scientific eye, it would never have been positively known that the death of Charles McAvoy on September 6th, was caused by Asiatic cholera. On the top floor of a five-story brick building, opposite Bellevue hospital, on East Twenty-sixth street, certain of the comma bacilli that caused McAvoy's death were brought to light. The Carnegie Laboratory, where most of the Board of Health's bacteriological investigations are made, has as professors, Dr. Janeway, Dr. Dennis and Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Dr. Edward K. Dunham and Dr. McAlpin. Dr. Dunham has done most of the work in connection with the cholera cases.

When the autopsy was made on the body of Charles McAvoy, the first cholera victim, Dr. Dunham took a minute portion of the intestinal fluid and placed it in a tube filled with gelatine. A drop of pink dye was added because the common bacilli is colorless. To make sure of a favorable result half a dozen tubes were filled in the same way. They were subjected to a gentle heat. Meanwhile the doctor was examining the contents of the stomach under a microscope. He failed to see any bacilli in this way.

At last one of the little tubes took on an appearance different from the others. What looked like tiny rivulets appeared in

the gelatine. The powerful microscope was focused on the gelatine and the pink comma was on view. The comma is blue sometimes under the microscope, but that is when blue dye is used. Pink is the popular color with microscopists. In fact many people know the cholera germ by the name of "the pink comma" for this reason. Dr. Dunham kept McAvoy's bacilli under observation until he saw spores develop and grow into bacilli, which again evolved more spores and again more bacilli. In fact the little glass tube in the Carnegie laboratory marked "McAvoy" contains countless generations of bacilli already. And they are still growing.

Dr. Dunham gave this account of one of his investigations to a reporter :

"Mrs. Sophia Weigmann, of No. 768 Eleventh avenue, died on Saturday afternoon. The following day samples of the dejecta, or intestinal discharge of a fluid nature, were sent me. This was examined under the microscope after having been dyed and stained with aniline colors. I also placed a drop of dejection into sterilized beef tea in the usual test tube—making the examination in triplicate—and placed it in an incubator regulated at body temperature of 98½ degrees Fahrenheit.

"After from eight to twelve hours I examined a drop of the beef-tea cultivation microscopically to determine the form and arrangement of the bacteria present while still living. I also prepared plate cultures from drops of the beef-tea culture in order to separate the individual bacteria from each other. The varieties found were not determined with absolute accuracy, as search was being made for but one, but five or six were noted. These plate cultures in themselves furnish a means of picking out those species of bacteria which might be Asiatic cholera, and enables us to separate those from the rest, and by further study to completely identify them. In order to do this some were stained with aniline colors, as was the original material; others were transplanted into sterile nutrient jelly and others transferred to a sterile solution of peptone for the indo reaction test.

"In this manner the character of the individual bacteria of the growth upon plate cultures, in gelatine tubes, in beef tea and in peptone having been found to correspond exactly with the well-known characteristics of the source of Asiatic

cholera, the result is sufficient to establish the biological diagnosis.

"I found the comma bacilli in the comma and S forms, also in the O form to some extent, and, when cultivated, in the spiral form. In one case I found the comma bacilli present in the sample sent me in about 20 per cent.; in another these bacteria were in a majority, and in a third practically nothing else was found. To make a satisfactory test requires from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, some cases may need a longer time. It depends on the relative abundance of the bacilli present."

There are very many, lively well-developed specimens of the common bacillus in the Carnegie laboratory at present; enough, if properly distributed among the water-sheds of this country, to make Asiatic cholera epidemic from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The germs are safely bottled up, however. Hundreds of physicians and scientists who are anxious to see the cholera germ will probably be given an opportunity when the present rush of work at the laboratory is over.

When it is thought best to destroy the germs the application of 212 degrees of heat will do it. The method employed will probably be to stick a platinum wire heated red-hot into each beef tea and gelatine tube.—*Exchange.*



#### Who Can Express His Faith Better?

At a dinner given to Victor Hugo, in Paris, some years ago, he delivered an impromptu address, in which he gave expression to his faith in the Infinite and in the soul's immortality.

This is what the distinguished French poet and philosopher said :

"I am rising toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart. There I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and roses as at twenty years ago. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me.

"It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale and it is historic. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode and

song. I have tried all, but I feel I have not said a thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like many others, I have finished my day's work; but I cannot say I have finished my life. My days will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight to open on the dawn."

•••

The English language is a very noble one, but it is full of pitfalls. Who can wonder that the foreigner, especially the Frenchman, who rarely knows any language but his own, occasionally fails to "compr'end" its idiomatic expressions?

French Visitor—I call to see monsieur—

Maid—You can't see him, sir. He's not up yet.

Visitor—Vat you tell? I com' yester', and you say, "Can't see heem, because he is not down." Now you say, "Can't see heem, because he is not oop." Ven vill be in ze middle? I no compr'end not at all, mademoiselle!"

•••

That there can be very different senses to a word which seems to have but a single meaning is illustrated by this incident: A Boston rogue who was charged with having stolen and carried off a grindstone, was asked by the lawyer who prosecuted him:

"You took this man's grindstone?"

"I did, sir."

"How did you come to do such an act?"

"It was in a moment of weakness, sir."

"Weakness, indeed! What would you have taken if you had felt strong? Bunker Hill monument?"

•••

"One's feeling of rest is never complete unless he can see somebody else at work,—but the labor must be without haste."—Charles Dudley Warner.

**Wants.**

Granite sauce pans.

A bureau, chiffonier, or a chest of drawers.

It has been suggested that a few flowering plants would give joy to the children who are in the Pavilion at this time.

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•••

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The Magne Jewell Memorial Out-Patient Department is divided into nine sections, whose names, with the days and hours for consultation, follow:

*Diseases of the Eye and Ear*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of the Nervous System*—Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.

*General Medicine*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 2 to 3.

*Diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System*—Tuesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*Orthopaedic Surgery*—Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of Women*—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 10 to 11.

*Dental Surgery*—Tuesday; 2 to 6.

**THE HOSPITAL REVIEW**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**

MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS

MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail..... 50 "

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.\*\*\*\*\*  
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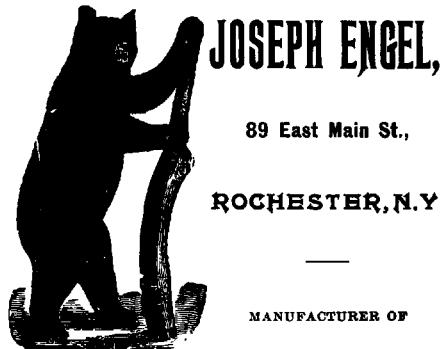
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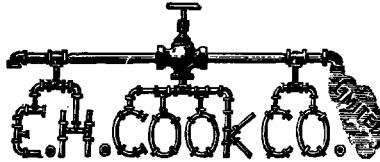
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The quarterly periods begin with the first days of March, June, September and December.

Deposits may be withdrawn on the last three days of a quarterly period without loss of interest; but if withdrawn before the last three days, no interest will be allowed on the amount so withdrawn for that quarter.

Individual accounts are limited to \$3,000, upon which interest may be allowed to accumulate, but no interest will be allowed upon such accumulation.

Deposits made by a corporation and deposits of money arising from judicial sales or trust funds, but not made pursuant to an order of the Court, are limited to \$5,000, upon which interest may be allowed to accumulate as in the case of individual accounts.

Interest will be payable on the 20th days of June and December, and if not drawn, it will be added to the principal as of the first days of those months.

Transfers of money on deposit from one account to another may be made at any time with the same effect as if made on the first three days of any month.

February 2, 1861.

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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE  
**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**  
AT THE

## **ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 15, 1893.

No. 20

### **The Graduating Exercises.**

The commencement exercises of the City Hospital Training School for Nurses, will be held at the First Presbyterian Church Thursday evening, March 30th, at 8 o'clock. All friends of the Hospital are cordially invited to be present. Original essays are to be read by members of the graduating class, which this year numbers sixteen.

### **In the Children's Pavilion.**

Some of the managers who were performing the duties required of them by inspecting the different parts of the Hospital, were very much amused by the boys in the Pavilion the other day. When they passed back through the boys' ward in the Pavilion—having been through once before—they were somewhat sur-

prised to find each boy with a clean towel tucked under his chin. They looked so very dressed up and uniform that one of the women inquired into the reason of their unwonted decoration, it being nowhere near meal time; she discovered that the boys had noticed that one or two of the managers had packages and they had arrayed themselves in anticipation of a treat. Their faith was so appealing that some oranges were immediately sent for, and the boys were satisfied.

### **Hospital Notes.**

In the Out-Patient Department during February, 236 patients were treated. There were 103 prescriptions furnished and 3 operations performed.

In the Surgical Pavilion 37 operations were done by 10 surgeons.

Reports from the Twigs show busy fingers and much work accomplished. A glance at our list of donations will show what is being done to replenish the store-room.

The Chips of the Old Block furnished ten pairs of pillow-cases in February.

#### Treasurer's Report.

##### CASH DONATIONS.

Miss Cronin.....	\$ 25 00
Alling class of the Central Church..	20 00

##### MEMORIAL FUND.

Miss Julia F. Gould, Santa Barbara, Cal.	\$500.
--	--------

##### FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S FUND.

Mrs. Jamee Bean, Ogdensburg.....	\$ 50 00
Receipts of a little girls' fair (Julia Adler, Bessie French, Alice Rotbschild, Flora Howe, Blanch Bloch).	23 05

Total.....	\$ 73 05
Previously acknowledged.....	1,887 20

Total.....	\$1,760 25
------------	------------

MRS. WM. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

#### The Mary Bed.

We now have \$286.48 in the savings bank toward our Mary Bed fund. We started out with the hope that we might be able to raise \$200 a year as a regular income. If the sum could be made up to \$400 by May our hopes would be realized, and we could enter on another year feeling greatly encouraged. We are sure there are many, many Marys in this great city who have not yet responded to the call to found a "Mary Bed" in our City Hospital. It is not too late to do so now. We long to add more Marys to our list each year, and to see our little "Mary Bed" in the "Children's Pavilion" nobly supported.

Earned by a Mary for the Mary Bed.....	\$ 1 00
	286 48

Total.....	\$287 48
February, 1893.	

#### Donations.

Friend—3 thermometers for Surgical Pavilion.

Mrs. Kiebel—*Harpers, Scribners, North American Reviews, and Scientific Americans.*

Mrs. S. S. Avery—*Century magazines.*

Mrs. Frank Ward—Quantity of reading matter.

Elsie and John McMath—Valentines for the children.

Mrs. H. F. Huntington—Old cotton.

Mrs E S. Martin—*Scribner's and Life.*

Mrs. Danforth—Shirts.

Mrs. Lauriston L. Stone—Second-hand shirts, old cotton and *Cosmopolitan* magazines for 1892.

Mr. Punnett—Reading matter.

Second Twig—11 sheets, 1 shirt.

Mrs. Lee—Papers.

Henry Aman—German papers.

Miss M. M. Otis—Large bundle of wearing apparel, papers and magazines.

Mrs. Geo. C. Buell, Jr.—Flannel undergarments (new).

Mrs. Geo. Hursch—Papers.

Jas. Brackett—Shirts and old cotton.

Mrs. Samuel Wilder—Papers.

Mrs. Wm. B. Lee—Magazines.

Miss H. H. Griffith—Old cotton.

Miss Minnie Montgomery—Old cotton, 5 dresses, 4 pairs of stockings, 2 hoods, lace cap, 2 aprons, 1 cape for children.

Mrs. C. H. Angel—1 dozen oranges for the children.

Mrs. W. D. Ellis—Old cotton, flannel and magazines

Henry Disston & Sons—Ice saw.

Mrs. F. F. Olmsted, Geneseo—Old linen.

Mrs. H. H. Morse—Second-hand clothing.

Mrs. Jas. C. Hart—Night dress

Florence Messenger, Pearl Ballou, Inez Ballou, and Helen Ballou—Sunday school papers.

Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—Shirts, old linen, carving set and clock.

Mrs. Edward Bausch—Gas stove.

Hemlock Twig—18 waists, 11 skirts.

First Twig—17 night gowns.

Parent Stem—3 night shirts, 11 pillow cases, and making of 15 sheets.

Mrs. Isengarten—German papers.

First Graft—9 surgical towels, 1 night gown.

The Properly Bent Twig—33 towels.

J. T. Alling—Paper.

Mr. Lee—Quantity of bedding and clothing.

#### City Hospital Report.

Number in Hospital Feb. 1.....	108
Received during month.....	78
Births.....	1
Total.....	177
Discharged during month.....	74
Deaths.....	8
Remaining in Hospital March 1.....	101
Total.....	177

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FOR THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

**A Charming Health Resort.**

For the past six months we have been playing the role of invalid in Kentucky, and now that under the sunny skies of Florida we are reaping the benefits of a more genial clime we feel moved, as our Quaker friends say, to recount some of the blessings that have come to us, and some of the charms that make life so pleasant in this favored land, hoping that others may be tempted hither to share with us the good things that are so bountifully showered around us.

Many who have been suffering from the grip, pneumonia, winter colds, and diseases of the throat and lungs are here regaining their wonted vigor, and testifying to the sanitary influences of Winter Park, so favorite a resort for the invalid, when the thermometer is so near the zero point as it has been of late in some of our Northern cities.

Winter Park, 143 miles south of Jacksonville, and four miles from Orlando, the county seat of Orange county, is situated in the center of Florida, on some of the highest land of the state, and is pronounced by physicians free from malaria. It is surrounded by a chain of beautiful lakes that empty into Lake Jesup, an arm of the St. John's river. These lakes are clear, deep and sparkling, and do not resemble ponds, swamps or bogs. Their water can safely be used for culinary purposes, but an additional supply is obtained from wells pronounced by skillful chemists pure and healthy. The soil of the high pine lands is a sandy loam adapted to the raising of oranges and other varieties of the citrus fruit; the low pine lands are coming into use for the culture of the grape; the hummock lands, with their rich variety of foliage, add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. The climate here is delightful. Now, in the early days of February, we need no outside wraps, and sit with open windows or on the broad piazzas.

The Rogers House, where we make our headquarters, is pleasantly located on the banks of Lake Osceola, and from our windows, through the swaying banners of grey Florida moss that drape the tall, stately pines, we catch charming views of the sparkling waters of Osceola, whose green wooded banks are reflected on its

glassy mirror. Sometimes a little steam-boat ripples its surface, and again the measured dip of the boatman's oar gives new life to the picture.

Blue jays are very abundant, and often the clear, varied notes of the mocking bird greet our ear.

Within a mile and a half of the center of Winter Park there are forty thousand orange trees from thirteen years old downward. There are the large shaddocks and grape fruits, and the smaller mandarins, tangierines, and kumquats, the Japanese persimmons, the Spanish guavas, citrons, pineapples, and lemons. More than two weeks ago the peach trees were in bloom, and the lemon trees are now opening their first blossoms; the lignonias are a mass of golden flame; the deeper red of the hibiscus and the trumpet creeper contrast richly with their bright green foliage, but the roses, wet with the morning dew, call forth our loudest praises.

Attractive walks tempt us to out-door life, and beautiful spots are very accessible. We may stroll through the pleasant campus of Rollins college, or over the cultivated grounds that surround the Seminole, or, wandering farther, get a glimpse of hummock land by passing the palmetto grove and crossing the bridge that spans the stream connecting Lakes Osceola and Virginia. In another direction one may rove past orange groves, and perhaps, be invited, as we were, to come in and help ourselves to the golden fruit, and while the hospitable stranger held down a tempting bough and offered the open knife we cut a branch of mandarins, two of which measured, the one ten and three-fourths inches and the other ten and three-eighths inches in circumference.

The sight of a well kept orange grove is an attractive one to northern eyes. The grey sand, so free from trespassing weed, contrasts pleasantly with the rich green of the foliage and the bright hues of the golden fruit. In gathering the fruit for the market each orange is cut off and placed in a bag of coarse cloth worn by the gatherer; when filled, the bag is emptied into a box and carried to the sorting and packing house. The fruit is then poured into a receptacle, from which issue two inclined revolving parallel bars, and a graduated bar separating them. This separating bar is large at the top and

gradually diminishes towards the bottom. The sorter stands at the head of the inclined bars, puts the perfect fruit on one side of the graduated bar and the imperfect on the other side, and the oranges roll down and drop into different bins, according to the size of the fruit; the smallest ones dropping out near the top and the largest at the bottom, where the graduated bar, being smaller, makes more room for the larger fruit. The packer covers the assorted fruit with tissue paper, packs it in boxes and sends it to northern markets. Packing has been going on at Winter Park since October.

On the banks of Lake Osceola the Seminole, with its two hundred and seventy-five rooms, offers to travelers the attractions of a first-class hotel, but in the less pretentious Rogers House, which accommodates seventy-five guests, we find a home-like retreat and genial company. We gather evenings in the parlor, and early yield to the quieting influences of this restful, health-inspiring air. Three weeks ago, just before leaving Kentucky, we were quite exhausted by our efforts to say good-bye to some of our nearest neighbors, but now we walk from three-quarters of a mile to a mile at a time without wearying ourselves and have already added three pounds to our weight.

Last Saturday Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who has a winter cottage at Maitland, near by, made a most interesting address at a sabbath school convention held in the Congregational Church. On Sunday evening Bishop Foster, of Boston, entertained us with interesting reminiscences of work in by-gone days. Last evening Dr. Crane, of Boston, formerly a missionary in Turkey, rehearsed to us the history of a journey from Jeffa to Jerusalem by way of the Dead sea. We have also an elocutionist from Boston who brightens our evening hours by her spirited recitations, and music, cards and other games give variety to our life. A retired sea captain tells of his adventures by sea and land; a cousin of Johns Hopkins, convalescing from a surgical operation in the Johns Hopkins hospital, rehearses to us the good fruits resulting from his kindred's benefactions, and cultivated friends from Boston, Connecticut and our own Empire state beguile the quickly gliding hours.

H. S. T.

Winter Park, February 7th, 1893.

#### Hospitals at the Columbian Exposition.

The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, soon after its organization, carefully considered the most comprehensive method of presenting a satisfactory showing of the work of women in hospital and trained nurse service. Making the early discovery that but slight opportunity for such an exhibit would be found in the Liberal Arts Department, owing to the limited space, the Board eagerly sought the desired opening through other channels. The plans for medical service, promulgated by the Medical Director of the Exposition, contemplate the maintenance of a hospital in which the more advanced modern theories will be demonstrated. A striking feature of this will be an effective ambulance service, each ambulance being accompanied by a trained nurse when called for the removal of a patient to the hospital. Here the Board of Lady Managers perceived its opportunity, and at once began the foundation of an elaborate scheme, which ultimately assumed national proportions and attracted wide attention from many vitally interested. This was the establishment and maintenance of a series of movable hospitals or relief stations, at various points on the World's Fair grounds, by means of which the safety and comfort of the public would be greatly served. Patients requiring immediate attention can be taken into one of these relief stations and there receive such prompt, expert care as will often render unnecessary their removal to the hospital. In addition to the fine opportunity thus afforded for a practical exhibition of woman's skill as a trained nurse—which was the original incentive of the Lady Managers—this admirable plan also gave magnificent scope for comprehensive hospital exhibits, which had been crowded out of the Liberal Arts Department. The idea of the Lady Managers has received the most cordial approval of the Chief of Liberal Arts, who saw in it opportunities for exhibits not in his power to bestow. Fearing, however, lest this service—great as it evidently must be—might be rejected by the Directory in the event of its entailing any expense upon the Exposition, those most vitally interested—the great hospitals, the makers of hospital fittings and appliances—readily agreed to establish and

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maintain these relief stations at their own expense, feeling recompensed by the privileges of exhibition. Large allied interests are represented in the united movement, the list of hospitals including such names as the Bellevue, the Mt. Sinai, the Hahnemann, the Roosevelt, the New York Hospital—all of New York city—and the great hospitals of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. It is particularly gratifying that all schools of medicine are represented, and that no one taken suddenly ill need be subjected to treatment of which he disapproves. The Physician and Trained Nurse Organization of Illinois have also united with these leading hospitals and the Board of Lady Managers in presenting this admirable plan to the Directory. The latter will, no doubt, be most happy to accept the great service, offered in so generous and public-spirited manner, by which the Exposition and the public will both be signalily benefited.

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**What the Children are Doing for us.**

The following was unintentionally omitted last month.

MRS. WM. E. HOYT, Secretary.

No. 181 Spring street, City.

*Dear Madam:* A few little girls held a fair a few days ago for the benefit of the poor, and they realized \$23.05. I beg to enclose check for the amount, and it is desired that the same shall be used for the Children's Pavilion. Kindly acknowledge receipt of check to,

Yours respectfully,

B. ROTHSCHILD.

The following are the names of the little girls who held the fair :

JULIA ADLER,  
BESSIE FRENCH,  
ALICE ROTHSCHILD,  
FLORA HOWE,  
BLANCH BLOCH.

•••

Graduation exercises at the First Presbyterian Church March 30th, 8 o'clock.

*Died.*

At the Rochester City Hospital :

Feb. 18—S. E. Armstrong, aged 86 years.  
" 19—Matilda Metzinger, aged 84 years.

**PERSONALITY IN WORK.**

The other day I was at Smith College at its commencement, and heard much congratulation that the speaker on that occasion did not choose for his theme "the education of women." They were quite too familiar with that subject already! So, I imagine this audience has already heard quite too much of the value of trained nurses. Yet, the temptation to make this the subject of the few words I shall say to you is indeed great, for the value of trained nurses is a theme of which the outside world can never say enough. But, to you upon the inside, it is, perhaps, too serious for amateur comment.

Neither will I attempt to deal with the details of a nurse's life and caution you against the mistakes that other nurses have fallen into. It is not for me to suggest that you do not insist upon peaches for your dinner in the early spring, or to beg you remember that the secrets of the household are inviolable, or to remind you that there are times when the convalescent longs to be alone with his friends, or that the family circle is most complete without any outside element; to tell you once more that carelessness or lack of consideration injures the profession itself more than it can hurt you individually. Such cautions as these are not for the lay women to utter, but have been part and parcel of that most thorough and most stimulating training under one who has done so much for you that you leave her to-night with a sense of being thus orphaned of knowledge and resource.

It has seemed to me that I cannot do better than to ask you to consider with me the power of personality in the work of a nurse, and its relations to the larger work of the world. There is no greater power in the world than this power of personality. Untoward circumstance is overcome by it, force is made the weapon of its conquests, knowledge becomes its tool and not its

master. Subtle and indefinable as it is, it still so fills and controls the life as to measure its value. One man's personal power will make his work succeed when another's fails; the confidence which you repose in this woman's personality causes you to intrust to her heavy responsibilities and sometimes life itself; it is because of this one's personality that he can secure the help needed for greater enterprises; it is because of the personality of that other that his influence enables him to accomplish what he has determined to do. The learned man can get no hearing for his knowledge except through such a personal force as shall make men listen. The woman of many resources will have no opportunity to show her powers unless her personality makes the way for them to show themselves. And in like manner his personality, if it be weak or bad, mars all a man's work, stands in the way of all accomplishment. But, we need not to-night consider at all the harm a man or woman may do whose personal force is all on the side of the devil. It is enough for us to consider the other side of the question, the possibilities of well-doing.

If you ask me to define what I mean by the term "personality," I must reply that I know of no single phrase which will describe it, and yet there is not one of you listening to me who does not know what I mean. It is the full power of the individual; all his abilities and acquirements, all that he knows, and all that he can do, reinforced by his character; in short, all his power to do and to know, multiplied by all his power to be. It is here that men often fail to grasp all that life holds for them. Very true, say they; all that you claim for personality is true and obvious, but we can neither make nor mend ourselves. Our personality was born with us; we cannot help and hinder it. Not at all. We can both help and hinder it. To a very great degree this marvelous power is in our own hands. It is because a man for-

gets the *three factors*, and omits some one of them that his personality is weak and inefficient. He knows much, it may be, and stops there, forgetting that some ability to do is necessary to give him a large place in a practical world. Or, he can do many things, and he wonders why he is not wanted at the center of power, forgetting that force of character is the quality that commands, even more than all else. And still again, he falls into the same mistake who wonders that the character he recognizes in himself has no more influence, forgetting that character can only be made effective by the power to do. This, then, so far as we can define it, is personality, for bad or good, what we can do, multiplied by what we are.

