

# The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago BULLETIN

MEMBER AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Ill.

February, 1936

No. 85

## ENDOWED NURSES CARE FOR NEEDY PATIENTS

### Service Given Saves Lives and Eases Sufferings of Those Who Are Seriously Ill

How much is it worth to have saved the life of a mother so that she has been able to bring up her family of six children to worthy adulthood?

Who can estimate the worth of giving a child the power of speech instead of permitting him to grow up dumb and probably become a mentally deficient burden on the community?

Was it not vastly worth while to save the life of a brilliant 17-year-old youth, stricken with pneumonia and having little bodily defense because of undernourishment over a long period of unemployment and relief rations?

Certainly none will question the tremendous worth whiteness of providing special nursing care required by patients such as these and hundreds of others who have had this care because the gifts of generous friends have placed on the nursing staff of the Presbyterian Hospital four endowed nurses and two nurses maintained by contributions made from year to year.

#### Care for 1,221 Patients

During 1935 these six nurses gave a total of 1,540 days or nights to 1,221 different patients. Most of the patients receiving this free nursing care were in wards, the principal exceptions being those whose critical condition required their being placed in an emergency private room temporarily. In every instance the care given was imperative because of the patient's condition and was continued until that condition was sufficiently improved to warrant a return to the general nursing care available to all patients without extra charge.

#### The First Endowed Nurse

Some years ago a young woman who was a patient in the private pavilion of the Presbyterian Hospital appreciated



ENDOWED AND MAINTAINED NURSES  
PHOTO BY FLORENCE S. HYDE  
Top row, left to right—Luella Pearson Molloy Nurse, Ernest A. Hamill Nurse, Helen North Nurse.  
Bottom row, left to right—Gladys Foster Nurse, T. Kenneth Boyd Nurse, extra Molloy Fund Nurse.

so greatly the care given her during a serious illness, by a private nurse, that following her recovery she took steps that would insure such care for many future hospital patients who might themselves lack funds for this purpose.

Thus it was that funds for the first endowed nurse were given to the Presbyterian Hospital by Miss Helen North. The graduate nurse who had cared for the donor was appointed as the Helen North nurse and began her duties on March 11, 1917, continuing in this capacity up to the present. During these 19 years Miss Anne Hettinger, the first endowed nurse, has cared for hundreds of seriously ill patients who were unable to pay for special nursing.

#### The Gladys Foster Nurse

Gladys Foster was one of the few student nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital who died during the 1918 influenza epidemic. Her associates in the Nursing School and hospital started a

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#### TEN SETS OF TWINS!

Ten sets of twins were among the 787 babies born during 1935 on the maternity floor of the Presbyterian Hospital.

#### SENATOR IN HOSPITAL

United States Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada was a patient in the Presbyterian Hospital from December 16 to January 10, following which he went to Washington to assume his duties at the present session of Congress.

#### DOLLHOUSE NETS \$563.59

The Presbyterian Hospital's share of the receipts from the Chicago exhibit of the Colleen Moore Dollhouse at the Fair Store during December amounted to \$563.59, which has been applied to the free nurse fund.

# HOSPITAL SERVICES INCREASE IN 1935

## More Patients Admitted and More Free Care Given than in 1934; New Equipment Added

Members of the Presbyterian Hospital Society who braved sub-zero weather to attend the 53rd annual meeting of the society on January 23, learned from reports submitted that the institution had increased considerably the scope of its service to the sick during the year 1935. The report of the superintendent, Mr. Asa S. Bacon, showed that 10,921 patients were cared for in hospital beds and a like number in examining and treatment rooms. The 1934 figure was 10,567. Every state in the Union and 48 nationalities were represented. More patients received free care in 1935, the total being 2,721. Of this number 1,204 were children cared for in free beds provided by donations from Sunday schools, tag day receipts and endowment. Eight Sunshine endowed beds were occupied