Your personality is, in fact, yourself, the very essence of every man and woman, and while its foundation is indeed born in us, because of this very fact, because it is the man and the whole man, we can add to it, alter it, develop it, by the very simple process of adding to our knowledge, developing our skill, altering our character. Thus, we can and must increase our personal force. All we can gain of knowledge of the past and other men's work in it, all we can know of the present and what men are doing to-day, adds to our breadth; every new ability to do something either in or out of our chosen profession, adds to our force; even fresh growth of character gives depth to all other faculties. And these things—knowledge, acquirements, character—we can increase and develop, we must increase and develop if we would do a man's and a woman's part in this world. For this is the door of hope to each and all of us; this truth that all our power is the product of what we can do multiplied by what we are. It sometimes seems as if we knew so little, could do so little, we could accomplish nothing in the world. Let us remember in that day of discouragement to make larger the other factor in the multiplication, the character, and the product will increase a hundred fold. It sometimes seems as if we knew

so much that we must be of great consequence. In the hour when we are thus minded, we must not forget that notwithstanding our extraordinary knowledge, if that factor of character is small, we shall have but a weak product. For, after all, the greatest of these three qualities is character, and character to be true and whole must be based on things eternal and it must reach up to God.

In the whole round of the professions there is none perhaps where there is more danger of under-rating the power of personality than in the nurse's profession. The life of the nurse is a life of obedience and discipline. It is a life secluded to the individual in great measure, and yet a life never taking root and growing up to blossom and bear fruit, but temporary in all its relations and lived under unnatural conditions. It seems at first sight to give little scope for personal power, and to bear little relation to the greater world lying outside the sick-room. I grant that its conditions tend toward a narrow and circumscribed career, and it is for this very reason that I beg you to-night to so cultivate and develop your own personality that for each one of you life shall be a full and rounded life, powerful after its own fashion and in its own place. To this end I am repeating in a somewhat different fashion the inspiring suggestions of Judge Tucker to the class of last year. Become broad women; seek to know the meaning of life; study illness and death in their relations to humanity; learn other things than these, even all the interests of the world around you; put your character into every detail of your work; add humanity and womanliness to all your skill; clothe your knowledge with grace and enforce it with power.

Upon this effort to cultivate your personality will depend in the first place, your own success. Two years hence, five years hence, you will not be able to do just what you can to-day unless you can do more and better work. The plant which does not grow decays; knowledge which does not develop disappears. Therefore you must in many ways increase your skill if you would preserve it. Moreover, it is by those subtle signs which betray the personal power behind the trained eye and hand, that men and women show the ability which enables them to rise. By what you do and by what you do not—surer sign of ability than any performance

—by what you leave undone and by how you perform your task, and by the growth of your mind and heart as well, men will judge whether you have that ability and fidelity, that knowledge, that power, which may well be put over ten cities.

And again, this effort to cultivate your personality will give you power over the individual. The nurse shares with the clergyman, the teacher and the physician, the high distinction of a calling where success depends quite as much upon the personal influences exerted as upon professional skill. In many ways that will occur to you as I speak, success or failure will hang upon the relations of the patient to his nurse. The ability to quiet restless nerves, to inspire unbounded confidence and that trust upon which hang mighty issues; now faithful obedience and again quick and sure command of every resource, a controlled body, a fertile mind; all these with uncounted other personal qualities will give that success in each particular case which a true nurse longs for as the real reward of her labors. And here, too, lies the large opportunity for helpfulness to the individual, which may make the nurse a very angel of deliverance, opening doors of hope for soul and body. Alas, for her who does not know her hour! And woe be unto her who through weakness or carelessness helps to bind tight chains for the captives of despair.

In another and equally potent way will your personality tell upon the individual patient, in influencing him to large deeds. The nurses who cared for one young man were strong and patient and full of womanliness, and remembering their fidelity the generous heart of a father was prompted to a munificent gift. It was likewise the strength of purpose, the ready resource and the unfailing devotion of a nurse like unto yourselves, called to care for a case of small-pox, that brought about the gift of a hospital for contagious diseases in one of our metropolitan cities. None of us liveth to himself, and to our influence, when we least know or think it, it may be given to accomplish great things, and thus by our own breadth and power, to effect the progress of the world.

This effort to cultivate your own personality is, again, the only way to redeem your profession from the taint of commercialism. If the workman takes no interest in the result of his labor beyond so

much pay for so much work, that work may answer its purpose, it is true, but it can never be good work. No man builds a good house, or makes a good horseshoe unless he takes an interest in houses and horseshoes, unless he has both a knowledge of his craft and a heart in the result. No physician is worth much to the community who does not care whether his patient lives or dies. These are perfectly obvious statements, but it is not unusual to hear it said that no personal relation exists between a nurse and her patient. It is so much work for so much pay and there is an end of it. Nothing does more to discredit the whole profession than this idea based, as it is, upon the behavior of many nurses. For never does a man or woman so crave human care, not the care of a machine, as in the hour of weakness and suffering. If you would put your profession alongside that of the physician remember that it is your personality which can do it, not the question of how far your knowledge goes. Thus and thus only can you elevate it above the position of the wage-earner.

And, once more: the strength of your own personality will determine your action in times that try the soul. Heroism will depend upon your strength or weakness in the hour that tests all that is in you. No women are so often given the opportunity to show themselves heroes as trained nurses; and, let me say, no women have as a body shown themselves such heroes. In the daily fight against deadly disease they have not failed or faltered, but have quietly laid down their lives, a ransom for those they served. In the time of plague and pestilence they have heeded the call and counted life not dear unto themselves if so be they could save the perishing; and every martyr has left to the world a new belief in goodness, a new ardor for service. If it be true that no man liveth to himself, still more is it true that no man dieth to himself. But let me tell you that no woman can ever become a hero like these heroes, who has not stood the test of day-by-day unnoticed labor, who has not opened her mind to broader issues and deeper duties than any wages can pay for. And, moreover, such opportunities come for the most part at unexpected moments. The great tests and crises of our lives meet us in the way as we pursue our daily duties. And I like to think of these opportunities as visits

of our Lord, asking us for service unto His least as unto Himself. Watch therefore for you know not when He doth come.

Finally, the cultivation of your personality in your opportunity for special and direct effect upon the world's progress in still another manner. It will connect you with large movements. To the woman who understands by experience the details of a profession, whose mind has become broad enough to conceive its possibilities, and whose character has gained the force to carry out her ideas, and the power to gather others to her help, to such a one the world's opportunities lie open.

I beg you to-night to consider how the nurse's profession might broaden out and touch the world everywhere, how it waits for new developments and women of large brain, and willing hand and strong force to thus develop it.

Therefore, for the sake of your own success, for the sake of what you may do for others and through others, for the sake of your profession, for the duty of heroism, and the opportunity of influencing your city and your country, I beg you to cultivate your personality to its full possibility. Learn all you can outside your profession, keep in touch with all the movements of the world around you, cultivate such enthusiasm for your profession that its littlest duties and most disagreeable work shall have their own interest; look upon its every duty, its every experience as so much opportunity for your own growth; consider every patient as a human being, and not as a "party" or a "case," and thus cultivate your own nature into a sublime devotion to humanity. Let it be said of you that you even counted your patients as children with you of the one Father, brother and-sisters of your own weakness and strength, and that you may do this look upward for strength and power; the strength to be, the power to do.

In such ways will you find the old bottles of a narrow view of a nurse's life with the new wine of your own personality until they burst, and the fragrance of your lives fills the whole community.

MISS ANNA LORENS DAWES  
IN "THE TRAINED NURSE."

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I would not enter on my list of friends,  
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,  
Yet wanting sensibility, the man  
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.—*Cowper.*

**A FASHIONABLE POISON.**

**Antipyrin as Used by the Unknown  
is a Most Dangerous Drug.**

Pall Mall Gazette.

The fact is that, with the exception of professional chemists, nobody, or almost nobody, knows either the nature or the genesis of antipyrin. Even the initiated find it rather difficult to explain to the profane, to whom it must suffice to know that substantially antipyrin, like aniline, benzine and phenol, is a derivative of coal tar, from which so many things heterogeneous and contradictory are now extracted.

Heaven forbid that the writer of these notes should calumniate antipyrin or desire to do the least wrong to that inestimable specific for intense and recalcitrant nerve disorders. Whatever one may think, do or say, it is beyond doubt that by some unexplained sorcery antipyrin possesses the precious virtue of attenuating and even suppressing pain instantaneously.

With opium, of which the handling is so ticklish, it is incontestably one of the quickest and most powerful soothers. We know also that in the most diverse febrile case it is able in the bargain to lower the temperature of the patient with a certainty and regularity almost miraculous. Nothing more is needed, especially in an epoch like the present highly strung, overworked and fertile in exasperated nerves, to earn the reputation of a veritable gift from heaven.

But excess is a fault in everything, and antipyrin is no exception. It is to be feared that in their blind admiration of it the inconsiderate crowd have got to the point of abusing the application of the drug. The time has come to sound the alarm. Let it not be forgotten that antipyrin, in spite of its advantages and services, is an undoubted poison—even a violent poison.

The accidents attributed to it during the seven or eight years that it has been known as a remedy are too numerous to count; and it should be noted that the cases that come to light are usually those in which there has been the intervention of a medical man with express prescriptions and doses according to rule and formula. What, then, must be the consequences, of the daily use, by guesswork, without au-

thorization, which legions of persons suffering from nervous pains make of antipyrin? To suppress pain—that is to say, the consciousness of disorder or disease—is not to suppress the malady.

On the contrary, it may be the creation of a dangerous illusion, lulling distrust and paralyzing defensive action. An invalid is so ready to believe himself cured and free from the trouble of taking precautions when he has ceased to feel pain. The truth is that antipyrin has vices to match its good qualities, and that its beneficent effects themselves are not without peril. It is by stupefying the nervous system, and, in particular, the vaso-motor nerves—the springs of the circulatory system, the nerves which govern the construction and dilation of the blood vessels—that antipyrin exercises its soothing influences.

There follows necessarily a slowing of the circulation, more or less of an approach to stagnation, of the blood, which becomes thicker and tends to coagulate. There follows an abatement in the elimination of those ashes of life which are to the animal organism what household refuse is to a great city. As a proof one may point out that antipyrin diminishes sensibly the kidneys secretion, and that it has been employed to stop hemorrhages. In infectious and parasitic maladies like influenza the capital necessity, while pursuing and killing the poisoner, is to eliminate the poison with all haste, for the action of microbes is double.

Not only do they live at the expense of the tissues in which they have lodged, but they distil subtle viruses, which accumulate in the caverns made by these infinitely little gnawers and cause frightful ravages. It is not by applying anaesthetics to the nervous system, by diminishing the rate of the excretions by augmenting the viscousness of the vital fluids, transformed by the contact of antipyrin into pitchy syrups, that this congestion-causing drug can give to the human organism the lash necessary to cause the ejection of the rascally microbian handiwork.

It is true that antipyrin deadens pains and lulls exasperated nerves, but morphine does the same, perhaps more surely, and we know where morphine leads. One should no more play with morphine than fire. That is the moral we wish to point out.

For the Children.  
**The Old Sea King.**

[CONCLUDED]

Mitche felt a whip in his hand but his pony had disappeared from under him and he went hopping about on his bare shanks before all the people, flourishing his whip and wondering where the pony was. So loud was the laughter caused by his odd appearance that he soon roared out crying, and then everybody laughed louder still, which so mortified this little soldier that he started off as fast as his legs could carry him to bed, where he covered up his head in the blankets and never stopped crying till Sally, the maid, dressed him. Oh, valiant little Mitche, to make such an inglorious end of your military career! "It is all owing to that abominable old King of the Sea," he said, after he was dressed. "I have had nothing but trouble ever since he gave me what I wished for. I don't intend to wish for anything more this blessed Christmas day!" Mitche was as good as his word and never wished for a single thing till dinner time, when all the family were gathered around the table to eat the smoking-hot turkey, nice mince pies, and the great big plum-pudding. It happened that there was no chair in his place and he was very much afraid if he went in search of a chair somebody would take possession of the vacant place. "Oh, I do wish I had a chair!" said he, dancing with impatience. "I do wish—Halloo!—Jim!—Cracky!—what a beautiful chair!" for as sure as I am telling the exact truth, he beheld at that moment the prettiest little arm-chair that ever was seen. He hopped into it, flourishing his knife and fork with joy. Everything went on splendidly till the plum-pudding was brought. It looked so nice, and the smell was so perfectly enchanting, that little Mitche could no longer control his impatience. "Oh, dear!" cried little Mitche, "will nobody ever cut it up? I wish I had a piece of that glorious pudding on my plate!" and lo—there it was, exactly on the middle of his plate. Ridiculous little Mitche! Will you be forever forgetting? Before he could say "Jack Robinson," his beautiful chair had vanished, and he lay sprawling on the floor. In the meantime, while everybody was laughing at him, the cat jumped upon the table and ran off with his pudding. Now did you ever hear of such an unfortunate little boy? He was always forgetting what the Sea King had told him. To make matters worse, instead of wishing his pudding back again, he got so angry because everybody laughed at him, that he cried out, "Stop laughing at me! I don't want you to laugh at me! I wish somebody would make you all cry!" No sooner had he said the word than everyone began to cry in good earnest. Papa cried so violently that he shook the roof of the house, and the tears ran down mamma's eyes so fast that she had to catch them in a big china bowl to keep from drowning the baby; Spenser roared out so loudly that the butcher came running to see if there was a new calf for sale; May sobbed till a little river of tears swamped three dolls that she had hidden in her lap to play with under the table; sleepy little Bruder sat with his eyes wide open and a tear as big as an apple dumpling sticking straight out of each corner. Mitche seeing everybody in such an awful state of affliction thought it was because the cat had run away with his pudding, and his feelings were so deeply affected by this sympathy that he stood in the middle of the floor, with his hands on his knees and his toes turned in, crying louder than all the rest. As

for the poor little baby, it shrieked at such a rate that mamma had to give it a dose of paregoric—even the old cat mewed. All the neighbors ran in to ask what was the matter; but nobody could speak a word on account of the hard crying. When the neighbors saw there was no one hurt they thought everyone was crying because there was no more dinner. And after crying a while for sympathy, they went off to tell their friends that this unfortunate family had eaten up their Christmas dinner and were all crying because they could eat no more—which was such an unhappy state of affairs that the whole village began to cry. Then little Mitche became so frightened at the uproar he had created that he sang out with all his might: "Don't cry so any more! I wish you would all hush!" At this, every living soul in the room commenced whispering, "Hush! hush!" and such a hushing never was heard in this world. The neighbors ran in again and after listening a while said they could hear nothing. Then papa said "hush!" and mamma said "hush!" and Spenser said "hush!" and May, and Bruder, and Nina, and even the little baby said "hush!" till the neighbors ran away again, frightened out of their wits. Poor little Mitche thought he heard a grizzly bear and the more papa and mamma and the children cried "hush!" the more he was frightened. At last he could stand it no longer and shouted out, "Please do stop hushing! I wish you'd all quit!" upon which, everyone quit the table and left little Mitche alone to fight the grizzly. When he found himself entirely alone he reflected seriously over his troubles, and determined to go for advice to papa, whom he considered a man of very sound judgment. "It all comes of that hateful old Sea King!" said he; "What do you think I ought to do, papa? Now papa being a man of sound judgment, reflected a moment, and then said: "My son, you have thrown away a great many valuable wishes on trifles. Why don't you wish for something worth having—a handsome family-carriage, for instance, in which we might all go traveling?" Little Mitche clapped his hands with joy, and immediately wished for a magnificent family-carriage, which at that moment appeared in the place of papa's house, and all the family got into it. But lo! it would not move an inch; and how could it? for there were no horses. "Just as I expected!" said mamma. "To wish for a fine carriage without any fine horses to put before it! Besides, you see we have no house to live in now; I suppose we are all to reside in the carriage for the future." Papa looked rather blank at the result of his wish and thought a carriage would certainly be a little inconvenient as a permanent place of residence. Now mamma, having much more judgment in regard to these matters, remarked, triumphantly, "I hope you will admit, now and then, that men don't know everything. Had you desired the boy to wish for something really useful there would have been some sense in it—a sewing machine for instance. You see the little fellow has scarcely a rag on his back." Little Mitche was delighted at the idea of a sewing machine, and immediately wished his mamma had a very fine one. As sure as the old Sea King lives the whole family were at that very moment seated on the ground around a beautiful sewing machine. Papa puffed his cigar quietly and muttered something about taking board and lodging under the machine and sleeping on top of it on the warm December nights to keep himself cool—and perhaps mamma could sew the children up in a big bag every night and hang them on a tree to keep the gophers from running away with them. Here all the children clapped their hands and laughed so heartily that mamma was obliged to smile at papa's foolish-

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ness. The fact was evident that a sewing machine would be even a more inconvenient place of residence than a carriage, and Mitche very sensibly wished for the house back again, just as it stood before, in which, of course, he was at once gratified.

He now came to the conclusion that the Sea King was not to be trusted, since both old and young derived nothing but trouble from the gift of wishing, so he retired into the library to study what ought to be done. After turning the whole business over in his mind a happy thought struck him. He would wish the old Sea King to be present, and then get papa to give him a good beating. "Oh, it will be such fine fun," said he, clapping his hands joyfully, "to see the old fellow jump about; oh, I wish papa were here!" At that moment papa stood exactly before him. Mitche was enchanted. "Oh, papa, can't you punish the old Sea King for troubling me?" "To be sure, Mitche, where is he? I'll give him a good flogging." Mitche looked all around, but of course the old Sea King was not there. Then he thought a while and said, "I just wish he would pop in here!" "Ho, ho!" cried a voice like the grating of sea shells on a gravelly shore; "Ho, ho! my fine little fellow! I think you said you wanted me?" Mitche turned around and saw standing before him, all dripping with salt water, the venerable King of the Sea. "Now, papa," cried Mitche in triumph. But, of course, papa had vanished. "And pray, my little man," said the old Sea King, with a sly leer, "what do you want with your papa?" Mitche was terribly frightened to find himself alone with this shaggy old monster, and replied in a faltering voice: "I thought, sir, that your kind services merited some reward, and I merely wanted my papa to give it to you." "Ho, ho! Well, never mind; we'll excuse him this time. Take heart, my little friend," said the monster, "I won't hurt you; I never hurt fine little boys who tell the truth. But really, I must go and attend to my chickens. They are flying all about perfectly wild over the sea. Is there anything else you would like?" At this Mitche took courage and said: "Please, good sir, will you be so kind as to take back the gift of having whatever I wish for that you gave me on the sea shore? It has brought me nothing but trouble." At this the Sea King shook his sides with laughter so that the salt water ran down all over the floor. As soon as he could speak, he turned his great oyster eye on Mitche and said, in a voice of becoming gravity, "Very well, my little friend, as you please. Just call on me again when you want anything; but always bear this in mind: If little children had everything they wish for they would be very unhappy. God gives all little children quite as much as they deserve; anything more would do them harm instead of good. Of course," continued the old Sea King, rolling his oyster eye around and chuckling to himself, "of course, the case is quite different with grown people. Being very judicious on account of their superior age and experience, they never wish for foolish things which they ought not to have, as innocent little children do. Ho, ho! good-bye, Mitche!" Saying this, the jolly old Sea King gave one roar of laughter that sounded like the dancing of waves over a thousand rocks, and vanished in a cloud of spray. After all these wonderful adventures little Mitche fell asleep and was put to bed.

The address of some reliable manufacturer of artificial limbs has frequently been asked for by unfortunate persons who

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•••

The editor of the REVIEW is solicitous over the mental state of those who read in the article on "Infection and Disinfection" in the February number, the direction to hunt up in the dictionary "*properly lactic*" measures in treating cholera. As a slight reparation we will give the dictionary definition for the word that was so mangled by the type-setter and left uncorrected in the proof. *Prophylactic* means defending from disease; preventive.

•••

### Unclaimed Articles.

Unclaimed dishes left at the Rink Dec. 1st and 2d, will be found at the house of the treasurer, 174 Spring street:

- Two standard glass dishes.
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- One oval platter.
- One square platter.
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- Three white breakfast plates.
- One jelly mould.
- One deep tin dish.
- Three deep tin pans.
- Three tin pie plates.
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Friday, Saturday; 10 to 11.

*Dental Surgery*—Tuesday; 2 to 6.

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MRS. MALTBY STRONG, MRS. WM. H. PERKINS  
MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

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Letters or Communications for publication, to be ad-  
dressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 Univer-  
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Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing  
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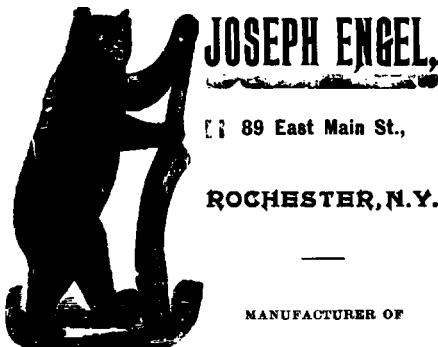
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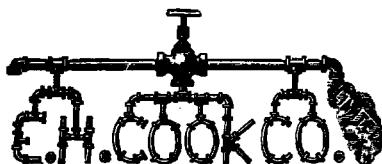
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"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 15, 1893.

No. 21

**ELEVENTH**

## **ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT**

OF THE

### **TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES**

CONNECTED WITH

**Rochester City Hospital.**

The large audience room of the First Presbyterian Church was well filled on Thursday evening, March 30th, the occasion being the graduating exercises of the Training School.

The chancel of the church was beautifully decorated with ferns and potted plants. On the platform were Dr. W. S. Ely, who presided, and with him sat Rev.

T. Harwood Pattison, D. D., Rev. G. Chapman Jones, Dr. David Little, and Dr. C. A. Dewey.

At eight o'clock, promptly, the procession of senior and junior nurses, in their blue dresses and white caps and aprons, filed in to the inspiring strains of the organ, at which Mr. Cramer presided.

Very dainty, bright and attractive did the pretty army appear and one could not fail to be impressed by the fact that the sight at which we gazed so calmly would have been impossible only a short time ago. For now, professionalized as it has been, our brightest and most earnest young women see in the business of nursing an avenue for the use of all the talent, good breeding and education that they can command. Indeed, the more charming a nurse is as a woman, the greater her success as a nurse.

The following program was carried out :

**PROGRAM.**

Voluntary.

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|---|--|
| 1. Prayer.....                            | Rev. G. Chapman Jones.   |
| 2. Song—Soft, Soft Wind.....              | Szemelenyi<br>Mrs. Bellamy.<br>Violin Obligato..... Mr. Schenck. |
| 3. Address.....                           | Rev. T. Harwood Pattison, D. D.                                  |
| 4. Duet—Calm as the Night.....            | Götze<br>Mrs. R. W. Bellamy—Mr. E. P. Stimson.                   |
| 5. Essays.....                            | By Members of Graduating Class.                                  |
| 6. Song, <sup>1</sup> a. Spring Song..... | Lassen   |
| <sup>1</sup> b. Protestations.....        | Norris<br>Mrs. Bellamy.<br>Violin Obligato..... Mr. Schenck.     |
| 7. Presentations of Diplomas.....         | Dr. David Little.  |
| 8. Duet—Sunset .....                      | Goring—Thomas<br>Mrs. Bellamy—Mr. Stimson.                       |
| 9. Benediction.....                       | Rev. G. Chapman Jones.   |
- Miss Wysard, Accompanist. Mr. Cramer, Organist.

After the prayer by Dr. G. Chapman Jones and Mrs. Bellamy's solo, Rev. Dr. Pattison was introduced and delivered an address to the graduates, in which he pointed out and emphasized the historic fact that it was only after the principles of Christianity had been accepted that the work of providing hospitals and asylums for the care of the sick and the injured was begun. The first great principle which Christianity taught was the infinite possibilities of human nature, and that he who had accepted the teachings of Christ had no need to despair. The second great principle is the sacredness of human life.

To the Greek who worshipped beauty and believed in the survival of the fittest, and to the Roman, who worshipped power and believed in the survival of the strongest, this new doctrine of Christianity was a surprise. After the establishment of Christianity the work of building hospitals and asylums began, and when the time of the Reformation came these institutions were plentifully scattered about Europe. The first hospital was a Christian hospital and the first asylum was a Christian asylum.

Dr. Pattison said that the Reformation seemed to bring this charitable work to a standstill. It appeared to be one of the weak points of Protestantism that it made more of the intellect than it did of the emotions.

Speaking directly to the graduates Dr. Pattison told them that they could trace their ancestry back 1,900 years to the women who traveled with Jesus to Jerusalem, to the women who were the last at the Cross in passion week and the first at the Sepulchre on Easter day. These women were the first Christian nurses. From them there came a long line of pious women who consecrated themselves to the work of alleviating human suffering. Hospitals and nurses, Dr. Pattison said, represent organized Christian mercy.

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**Prize Essays.**

The Training School Committee offers every year two prizes for the best two essays written by members of the graduating class. The successful competitors this year were: First prize, Miss Cartwright; second prize, Miss Doyle; honorable mention, Miss Woodley, Miss Donnelly, and Miss Bishop.

**The Reminiscences of a Bandage.**

MAUDE M. CARTWRIGHT.

Who would have thought that a well-wound cotton roller bandage would be condemned to oblivion and a surgical bucket? But we never know what end we are coming to first. "Sic transit gloria mundi." I have certainly been for some time "on the shelf" in the cupboard belonging to our set in the surgical ward; and I, having a "great deal more in me" than in most, more width, and being capable of "going to greater lengths," have had that ward under observation during this period. Quite below me there, lay in rows of beds, human nature, suffering humanity and injured innocence. Beside me, on the shelves, were the helps and aids for those wounded beings, some of them bandages, among them others belonging to branches of my family tree, the cotton tribe, of whom you all must have heard, as the family to whom the sunny South owes much of its greatness and most of its wealth. Even the newspapers speak of us every day in

some such way as this: "Cotton is quoted steady."

Steady! Why, of course, even when I went to a patient's head I remained there "tight," and if being tight isn't being steady, then a roller bandage isn't the support to human frailty it is supposed to be. There was a dark German bandage, Esmarch's they called him, quite close to me, but we didn't rely much on him, as he was always "stretching a point," and was never kept long in one place. While I was staying there in my glass house, I was superintendent of the ward; I believe a nurse there, with a black band in her cap, thought she was, but she worked as hard as any other nurse, so I must have been real overseer as I saw all that was done, although I did nothing myself but criticise.

There were often quite dramatic scenes enacted in that ward, both of comedy and tragedy; for those beds did not always contain groaning invalids, but oftener laughing, joking, friendly creatures, who vied with each other in describing the horrors of the operations they had undergone. I have observed that these tales of woe were all the more harrowing and the stitches in the wound more numerous the day before an operation on some one else. To hear such recitals must have been cheering to the expectant sufferer, who certainly deemed that here in reality was the "seamy side of life," to judge from such remarks as "I've got nine stitches," "That's a mere trifle; I've more, eleven outside and seven in," and so on. Really it seemed to me many of them thoroughly "enjoyed poor health."

Many a time I thought life seemed quite bright up there, but there was the other side to the picture. Sometimes a moaning, suffering creature would be carried into the ward, and it nearly made me ravel my edges to hear the groans at night, but then the night nurse would go and insert a magic needle in the patients' arms and then they would usually fall asleep quietly. The absorbent cotton said in his soft, thick way, "if you could only be as wrapped up in yourself as I am in myself, you would not go troubling about others in such a manner." I retorted that though some day I might have "reverses," I would never be as much "in the blues" as he was. Well, as a good cotton bandage, I ought not to lose the thread of my discourse. This ward was lighted at both sides by long windows, between which were two white lines of beds; down the middle strolled, trotted and paced the passers-by. I saw a great deal there and know that "life is composed of a complex number of aggravating sells," as a nurse once said in my hearing. I used to watch those nurses coming and going, and drudging and trudging night and morning. Often they seemed tired, and I heard them say it was all a "horrid grind," which I quite understood, having been "through the mill" myself.

They would talk quite close to my cupboard,

and sometimes ask each other why they became nurses. "I thought," said one, "that I would become a Sister Dora or a Nightingale and soar to heights of fame but I've only flopped and mopped." "I," said another, "have tried nursing as it is a profession where a woman can procure an independence and a fascinating occupation at the same time; for *there is* a fascination in our work that enchains our interests, and there is the keenest excitement felt in the battle with Death, and a delight in an ultimate victory over disease that only a nurse or a physician can appreciate"—and so on, and so on. Poof! a bandage cannot be expected to care about all this palaver; it seems as dry as my cousin, the Plaster of Paris Bandage, before he was soaked. He is even drier after his soaking, and oh! isn't he stiff? Thinks no end of himself because he is "self-supporting," and is so French "*de Paris*," you know, is so proud of his fair complexion, which, "*entre nous*," is all due to powder.

When all goes well in the ward and the patients go home with protestations of undying gratitude to the nurses, and an unpaid bill, I feel quite like unfolding, but the scissors says "shut up," in its sharp way, "they don't mean it, won't come back: Catch 'em." The scissors are decidedly snappy and cut any argument short. I tried to get the opinions of the adhesive plasters, but they are so close about anything, though sapable of sticking firmly to any one they form a strong attachment to, that I couldn't get much from them. The Mustard Plaster doesn't do to argue with, as he gets so hot, and you can not keep him long on one point without becoming heated yourself; so I left him in a corner alone. For many months I stayed there a proud ornament to that cupboard's upper shelves, but one day I "was taken down" and was cut by my old friend, the scissors, oh! such a clip, and had to try "to make both ends meet" round a patient's head! Of course they must have felt, "blest be the tie that binds" a dressing on one's scalp. While there I may have been at the head of affairs, but it was only for one day.

I have been taken from my post (not that I mean to say that I was attached to a blockhead) and have been carried off into the surgical bucket.

I may expect cremation along with other ward "debris."

Can I hope that through the wonderful workings of nature my ashes may some day be re-absorbed from the ground and become once more a particle of the cotton family tree?

#### Night Work in a Hospital.

MARGARET DOYLE.

What dweller in a large city has not experienced a certain curiosity, tinged, perhaps, with awe, when passing late at night the large, dimly-lighted building known as the hospital? There

is so much suggested to us by those low lights appearing here and there between the other windows, dark, or reflecting only the light from the street lamps; so much of suffering and pain, of sorrow and of weary, sleepless vigils, perhaps of spirits preparing themselves for their final flight into the mysterious unknown,—that we are conscious of an involuntary relief as we pass on and leave behind us a place connected with so much that is darkest and saddest in the lives of men.

Yet, to those who know something of it, the hospital is not by any means such a gruesome place as most people imagine. True, there are many sad stories to be heard in it, many sad histories of lives blighted by disease or sin, yet I repeat that most of those who have been its inmates carry with them remembrances not wholly unpleasant. To-night, instead of hurrying past, let us enter and see something of what is going on in this little world, now, to all appearance, like the great world outside, hushed in the quiet still solemnity of night. In the daytime it has its own small turmoils, its own little businesses and cares, its little party jealousies, its friendships, hopes and fears, with every other sentiment that plays its part in human life. We shall see but little of all this, however, as our visit is made by night. Entering, we see a nurse cross the hall and pass through a heavy swinging door on the left. Let us follow and see for ourselves something of what lies behind those dark windows at which we have so often gazed from the street. At first all seems to be in utter darkness; we can hardly distinguish even the dim outline of the aforesaid windows through which enters the faint delusive light of the midnight sky. By it, however, after a few moments, we can see two rows of white beds stretching down and away from us on either side. We must be in a male ward, women rarely snore like that. Moving on down the middle of the room (perhaps a little cautiously), we come to a somewhat undignified halt, as we see a tall figure, enveloped in white, advancing noiselessly to meet us. No cause for alarm, only a poor man who cannot sleep, and, wrapped in a blanket, is taking this method of whiling away some of the weary hours between him and daylight. Down at the end of the ward we find the cross wards, in which are the sickest patients. There are lights here, lowered and shaded, and as we glance round we can see, perhaps, more than one emaciated form and pale sunken face, telling us that the time is not far distant when the sick ones shall enter the land where there is no more night.

The women's ward lies across the hall; no serenading here, all is quiet. As we pass down, everything is about the same as in the men's ward; the majority of the patients are sleeping, but there are a few wakeful sufferers wishing for the day. The Children's Pavilion is well worth visiting, only we must move carefully as fretful babies are easily wakened. There is

one crying now, so we cannot stay long, for there will be a full chorus in less than five minutes. Here is a little boy, two years old; how pretty he looks as he lies there, his cheeks flushed in sleep! the only trouble is that he prefers to lie with his feet on the pillow, and he regards blankets and sheets as superfluous nuisances. There is Number Two beginning to cry; we had better go! In a bed by the door is a little Italian with curly hair and dark heavy eyelashes, while next to him lies a little negro baby, the chubby black face showing out distinctly against the white pillows. By the low light we can see twelve or fifteen little ones of various ages, all sleeping soundly, except the three babies now loudly insisting on our immediate departure. Well, we will go, hoping that the nurse will be able ere long to restore peace and quiet.

We must go back through the women's ward again to reach the front hall, on our way upstairs. On the second floor are the surgical patients, all of whom have either been operated on or have met with an accident. We will not stop here, for we would see only a repetition of the two wards downstairs. It is a long climb up to the third floor, as the elevator does not run at night. Arrived there, we understand at once the meaning of all the bell ringing we have heard since entering the house. Here, all day long and the greater part of the night, patients play at "Press the button and a nurse comes up." It is astonishing how many more things a patient who has a bell at hand will require than one who has not that convenience.

Of course, as a rule, people who have money are much sicker than those who have not, and consequently need more care. When a nurse has been in the house long enough to have received instruction in every branch of the work, she is sent up to the third floor to learn the cardinal lesson of patience, and the training she receives there is usually fairly thorough. We will not enter any of the rooms, as they are private, and most of the patients are asleep. The greater part of the bell ringing is being done by one or two unfortunate victims of insomnia. As we pass the door of one of these, on our way down-stairs, we overhear a remark addressed to the nurse: "I believe I am going to sleep now, but please waken me in half an hour and see if I want anything." It is time for us to go. As we commence the descent to the front hall once more, half way down we hear an alarming clang from below, which sensibly quickens our footsteps.

Arrived at the first floor, we find a rather different scene from the one we last saw here. The ambulance has come in and all is bustle and activity, so that we wonder where all the people came from on so short a notice. The doctor is there, with two male assistants and three or four nurses, besides the patient and the ambulance men. There has been an accident which necessi-

takes immediate operative measures, and we notice the windows of the surgical pavilion outside already brightly illuminated. More nurses arrive on the scene and we feel sure that the unfortunate man will receive every possible attention. We can do no good by remaining longer, so, after seeing the doors of the operating room swing behind the carriers and their groaning, bleeding burden, we turn our belated footsteps homeward. Once again we glance back at the dark, quiet building, and say a heartfelt "Good night" and "God speed" to the hospital and its sleeping inmates, wishing them happy dreams and a bright awakening; while to its sleepless sufferers we give a sigh of pity, with the hope that the morning light will bring them respite and relief from the weariness of the night.

### What the Wheel-Chair Saw in the Hospital.

CHARLOTTE T. WOODLEY.

Five years old to-day—not a very long life, and yet I have seen and heard so much in those five years of time that I am content to be put one side, useless. Before I am broken up for fire-wood, perhaps I shall have time to think back and tell of some of my experiences among the nurses—which have so crowded into the brief space of my life. At first, in the pride of my varnished coat and noiseless hinges, I carried those who were too frail and delicate to bear any jarring and whose thin, white hands could hardly turn my wheels, although I tried to go easily—but there was always someone near to help, and it was at this time I realized how much patience and gentleness were needed by the nurse in caring for such invalids. I have seen her turn away and place nerves and face, voice and movement under stern control before coming near her patient—she knew that only by controlling herself could she succeed in controlling others, and that sometimes moral influence was of more importance in curing a patient than all the medicines in the pharmacopœia. You ask, did the nurse always show just such qualities? Well, nurses are very human and sometimes it was difficult to humor the fanciful, nervous invalid—hard to tone voice and manner to a proper degree of softness and sweetness, when it seemed impossible for such repression, but she did it—she must, if she would be a success in her work, and we all like to succeed, however much we may affect not to care. And so my first year was spent where I could watch in silent but intense admiration the infinite tact and gentleness with which nervous, irritable and sometimes unreasonable patients were treated, and nurses are not angels, remember, but, of necessity, must be sympathetic human beings, quick to feel and suffer—not do I think they would be so well appreciated if they were angels. And now came a

time of hard work for me and the nurses, when I was put into a ward crowded with surgical cases, all men. I did have a good time there, but both the nurses and myself were glad when our term was complete. And it was there I helped the nurses so much—they could not possibly have lifted and moved the patients about without my assistance. And there I could study the nurses better, too. There were five or six always on duty, including the night nurse. I could write a long and enthusiastic chapter about the latter, for I have so often watched her through the long nights as she made her rounds, stealing like a shadow from bed to bed, holding her breath lest she should waken the sleepers—but perhaps some one else will tell you about her. I want to talk about the day-light girls—the ones who came on duty so promptly and who always looked so fresh and brisk in the morning, although they may have hated just as badly as anyone to be roused at cock-crow. There was the quiet, sedate little nurse, with gentle hands and voice and a sweet dignity all her own—and the nurse who, with her bright face and laugh and authoritative little ways, made patients gladly submissive by convincing them that what she said was right, was the very best for them. And then there was the nurse with the sweet, innocent face, who could season the worst doses with such quaint speech and manner that they never tasted half so bad. I could tell of the nurse who was the greatest worker in the school, and who, in her zeal, pulled off dressings and poultices so that the patients fairly squirmed when she came near—and of the girl whose work was never done; but we are only talking of the nurses as they usually are, and all of them will improve if only you give them time—that is what they came for. Beneath the surface I, of course, cannot see. I can guess, however, at the enthusiasm, deep and strong, which underlies this nurse-life, like an under-current steady and making purposeful thoughts and dreams and aspirations which otherwise would be tossed about with every wind that blows, and so, instead of remaining weak, fanciful girls, "yearning after the unattainable," they grow to be earnest, useful women, strong to help and cheer others along the path which is never too easy for any one of us to tread, as we live out our little lives here. Sometimes, as I have said, the bridle called self-control slips, and the nervous strain of a hard day's work will betray itself. If a nurse were a machine with no more susceptibility to heart-breaking and nerve-racking sights and sounds than a combination of wheels and pulleys, then indeed she might be wound up and set going for as long as she was needed—but even that wonderful oil, the mighty dollar, will not take the place of rest and recreation. As a rule, however, you will find your nurse ready and willing to give you your dollar's worth. As you have probably found out by this time, I am

an enthusiast on the subject of nurses, and I do indeed think that a good nurse is the ideal  
“ Perfect woman, nobly planned  
To warn, to comfort and command.”  
And next to being a wheel-chair, I should like to be a nurse myself.

### District Nursing.

JEANNETTE DONNELLY.

One of the most interesting and beneficent features, in connection with our training school, is the district nursing. This branch of our work has quite a brief history, as it is only about one year since it has been introduced in the school.

Each nurse has her turn at the work, which consists in visiting the sick poor of this city.

When she dons the long black cloak provided by the hospital, and takes the neat case which contains everything likely to be needed in any kind of an emergency—she starts forth fully equipped. The different cases and people with which she comes in contact, and the being thrown a great many times entirely upon her own responsibility, give the nurse ample opportunities for bringing into play the knowledge she gains at the hospital. The experience is invaluable—looking at it selfishly. The one distinguishing feature in common with all those people is their unconsciousness of dirt. And it does seem that there is some foundation for the notion, “dirt is healthy,” the way some people live and thrive on it. Generally the first thing the nurse has to do is to open their eyes to the fact that the patient’s person and bed need renovating. There is usually a large family of children, and the father is almost always in the habit of “taking a drop,” consequently there is a poor, sickly mother, and is it to be wondered at?—uncouth, dirty children—not uncouth and dirty alone, but I might add, so lamentably ignorant as well, and so unused to having kindness shown them that at first they cannot grasp the idea of a nurse coming to work and care for them; she is to them a curiosity, a something to be wondered at. In one instance a nurse had found in a tenement house at least a dozen children, to each of whom she gave a little candy, and on leaving the house she was followed by the entire ragged little mob, each one munching its candy. To them she was a live curiosity to be followed and gazed at to the last, while by the people in the street car she, with her valise, was set down as a candy agent. Occasion ally it is the nurse who finds the curiosity, as when on a sweltering summer’s day a child was discovered with a fur tip- pet around its neck, while otherwise entirely destitute of clothing. Instances might be multiplied going to show how pitiable, ignorant and needy are these poor creatures to whom the district nurse goes out to minister.

You may ask what material good the nurse can do by going among such people for perhaps only an hour each day. I think good has been accomplished, if nothing at all in the line of work had been done for them. The mere presence or expectation of having some one come has at least a good moral effect. Each day we notice the children’s faces, perhaps, a little cleaner, the bed more tidy, and an attempt at orderliness and so, gradually the hygienic surroundings are improved. But a nurse generally finds enough to do and the way in which little things she can do are appreciated fully repays her for any personal discomfort she may experience. Sometimes her ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to obtain the necessary material. One nurse provided warm water by going into the yard and chopping wood with which to start the fire. Another thought herself lucky to find some coals in an old rickety parlor stove (they had no cook stove), on which she could heat some water—warm water is one of the luxuries. It rather spoils us, by the way, having everything so convenient at the hospital. If it were not constantly drilled into us what to do about little things in case of an exigency, I fancy we would sometimes prove rather poor sticks. All the nurses like this work. I’m afraid none of us are angelic enough to like it merely because we are helping “suffering humanity,” but the novelty of it is what strikes us. There is so much of the ludicrous mixed with the pathetic that each case is a story in itself. If I had any descriptive powers I might talk all night, and then the half would not be told.

It sounds rather bookish to say: Imagine a cold, bare, cheerless room, without a particle of furniture, except one chair and a bed heaped with dirty rags, on it lying a little pale, famished woman; a boy six years old crying to have his mother rise, and get “dinner”; another youngster, two years old, asleep at the foot of the bed, and the baby, just taken to the cemetery, eight days old; “died from lack of nourishment,” the papers said, and the papers were right. The mother was nearly dead from the same cause, and probably would have died, had she not been discovered in time and sent to the hospital. Yet that was the condition or something like it, in which I found one family.

To hear about such things leaves a passing impression of the misery around us, but actually to see them and to go among them makes one wonder how it can be possible that such a state of affairs exists in our fair city of Rochester in this glorious nineteenth century.

### The Isolated Pavilions.

JOSEPHINE O. BISHOP.

We hear of many things nurses have done, what they are doing and what they are going to

do. The subject of this sketch includes them all, for nurses have been, are being, and will continue to be isolated, and it will be interesting to know of what this isolation consists. We all know the definition, but we understand its full meaning better when we have been imprisoned five or six weeks in one of the contagious pavilions. For in our own hospital the two small houses on the lawn are for the reception of any isolated case, and here the nurse is put with her patient. Although not loaded with chains like the exiles of Siberia, we are loaded with something which is indeed as great as their fetters. We fully realize it every moment of our isolation, every one giving us a "wide berth" in all things. Moreover we are constantly taking precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, so when it has terminated we rid ourselves of these chains by means of disinfection and sterilization, and are no longer a microbe, as we have been called, but are once more permitted to mingle with our fellow creatures.

The probationer, as she enters the hospital, usually feels that this will be one of her unpleasant duties. She does not receive the desired information from the older nurses, for no two have had the same experiences. It is really quite pleasant to be out in summer, but not quite so pleasant when you find the thermometer registers its lowest. Our isolation is indeed interesting and almost amusing, when we have some foreigner who can not speak one word of English; perhaps our German is rather limited and our vocabulary contains no Italian. But if we have been in the hospital long we can say "good morning," usually in both, but here our conversation ends for the day, and whatever we wish to make understood has to be gesticulated.

It is very hard for the patient to understand why he is put away from his friends and everyone. When a nurse is sent to the pavilions she gathers her belongings and prepares to renounce the world for a time. As a companion she takes our much beloved text book. She finds she is responsible for the cleanliness and order of the place and of her patient, also that it is necessary for her to know how to keep a fire going day and night, and having succeeded for a number of weeks feels quite proficient in the art. When her work is done and her patient does not require attention she has some time which she devotes to reading "back numbers," and a few books which comprise the library of the pavilions. Some one kindly sends her a daily paper, which is much appreciated, for it is nice to keep up a little with the outside world, even when one is having so little to do with it. We go into the fresh air every day, taking great care to keep away from every one. The only people we see during our banishment are the doctor, who makes two visits daily, the man who

brings us our meals, and an occasional nurse with a message from the house.

Many valuable lessons are to be learned from our isolation, among them that of adapting ourselves to circumstances. Many lessons are to be learned from human nature. A nurse is here left to herself and this gives some test of her ability. But the experiences gained are many and never to be forgotten, and all should profit by them.

#### Dr. Little's Address.

"YOUNG WOMEN—You have ended your training and are now about to enter the hard and dangerous life of the trained nurse—none harder, none so dangerous. Now and again the fireman meets the dangers of smoke and fire and falling walls. At long intervals the supreme moment of battle finds the soldier beset with a hailstorm of bullets. When the fireman or the soldier falls, minute guns, tolling bells and half-mast flags speak to the people of a dead hero.

"But the air of the sick room, where your life is to be spent, is thicker and deadlier with its subtle germs. No long rests, no winter quarters for you; your contest is ever on. Like Minerva in panoply, you enter this literal life-battle for life, not for your own life, but for the life of your fellows. Minerva, you know, was the old-time Goddess of wisdom and skill. She was also known as 'the worker' and 'the front fighter.'

"Go then, with what wisdom and skill you have and may yet get, and be workers and front fighters, with the calm and heroism that sees duty and is blind to danger; the heroism that needs not the spur and excitement of occasional fire and battle; the heroism that stops not or wanes while life lasts; the heroism that expects no bell to ring its requiem, no gun to sound its salvoes, no flag to flaunt its fame.

"Is this picture of a nurse's life inapt, as being too lurid for a time like this? Not so. Is it nothing to be a heroine, though unheralded? Is it nothing to spend a life in assuaging suffering, in palliating pain, in giving succor to the sick as only a trained nurse can do? Every one's experience tells him that there is no satisfaction so solid and lasting as that which comes of helpful deeds to others. Every physician and nurse counts it among his chiefest joys that here and there he has done some

real good, and given some effective aid in calling the ill back to health.

"In these parting words I shall not vex your ears with words of counsel. If all you have seen and all you have heard in the last two years has been unheeded or unheeded, then my added words would now be in vain. If you have made the most of what has been said and done for your behoof, then, also, anything now said would be needless. So, in either event, comes the question, why talk at all, especially when speaker and hearers are agreed that 'silence is golden?' I have put the thing in this light before the nurses' committee in many earnest, almost eloquent, appeals for several years, but they are logic proof and the decree has gone forth that these dumb parchments must have an introduction, and that from year to year I must go babbling on like Tennyson's brook. Girls may come and nurses go, but I go on forever.

"Anyhow it is now in order to speed the parting guest—a time to give you words of cheer—a time when the Spaniard says 'Adios,' the Frenchman 'Adieu,' and the Englishman 'Good-bye.' Each in his own tongue says the same thing, and each at parting gives his guest to God. You, at the threshold of a hard life, where duty is linked with danger, sorely need the commitment. With what you have learned in the training school you can be greatly useful, especially if you hang the golden rule on the border of all your actions. This is the sum, the very epitome, of all the law and the gospel, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'

"This rule appeals to the nurse with a peculiar force and a pathetic urgency. You smile to find me drifting into advice, which but now I decried. Ah, but this is not mine. This is no human counsel. The golden words came straight from the lips of the Master. Did all men heed them, all men would be angels and earth a heaven. 'That you may live long and prosper,' is the hearty wish of your friends gathered here."

The names of the graduates are: Mary Eleanor McMahon, Katherine Johnson, Adelaide L. Dickinson, Helen M. Farley, Edith M. Kelly, Minnie Maxon, Josephine O. Bishop, Nellie M. Healy, Margaret Doyle, Belle Waggoner, Eleanor Langstaff, Charlotte T. Woodley, Edith M. Hargitt, Maud A. Castle, Jeannette Donnelly, Maude M. Cartwright.

#### Thanks.

The Managers of the Hospital are desirous of expressing their sincere thanks to the members of the First Presbyterian Church, for the use of the church for the graduating exercises of the Training Class. Also to Mr. Burke and his corps of efficient ushers for their services, and to Mr. Schlegel for his kindness in decorating the church. The service was the greater this year, as the exercises were so close upon Easter, when florists are so over-burdened. Too warm praise cannot be given to Mr. William T. Cramer, Mr. Ludwig Schenck, Miss Wysard, and to Mrs. R. W. Bellamy and Mr. E. P. Stimson for their courtesy in furnishing such a delightful musical program.

#### Hospital Notes.

The number of operations in the surgical pavilion during March was 35, by 9 different surgeons.

The visits of out-patients in March numbered 264. There were 104 prescriptions dispensed, and 3 operations of importance performed.

The district nurse responded to 66 calls, 3 of which were for obstetric cases.

Any physician who needs the services of the district nurse for an indigent patient, can always command them. She is sent out also at the request of those connected with the Charitable Society or the Charities Organization, or of any person, in fact, whose name is a guarantee that the call is a proper one. Application must be made directly to the Superintendent of Nurses. Contagious cases cannot be attended, so long as the Hospital has no place where the nurse, visiting such patients, can have the necessary isolation.

It is thus seen that the services of this nurse are absolutely free to those entitled to receive them, that is to say, those who are unable to pay for much needed care, and not suffering from contagious diseases.

We make these statements again, very definitely, that any possibility of misunderstanding may be removed.

One of the essays published in this number aims to give some idea of the experiences met with by the district nurse in her rounds.

Previous to the exercises at the church, a supper was given the nurses at the Hospital. The table was decorated in pink, and according to the nurses, everybody had a most enjoyable time.

Those who were unable to be present at our graduating exercises missed the fine concert as well as the exceptionally good essays and addresses.

The first prize this year was a very compact pocket case of surgical instruments, including a hypodermic syringe. The second prize was like the first prize, except that it had no hypodermic syringe.

Four hundred and sixty pounds of meat for beef tea alone were used in the Hospital from March 6th to April 1st.

We print in another column the editorial in the last number of the *Hahnemann Advocate*. It eases the burden that we are carrying, when those working in the same line of charitable work take pains to express such kindly interest in our efforts.

#### Our Cornetist.

The hospital family congratulates itself upon the interest taken in us by Mr. Burleigh. Not long ago he came to the Hospital with his cornet, and with the help of Miss Irene Westervelt gave a most enjoyable musicale. The sick members of the household who could be moved were rolled out into the halls, while all the doors of the wards were opened wide for the benefit of those too ill to leave their beds. The patients expressed the keenest appreciation of the treat.

After the concert some of the members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian

Association served ice cream and cake to the railroad men who were able to accept their kindness. What gives us especial pleasure is the fact that Mr. Burleigh has agreed to come and play for us every week and to bring each time with him some of the members of his Sunday school class from Asbury Church.

The patients in the Hospital will miss the sweet voice of Mrs. B. B. Bosworth, who has come on Sundays to sing for us. Mr. Bosworth holds divine service in the chapel, and as both Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth sing so well, they have made Sunday a very bright day for us. Mrs. Bosworth leaves town shortly to make her home in another place, where Mr. Bosworth will join her a little later in the spring.

The article entitled "Personality in Work," in our last number, was an address given by Miss Dawes before the graduating class of 1892, at the Bishop Memorial Training School for Nurses, connected with the House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield, Mass.

Will our friends, sending money to the "Mary Bed," be kind enough to send it direct to **MISS MARY H. WRIGHT,**  
282 East Avenue.

"The friends of the City Hospital, who are making such a brave effort to raise the \$50,000 necessary to relieve it of its embarrassments have our very best wishes for their success. It is no easy thing that they are attempting to do. Rochester, in proportion to its population and wealth, stands almost without an equal for its generous support of its charitable institutions.

It responds and responds liberally to every worthy appeal made to it. It has much to be proud of, not the least of which is the broad charity of its citizens.

While there are a few who are notable

for their indifference to the sufferings of the unfortunate, their number is so limited as to make them the exception rather than the rule. It is this very liberality that makes it difficult to raise funds for special emergencies. Few are able to do more than to confine their donations to their accustomed channels. Hence the difficulty of raising the fund our friends at the City Hospital are attempting to collect.

That it ought to be raised no one who knows the record of that noble charity would for one moment question. Its services give to it the right to ask it of Rochester, and no one will rejoice more to see this request royally responded to than its Hahnemannian Colleague on Oakland street."—[*Hahnemann Advocate*.

#### Pavilion Notes.

A touching memorial of Jeannie Lasell Backus was sent to the Pavilion at Easter. To each child was sent a beautiful plant in full bloom, while a large photograph of Bodenhausen's Madonna and Child was hung over the Jeannie Lasell Backus Endowed Bed. Those who know and love this picture can well appreciate what its influence will be in the Boys' Ward of the Pavilion.

One of the little boys in the Pavilion was asked if he knew what "Easter" meant, and replied, "Yes; it means eggs!"

Ida is back again in the Pavilion. She is trying to be as helpful as she can.

The little colored baby attracts a great deal of attention.

There are ten children in the Pavilion at present.

#### Treasurer's Report.

##### MEMORIAL FUND.

In memory of Miss Clarice Jeffrey...	\$ 50 00
In memory of Miss Clarice Jeffrey by Miss Agnes Jeffrey.....	2 00
In loving memory of four dear de- parted ones, R. Q.....	100 00

FOR THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' BED.

The Golden Rule Circle(annual sub.) 1 00

ENDOWED BED IN THE CHILDREN'S PAVILION.	
A. Erickson Perkins, in memory of his wife.....	\$3,000 00
FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S FUND.	
In memory of Jeannie Lasell Backus	25 00
A friend.....	10 00
An Easter offering in loving memory of Dr Jonas Jones .....	5 00

	40 00
Previously acknowledged.....	1,760 25

DONATIONS. \$1,800.25

The Graves Elevator Co.....	38 45
One Disston hand ice saw, by Henry H. Disston & Sons, Philadelphia.	

Mrs. W. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

#### The "Mary Bed."

In memory of Mr. F. T.....	\$ 5 00
A friend.....	1 00
W. F. Evans.....	5 00
Mary Stuart McLouth.....	5 00

\$ 16 00

Total amount of fund up to date,  
April 3, 1893..... \$303 48

Let all those who are annual subscribers to the "Mary Bed" bear in mind that May is the month in which these subscriptions become due, and please kindly send the same to Miss Mary H. Wright (trustee for the M. B. fund), 282 East avenue.

Our object is to found a bed in the Children's Pavilion by contributions given by those having the name of Mary, or given in the name of a Mary, or in memory of a Mary.

#### Receipts For the Review.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Mr. J. L. Stuart.....	\$ 75
By Mrs. W. H. Perkins.....	\$ 75
Miss H. H. Alleyn.....	65
Mrs. B. H. Clark.....	65
Mr. J. A. Daly.....	65
Mrs. J. M. Davis.....	65
Mrs. E. H. Davis.....	65
Mrs. W. K. Daggs.....	65
Mrs. C. M. Everett.....	65
Miss Farrar.....	65
Mrs. J. O. Howard.....	75
Mrs. Jonas Jones.....	65
Mrs. J. Emory Jones.....	65
Dr. E. W. Mulligan.....	1 95
Mr. Phillip McConnell.....	65
Mrs. A. R. Pritchard.....	65
Mrs. G. W. Ross-Lewin.....	65
Mrs. D. W. Wright.....	65
Mrs. Isaac Willis.....	65
Mrs. J. M. Whitney.....	65
By Miss Messenger.....	\$18 10
Mrs. P. J. Cogswell, Brighton.....	50
Mrs. D. H. Griffith.....	65
Ailing & Cory, adv.....	5 00
E. E. Bausch & Son, adv.....	5 00
Hamilton & Mathews, adv.....	5 00

The Paine Drug Co., adv.....	\$ 5 00
Smith Perkins & Co., adv.....	5 00
Joseph Schleyer, adv.....	5 00
Mrs. E. J. Bliss, Boston.....	50
Mechanics Sav. Bank, adv.....	15 00
Union and Advertiser Co., adv..	5 00
Mr. Walter B. Brown, New York	1 00
By treasurer.....	\$52 65
MARCH.	
Mrs. J. N. Pomeroy, San Francisco	50
Mrs. H. S. Ware, Niagara Falls..	2 00
Mr. W. F. Evans, Niagara Falls.	50
By Mrs. W. H. Perkins....	\$ 3 00
Mrs. G. D. Huff, Rossmore.....	65
By Mrs. Converse.....	65
Mr. Walter B. Brown, New York	1 00
Mrs. Henry Martin, Canandaigua	2 00
Mrs. F. R. Delano, Niagara Falls.	50
Mrs. James Edwards, Dansville..	1 00
Miss E. Z. Field, Redlands.....	1 00
Mrs. C. C. Paine, Cleveland.....	50
Mrs. G. D. Keeney, Perry.....	50
Dwight Palmer, adv.....	5 00
Mrs. F. S. Webster, Mt. Vernon.	50
Mrs. Martin, Geneva.....	50
Mrs. L. S. May, Pittsford .....	50
Mr. A. D. Fuller, Albany.....	50
W. F. Evans, Niagara Falls.....	50
By treasurer.....	14 00
Mrs. Myron Adams.....	1 30
Mrs. G. W. Archer.....	65
Mrs. H. F. Bush.....	65
Mrs. Asher Beir.....	65
Mrs. S. M. Benjamin.....	65
Mrs. W. H. Brown.....	65
Mr. M. Filon.....	65
Mrs. P. M. French.....	65
Mrs. C. E. Finkle .....	65
Mrs. H. S. Harford.....	65
Mrs. R. H. Hofheinz.....	65
Mrs. Emil Kuichling .....	65
Mr. Henry Lomb .....	1 30
Mrs. W. P. Latz.....	65
Mrs. A. M. Mandeville .....	65
Mrs. C. E. Morris .....	65
Prof. W. C. Morey.....	1 00
Hon. C. R. Parsons.....	65
Mrs. A. V. Pells .....	65
Mrs. W. Pitkin, Jr.....	65
Mrs. E. Prizer .....	65
Mrs. John Rapelje .....	65
Mrs. S. Stern .....	65
Mrs. G. N. Storms .....	65
Mrs. T. H. Turpin .....	65
Mrs. Jas. Upton .....	65
Mrs. W. S. Whittlesey .....	65
Gilbert Westfall .....	65
Mrs. J. G. Cutler .....	65
Mrs. C. T. Converse.....	65
Miss Corinthia Carpenter .....	65
Mrs. W. N. Emerson.....	65
Mrs. E. F. Ellsworth .....	65
Mrs. W. D. McGuire .....	1 30
Mrs. J. Marburger .....	65
Mrs. Douglass Bly .....	65
Mrs. G. W. Crouch .....	65
Mrs. Henry Epstein .....	65
Mrs. C. E. Furman .....	65
Mrs. E. W. Hills.....	65
Dr. J. E. Line .....	65

Mrs. H. T. Noyes ..... \$ 1 00  
 Miss Susan Newell ..... 65  
 Miss Sarah Shelton ..... 65  
 By Miss E. R. Messenger.. \$31 75  
                                 LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer.

**Donations.**

F. D. Wilder and Mrs. M. W. DuPuy—19 sheets.  
 West End King's Daughters—night dresses.  
 In memory of Jeannie Lasell Backus—Picture, and 1 plant for each child.  
 Mrs. H. F. Huntington—1 shirt and old cotton.  
 Mrs. Thos. Chester—Old cotton.  
 Dr. Roseboom—Second-hand clothing.  
 Mrs. Howard Osgood—Second-hand clothing.  
 Mrs. B. R. Lawrence—Beautiful flowers.  
 Salter Bros.—Roses, pinks and mignonette.  
 Miss Talman—Feather bed, high chair, 1 crutch and old cotton.  
 Mrs. Isaac Kaiser—Reading matter.  
 Mrs. Churchill—Papers.  
 Miss Harris—Sailor waist, slippers, hats, child's book.  
 Flour City Bank—Magazines.  
 Friend in Ogdensburg—Old cotton.  
 Mrs. Geo. W. Smith—2 volumes of Harper's (bound).  
 Parent Stem—16 sheets, 2 pillow-cases, 2 night-shirts.  
 First Twig—6 night-gowns.  
 Second Twig—39 sheets.  
 First Graft—40 surgical towels, 4 night-gowns, and one sacque.  
 Second Graft—23 surgical towels.  
 Properly Bent Twig—21 towels.  
 Alice Rothschild and Julia Adler—St. Nicholas, 3 story books and 3 dozen oranges.

The twigs connected with the Hospital do not lack vitality, as may be seen by the following list of articles completed during the month of March:

Parent Stem—16 sheets, 2 pillow-cases, 3 night-shirts.  
 First Twig—6 night-dresses.  
 Second Twig—39 sheets.  
 First Graft—40 surgical towels, 4 night-dresses, 1 sacque.  
 Second Graft—23 surgical towels.  
 Properly Bent Twig—21 towels.  
 Number of articles: Sheets 55, towels 84, night-dresses 10, night-shirts 2, pillow-cases 2, sacque 1—Total, 154.

**Died.**

At the Rochester City Hospital:

March 2—Fred Sackett.  
 " 8—Mrs. Belle Wilson, aged 53.  
 " 16—John Donahue.  
 " 17—Fred Graves, aged 47.  
 " 19—Henry Furby.  
 " 20—Henry Cook, aged 52.  
 " 22—James P. Steele, aged 82.  
 " 24—John Burke, aged 24.

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital March 1st.....	100
Received during month.....	78
Births.....	1
Total.....	179
Discharged during month.....	78
Deaths.....	8
Remaining in Hospital April 1st.....	93
Total.....	179

**Directory of the Magne Jewell Memorial Out-Patient Department,  
Rochester City Hospital.**

The Magne Jewell Memorial Out-Patient Department is divided into nine sections, whose names, with the days and hours for consultation, follow:

*Diseases of the Eye and Ear*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of the Nervous System*—Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.

*General Medicine*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 2 to 3.

*Diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System*—Tuesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*Orthopaedic Surgery*—Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of Women*—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 10 to 11.

*Dental Surgery*—Tuesday; 2 to 6.

**THE HOSPITAL REVIEW**

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MRS. A. S. HAMILTON, MRS. WM. E. HOYT

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[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

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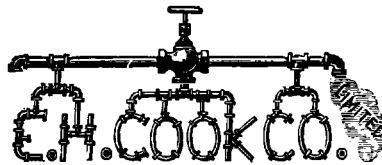


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February 2, 1881.

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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

*INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING*

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

---

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24

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VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 15, 1893.

No. 22

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## Hospital Notes.

During April, 34 operations were performed in the Surgical Pavilion, by 11 surgeons.

In the Out-Patient Department 110 patients made 220 visits, and received 51 prescriptions. There were 4 operations.

• • •

Mrs. Geo. D. Keeney, of Perry, greatly delighted the nurses at the time of their graduation by the gift of beautiful flowers for them.

Some of our nurses had a fine compliment the other day. Some eminent New York physicians came to the Hospital for a consultation, and expressed themselves as greatly impressed by the ability and intelligence of those of our nurses whom they happened to have to assist them.

In passing through the Hospital these

lovely spring days, one would almost think the institution deserted; but a glance at the lawn would be enough to tell one that there are still many sick and suffering ones within our gates. Every bench is occupied, invalids are walking up and down, and the crippled children seem as merry as birds, hopping about on their crutches as if that were the natural means of locomotion.

• • •

The article on the Hospital, published on another page, will be read with interest by the friends of the Hospital, as it was written from the standpoint of an outsider, and hence is cleared from any suspicion that the writer was a prejudiced friend. The article was published in the Saturday edition of the *Union and Advertiser* of April 15, and contained six illustrations, three of which we are permitted to use through the courtesy of the manager.

**The Pavilion.**

Patrick has left the Hospital—that is, his cot is empty, but his cheering presence is still felt, for the first thing that the nurses see of the outside world in the morning is Patrick's smiling countenance looking over the fence from the alley! He does not confine himself to the distant view, but frequently comes in to show his loyalty to the Hospital.

A good illustration of the unconscious training received by patients in hospitals, is that of a young boy, who was with us last winter for many weeks. During his convalescence he interested himself in the bandaging, so that a short time ago, when his mother met with an injury, he was able to bandage her wounds as skillfully as many a nurse could have done.

There are some interesting children in the Hospital now. Holmes, aged two, is a prime favorite with everybody. He vigorously asserts that Annie Rooney is his sweetheart, and will allow no one to sing the classic melody of Annie Rooney undisputed as to the rightful possessor of the fair Annie.

A bean-bag board has been sent to the Pavilion recently. The children take no end of pleasure in it. They slide down it, they crawl under it, and they hunt the bags through the hole from above. What they don't do with that bean-board, can't be done!

**Treasurer's Report.***Donations.*

Mrs. D. Robinson, Buffalo.....\$ 10 00

*Memorial Fund.*

In memory of Miss Clarice Jeffrey  
By Miss Agnes Jeffrey .....\$ 25 00

*For the Crippled Children's Fund.*

One-third of the proceeds of a Fair,  
held by the pupils of Miss Lattimore  
and Miss Milliman's school.....\$ 39 00  
Previously acknowledged ..... 1,800 25

\$1,839 25

MRS. W. H. PERKINS,  
Treasurer.

**The Mary Bed.**

Mary Macomber (prepaid)..... \$ 5 00  
Mary Lawrence Redmond—in memoriam 5 00

Total ..... \$10 00

This is the month in which the annual subscriptions to the Mary Bed become due. We trust to be very generously remembered, and also to be able to add new names to our list in May, "the month of Mary."

May 1st, 1893.

**Receipts for the Review.**

*April, 1893.*

Mrs. Henry Bryar, 50 cents; Mrs. C. C. Beaman, 50 cents; Miss Jennie Curry, 65 cents; Miss K. Patten, 65 cents; Mrs. Chester Field, 65 cents; Mrs. F. Hincheay, 65 cents; Mrs. J. L. Pixley, 65 cents; Mrs. T. R. Sibley, 75 cents; Miss Mary Hotto, 50 cents; Miss D. Cossett, 75 cents.

By Miss Field ..... \$ 6 25

Mrs. C. H. Angel, 65 cents; Mrs. Geo. Cummings, 65 cents; Mrs. W. D. Ellwanger, 65 cents; Mrs. Thos. Hawks, 65 cents; Mrs. E. B. Parsons, 65 cents; Mrs. J. L. Sage, 65 cents; Mrs. David Upton, 65 cents; Mrs. J. A. Van Ingen, 65 cents; Mrs. G. D. Williams, 65 cents; Mrs. Henry Wray, 65 cents; Mrs. Felix Wolf, 65 cents; Mrs. G. Wiborn, 65 cents; Mrs. Q. Van Voorhis, 65 cents.

By Miss Messenger ..... 8 45

Mrs. E. A. Denise, Charlotte, \$1.00; Mudge & Frick, adv., \$10.00; Mr. A. Hamilton, Livonia Station, \$1.00; E. S. Ettenheimer & Co., adv., \$5.00; Geo. R. Fuller, adv., \$15.00; Howe & Rogers, adv., \$5.00; S. B. Stuart, adv., \$5.00; Samuel Sloan, adv., \$5.00; Mrs. E. C. Hall, New York, 50 cents.

By Treasurer ..... 47 50

LYDIA EUMSEY, Treasurer, 179 Spring St.

**Donations for April.**

Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—Child's dress and old cotton.

Elsie and Louisa Seiler—Toys and games.

Chips of the Old Block—24 pillow cases.

West-End King's Daughters—8 night dresses,

12 bibs and hemming of 26 towels.

Parent Stem—2 night shirts, 18 sheets, 3 pillow cases.

Monroe Club Ladies—Lemons and celery.

Friend—2 years of Ladies' Home Journal.

Hon. Geo. F. Danforth—Cake and Charlotte Russe for the nurses.

Mrs. Milburn—Old cotton.

Miss Alice Thompson, Ballston Spa—7 night gowns and 17 napkins for Children's Pavilion.

Mrs. Geo. D. Keeney—second hand clothing for Children's Pavilion.

Mrs. E. W. Angell, second hand shirts.

Mrs. J. W. Whitbeck—Quantity of games, books, etc., for the children.

Mrs. J. H. Brewster—Shirts.  
Clarence H. Upton—Shirts and reading matter.  
Mrs. Max Landsberg—Clothing and German papers.  
Mrs. Anthony—12 loaves of bread.  
Mrs. Chas. Angell—Infants' clothing.  
Miss Mary Keeney, Perry, N. Y.—Second hand clothing.  
Mrs. Wm. A. Stevens—Second hand clothing.  
Mrs. Barkley, of Honeoye—Box of trailing arbutus.  
Friend—7 bound books and magazines.  
Properly Bent Twig—5 towels.  
1st Twig—Making 45 towels and 5 night dresses.  
\*\*\*

### The Test of Strength.

"The every day detail inseparable from the administration of a household, large or small, makes the sum total of its mistress's happiness. To neglect or overlook the smallest detail for one day means double care, or increase of friction, for the days that follow. It is the omission of the pinch of salt that spoils the dinner. It is care of the trifling things, the small essentials, that marks the difference between a well-organized and a disorganized home.

Women frequently rebel at this, and feel that their lives are limited by the petty and insignificant details to which the mind of a housekeeper, though she be a college graduate, must give attention. Yet it is the care and nicety of attention with which details are met that makes the difference between well applied intelligence and ignorance, or its equivalent, indifference, in any home. It is difficult for a woman, whose knowledge of the countless details in a business office is limited, to realize that the same pettiness of detail is part of the daily life of every business man, and his ability to attend to the details perfectly—which means in order and without producing friction—or to train others to attend to them in the same spirit, marks the difference between the successful and the unsuccessful man. There is no petty annoyance in housekeeping that does not have its counterpart in any business, and it has the same nerve-racking power.

Strength is shown in our ability to meet, not the great trials of life, but the petty annoyances that make up each day's experience."

\*\*\*

"I expect to go through this world but once. If, therefore, there be any kindness I can show to any fellow-being, let me not defer or neglect it, for I will not pass this way again."—[Quaker Saying.]

## THE CITY HOSPITAL.

### SOME FACTS IN REGARD TO ITS HISTORY AND MANAGEMENT.

*An Institution Which Dates Back to 1847—From a Small Beginning It Has Grown to Its Present Large Proportions Through the Courage, Labor and Zeal of Many Humanitarians—A Noble Charity, Doing a Grand Work for Poor and Rich Alike.*

It would be sad indeed for any community to be left to haphazard methods of treating wounds, and disease, and happily for Rochester, it is well equipped with institutions for the care and comfort of those who need the skill of the physician and the surgeon. Among these, the Rochester City Hospital, which stands parallel with St. Mary's Hospital in being pre-eminent for length and extent of service and for its present efficiency and splendid surgical equipment, compares well with any hospital of its capacity in the country.

\* \* \* \* \*

After many years of effort without any accommodations for the relief of the sick and wounded, the directors in 1862 built the part known as the central building of the present hospital. In 1863 the directors handed over the care of the hospital to managers representing the Female Charitable Society. This board consists of twenty-four women who have "the general oversight and control of the buildings, grounds, domestic arrangements, money receipts and disbursements of the hospital and training school for nurses." In 1864 the first completed portion of the hospital was formally opened and during the first year 119 patients were received. Between June, 1864, and September, 1865, 448 soldiers received treatment. In 1865 the east wing of the hospital was completed, which enabled the institution to extend considerably its sphere of usefulness. In 1871 the west wing completed the original design for the hospital buildings proper. But it is only within the past few years that the children's pavilion, contagious pavilion, laundry, and Magne-Jewell memorial building have been erected. The whole now forms a very complete hospital, with a capacity of 200 beds.

\* \* \* \* \*

The training school for nurses is a very important and valuable branch of the hospital work, being not only beneficial to the institution itself, but to the public at large. Thousands of families can testify to the value and efficiency of trained nurses when accident or disease has invaded their homes during the past decade; and to-day the trained nurse is an indispensable factor in our higher civilization. Nurses are

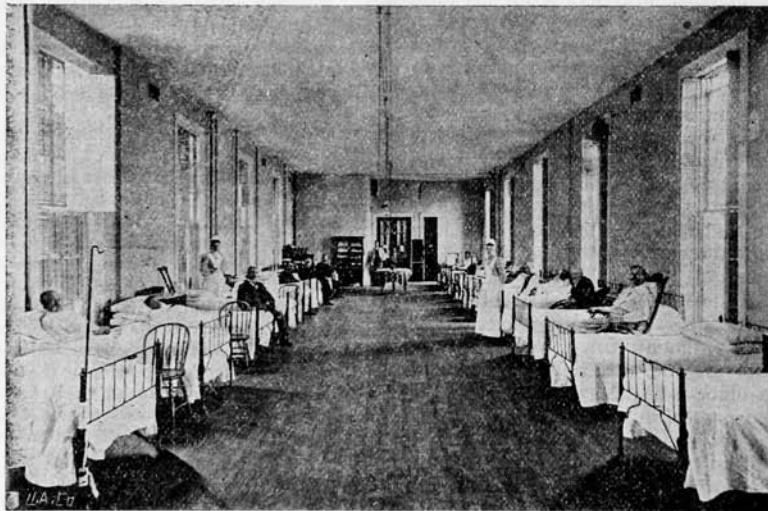
appointed to the City Hospital by the training school committee and are liable to discharge at any time for incompetency, inability or misconduct. They are subject to the superintendent of nurses and are required to be very prompt in obeying her orders. Applicants for admission to the school must be single women between 22 and 35 years of age, possessed of a good education, perfectly healthy, and have an unexceptionable moral character. Candidates are received for a probationary term of three months. At the end of that period, if they are acceptable, they are admitted as pupil nurses after signing an agreement to remain in the school two years (including the probationary term). They then receive the uniform, consisting of a dress, apron and cap.

The hours for day nurses are from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and for night nurses from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. No nurse is required to do both day and night duty on the same day except in rare emergencies.

liness in which the wards are constantly kept. The trained nurses may be seen on duty devoted to their chosen calling, faithful as soldier sentries to their sacred trusts.

Into these wards are brought daily those who have been injured by accident, assault or attempted suicide, and such as are suffering with non-contagious diseases that need the special treatment that can only be obtained in a hospital. The injured are placed in the "surgical wards," while those afflicted with disease go into the medical wards. The first and second floors of the east and west wings compose the wards for adults of the hospital. Those on the west side are devoted to female patients, while those on the east are for males.

Some idea of the character of the work performed at the City Hospital may be had when the fact is stated that in nearly all cases the cost of maintaining patients is far greater than the



ONE OF THE GENERAL WARDS.

Each nurse on day duty is allowed one hour for rest and recreation daily, one afternoon during the week, three hours on Sunday and a vacation of three weeks in each year. Rules of conduct on the part of nurses are very strict and their habits of life must comport with the severest regulations for the maintenance of perfect health. The course of training is very thorough, and six examinations have to be passed before a nurse receives a diploma.

One has only to enter the capacious wards of the City Hospital to realize that educated minds and faithful hands administer to the requirements of the patients. A picture presented here-with gives a correct idea of the order and clean-

amount paid for them by the patient's families, the city or county. It very frequently happens that a patient who pays \$4 or \$5 per week costs the hospital \$10, \$15 and often \$20. To those who have never studied the matter this may seem incredible. But let us quote one case. A paralytic is brought for treatment. He is thoroughly helpless; has no control of his organs. A special nurse is detailed for daytime and another at night to minister to his wants. Special food must be prepared, sometimes beef juice alone can be taken. The cost of the meat for that alone amounts to \$4 or \$5 per week. The constant involuntary discharges of the patient necessitates the changing of the sheets many times each day.

Such cases as this have been very frequent and helped greatly to increase the burdens of an institution that has never been properly endowed. But here are figures that tell their own story. From the records of the hospital during the past year it is found that the cost for the maintenance of patients was \$42,968, and the amount received from patients \$18,587, which leaves a deficit of \$24,381.

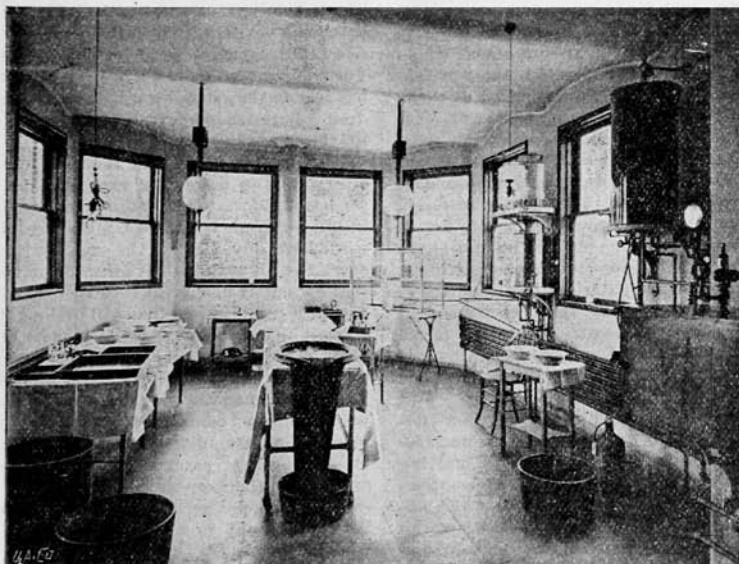
There are many patients who are taken into the hospital on a promise to pay made by themselves or friends who never pay. No suitable case is ever turned away from the hospital, and by far the largest proportion of those treated within its walls are an expense to the institution.

It has only been by strict economy and prudent measures on the part of the management that the City Hospital has been enabled to hold its footing and gradually extend its sphere of usefulness. As the city grew the demands upon the

Some times there are as many as 200 towels soiled in the operating room during a single day.

The children's pavilion has been a blessing to many a mother in this city. There the little sick people are tenderly cared for on scientific as well as loving principles. Many children who have been treated to recovery in this pavilion would, no doubt, have died had they been left to unskilled care in their homes. Among the little sufferers at present in the pavilion is a colored infant, and it is needless to say that no "color line" exists to deprive it of its full share of tender sympathy and loving care.

The new building containing the surgical operating rooms, the gift of Dr. Whitbeck of this city, renders the City Hospital the best equipped institution for the performance of operative surgery in this section of the State. It contains all the latest improvements in the way of appliances. The rooms are arranged perfectly in re-



ONE OF THE OPERATING ROOMS.

hospital increased, and it was imperative that its facilities should keep pace with the progressive age. Thus in late years there have been added to the hospital a children's pavilion, contagious pavilions, an out-patient building, a surgical pavilion and a laundry.

The building of the latter was a wise and economical movement. Few people have any idea of the quantity of pieces that require washing each day in the City Hospital. No less than 7,000 sheets, pillow cases and articles of under-  
thing, towels, etc., are laundered each week.

gard to light, the upper room especially being very superior in that respect, having, in addition to the windows, a skylight. Electric lights are placed in position for night work. The lower operating room is presented in the accompanying picture, showing some of the appliances for sterilizing the atmosphere, deodorizing the apartments and everything it contains. The floor of the rooms are of slate, the ceiling of iron and the walls of hard cement, so that it is impossible for any deleterious substances to be absorbed.

\* \* \* \* \*

The impure air in the apartments is carried off by exhaust fans.

A great deal of work is done in the surgical rooms, there being frequently fifty operations each month. Sometimes there is what may be called an epidemic of accidents. Case after case coming in quick succession tax the endurance of surgeons and nurses. Then there may be a lull for a few days. In the picture of the operating room everything is placed in readiness for business. Soon the scene changes, the surgeons enter clothed in their operating garments to find the patient placed carefully upon the table already under the influence of anaesthetics. Each attendant is assigned to a particular duty, and then, amid profound silence but keen alertness of all, the surgeon, calm, well poised and conscious that a human life depends upon his skill, performs the operation.

Of course there is a wide diversity in the character of operation. Some are performed in a few minutes—such for instance as amputation—others again are so intricate and dangerous in their nature as to extend over a much longer time. But whatever the operation those present are each familiar with what is required of them, and respond instantly to the surgeon's call. Very often the life of an injured person depends upon the promptness with which an operation is performed. Sometimes at midnight an accident case arrives suddenly. The house surgeon, realizing the situation, quickly calls into action the resources at his command. In an instant the electric light illuminates the operating room. Attendants are at their stations and the work of surgical relief proceeds. If necessary a staff surgeon is called over the wire, but in the meantime, pending his arrival, adverse conditions are beaten back by the processes of science and skilled and trained hands.

But what is the real condition of the City Hospital's finances? For eighteen years the management has been struggling to maintain and improve the service of the institution against fearful odds. It has now a debt of \$50,000, which has been accumulating during two decades, and this debt represents many of the splendid improvements which have rendered the hospital what it is to-day, one of the best equipped in the State. There is an endowment fund of \$70,000. It has been the aim of the managers to increase that fund manifold, and for that purpose money has been added to it each year. The question arises as to where the hospital obtains its funds to carry on the charitable work, and add money to the endowment fund.

One source of revenue is from the private patients who occupy the rooms in the mansard floor. These private patients are from the more prosperous and wealthy of our citizens, and the apartments they occupy are furnished with some of the elegance and conveniences to which

they have been accustomed. These patients pay good prices for their board, though the service required calls for a culinary equipment similar to any large hotel. We present a picture of one of the corridors on the mansard floor. Another source of income is the annual donation which has always been liberally patronized by the public, though the amounts realized have fallen far short of what is needed to place the hospital upon a proper financial footing. However, it is the purpose of the management to struggle along and serve the interests of humanity as best it can, with the small means at its command. The main object now in view by the managers is to wipe out the debt of \$50,000, and it is a satisfaction to announce that already the sum of \$25,000 has been subscribed towards that end, contingent on the raising of the whole sum. Other sources of income are realized occasionally by the endowment of beds. Five thousand dollars secures a perpetual memorial bed in the general ward. Three thousand secures a bed forever in the children's pavilion. The latter sum also secures a bed in the general ward for thirty-three years. For two hundred dollars a bed can be secured for one year in the general ward, and for three hundred dollars one in a private ward can be secured for the same period.

Many people will think that the interest on \$5,000 ought to defray the expenses of a bed in the hospital for a year, but it does not in most instances. None but those familiar with hospital work have any idea of the cost for preparing extra diet for patients. It must be remembered that no matter how great the expense, nothing is withheld from the sick that will prolong life with a possibility of ultimate recovery. Another thing must be borne in mind, only the very best quality of food is purchased for use in the hospital. Apart from the principle of the thing, cheap, unwholesome food cannot be tolerated by physicians who follow the highest scientific methods of modern medical practice which has recognized and located the bacterium and microbe. Whatever is purchased for hospital use must be of the best. Economy in food has another meaning when applied to patients whose lives hang upon a thread. A very high principle actuates the conduct of the City Hospital management. No matter how poor, or obscure a patient is, no expense is spared, no possible means withheld to save his or her life, and it is in carrying out that high and noble ideal that a hospital differs in its requirements from other public institutions. The college, the barracks, the penitentiary and the reformatory may draw lines of dietary allowance, but the hospital must be left free to draw from any source at any cost that which will save human life. And so it is not possible to conduct such an institution as the City Hospital without large means.

No one can fully comprehend the nature of the



THE PHARMACY.

noble work that is being done in the City Hospital who has not made a careful survey of the institution, and an idea of it cannot be given in a newspaper article. One might visit the contagious pavilions and find enough material to fill a page. The contagious patients are treated apart from the main building. They are entirely isolated from the rest of the world in little houses within the grounds of the hospital. The nurses in charge are, for the time being, as much prisoners as any convicts in Sing Sing. The food for nurses and patients is taken at stated times daily and passed through the door; and every precaution is taken to prevent infection. Much might be said also in regard to the vast amount of out-door relief given in the Magne-Jewell building.

There is a great need of larger accommodations for contagious disease patients and the hospital managers are looking forward hopefully to the time when they can enlarge the present contagious buildings. It would seem to be very necessary just at this time to secure a suitable building for cholera patients, and the suggestion has been made by public-spirited citizens to the effect that a cholera hospital be erected somewhere in the suburbs and conducted by the managers of the City Hospital, who have shown so much zeal and achieved such signal success in the past, in their grand work in the cause of humanity.—*Union and Advertiser.*

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"An umbrella is a very good thing to have in the house when it rains," said Mr. Smith. "Yes," answered his companion, "but why don't you get your house hinged?"

#### Splicing a Nerve.

Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, assisted by several other eminent Philadelphia physicians, performed the remarkable surgical operation in that city of transplanting a nerve from a living dog to the right arm of Mrs. J. H. Weber. Mrs. Weber lost the use of that member in 1889 by the removal of a tumor, in which it was found necessary to cut out about three inches of the musculo-spiral nerve. Dr. Agnew cut, in the patient's arm, a wound four inches long and to the depth of the nerve, the dissection being made with the utmost care. After some difficulty, the two ends of the divided nerve were found, in a healthy condition, but about three inches apart. At this time Dr. Martin within one minute exposed and removed three inches of the sciatic nerve from the dog's hip. Quickly taking up the living nerve in forceps he handed it to Dr. Agnew and Dr. White. They placed it in a sheath of decalcified chicken bone, and put both between the ends of the divided nerve, stitching them there securely. Several months may elapse before the nerve has time to recover itself, and at least as long a period will be needed before the muscles, in disuse for over two years, will regain their normal condition. The dog was etherized and killed immediately after the operation, before he had recovered consciousness.—[Baltimore Sun.]

**THE GREAT VIENNA HOSPITAL.****Its Arrangements and Discipline—A Useful Patient—A Christmas Festival.**

VIENNA, February 7th.

On one of Vienna's pleasantest squares stands the Votive Church.

It was built by the Emperor in remembrance of the fact that on that spot his life was saved from assassination by the brave interference of his unfortunate brother Maximilian. Back from the church, and with its chief entrance on the busy Alserstrasse, is the Kaiserliche und Koenigliche Allgemeine Krankenhaus, the Imperial and Royal General Hospital, one of the largest hospitals in the world. Under its shady trees and wandering through its spacious courts are to be found unfortunates from all lands. English, who by long residence in Mediterranean-washed shores have become lepers and outcasts; Polish Jews, predisposed to hysteria, most of them retaining their good-behavior mark in the shape of long and oily black curls hanging down in front of their ears; drummers from North Germany and *femmes de chambre* from France; sailors from the Adriatic and brigands from Rumania; Hungarians and Italians, Greeks, Turks and Russians—all are there on a common errand.

The hospital is in all respects a scientific one; from the construction of the building to the methods of instruction in its clinics are ever evidenced the most intelligent deductions from experience. Built on the principle of hollow walls, all the wards have windows on both sides, and the nine spacious courts give good opportunity for the prescription which is fast growing in favor—fresh air and exercise. In walking through the courts one gets an impression, by substituting diseases for races, similar to the one gained by going through the various quarters of a cosmopolitan city. On entering, green shades and spectacles show that we are in the eye quarter; a little further on the crutches and bandages tell of the section of the venerable surgeon, Billroth. And so it goes; the men in yonder corner are not millers, but subjects in dermatology, and the congregation of women in the court at the end of the path speaks for a large female population.

It is far from being a saddening sight to

sit under these shady trees in the beauty of the Austrian spring. The birds sing cheerily, there is a plashing of the fountains, and occasionally may be heard a few notes from a Volks-singer from Tirol, evidence that whatever may have brought him here, his larynx remains intact. And there is a general air of happiness on the faces of the inhabitants of this little city of nearly 3,000 inhabitants. But on going up any of the many stairways the scene is sadly changed. There are many beds empty, whose occupants are below in the courts, but on the faces of those who remain is an air of sadness and patience, whose influence is never lost, even after years passed amid such scenes. To an experienced eye the inventory can be quickly taken—the rapid breathing of pneumonia, the insane hope of phthisis, the sad smile which comes only to the blind. The middle-aged man who laughs so brightly is a contrast—yet he is sharing the fate of De Maupassant. Progressive paralysis is not such an unpleasant thing to see or to have for the first few months, and it seems to choose the cleverest and brightest of men for its sacrifice.

But the visitor cannot be long in the wards without coming in contact with some form of clinical instruction—for the Vienna hospital is also a great school. Diseases of all character are accepted, and the bulletin boards are covered with announcements of courses of all descriptions in the wards and laboratories: diagnosis of diseases of the heart and lungs, which trains the mind as well as the ear; surgical operations on some poor creature, who has got beyond the fear of the knife; courses in the eye, the ear, and the throat; in the microscope, without whose aid medicine would be a much more inexact science than it is.

There is one course whose advertisement never appears on the bulletin, yet possibly its fame has extended further than many of the others. Frau Gayley has a throat which not only has withstood the ravages of time, but also for twenty years the daily intrusion of instruments way down to where the trachea divides and becomes the bronchi. The examination of the larynx and vocal cords, done, as it must be, by reflected light, is an operation necessarily demanding much practice, such practice as is with difficulty acquired on patients unaccustomed to it, who resent every contact with a sensitive

mucous membrane. Many years ago Frau Gayley discovered that her throat was rather poor in sensitive nerves, saw her opportunity and chose her profession. For the sum of forty-two cents an hour she sits patiently while the young medical man strives after that skill which may some day bring his money back to him with interest.

I believe there are no restrictions on the part of the patient as to the manipulations open to the operator—except that the use of the knife and the scissors are not in the bond. But the introduction of the catheter through the nose and blowing out the opening of the Eustachian tube, which connects the ear with the throat, and whose closure from any cause causes deafness in varying degree, is not an operation severe enough to divert even the old lady from her reverie. And she is never happier than when she has let down into her larynx foreign bodies, such as beads, fish-bones, and matches, attached to a silk thread. She can quietly laugh at the often futile attempts of her employer to get them out. But remarkable as is her throat, and untiring as is her patience, they do not constitute her only claim to usefulness and fame. When one of the professors invented an electrical lamp for the illumination of the stomach, it was Frau Gayley who went to the Congress at Berlin to illustrate the working of the apparatus and share the honors.

Every patient who enters the Krankenhaus agrees that in case of his death the privilege of an autopsy belongs to the hospital. It may seem in America a hard rule, but to any thoughtful man it must seem a wise one. If, as many think, Germany is to-day the most advanced country in medical science, it is largely due to the fact that there pathology is studied so much and so well. The Pathological Institute in Vienna stands apart, though within the hospital walls. Near it are several mortuary chapels, where services are held for several hours each day. When a patient dies in the hospital, the body is removed to the morgue, and in the greater number of cases an autopsy is performed. The number of autopsies in a year is very large. There is one professor there, still young, who has already been present at more than 40,000.

A Christmas scene in Vienna stands out very clearly in my memory. It was in the clinical lecture-room of one of the best-

known professors of the day, and was the occasion of the annual Christmas-tree. The benches, usually filled by the students, were occupied by such patients as could walk, the pit was given to those who had been rolled in on their beds, to the Professor and the Christmas-tree. The tree was as we know it in all lands, but the company was very different; as many of its members realized only too well that it was the last celebration they would ever see. On every face was a pleased look of interested expectancy—and on nearly every face were the marks of pain. There was nothing in the tree different from any other Christmas-tree, yet there was a feeling of solemnity in the gathering which made the pleasure a sadness and brought home with all its wonderful force the power of human sympathy. There was the usual distribution of gifts; a boy, with Pott's disease, standing on his crutches, recited a poem written for the occasion; an assistant acted as Santa Claus, and the Professor told one of the delightful German Christmas legends with a simplicity and gentleness not to be found in all his medical publications. Stretched on his back on a little bed in front of the tree lay a child. His head just reached over the foot of the bed—a position he had not changed for many months. There was a flush on his pale cheeks and a look of excitement on his face which the daily visits of his mother had been unable to call forth. It was, perhaps, the brightest moment of his short life. One of the assistants went to him, and laying his hand on his head asked him if he had enjoyed it. "Oh, so very much," was the reply, "more than anything in all my life before!" "Then, perhaps," went on the young doctor, "you don't want the little purse to put your pennies in that I have brought you for Christmas?" "Not to-day," answered the little fellow, "not to-day. I have had so much to-day I could not enjoy anything more. Bring it to-morrow." I presume he got it and enjoyed it on the morrow—I do not know—for in passing a few days later through the ward where the little patient used to lie, I found the bed was empty.

◆◆◆  
A HARD PROBLEM—Flossie (looking up from her history) "Well, what I don't understand about Columbus discovering America is how he knew it was America when he'd never seen it before."

**Hospital Report.**

Number in Hospital April 1.....	100
Received during month.....	84
Births .....	2
Total .....	186
Discharged during month .....	80
Deaths.....	18
Remaining in Hospital May 1.....	98
Total .....	186

**Died.**

At the Rochester City Hospital:

- April 2—Wm. Kelly.  
 " 3—Thos. Jones, aged 26 years.  
 " 7—Mrs. John Miller, aged 27 years.  
 " 9—John Daley.  
 " 9—Cynthia Carrier, aged 64 years.  
 " 16—Mrs. M. Knight, aged 41 years.  
 " 17—Elkins Hand, aged 66 years.  
 " 20—Lucy Merritt, aged 55 years.  
 " 20—Ed. O'Donnell.  
 " 20—Maggie Danfee, aged 36 years.  
 " 22—Mrs. A. M. Osborne, aged 35 years.  
 " 23—Nellie Treat, aged 33 years.  
 " 28—Willie Powers, aged 15 months.

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| Miss May Mann,          | Miss Marion Otis,      |
| Miss Jane Osgood,       | Miss Anna Parsons,     |
| Miss Powell,            | Miss Berenice Perkins, |
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- |            |                       |
|------------|-----------------------|
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**The Properly Bent Twig.**

Saturday, October 22, 1892, Twig was held at Henrietta and Mary Allen's, 22 towels were hemmed.

Saturday, October 29, 1892, Twig was held at Henrietta and Mary Allen's, 27 towels were hemmed.

Saturday, October 12, 1892, Twig was held at Henrietta and Mary Allen's, 11 towels were hemmed.

Saturday, November 26, 1892, Twig was held at Cornelia Robinson's.

Saturday, December 10, 1892, Twig was held at Isabelle Hart's.

Saturday, January 7, 1893, Twig was held at Marie Louise Barry's.

Saturday, January 21, 1893, Twig was held at Estelle Briggs', 14 towels were hemmed.

Saturday, February 4, 1893, Twig was held at Rachel Brewster's, 12 towels were hemmed.

Saturday, February 16, 1893, Twig was held at Henrietta and Mary Allen's, 17 towels were hemmed.

Saturday, March 4, 1893, Twig was held at Cornelia Wilder's, 17 towels were hemmed.

Saturday, March 18, 1893, Twig was held at Regina Fahy's, 4 towels were hemmed, and 2 wash cloths.

**MEMBERS.**

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Cornelia Robinson,  | Cornelia Wilder,  |
| Regina Fahy,        | Jean Lindsay,     |
| Marie Louise Barry, | Ruth Sibley,      |
| Lulu McAllaster,    | Augusta Macomber, |
| Gabrielle Clarke,   | Isabelle Hart,    |
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**WORK COMMITTEE.**

Bessie Gould,	Katharine Oliver,
	Mary Harrison.

**MEETINGS.**

Saturday, March 25th, Miss Elizabeth Huntington. Work done, 7 surgical towels.  
Saturday, April 1st, Miss Mary Harrison. Work done, 17 surgical towels.

**Chips of the Old Block.**

Alice Little,	Mary Wellman,
Bessie Fitch,	Dottie Gilman,
Caroline Stoddard,	Sarah Warner.
Laura Farley,	Ruby Warner,
Emily Munn.	

"These firemen must be a frivolous set," said Mrs. Dumpling, who was reading a paper. "Why so?" "I read in the paper that after the fire was under control the firemen played all night on the ruins. Why didn't they go home and go to bed like sensible men, instead of romping about like children."

"Mollie, I wish you would be a better little girl," said a father to his little daughter. "You have no idea how sorry I am that mamma has to scold you all the time." "Don't worry about it, pa," was the reply of the little angel; "I am not one of those sensitive children. Half the time I don't hear what she says."

Mrs. French Sheldon, the lady who made a journey to Mount Kilimandjaro, in a recent lecture said that whenever she held an interview with a native African king she wore a magnificent white silk ball dress, which so filled the native mind with awe and admiration that all her requests were instantly granted.—*European Edition of the Herald.*

That strange but weary-looking creature, called the Church Fair, has been with us most of the season; but she is now gathering up her "tidies," her "aprons," her "fancy as well as useful articles," and ere long will disappear into the mysteries of her summer habitation, and her rosy-cheeked sister, the Strawberry Festival, will reign in her stead. What wonderful sisters these are! And how gloriously they retain their youth! Every year we think that the days of the church fair are numbered, and we prepare for a pathetic funeral, but hardly has the summer vacation ended before the familiar form emerges from its hiding place, holding in her hands the same old tidies and aprons which have done such noble duty in bygone years. and as for the strawberry festival, the chimes of the Easter bells have hardly died away ere she greets us as freshly and winsomely as ever.

Blessings on them both! May they live forever! Many a struggling church, many a worthy cause, owe more than they can ever repay to these devoted sisters. It is easy to say, Raise the money in some other way, but that "other way" is hard to find, and so the burden falls upon Martha and Dorcas. "Mary" is yet in advance of the age, and better to have practical help through tidies and strawberries, than a sympathy which expends itself in sighs and good wishes.—[*The Christian Advocate.*]

**Visiting the Sick.**

In nearly every neighborhood there are invalids who are confined to their rooms by chronic or temporary ailments, to whom the sight of a cheerful face, with the assurance that some one is thinking of them, is like a medicine. If you do not believe this, try it some afternoon. Don your prettiest costume, take a few flowers in your hand, and with a bright smile on your face, just "run in" to see some one whom you have missed from church or social gatherings. It need not be one of your intimate friends. Go to see those with whom you have but a slight acquaintance. Think beforehand of a helpful thought to carry them. Speak of the flowers you have seen on the way, of the birds you heard singing as you came along. Express a kind interest in their

welfare, but on no account ask for a detailed account of their illness. Those who are shut in from the busy world like to feel that they are remembered, and small services of this kind honor Christ as much as the greater work done in his name.—*Industrial School Advocate*.

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**Directory of the Magne Jewell Memorial Out-Patient Department,  
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*Diseases of the Nervous System*—Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.

*General Medicine*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 2 to 3.

*Diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System*—Tuesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*Orthopaedic Surgery*—Monday, Thursday; 4 to 5.

*Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 4 to 5.

*General Surgery*—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; 11 to 12.

*Diseases of Women*—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 10 to 11.

*Dental Surgery*—Tuesday; 2 to 6.

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**THE HOSPITAL REVIEW**

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TERMS—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
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Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

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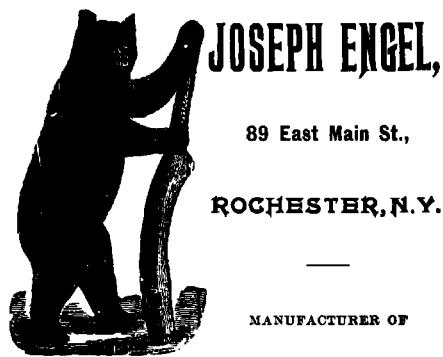
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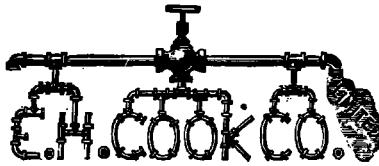
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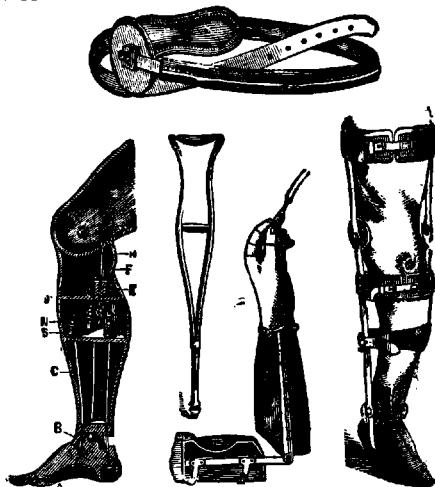
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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24

VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 15, 1893.

No. 23

## Hospital Notes.

There were 193 patients in the Out-Patient Department during May, who made 253 visits to the Hospital. The pharmacy dispensed 253 prescriptions. Nine operations were performed. In the pavilion there were 38 operations, by 18 surgeons.

## The Children's Pavilion.

There is little to report from the Pavilion this month, beyond the fact that there are fourteen children in the wards, most of whom are able to go out of doors these pleasant days.

Mr. Wegman's generous gift of hats was applied for the immediate use of the children, as they were sadly in need of something for their heads when they were out on the lawn. As the hats were all in the present style of colors, pink, mauve, pale

green, variegated and ecru, the little ones were charmed with them. They were not fully satisfied, however, as they had no trimming for them, until one of the nurses had a brilliant thought, and decorated them with bandage strips!

Little Holmes was disappointed one day recently because he could not go out on the piazza with the other children; but the waters of bitterness were made honey when he was allowed to sit on his bed under the cheerful shade of a lovely broad-brimmed pink hat.

## A Rain-fall of Violets.

A market basket was brought into the Hospital the other day which was full—not of apples, nor potatoes, nor even oranges, but violets. Mrs. George Arnold, Jr., grew those fragrant English beauties

in her own yard, and asked Miss Mattie Renouf, Miss Hattie Renouf, Miss Beth Pollock and Miss Mary Martin to assist her in picking and arranging them into bouquets for our patients. The result was one hundred twenty-two bunches, each containing about two dozen violets, so that altogether there were over three thousand flowers, a harvest with which any florist might have been content.

•••  
**Wants.**

Fans of any size, shape or color would be heartily appreciated by our patients during these warm June days. Benches for the lawn are always acceptable gifts, too.

•••  
**Donations for May.**

Mrs. James M. Whitney—Quantity of beautiful flowers.  
Miss A. S. Mumford—Second-hand clothing, baby carriage and many useful articles; also two chairs and other furniture.  
Mrs. W. H. Perkins—Magazines, overshoes and collars.  
Mabel Raymond, Princeton, N. J.—One box of dolls and toys.  
Mrs. J. O. Hall—Four night gowns, one night shirt and papers.  
David Little—Second-hand clothing.  
Mrs. Judge Lynn—Books for the children.  
Mrs. W. H. Briggs—Babies' shoes and flannel bands.  
Miss M. M. Otis—Flowers.  
Miss Ward—Shirts.  
Mrs. Wiard, East avenue—Flowers.  
Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt—Flannel sacque, two pairs of stockings.  
The Epworth League of the First M. E. Church—Cards and pictures for the children.  
John B. Wegman—Two dozen hats.  
Mrs. A. G. Wright—Smoking jacket and second-hand clothing.  
Mrs. Mitchell—nightgowns.  
Mrs. Asher Beir—Smoking jacket, dressing gown, trousers and shirts.

•••  
**Work of the Twigs.**

Fourth Twig—36 slips, 43 pinning blankets, 3 skirts, 10 sash, 18 napkins.  
West End King's Daughters—24 bibs.  
Hemlock Twig—3 skirts, 1 waist, making of 10 pillow slips and 2 sheets.  
Parent Stem—8 pillow slips.  
First Graft—5 night gowns, 11 surgical towels, 1 wash cloth.  
Second Graft—Surgical towels.

**The Mary Bed.**

The following are the annual subscriptions which have been paid in for May, 1893:

Mary Macomber.....	\$ 5 00
Mary Lawrence Redmund—in memoriam	5 00
For Mary Haslett.....	10
For Mary Aicken Gibson.....	10
For Mary Gibson Haslett.....	10
Mary May.....	1 00
Mary May.....	1 00
Mary Cox Morris—in memoriam.....	1 00
A. L. M. P. for M. H. W.....	1 00
Mary Whitney Montgomery.....	1 00
Mary Howard Wright.....	5 00
Mrs. A. for the two Marys.....	2 00
Mrs. A. for Mary Martin.....	1 00
F. A. S. for Mary Martin.....	1 00
Mary Martin.....	1 00
Marv A. Selden—in memoriam.....	3 00
Mary A. Selden—in memoriam.....	2 00
Mary Jane Porter—in memoriam.....	1 00
Mary H. Lamb.....	1 00
Mary Castle.....	2 00
Total.....	\$ 34 30
Balance on hand.....	303 48

Total amount of fund..... \$ 387 78

There are some annual subscriptions still due, and we trust they will be promptly paid in. These and all other contributions please send to **MISS MARY H. WRIGHT,**  
Treasurer for the M. B. Fund,  
282 East avenue.

•••  
**Receipts for the Review.**

*May, 1893.*

Mrs. Robert Mathews, 65 cents; Mrs. John Keener, 65 cents.	.
By Mrs. Robert Mathews.....	\$ 1 30
Miss M. M. Otis, 75 cents; J. H. Gaston, Penfield, 50 cents.	.
By Mrs. Converse.....	1 25
Hon. Charles M'Louth, Palmyra, \$1.00;	
Mrs. S. Van Auken, Oswego, 50 cents;	
Mrs. C. P. Achilles, 65 cents; Mrs. M. S. Jewell, Vineland, \$1.00; Miss E. A. Spencer, Bergen Point, \$1.00; Miss M. C. Kerski, Canandaigua, 50 cents;	
Mrs. W. E. Sill, 2d, Geneva, \$1.00; Mrs. S. S. Gould, Seneca Falls, \$1.00; Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., adv., \$26.00; Oaks & Calhoun, adv., \$5.00; W. T. Fox & Co., adv., \$5.00; Mrs. J. W. Goss, Spokane Falls, 50 cents; Mrs. S. M. Bentley, Holyoke, \$1.00.	
By Treasurer.....	44 15

LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer, 178 Spring St.

•••  
**Report of Parent Stem Society.**

October 28, 1892—With Mrs. W. E. Hoyt, 19 sheets.  
November 11,—With Mrs. Warham Whitney, 19 sheets.  
November 25—With Mrs. E. S. Martin.

## THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.

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December 9—With Mrs. H. F. Huntington,  
18 Pillow cases.

January 6, 1893—With Mrs. Howard A.  
Smith.

January 20—With Mrs. W. R. Taylor, 3 night  
shirts, 2 pillow cases.

February 3—With Mrs. H. G. Danforth, 3  
night shirts, 12 pillow cases.

February 16—With Mrs. J. W. Whitbeck.

March 3—With Mrs. Elbridge L. Adams, 2  
night shirts, 15 sheets, 11 pillow cases.

March 16—With the Misses Rumsey, 10  
sheets.

March 30—With Mrs. George C. Buell, 6  
sheets, 4 night shirts, 2 pillow cases.

April 14—With Mrs. Louis Washburn.

April 28—With Mrs. E. S. Martin, 18 sheets,  
10 pillow cases.

L. R.

## Report of the First Graft.

The meetings of the First Graft for 1892-93,  
began October 28th, and ended May 12th. The  
report of work finished at the thirteen meet-  
ings held during the year is as follows:

Surgical towels hemmed.....	180
Wash cloths made.....	4
Baby sacques.....	2
Night dresses.....	13
Pillow cases.....	86
Napkins.....	24
 Total number of articles.....	259

## OFFICERS.

President—Miss Raymond.

Vice-President—Miss Huntington.

Secretary—Miss Peck.

New members elected in October—Miss  
Emma Wilder, Miss Laura Otis and Miss  
Gertrude Perkins.

## Report of Second Graft.

April 15th—Met at Miss Reid's, nine surgical  
towels.

April 29th—Met at Miss Stone's, nine surgical  
towels.

May 13th—Met at Miss Wolcott's.

MARION REID, Secretary.

## Hospital Report.

Number in Hospital May 1.....	93
Received during month.....	86
Births .....	3
 Total .....	182
Discharged during month .....	82
Deaths .....	10
Remaining in Hospital June 1....	90
 Total .....	182

## Died.

At the Rochester City Hospital:

May 11—Catherine Sercombe.

" 11—Mary Dennis.

" 14—Jacob Kapp.

" 15—Infant of L. Brown, aged 1 day.

" 17—George Whitman, aged 52 years.

" 18—Mrs. P. V. Ward, aged 58 years.

" 19—Thomas Mooney, aged 52 years.

" 20—Lorenzo Gillette.

" 23—Mrs. D. G. Robbins.

" 24—Edward Bushler.

Our readers will appreciate the tribute  
sent us since our last issue by our *only boy*  
*subscriber*. He has taken a lively interest  
in the Hospital and the REVIEW, and we  
print with pleasure his contributions :  
*Good Morning, Miss L.:*

I have just cut these little pieces from a  
paper that I just picked up, and I enjoyed  
them so much that I thought I would send  
them to you for the readers of the Hos-  
pital REVIEW. I enjoy my little monthly  
paper so much, and if you think best to  
have them published you are quite welcome  
to them.

Your friend,

MORTIMER ELY MILBURN.

## COUNTING THE STEPS.

" Oh, how many steps there are to take,"

Said Madge in her own sweet way ;

There are steps for baby and grandmamma,

And it's nothing but steps all day.

Now papa calls me, I must surely go,

And Tommy says, 'Find my ball,'

But the steps I take for you, mamma,

I never count them, at all."

" And why does my darling never count

The steps that she takes for me?"

" Because," and closing her lips with a kiss,

" I love you so, don't you see ? "

She drew away, but the tears ran fast

From eyes that had weary grown ;

For I had so long been counting the steps,

As I took them, one by one—

A child of his yet needing to learn,

With so many steps to take,

Then we never count them as we go,

When taken for Christ's own sake.

—American Messenger.

**An Apple Mission.**

One day, upon answering a gentle ring of my door-bell, I found a sweet little girl, five or six years old, waiting to see me. A tiny white handkerchief was folded across her shoulders and came down to a point at the waist. On her left arm hung a red and black calico stocking-bag. A quaint, curious little figure she was. Her errand was as singular as her appearance.

"Will you let me mend stockings for you this morning, ma'am, or mittens? I will mend for five cents an hour, and I can mend toerably well, dramma says."

I drew her into the sitting-room, gave her a small chair by the fire, and said, "Now, my dear, tell me why you want to mend stockings for me?"

Without appearing to heed my question she gravely drew from her bag a gray stocking with a nicely-mended heel.

"Here," she said, "is a hole I mended for dramma yesterday. Proerby you would like a zample."

I praised the neatly darned "hole" and repeated my question. She smiled and said brightly, "Oh, yes, dramma said I should have to 'spain to you 'bout my 'siety because you might not know all about it. You see there's ten of them, and they're very tired at night, and apples rest them. You know horses like apples dretful much. Every horse has to have an apple, and sometimes they're so tired they have to have two, and that's manyer than dramma's dot, and so I have to mend things and det some money. Dramma said I must tell peoples all about it. Do you unstan' now?"

I assured her that I was very sorry for the tired horses, and that she should mend for me an hour a day for a long time. At this, the demure little mouth broke into lively smiles as she said, "Oh, dood, dood!" and began at once to open her bag and hunt for thimble and needle, while I went to find her some work.

She said little as she worked, but gave such attention as would bring great skill to many a grown mender. She had lost two or three of her first upper teeth, and the loss gave her some trouble in the articulation of many words. Once she stopped her work a moment, and said, speaking slowly, "O, one day I didn't know what I sood do. I didn't have one apple left, not one for dramma. I save a soft

one for her. She's dood; dramma's very dood. You see, one of the men whipped his horse, and so I had to give him an apple, too; I gave him dramma's apple, and then he didn't whip his horse no more. I was sorry for dramma, but she didn't care any when I 'splained to her; she dest dive me a love pat."

"A love pat! What's that?" I inquired.

"Oh, don't you know? It's dest a soft, dentle little pat on your cheek. I like love pats. Hain't you dot any little dirl?"

"Not now, my dear. God took my little girl away to heaven when she was about as old as you are."

"Did he? Then perhaps he dave her to my mamma. Dad's dot my mamma, too."

Something made me bend down and kiss her sweet cheek. She looked up quickly and said, "If my mamma's dot your little girl, then I must tote and mend for you, mustn't I? I tould bring my things and stay, only I tan't leave dramma, tourse."

She looked up at me with sweet blue-gray eyes, clear and pure as the sky, eyes whose light shone in upon and brightened the deep shadow of my own loss.

"And what will you do in summer, little one, when there are no apples? Will you give each horse a lump of sugar?

"Tan I? O, of course, horses would like that. Yes, that's dest what I shall do.

"How came you to have your 'siety,' as you call it?"

"Well, you know the minister said I must be a little deavorer, and help people; and so I found the horses. Some of them draw toal all day, and then they're dest dretful tired; and I know I ought to help them, tause they touldn't talk and tell anybody."

When the mending was finished—very neatly, too, for the work of such small hands—she put away needle and thimble very seriously, and went home "to see 'bout dramma."

After a few days I hunted up my little friend's home, which proved to be scarcely a square away. For a few rods the road approached the house by a steep incline. I was fortunate in the time of my visit. "Drammà" was going to have a load of coal, a little too heavy a load, evidently, for one horse. About midway up the hill the heavy wheels seemed to settle down to stay, and the horse, after some patient tugging, seemed to become discouraged. At length, in the midst of whipping and

scolding, the tidy little figure of my stocking-mender appeared by the roadside. She seemed to have just stepped out from the canvas of one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's sweet pictures of children. She came and stood for a moment near the team without speaking. She seemed to have by instinct the tact of an accomplished strategist and the kindness of an angel. Soon she said, with a smile, "It's pretty hard work to drive a toal team, ain't it?"

The driver glanced down annoyed, but the sight of her small figure and sweet face made his features relax a little at once.

Perceiving her slight advantage, she said immediately, "I think I sood try a love pat."

The man broke into a laugh, and said, "That's so, chick. How'll I do it?"

"Pat his neck very softly with your hand, very softly, and I'll dive him this apple; then he'll proerly pull better," she replied, and stepped at once in front of the horse, and reached up to him a fine red apple. The driver doubled up with laughter for a moment, and then actually patted the neck of the horse gently and lovingly, while the poor beast munched his apple.

"Now I dess if the load ain't too big he tan pull it," said the child. Surely he could and did.

"Maybe you're tired, too, and would like an apple," I heard the child's voice say as they reached the last step of the incline, and she offered the man a small apple, not so fine a one as she had given to the horse.

"I b'lieve I would, my beauty. Thank ye; ye're a trump. I won't hit the old hoss agin to-day, blamed if I will."

I rose from my seat under a tree, where I had retired to be out of the way, and to witness the proceedings. Below me was a long shed connected with a railway station. Here, no doubt, my little "deavorer" found her tired horses at evening, waiting for whatever business the last train might bring them.

As one would suppose, I found my call at the little home very pleasant. "Drama" was an unusual old lady, most kind, simple and sagacious. The child, always called "Dolly, dear," showed me treasures of dolls of varied colors, materials, races, and names. With all her sweet graces of kindness and wonderful wisdom, she was

full of all the simple gayety of a child,—perhaps fuller of it because of those graces. I congratulated myself on having found such a little friend, and all Christian endeavorer workers on having such a collaborer. When we can, in so childlike and trusting a spirit, work together with God, men will bear and forbear.—*Golden Rule.*



#### Recent Discovery of Early Texts of the Gospels.

Two ladies, Mrs. Lewis and her sister, Mrs. Gibson, both conversant with Oriental languages, and speaking Arabian and modern Greek fluently, went last year to Mount Sinai, after being thoroughly instructed by Professor Harris in the photographing of handwritings. Although the convent had often been searched for written treasures since Tischendorf's great discovery there—and even by Professor Harris himself only three years ago—the present discovery remained hidden from former investigators. It is a palimpsest manuscript. When Mrs. Lewis first saw it, it was in a dreadful condition, all the leaves sticking together, and being full of dirt. She separated the leaves from one another with the steam from her tea kettle, and photographed the whole text—from three to four hundred pages. It turned out to be a Syrian text of all the four Gospels, closely related to the one known to theologians as Cureton's "Remains of a very Ancient Recension of the Four Gospels in Syriac," and among all preserved testimonies contains the oldest authenticated texts of the Gospels. Only fragments of the Syrian text have hitherto been known, these being in a single manuscript in the British Museum, and in two leaves of it which came to Berlin. Now, all the four Gospels in this text are nearly complete. Professor Harris himself, on hearing of the discovery, set off for Mount Sinai, and for forty days he and the two ladies sat in the convent deciphering the palimpsest leaves.

The following letter from Professor J. Rendel Harris, which was published in the *British Weekly* recently, gives further information respecting this important discovery:

"DEAR MR. EDITOR:—You asked me, when I was leaving Eng and, nearly three months since, to let you have reports of any interesting or important matters in

connection with my second visit to Mount Sinai; and it occurs to me that one of the first things that are proper to be done on a return from the desert to civilization is to comply with your very reasonable request and send a message to you, and through you to the readers of the *British Weekly*. We have been in the desert just two months, forty days of which time (it is a canonical number for retirement in the desert) have been spent in the Convent of St. Catharine, on Mount Sinai. We had at first planned a thirty days' retreat, but the work upon which our party was engaged was so important that a prolongation of our stay became imperative, and if it had not been for academic duties most of us would have remained even longer. The fact is that Mount Sinai doesn't often offer such attractions to scholars as it has done this winter, when every facility for study was offered, and when a monumental discovery had been made and only needed to be followed up. This discovery consists in the bringing to light of a very early palimpsest copy of the Old Syriac Gospels, hitherto only known to us in the fragmentary form which critics speak of as the Cureton Gospels. Cureton, however, after whom this early version of the Gospels is named, only found, among the treasures which were brought to the British Museum from the Nitrian desert, scattered leaves of the translation in question. The Sinai palimpsest presents us with almost a complete text of this priceless early rendering of the Gospels. The actual discovery of this MS. was announced by me in the *Academy* and the *Athenaeum* some months since, at the request of the finder, Mrs. Lewis, of Cambridge, who visited the Convent of St. Catharine last winter. Mrs. Lewis and others who were interested in her discovery wished me to make the announcement for them, but I am sadly afraid that, although carefully worded to avoid misunderstanding, some persons have jumped to the conclusion that I had made the initial discovery myself. This is not the case; the credit of unearthing the lost treasure belongs to Mrs. Lewis, who found the MS. in a deplorable condition, with the leaves stuck together, and in very bad preservation. She separated the compacted leaves by the steam of a tea kettle, and, finding the underwriting of the palimpsest to be a very early text of the Syriac Gospels, she

heroically photographed the whole of the MS., and brought the negatives back to Cambridge for decipherment, where her suspicions were confirmed by the reading of portions of the text by Mr. Bensly and Mr. Burkett, who pronounced it to be closely related to the Curetonian version. You can imagine, my dear friend, the work this has made for us. I fancy that Mount Sinai has never before seen three Syriac scholars working at once within its walls, and, which is the droll side of the situation, from a monastic point of view, working under the presidency of a lady. We have had a busy time at the lost text whose traces appear under the more modern writing. From the first rays of the morning sun to the latest light of the evening, hardly a moment has passed when one or other of us has not been busy deciphering the 'Lewis Gospels of Mount Sinai,' but the labor has been well spent, and the results will be of the highest importance."—*Pall Mall Budget*.

• • •

#### Presence of Mind in Applying an Antidote.

• • •

An instance of rare presence of mind attended by success in the use of an antidote to poisoning recently occurred at Sag Harbor, N. Y.

Flora Sterling, the five year old daughter of Dr. Sterling, while playing about the house found a bottle which had formerly contained citrate of magnesia and still bore the label. The child put it up to her lips and took a long swallow. With a scream she dropped the bottle, and began to clutch her little throat in an agony of pain. Her father, who had heard her screams, found that what the little one had taken for citrate of magnesia was oxalic acid. Seeing that not a moment was to be lost, if he wished to save the child's life, the doctor looked about for an alkaline antidote.

Seizing his penknife the doctor sprang to the whitewashed wall and scraped some of the lime into his hand. This he threw into the glass partly filled with water, and poured the mixture down the almost dying child's throat. The antidote took effect at once. The intense pain caused by the burning acid was alleviated, and soothing, mucilaginous drinks to cool her blistered mouth and throat did the rest.

A European authority on cholera believes that cholera can be exterminated by going to the root of the evil. This disease is endemic at the delta of the Ganges River in India, in a low area of about 7,500 square miles, caused by the putrefying remains of animal and vegetable life cast into the river by the inhabitants and constantly floating about. Formerly the fellahs of Egypt interred their dead on the borders of the river Nile, and the bodies were then washed out into the stream during the annual overflow of the river, and were carried down to spread disease throughout the delta. Since an end has been put to this custom, the plague no longer harasses the country. It would doubtless be difficult, if not impossible, to restrain the natives of India, inhabiting the region of the Ganges, from casting their dead into the waters of the sacred stream; but the author thinks this difficulty might be obviated by compelling the people to cremate their dead and then throw the ashes on the bosom of the river.—*The Scientific American.*

• • •

#### The Moral Value of a Daily Task.

No feeling is more common than that of impatience at the regular and uniform recurrence of one's daily work. To do almost the same tasks—and most of them commonplace tasks—is likely to become irksome, and to give rise to depreciation of one's work. But there is another and a brighter side to the matter. The daily task is one of the greatest blessings of life. One of the advantages of its regular performance is that it gives zest to our recreations and diversions. It makes the holiday or the vacation a real boon, and enables the worker to enter into its best uses and to reap its best rewards. What enjoyment of a holiday does the man ever know who can never tell on any morning what he is to do that day? There can be no enjoyment of vacation to one whose whole life is vacation. People who do not work do not know what rest is. Those who have no regular employment find their leisure a burden, and their life is full of *ennui* and restlessness. A daily task is a sure preventive of such a result. It is, in great part, the divine ordinance of six days' work which make the day of rest so great a blessing to man.—*Sunday School Times.*

#### German Love Making.

"Are you willing to go into the country?" I asked of a buxom German girl, who sat as a rose among thorns in an intelligence office, packed with pert, and very scornful and independent Irish women.

"Ya-as, I vill go somewhere as I can work gute, and get some moneys, and de people vill be kind to me. How far miles you go?"

"Eighty."

"O-o, dat ist small far! Chicago is greater far as dat, and I been dare once," she replied.

"What wages do you want?"

"O-o, I wants much as vill buy shoe and dress, and shawl; but more as all, I wants kind lady, as vill speak like mutter to me. I know you's kind lady; got you kind husband?"

"Yes."

"Got you gute leedle boys and girls."

"Yes."

"I go mit you;—when?"

"This afternoon."

"Gute! I go shake hands, and say gute-by to Frau Schmidt, where be my tronk, and you vill come for me when ready to go; but"—here a new thought struck her—"how many Chermans in your town?" she asked.

"Not one!"

"Not one! Ah! mine heart! How many Chermans nex' town?" she asked eagerly.

"None. There are no Germans anywhere near me; and if you think you will be homesick, or lonesome and unhappy, you must not go with me," I said.

The poor girl's eyes fell, and she sighed out: "Oh, mine heart luve Cherman much!" Then after studying my face a moment, she said with decision, "Your eyes so kind, I vill go mit you. My fader's God, I will speak to Him, He knows all language; and you vill luve me like a mutter when I be sick as die!"

Greta proved to be a jewel in the house, and very soon gained the love of all the children. She was usually very cheerful when about her work, or in the company of the little ones; but more than once in the dark hours, we heard her sobbing and talking to her mutter's God.

We soon found out that her parents had trusted her with a family who had gone to

the far West, and she had now drifted out of German company altogether.

Sometimes she would rise pale and haggard in the morning, saying pitifully, "Cherman been here (laying her hand on her heart) all night very heavy; I sail up de Rhine; I hear de vinters sing; I open my cottage door, and all gone, gone—no fader, no mutter, no leedle brudder and sweester."

One day she came home from the country store, whither she had been sent for soap, all aglow with delight. Her blue eyes sparkled, and her cheeks were like new-blown roses. We did not know for a moment but some convulsion of nature had transported "Cherman" to our doors.

"Ah," she said, "de storeman say to 'em 'You is Cherman?' and I say, 'Yas.' And he say, Mr. Craves bring home a Cherman from de city for work on his carden—name Yacob Bron. I will see him and talk to him my language, and ask do he know my fader. I can wait no long for see Yacob Bron!"

And then the smiles all flew, and she burst into tears, and sobbed, "Oh, no land like my Cherman, I must go back to him!"

I cheered her with the promise of sending to Mr. Graves for the German to come that evening, and suggested that perhaps he had a family that might follow him, and set up a little home near by.

Greta laughed aloud at this bright prospect, and went to her work, and I wrote a note to Mr. Graves, soliciting the favor of Mr. Yacob Bron's company in my kitchen that evening.

The boys sent him three separate invitations, all reaching him late that evening. Mr. Bron never closed his eyes that night wondering at our great desire to see him. He did not wait for the shadows of the next evening to fall. He was as impatient to "dalk" his own language as was Greta.

Looking up the road about four o'clock, I saw no father of a family, but a great stalwart young fellow, dressed 'up in true "Dock Square style," scarlet cravat and all, striding toward us as if in seven mile boots. All he needed was a flag to make his onward march glorious.

His manner became, however, somewhat subdued as he approached the house. He looked from door to door, as if doubtful which point to attack; but finally decided on the front one, as the most imposing, and therefore the most promising.

I opened the door, when he displayed such a set of great white teeth, as, had we been in the cannibal islands, would have made me tremble, and asked:

"Be here a German madchen?"

I directed him to the back door, and no sooner had he reached it than I heard such peals of laughter, and such vigorous chattering as led me to think the two had recognized each other as old friends. But this was not so. They were only pouring out the love of faderland on each other, he laughing and she sobbing, and both talking in German and English ludicrously jumbled together.

Very soon Greta appeared at the door of the sitting room, and, amid smiles and tears, asked:

"I may go out? Mr. Bron vill have me go walk mit him to de great bond, where is boat to zail and gatch fish."

I offered to get tea myself that she might enjoy a walk and a free chat with Mr. Bron, and was not a little surprised, on looking out soon after, to see the innocent strangers walking up the street hand in hand, like two children that had played together from their cradles.

Soon after sunset they returned, radiant with smiles and roses, and I learned that they had seen the fishes in the water, and ducks, and a colt and a calf; and also that Mr. Bron had taken Greta up to Squire Graves' to exhibit her to his mistress, who had given them pears and apples from a silver fruit dish.

So, not to be outdone by my neighbor, I invited Mr. Bron to tea in my kitchen, and sent out the silver cake basket in honor of the occasion.

Mr. Bron withdrew at a reasonable hour, about half past eight, which proved him a sensible man. The next day our house was jubilant with German songs, and, as one of the children said, "mit Cherman laughter."

When the work was all through, and the kitchen in order after dinner, and when I was alone in my room, Greta tapped gently at the door, and asked:

"May I gome in and dalk a leedle mit you, ma'am?"

She still had what Johnnie had called her "new face" on, and, as I saw she had come for a "dalk" rather than for directions, I told her to sit down.

She seated herself on a stool, and looking up tenderly in my face, she said: "I luve you zo!"

"Well," I said, "Greta, I love you. You are a good girl, and I am very glad to see you looking so happy this morning."

"Ya'as, very habby," she replied, laughing; "but very sorry I go away and lebe you," she replied with a mournful shake of the head.

"Leave me? Why, where are you going child?" I asked in surprise.

"I cannot know soon as dis, but I go somewhere when summer gome."

"What for?"

"Mr. Bron have asked me vill I marry him, and I tell him yes. He say he see many madchen in Chermany and New York, but none he luve but only me; so I must marry him. I stay mit you till Mr. Graves' flowers all gone; den Mr. Bron go 'way, and I go mit him. Wife must go mit husban'"

"But, Greta, this man is a stranger, and you know nothing at all about him," I said.

"Oh, ya-as, I know all dings 'bout Mr. Bron—from he been a leedle paby dill dis dime," she said earnestly.

"Who told you about him?"

"Mr. Bron hisself; and he knows more 'boud hisself as any oder man do."

"How do you know he told you the truth, Greta?" I asked anxiously.

"Oh, he tell me so, and I know he tell true! I say to him (ven he ask vil I marry him), 'Ist you a gude man!' and he say 'ya-as.'"

"Den I say, 'Do you love Gott?' and he say 'Ya-as.'"

"I ask him, 'Do you read Bible?' and he say, 'Ya-as.'"

"I ask him, 'Can you say Lutheran Catechis?' and he say 'Ya-as.'"

"I ask, 'Can you tell de Lord's Brayer?' and he say, 'Ya-as.'"

"Den I say to him, 'Tell me all de words vrom de Catechise, and de Commands, and de Lord's Brayer, and Christ's words He speak on de moundain, and de name for all de apostel; and den look in my eyes and dell me if you luve Gott, and be a gude man.'"

"He say to me all dat, and more as dat; and tell me Gott see his heart, and know he all drue man; and dat he vill luve me, and work for me, and some day take me back to Chermany, or send for my fader and mutter, and leedle children. I no more homesick now. I vill be 'Merican now, and very habby."

I warned her of the danger of listening

to a stranger, and told her I would ask Mr. Graves what he knew about Mr. Bron.

But Greta laughed at my incredulity, and said, "Mr. Graves know Mr. Bron one week, but Mr. Bron know hisself all his life."

It was of no avail that I tried to shake her confidence in Mr. Bron; and to my next evil suggestion, she replied, "I tell you first day I see you, Gott will be even where dere is no Cherman. Gott have been here all dime, and now he send Mr. Bron doo."

The family sat council that evening on Mr. Bron's case, and decided that he had gone through a pretty thorough ordeal; and felt sure that one who carried so much of the Scripture and the Catechism in his heart could not be a very bad man. Mr. Graves removed all remaining doubts by informing us that Yacob Bron had come to him with recommendations from a German pastor in the city, who had known him from a child.

Mr. Graves has since then made a permanent engagement with Yacob Bron, and is to build him a tiny cottage on his place. Greta has drawn twelve dollars' of her wages, and is busy in the evenings, getting up her trosseau. Whenever she alludes to her "gute forjune," she always says:

"Ah, my fader's Gott not forget poor stranger! He here 'fore I gome, and He bring Mr. Bron here zo be given to me. Ah, Gott is gute zo me!"—*The Sheltering Arms.*

#### A Quaint Memorial.

The parents of a child that died some few years back in the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children have hit upon a quaint and in many respects admirable method of perpetuating his memory. On each anniversary of the child's death a performance of "Punch and Judy" takes place in every ward in the hospital. This great festival for I need not say that it is a great festival to everybody concerned—has been duly celebrated again. The only blot upon it was that one poor little fellow had to be taken away just before the performance commenced to undergo an operation; but it will be a satisfaction to every reader to hear that he was more than consoled by subsequently having "Toby" brought to his bed by a kind nurse for a private interview, and, thus fortified under

his troubles, the little patient progressed most favorably. People who lose children are often desirous of commemorating the little lives in some way, and too often their efforts in that direction are not over-happy. Here is a hint for guidance in all such cases. It may be varied almost indefinitely.

•••

**To Give Away.**

•••

"I wish I had something to give away," said a dear little woman with a large heart and very contracted purse, to me. "Try flowers," said I, "a little care of them, and you can be as generous as you please. Perhaps one of your neighbors has had to put on her pin cushion, 'Welcome, little stranger.' Never mind if you do not know her very well, you may be assured she will appreciate even one flower. Again, there may be crepe on a door, sad hearts within; cut your choicest flowers, they have a language of their own and may be more comforting than words of sympathy. Is anything more lovely than sweet peas? They are made to give away, for the more you pick them the more they come. Stand at the gate and give a bunch to the school children as they pass. Instead of saying to that strange, rude boy, "get off that fence!" or "don't swing on my gate!" give him a flower or perhaps a rooted slip. This little kindness may save you a very choice plant or a chance to taste your own rare fruit. Why not have a "give away bed?" Geraniums, petunias, ageratum slip so easily, you wouldn't miss a dozen or two. As for seeds they should not be kept any more than money. Better exchange, for it's funny, but true, plants like a new place. Haven't you noticed your petunias and asters from your own seeds are not as nice, but give them to the woman around the corner, and in her yard they will flourish mightily.—*Vick's Magazine.*

•••

Cannot we let people be themselves and enjoy life in their own way? You are trying to make that man another *you*. One's enough.—*Education.*

•••

"It requires the same grace," says John Newton, "to bear with a right spirit a cross word as a cross injury; the breaking of a china plate as the death of an only child."

**Invalid's Dietary. Select Recipes.**

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**ALUM WHEY** (an astringent drink).—To a pint of boiling milk add one-fourth oz. of powdered alum, previously mixed with three or four tablespoonfuls of hot water. Strain.

**ARROWROOT**.—Mix two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot with three tablespoonfuls of cold water, add half a pint of hot water, constantly stirring. Milk may be used instead of water. Flavor with sugar, nutmeg, lemon peel, or other spice. Add port wine or brandy if required. (Some advise boiling for three minutes in an enameled saucepan).

**BARLEY WATER**.—One tablespoonful of pearl barley (washed in cold water), the rind of a lemon peeled thin, and two or three lumps of sugar. Pour on a quart of boiling water. Let it stand for seven or eight hours and strain. The juice of a lemon may be added if desired.

**BEEF JUICE**.—Broil quickly some pieces of round or sirloin steak, of a size to fit in the cavity of a lemon squeezer. Both sides of the beef should be quickly scorched to prevent the juices from escaping, but the interior should not be fully cooked. As soon as ready the pieces should be pressed in a lemon squeezer, previously heated by being dipped in hot water. The juice as it flows away should be received in a hot wine-glass, and after being seasoned to the taste with salt and a little cayenne pepper, taken while hot.

**BEEF TEA**.—Put a pound of finely minced beef into a farina kettle if you have one, if not place the vessel in a saucepan of water. Cover with a pint of cold water and let it stand on the back of the stove for an hour or so, stirring occasionally. Then let it boil gently for an hour, or it may be put into an oven. Pass the beef tea through a strainer. It contains a quantity of fine sediment which should be drank with the liquid. Flavor with salt, pepper, and for those who like it, a very small bit of onion is a great improvement. In this process the beef extract should not be exposed to a temperature of more than 170° Fahr.

**BEEF TEA WITH OATMEAL**.—Mix thoroughly one tablespoonful of groats with two of cold water. Add to this a pint of boiling beef tea. Boil for ten minutes, stirring all the time, and strain through a coarse sieve.

**BREAD JELLY** (for the preparation of an artificial food for infants). Take four oz. of crumbs of bread two or three days old, soak in cold water for six or eight hours, then squeeze all the water out of it (lactic acid and other peccant matters are thus removed). Place the pulp in fresh water and boil gently for an hour and a half, so as to break up the granules of starch, and promote its conversion into dextrine and glucose. Run this semi-fluid gruel through a fine hair sieve; when cold it forms a smooth jelly. It will not keep long and must be prepared twice daily. For children who can digest no milk this jelly may be mixed with enough hot water (one tablespoonful to eight ozs. of water) so as to have the consistence of thin cream and a little sugar added.

**CAUDLE.**—Beat up an egg to a froth, add a glass of sherry and half a pint of gruel. Flavor with lemon peel, nutmeg and sugar.

**CHICKEN BROTH.**—Skin and chop up a small fowl, boil it with a blade of mace, a sprig of parsley and a crust of bread, in a quart of water until tender. Strain through a coarse colander. Skim it while boiling and take off the grease after it cools. Season to taste.

**EGG-NOC** (a nutritive drink in acute disease)—Scald some new milk in a farina kettle, but do not let it boil. When quite cold beat up a fresh egg with a fork in a tumbler with some sugar. Beat to a froth, add a dessert spoonful of brandy, and fill up the tumbler with the scalded milk.

**IMPERIAL DRINK** (a cooling, diuretic beverage).—Pour a pint of boiling water on a large tablespoonful of cream of tartar, a little sugar, and a few pieces of lemon peel. Strain when cold.

**LINSEED TEA.**—To a pint of water add two tablespoonfuls of linseed, half a lemon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of bruised licorice root (or a piece of licorice the size of a filbert) and rock candy to taste. Boil for an hour and a half and strain.

**MUTTON BROTH.**—Boil one pound of lean loin of mutton, exclusive of bone, with three pints of water until tender, throwing in a little onion and salt to taste. Strain it off, and after it is cold skim off the fat. Warm it as wanted.

**EGG-NOC WITH FRUIT JUICE.**—Beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth. Add a tablespoonful of white sugar. Then beat

again. Next add the yolk of the egg and beat again. Then add a tablespoonful of milk and one of cold water and one of raspberry juice, or the juice of any other fruit not tart enough to curdle the milk. Serve at once. To prepare egg-nog with lemon juice, use all water and no milk.

**TO COOK EGGS.**—Pour boiling water on the egg (in its shell) and let it stand on the stove, in the water, but not *boiling*, for five minutes. At the end of that time the egg will be nearly as smooth as custard, and its flavor delicious, if it was good and fresh to begin with.

**TAPIOCA JELLY.**—Soak a cup of best tapioca in a pint of water. When soft, put into a farina kettle, with some sugar, the rind and juice of one lemon, a little salt, one pint more water. Stir until it boils. Turn into a mold; set to cool. Add one glass of wine, if desired.

#### Sonnet on the Grasshopper and Cricket.

The poetry of earth is never dead :  
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,  
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run  
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead :  
That is the Grasshopper's—he takes the lead  
In summer luxury,—he has never done  
With his delights, for, when tired out with fun,  
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.  
The poetry of earth is ceasing never :  
On a lone winter evening, when the frost  
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills  
The Cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,  
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,  
The Grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

—Keats.

“ If I were told that I must die to-morrow,  
That the next sun  
Which sinks should bear me past all fear and  
sorrow,  
For any one,  
All the fight fought, and life's short journey  
through,  
What should I do ?  
“ I do not think that I should shrink or falter,  
But just go on  
Doing my work, nor change nor seek to alter  
Aught that is gone ;  
But rise, and move, and love, and smile and  
pray  
For one more day.”

A news item states that "an umbrella has been made in Glasgow for a king in East Africa measuring twenty-one feet in diameter. The dimensions of the umbrella are not given.

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**THE HOSPITAL REVIEW**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY

**THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE,**  
Mrs. MALTBY STRONG, Mrs. WM. H. PERKINS  
Mrs. A. S. HAMILTON, Mrs. WM. E. HOYT

**TERMS**—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
By mail..... 50 "

[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Latimore, Editor, No. 271 University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

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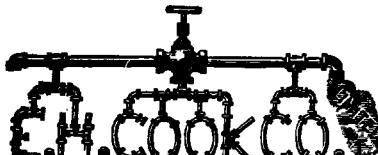
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TRUSTEES:

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James M. Whitney,  
Oliver Allen,  
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XVI. Interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums which may be on deposit on the first days of March, June, September and December, for each of the three preceding months during which such sum shall have been on deposit.

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# THE HOSPITAL REVIEW.



DEVOTED TO THE

**INTERESTS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING**

AT THE

**ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.**

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TELEPHONE 656.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

AMBULANCE CALL 24

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VOL. XXVIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 15, 1893.

No. 24

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## CITY HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

### THE SPIELKARTENFEST

The thousands who have witnessed with unqualified pleasure the delightful performances given by the Board of Managers of the City Hospital, under the skillful supervision of Miss Margaret Eager, will be glad to have another opportunity to attend a unique and interesting series of entertainments, which this year are to take the place of the annual donation. The first week in November has been set aside as the time, and the Lyceum as the place, for holding the "Spielkartenfest," which is an entirely new and original festival, conducted by Miss Eager.

The argument of the "Spielkartenfest" is as follows: The scene is laid in Prussia during the time of Queen Louise. A

garden fete is in progress at the royal palace, and on the rise of the curtain the guests are discovered dancing an old-time court dance called the "Floral Gavotte." At the conclusion of this, a company of German and Hungarian peasants dance their national dance for the entertainment of the royal guests. The master of ceremonies then enters and informs the company that they are wanted to take part in a game of whist in which the ladies and gentlemen of the court and Prussian officers are to act as hearts, spades, clubs, and diamonds. The suggestion is greeted with delight and the curtain falls, to rise on the entire complement of cards in a pack, in tableau. Upon the costume of each dancer is a figure corresponding to a card in the pack, and at each of four tables sits a single player provided with a pack of cards.

Immediately after the tableau with which the "Spielkartenfest" begins, the pages break into a lively dance. The hearts and spades then dance a military dance, and the diamonds and spades a German peasant dance. This is followed by the entrance of the court cards in the minuet, and finally comes the dance of the aces and the joker. The living cards are then shuffled and thirteen take their places at each of the four tables.

It is intended to have the games played by as good players as can be found in the city. As each player plays a card, one of the two pages provided for each table, dances out and leads the corresponding card from among the other living cards. She in turn dances at the front of the stage so that it is possible for each of the four individual players and all of the audience to see just what card has been played.

The ace of the suit declared to be trump, after each hand has been played, is led by the court jester to the front of the stage, and bows. She then dances away and in company with the jester joins the others, after which the cards are shuffled as before, and a second hand is played.

The entertainment closes with a tableau, in which the ace which has been oftenest the trump card during the evening will be crowned "Queen of the Cards."

Upon the last evening of the week in the final tableau, the ace which has been oftenest the trump during the entire festival will be crowned "Queen of the Festival." Each of the aces will be represented by a lady. Spectators do not need to be familiar with the game of whist to derive enjoyment from the entertainment, for the dances themselves will be quite sufficient to please all.

Miss Eager's ability to delight the children is well known. She has planned delightful matinee performances consisting of three dances, a game of checkers, one of "Old Maid," and a perfectly new "Flower Frolic."

The game of checkers is to be played by twenty-four little boys who will be very amusing in their method of moving from square to square, and of jumping the checkers of the opposing side.

The plan of the management of the festival is to have no change in the Lyceum stage, leaving the boxes for sale, and the orchestra in its proper position, thus utilizing the acoustic properties of the hall to their full extent.

The back of the stage of the Lyceum will not be needed for the dancers, so the plan is to use that part of the stage for the supper tables, the property room and adjoining space being admirably fitted for serving supper, which will be under the direction of Mrs. L. S. Chapin.

The booths, one of the essential features of the Spielkartenfest, will be arranged along the Clinton street end of the theater, four rows of seats being removed for the purpose. The booths, which will be six in number, will be elaborately decorated and occupied by persons in costumes to suit the occasion. One booth will be given up to subscriptions, and will be in charge of the President of the Board of Managers, Miss Mumford, and the Treasurer, Mrs. William H. Perkins.

There will be a FLOWER BOOTH, with Mrs. W. S. Kimball as chairman, a booth for FANCY ARTICLES, under the direction of the Second Twig, a CANDY BOOTH, with Mrs. Fred. Allen as chairman, and a DOLL BOOTH, with Mrs. Arthur S. Robinson as chairman.

The PAPER BOOTH, with Mrs. Landsberg as chairman, will be an attractive, and it is hoped, a most lucrative part of the festival; for besides the line of stationery, souvenirs, etc., a daily paper will be published, containing the authorized program, the list of dancers and the local news of each day. It is the expectation that the paper will be very breezy and an indispensable adjunct to the enjoyment of each person present.

SPIELKARTENFEST NOTES.

The Doll Booth is to have for sale a thousand beautifully dressed dolls, of all sizes and prices.

The list of chaperones and dancers will be announced later.

Gifts sent to the chairman of the various booths will be duly acknowledged, and are earnestly solicited.

Special trains will be run from adjoining towns so that our out-of-town friends can attend the festival.

Will our friends not use a part of their vacation in preparing articles for sale? An enthusiastic word sometimes helps wonderfully. Please don't forget to speak it.

Hospital Notes.

The Out-Patient Department in June cared for 138 patients, who made 297 visits to the Hospital, and received 149 prescriptions. Three operations were performed. The number of operations in the Pavilion was 50, by 20 different surgeons.

The District Nurse was kept fairly busy during the month, on some days responding to four calls.

Resignation of Mrs. Hallett and  
Mrs. Dennison.

The women on the Board of Managers, the Medical Staff, the Hospital family, and all who were in any way connected with the life of the institution, unite in sincere regret that Mrs. Hallet, who has served us faithfully for fourteen years, and Mrs. Dennison, who has been with us a shorter time, should feel it necessary for them to leave us July first. The loss will be deeply felt. Their many friends wish them a hearty, if regretful, good-by.

Our friends will do well to bear in mind the fact that Wednesday is our day "At Home." Elaborate refreshments are not provided for that day, but some of the managers are always present from three

o'clock until five, to conduct visitors over the building. Many people have never been inside a hospital, and summer guests would often enjoy an insight into the management of a large institution like ours, whose work goes on, summer and winter, with no intermission for vacation gaiety. Visitors with flowers are especially welcome.

The REVIEW wishes to put itself on record as to the benefit of advertising in its columns. It seems as if an anxious public were standing waiting to pour into the storehouse of the Hospital anything that it expresses a need for—except money. Last month we signified, in the columns of our little paper, our willingness to accept a few fans, and immediately fans rained in upon us to the number of more than one hundred.

Glimpses in the Pavilion.

There are fourteen children in the Children's Ward—the Boys' Ward being nearly full. Boys are always interesting, but the nurses in the Pavilion think *their* boys unusually so.

Holmes, with his dear "Annie Rooney," has gone home rejoicing in his straight little legs and his cicatrix, of which he is very proud.

A new applicant for love and sympathy appeals to us in little Neil, who is only two years old, and comes to us blind, and with one side of his body partially paralyzed. He has a peculiarly attractive personality, and his big, sightless, blue eyes fairly beg for a kind word, to which he responds with the sunniest of sunny smiles. If he can suck his finger he is perfectly contented. Like all blind persons, his senses are wonderfully acute, and he never meets with the small daily accidents common to other children.

The sad-faced baby Fritzie, who has been in the Pavilion for over two months, has only just gained control of his "smiling

muscles." His smile is somewhat pathetic and produces a tearful state of things in the beholder—but a smile is a smile.

Visitors are gently reminded that the boys dearly love gifts of flowers. It requires no exertion, on these hot days, to look at a flower.

Willie Preston is a pet with everybody. He still persists in wanting one of the nurses to sleep with him.

One little boy, five years old, is in the Pavilion because he fell into a gutter and produced fracture of the thigh.

Won't our good housekeeping friends remember us when they are laying in their winter supply of jellies and canned fruits? A jar laid aside here and there never would be missed, and would be so acceptable at the Hospital. We herewith suggest that the pulp, from which the juice has drained, be boiled with water again and strained, and the second crop of fluid, which makes a more delicate jelly than the first, be made up and sent to the sick people at the Hospital. One thrifty housewife derived sixty glasses, in this way, from her half bushel of currants, while a neighbor with the same amount of fruit could make only thirty-six glasses, and still another, who left the matter to her cook, looked with pride at her fifteen! Of course it takes more sugar, but you have more jelly by extracting all the jelly-producing material from your fruit.

#### The Berith Kodesh Room.

Our friends will be glad to know that we boast a beautiful new room, called the Berith Kodesh Room, furnished completely by the United Jewish Charities Society, which is made up of the three organizations, the Ladies' Aid, the Ladies' Benevolent, and the Gentlemen's Benevolent Societies. These societies authorized Mrs. Joseph Hays and Mrs. G. G. Hochstetter to furnish the room, which

they did in admirable taste. The painted floor has exceedingly pretty rugs, and the brass bedstead, oak bureau, tables, chairs, and washstand, the dainty muslin curtains, and the artistic china, make one rather envy the first occupant of the Berith Kodesh Room. We publish below the list of articles furnished, and it will be seen that the supply is not only sufficient for present demands, but is generous enough to make it unnecessary to refurnish the room for some years to come.

One set of furniture, one toilet set, three rugs, three pairs of blankets, two bed spreads, thirty-four sheets, twenty-four pillow cases, thirty-six towels, two bureau covers, two wash stand covers, four table covers, one black rubber sheet, two bed tides.

We all join in thanks to our friends for their thoughtful addition to our household necessities, and for their effort to make the practical gift one that appeals to our aesthetic sense, as well.

#### Treasurer's Report.

##### Cash Donations.

The late Anson F. Wolcott.....	\$3,000 00
Mrs. Howard Osgood.....	5 00
A Friend.....	1 00
July 1st.....	\$1,839 25
MRS. W. H. PERKINS,	
Treasurer.	

##### For the Crippled Children's Fund.

July 1st.....	\$1,839 25
MRS. W. H. PERKINS,	
Treasurer.	

#### The Mary Bed.

Mary Castle .....	\$ 2 00
Mary B. (in memoriam, May 12th, 1889)	1 00
Mary A. Brackett (in memoriam).....	1 00
Mary L. Bates (in memoriam).....	1 00
Mary E. Cornell.....	1 00
A. R. P. for M. H. W.....	1 00
H. P. T. for M. H. W .....	5 00
Mary Tiffany Frost, Mary Wing Frost (in memoriam).....	3 00
Mary Eliot, Little Mary Eliot .....	2 00
	\$ 16 00
June, 1898.....	380 78
Total .....	\$846 78

**Receipts for the Review.***June, 1893.*

H. G. Booth, adv., \$5.00; James Johnston, adv., \$5.00; Henry Likly & Co., adv., \$5.00; Covell, Porter & Page, adv., \$5.00; H. C. Wisner, adv., \$5.00; Mrs. J. H. Rochester, 65 cents; Mrs. C. D. Miller, Geneva, \$1.00; Wickes Refrigerator Co., adv., \$10.00; interest to June 1st, \$10.29; Mr. W. W. Carr, \$1.30; Curran & Goler, adv., \$5.00; J. Fahy & Co., adv., \$5.00; W. H. Glenny & Co., adv., \$5.00; Mrs. Samuel Gould, 65 cents; E. S. Boardman, adv., \$5.00; Scranton, Wetmore & Co., adv., \$5.00; Mrs. D. Bethune Duffield, Detroit, \$1.00.	
By Treasurer.....	\$74 89
Mrs. John Bower, 65 cents; Mrs. Theo. Bacon, 65 cents; Mrs. W. B. Douglas, 65 cents; Mrs. Sam. Millman, 65 cents; Dr. J. L. Roseboom, 65 cents; Mrs. J. Moreau Smith, 65 cents; Mrs. N. A. Stone, 65 cents; Mrs. F. A. Ward, 65 cents; Mrs. S. G. Andrews, 65 cents; Mrs. H. G. Arnold, 65 cents; Mrs. D. Deavenport, 65 cents; Mrs. J. M. Davy, 65 cents; Mrs. Abraham D. Vos, 65 cents; Mrs. A. Erickson, 65 cents; Dr. F. French, 65 cents; Miss E. P. Hall, 65 cents; Miss Emily Hanford, 65 cents; Miss M. D. L. Hayes, 65 cents; Miss E. H. Hollister, 65 cents; Miss J. O. Hall, 65 cents; Dr. J. J. Kempe, \$1.00; Mrs. James Laney, 62 cents; Mrs. T. A. Newton, 65 cents; Mrs. G. H. Perkins, 65 cents; Mrs. Geo. Raines, 65 cents; Mrs. John Siddons, 65 cents; Mrs. Nelson Sage, 65 cents; Mrs. H. R. Selden, 65 cents; Mrs. J. C. Woodbury, 65 cents; Mrs. J. H. Wilson, 65 cents; Miss B. M. Smith, 65 cents; Mrs. Patrick Barry, 65 cents; Mrs. F. B. Enos, 65 cents; Mrs. Fred. Schlegel, 65 cents.	
By Miss E. R. Messenger.....	\$22 12

LYDIA RUMSEY, Treasurer, 179 Spring St.

**Donations for June.**

- Mrs. Haselantine—Carpet, magazines, play-things for children.  
 Salter Bros.—One hundred plants.  
 Friend—Two night shirts and old cotton.  
 Mrs. Edward Bausch—Two night shirts, one shirt, two suits of underwear.  
 Managers of the State Industrial School—Six

wrappers, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of shoes.

Mrs. James M. Whitney—Second-hand clothing.

Mrs. E. S. Martin—Old cotton.

Mrs. Levet—Old cotton.

Mrs. A. D. Blair—Flowers every week.

J. T. Briggs—Second-hand clothing.

Miss F. A. Smith—Three dozen palm leaf fans.

Friend—Ten Japanese fans.

Mrs. Smith—Roses.

Mrs. W. H. Briggs—Roses.

Mrs. J. C. Schmitt—Two dresses, one skirt, three night dresses, two under vests, one pair drawers, one pair stockings, one pair shoes.

Mrs. S. G. Andrews—Four dozen palm leaf fans.

Mabel Raymond—Several dolls.

The Properly Bent Twig—Quantity of flowers.

Mrs. Geo. Ellwanger—Roses, second-hand clothing, old cotton.

Mrs. Haselantine—Carpeting.

Mrs. Max Landsberg—German papers.

Friend—Old cotton.

Miss Fanny Smith—Infants' clothing.

Mrs. F. Gorton—Four night dresses.

Mrs. Byron Smith—Old cotton and one dozen doilies.

Virginia J. Smith—Picture for Children's Pavilion.

Edith Hooker—Flowers.

Mrs. Andrews—Fifteen writing pads, two dozen pencils, six fans, six books for Children's Pavilion.

Miss Agnes Jeffreys—One dozen Japanese fans.

Ely Milburn—Flowers (daisies).

First Graft—Twelve surgical towels.

Second Graft—Eight surgical towels.

Twig Two—Three sheets.

West End King's Daughters—Thirty-eight bibs.

Mrs. Ernest Otto DeBurt—Quantity of flowers.

Dr. David Little—Muskalonge weighing thirty-three pounds.

**The Properly Bent Twig.**

A very delightful and artistic entertainment was given in the Christ Church parish house on the afternoon and evening of June 20, by the Properly Bent Twig for the benefit of the Hospital. The entertainment consisted of tableaux representing Shakespearean characters, and was under the personal direction of Miss Otis

and Miss Laura Page Ward, which fact alone is sufficient guarantee of its excellence. Of course the Properly Bent Twig was successful financially. They always are, as the following report will show:

The "Properly Bent Twig" gave an entertainment and sale the afternoon and evening of June 20th, to raise money to add to the amount they had in the treasury, and to complete the sum needed for the support for another year of a cot in the Children's Pavilion. They realized \$100.72 as nearly as can now be estimated, and would like to acknowledge with sincere thanks, in the HOSPITAL REVIEW, the following donations:

Mrs. William S. Kimball.....	\$ 5 00
Mr. George H. Clarke.....	20 00
Mrs. James S. Watson.....	5 00
Mrs. James C. Hart.....	5 00
Mrs. L. L. Allen.....	1 00
Mrs. Hiram Sibley.....	5 00
Freeman Clarke Allen.....	2 00
Miss Susan F. Pond.....	3 00
Mrs. William W. Webb.....	1 00

Flowers from Mrs. Hiram Sibley, J. G. Averill, Mrs. William C. Barry, Mrs. William S. Kimball, Mr. Salter, Mr. White, Mrs. Macomber, Miss Jean Lindsay, Miss Cornelius Wilder.

#### Hospital Report.

Number in Hospital June 1.....	90
Received during month .....	111
Births .....	2
Total .....	203
Discharged during month.....	81
Deaths .....	12
Remaining in Hospital July 1.....	110
Total .....	203

#### Died.

##### At the Rochester City Hospital:

June 1—Maud DeLaney, aged 10 years.
" 4—William Burgess, aged 55 years.
" 6—Nellie Long, aged 24 years.
" 11—Mrs. J. C. Schmitt, aged 46 years.
" 12—Alice Lilly Nounile, aged 1 year.
" 14—Gertrude English, aged 16 years.
" 15—Frank Arberteo, aged 24 years.

June 17—Wm. Gallagher, aged 24 years.
" 19—Mrs. Jane Atkins, aged 74 years.
" 22—James Gallagher, aged 47 years.
" 25—Mrs. Edward Barnes, aged 53 years.
" 30—Charles Carrier, aged 15 years.

#### Training-Schools in America.

BY MISS IRENE SUTLIFFE, SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES. NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

[Read before the Nursing Congress, World's Fair, Chicago, June, 1893.]

In the many directions in which American women have made rapid progress in the past quarter of a century, of none can they be more justly proud than of the Training-Schools for nurses.

It is both interesting and instructive to those engaged in the work, to look back upon the condition of our large city hospitals before training-schools were established, and upon the struggles of the pioneer schools. To quote from a description, given by one whose efforts in organizing one of the most successful schools in this city (Chicago), are well known and appreciated: "We talked with many physicians, only a few of whom sympathized with us, We were met with such statements as this: 'O, yes! but I know an old woman who has nursed for me for years, who beats any trained nurse.' In spite, however, of every opposition from institutions, physicians and politicians, we succeeded after meetings, speeches, etc., in getting a few influential men to rally around us and determined to make an effort to secure money for the experiment. This was done by personal solicitation from office to office. It was a most repulsive task for refined, dignified women to undertake, but there seemed no alternative, and not one flinched, but met it bravely and successfully."

It is true that in many institutions the nursing was done by Sisters of various religious orders, whose tenderness and sympathy were much appreciated, and whose gentle influence and holy lives must have made lasting impressions upon

many, but the nursing skill was lacking, and in many cases the vows taken by those noble women greatly limited their sphere of usefulness as nurses.

It is to the women of America that we owe our pioneer schools, as well as so many other good works, and it is certainly very fitting that they should be the first to recognize the importance of so great a work for women, for in its scope of usefulness to humanity at large, there is no work equal to it. These schools were so well organized that not only many essential features remain unchanged up to the present day, but have been followed up by other schools throughout the country.

It is impossible to get reliable statistics of the training schools of this country. As early as 1798 (thirty years before Elizabeth Fry gave instruction to nurses in Guy's Hospital, and thirty-six years before Pastor Fliedner founded, at Kaiserwerth, the Institute for Deaconesses, for the training of women to be nurses) Dr. Valentine Seaman gave a systematic course of instruction to the nurses of the New York Hospital. In the administration building of that hospital, underneath his portrait, is a letter of presentation, from which the following is quoted: "In 1798 he organized in the New York Hospital the first regular training-school for nurses, from which other schools have since been established, extending their blessings throughout the community." From 1861 a system of regular instruction has been given at the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, followed by examinations and the awarding of certificates. The first recognized schools of which I can get information are, the New England, in Boston, and the Woman's, in Philadelphia. These were organized in 1872. That they are not better known is probably due to the fact that they are connected with small hospitals limited to women and children. In 1873, three schools were established:

Bellevue, in New York, the Massachusetts General, in Boston, and the Connecticut, in New Haven, Conn. These three schools have done continuously good work. Bellevue has trained more nurses than any other school (424). In 1875 the school on Blackwell's Island (New York City), was organized under the department of Charities and Correction. The good this school has accomplished in Charity Hospital may be estimated by comparing one of the reports of 1874 with a recent one. To quote: "In the fever ward (40 beds) the only nurse was a woman from the workhouse, under a six-months' sentence for drunkenness, who told the patients without any sign of shame the story of a most shameful life." There were no chairs with backs in the hospital; round wooden benches were the only seats, and the only pillow one of chopped straw. In the fever ward the only bathing conveniences consisted of one tin basin, a piece of soap and a ragged bit of cloth passed from bed to bed. It was the opinion of the committee that a large part of the patients in this hospital were hungry every night; butter was used occasionally, and there had been no sugar for over two months, the supply being exhausted. Order and system now reign in these wards. The patients are cared for by earnest gentlewomen with whom we cannot associate neglect and disorder.

In 1876 the New York Hospital School was organized, and in 1877, the Buffalo General School. From this time on scarcely a year has passed without the organization of new schools in various parts of the country, a large number being in the Eastern and Middle States, but spreading to the Pacific Coast and the Gulf of Mexico. The Bureau of Education, in the report of 1892, gives only 36 schools in the United States, and it is exceedingly difficult to estimate the number with any degree of accuracy. I

have succeeded in obtaining the names of 148 schools. In these there are estimated to be 3,250 pupils, and from these schools 4,850 nurses have been graduated.

The details of government in these schools vary greatly. In most of the older schools the government is not vested in the hospital authorities, but a separate incorporated society has entire control of the management. In others, the school is under the same management as the hospital, and is, in fact, a department of it. While both have advantages, the latter method seems to be growing in favor; first, perhaps for financial reasons, many of the independent schools have no endowment, depending entirely upon contributions for support, and if these prove inadequate, which not infrequently happens, the partially-trained nurses are sent out to private cases, the income from which source is used to supplement the deficiency; a second reason is, it would seem, that if the hospital and school were united, there would be less friction among the workers, all having a common interest. The best work can be obtained only when harmony and happiness prevail.

There is a unique school at Waltham, Mass., which seems to show that, however valuable a hospital is to a school, it is not a necessity. This school was organized in 1885, and the nurses are trained by the bedside of poor patients in their own homes. Through this school a hospital has been started. The 46 graduates have an excellent reputation and a number fill prominent positions.

District nursing is done by several schools, that is, nurses are sent out by the training-school to care for the very poor who, on account of family claims or other reasons, are unable to go to the hospitals. This is an excellent charity, the nurses not only caring for the sick, but teaching the principles of cleanliness, ventilation and economy.

The Illinois School is the first, I think, to adopt the plan of providing nurses, at greatly reduced rates, to people unable to pay the regular charge for trained nurses. Through the generosity of a man, whose name these nurses bear, this school sends thoroughly trained nurses for a small charge, ranging within the means of the applicant, who must give proof of inability to pay the regular charge. They are not sent to charity cases, as this branch is covered by the Visiting Nurses' Association, but to those who are able to pay a moderate sum.

Many schools are under religious influence, mostly connected with church hospitals. Of these, St. Luke seems to be the favorite patron saint. In some of these schools the religious element enters into the training. I find in a number of schools regular religious instruction, and special services at convenient times, for the nurses. In some the pupils are trained for missionary work as well as to be nurses. In the missionary school at Battle Creek, Michigan, the course is five years; both men and women are received as pupils, and are trained as missionary nurses and doctors. This school is large and the course of instruction very elaborate.

Although nursing is essentially a woman's work, still there are cases where for obvious reasons a man's services are required. To meet this demand a few schools for training men have been organized. The Mills School, in New York, was started in 1888, and its success fully proves its necessity.

The Training-School for Colored Women, at Hampton, Virginia, connected with the Dixie Hospital, has opened a new field of usefulness for educated colored women among their own people.

There are several clubs and associations for nurses. Among these is the Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses, copied, together

with so much that is good and useful, from our English sisters. The object of this Guild is "to assist its members in realizing the greatness of their calling, and in maintaining a high standard of Christian life and work." There are branches in many of our large cities, and its influence is extending. There are over 700 members in the United States.

Truly we may look back upon the work done in twenty years with some satisfaction. Our training schools compare favorably with those of other nations. The amount of good work they have done cannot be overestimated. The sick poor, as well as the rich, are cared for in the hospitals and at their homes, and each year the demands made upon the trained nurse enlarge. Asylums, schools, homes and other institutions seek nurses as matrons and superintendents, not alone for their knowledge of nursing, but in view of the fact that their training fits them for such positions. Schools are being established all over our country, and there is reason to think that before five years more have passed, there will be few hospitals of any importance in the United States without a school for nurses.

Is there not some danger in this rapid growth in number? There is no danger of the supply exceeding the demand, for the demand increases much more rapidly than the supply. The danger is in deterioration. Not all schools are well organized, too often the only object is to secure the nursing of a few patients in the most economical manner. Many hospitals have no facilities for training nurses—most of the training consisting of lectures given in the evening, when the nurses are too tired to profit by them. This will not attract desirable women, who prefer the large, well organized schools. The result is, young girls just out of the school-room are received, and often those whose education and intelligence are very inadequate.

We often hear of the spoiled nurse, and not with injustice. Many a nurse has left the protection of her Alma Mater with the highest aspirations and noblest aims, and all too soon these are forgotten, and she thinks more of her own comfort than of the beauty of self-sacrifice, and of the amount received for her services rather than of her resolution to give the best that she has cheerfully and ungrudgingly to her work.

Why is this? May it not be due to the fact that her life is hard and that she loses sight of the ideal, and, being unable to resist the pressure of outside influences, grasps at the material reward of her labor? Can nothing be done to prevent this? Would not a well regulated association of nurses do much towards correcting such evils? With a standard so high that only intelligent, honorable, well-trained women will be recognized as trained nurses, and by an earnest endeavor to help and influence each other, much may be done to correct these dangers and elevate the Training-Schools of America.

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#### How to Get the Best of It.

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The editor of *The Christian Union* asks me to write out, in few words and in short meter, the notions I have gained from experience of the best way for handling one's machinery of life so as to get the best and the most of it.

So far as the working of mental power goes, I wrote a paper which I called the "Mind's Maximum," many years ago, which goes into more detail than the editor can give me space for here, and to which I will refer the curious. It is in a book of mine called "What Career?" I must severely abridge here what is said at greater length there.

Not writing metaphysically, but with an immediate practical purpose, it is easy to regard the mind and the body as two slaves

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trained to obey the imperial soul. And, in such advice as I am to give here, it is convenient to speak thus. It is true that, in this trinity of soul, mind and body, it is sometimes hard to tell which of the three is at work ; and the personality of each of the three parties interferes a great deal with that of each of the others. But if you who read will remember that you are an infinite child of God, and can partake of his nature, and that you have given to you the management and direction of your mind and your body, you will be saved many failures. You will take short steps, often, where else you might take long ones.

I. For the body, first—sleep, and enough of it, is the prime necessity. Enough exercise, and good food and enough, are other necessities. But sleep—good sleep, and enough of it—this is a necessity without which you cannot have the exercise of use, nor the food. The old proverbs about sleep are all misleading, except, indeed, that which says that “a woman who has a young child should get all the sleep that she can.” I am told that different people need different amounts of sleep. Perhaps they do. On the other hand, I know that the average night of the world is about eleven twenty-fourths of the average day. For myself, I long since settled down on ten hours’ sleep in the twenty-four as good for me ; and in this, as in all things, I get the best. An hour after lunch or dinner, and nine hours between half-past nine in the evening and half-past six in the morning, make a good division. Strike out the “half-past” if you like; we will not be particular over trifles.

I am told that Napoleon “got along” with four hours’ sleep out of twenty-four. Perhaps he did ; what is certain is that he died at the age of fifty-two, and that his constitution was broken at least five years before that time.

If you lose sleep in any twenty-four hours, make it up as soon as you can.

II. About food, you will find out soon what you digest and what you do not. The less you think of it the better. Take time enough for your meals, and eat them in company whenever you can. There is no need for hurry in life—least of all when we are eating.

I think the modern fad of the doctors, of meals often and light, is a good one. I like a cup of coffee (mostly milk) an hour before breakfast. I like to breakfast about 7:30. I like a cup of coffee (mostly milk) at eleven ; lunch or dinner at one or two ; supper or dinner (the name is of little consequence), say, at seven. If the supper has been light, or what people call tea, a bowl of soup before going to bed is a good thing.

If you mean to sleep, you should not drink tea or coffee after two in the afternoon, nor go into any hard brain-work after three or four. Most people say they want to sleep, but also want to do everything else conceivable—up to the moment of taking off their clothes. But this is absurd.

III. The open air, and enough of it, every day—rain or shine. This is another necessity, for sleep and for digestion, and for any brain-work which shall be good for anything. I have never made any rules for exercise, however, excepting this general demand for the open air. A man in health ought to be able to walk six miles a day without feeling tired. But I fancy that it is rather a matter of time in the air than of physical exercise. Thus ten miles in an open horse-car or a wagon seems to answer as well as six miles on foot.

For body or mind, I do not believe in getting tired for the sake of resting, as the negro boy did who stubbed his toe because it felt so good when the pain ceased. Of course a man has to get tired sometimes in the line of his duty. But work of a tired brain is useless, and it is a pity to overstrain a tired body if you can help it.

You should never sit down to the table

to eat when you come in from work dead tired. Lie down for ten minutes first, or take a cup of tea, or even of wine—that is what wine is for, and the only thing it is for. But, before you eat, wait till the machine is a little rested or refreshed.

IV So much for the physical machine. Of mental operations we know less of the methods. But we do know some results.

For literary men, the same rule is laid down by Walter Scott and by Bulwer Lytton, both, as to daily maximum of real work. They were very different men, yet each of them says that three hours' work is all that is good for anything. An English commission of high authority says that a child's capacity for learning is at an end after three hours. I believe this is quite true. That is one reason for saying that you need not hurry about anything.

While you work, stick steadily to what you have in hand, if you can. Nothing is more fatiguing than a change of subjects. It is horrible to have to write twenty letters, on twenty subjects, at one sitting. Yet this is what modern barbarism, with its invention of the post, demands of us.

As above, never work the brain when it is tired, if you mean to do good work.

As above again, never work the brain on intricate work after three in the afternoon, if you mean to sleep.

Reduced to practice, these rules would come out, in a vigorous life, somewhat thus: You rise and bathe and dress so as to be at your work, with your cup of coffee, about half-past six, or a little later. When I say coffee, I mean milk warmed with good coffee. The rule is, "Color of the cheek of a brunette in Seville," if you ever happened to see one.

Thus you will have one happy hour, or nearly that, undisturbed by bores.

For breakfast take a full hour. It is no great matter what that breakfast is, so it is "only different from what it generally is."

After breakfast an hour's loafing. You must not work the brain till the digestion

has well begun. Read the newspaper, or go out in the garden, or hang the picture which Mark gave you yesterday. Most men have to go to their business at this time, so they get an hour of air and exercise, without much brain-work.

Thus you come to 9:30 or thereabout. Now you may go to work with a will. If, as I say, you are a man of literary occupation, shut yourself in with your amanuensis, and begin to dictate. The best work of the day is done before breakfast or now. Fortunate for you if you have a sympathetic amanuensis, who knows more than you do, and can follow your dictation without asking how to spell "Seringapatam." At the end of three hours you have done all you can do to any purpose in that day. Now you may unlock the door and let the wildcats, or the tame, rush in. Now you may see the Parsee gentleman with the note of introduction from the English Consul; you may see the Armenian professor; you may see the Koordish pilgrim, the Queen's inspector of education, the returned missionary from Micronesia, your wife's aunt's cousin from Valparaiso, and the rest of them. You may do anything which is entertaining. But you will not work that brave old brain of yours any more to-day.

Lunch at one, or, if you prefer, dinner at two. If you wait till two, some warm drink between breakfast and two. Then as above—a nap for an hour. You must be refused to all these people named above, or their cousins. You will train yourself, in a little while, to kick off the rug and jump up just when the hour has ended.

So we are at three or at four o'clock. Now you may walk, or ride, or drive, or row, or stay at home, so you only contrive some way for the hour or two in the open air. And you may read—read, if you choose, for next day's work. But no figures—no accounts with your tenants—nothing to be called work. Go and see people if you like. It is a good time to meet for these terrible Bored meetings

which have taken the name of Board. "Boards are made of wood; they are long and narrow." Some people go to afternoon concerts. Some to afternoon tease.

And so we are at supper—or at dinner, if you called the *prandium* "lunch." For the evening, no work. Not too much reading. Lie on the sofa and let Rob play to you. If you are not orthodox, play cribbage with your wife, or whist or euchre with the children. Let somebody read aloud Adam's History or Howell's last. Or the door-bell may ring, and here are the Pages. How nice! Or the Vokeses are at the Tremont. Or Tennyson's last play and the Dalys, Rest, perturbed spirit, rest! And then you will be ready for bed at nine, or nine-fifteen, or nine thirty, and hard work to-morrow.

"Who is it now who says to the body 'Do this' and to the memory 'Do that,' and expects them to obey him? Who am I who read these instructions?"

Dear friend, you are a prince of the blood. You are the son, beloved, of the Almighty Power who rules this world and carries it on to-day. You can and will rule body and mind with absolute control, if you choose. If you wish and choose, you will be in absolute confidence with your Father, and in the closest relations with him. Tell him everything; ask advice in all difficulty; thank him in all success; come back to him in all failure. You will use his Almighty Power then for the sway of mind and body. You will be a fellow-workman together with him.

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Mrs. A. S. HAMILTON, Mrs. WM. E. HOYT

**TERMS**—City, in advance, including postage, 65 cts.  
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[Entered at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

Letters or Communications for publication, to be addressed to Miss Alida Lattimore, Editor, No. 271: University Avenue.

Subscriptions for *The Review*, and all Letters containing Money, to be sent to Miss Lydia Rumsey, Treasurer, No. 179 Spring Street.

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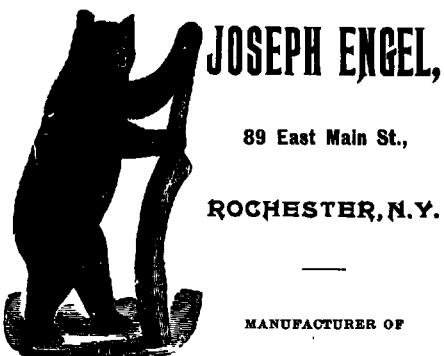
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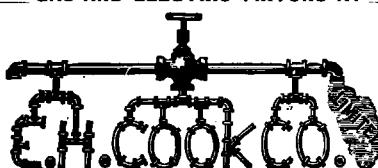


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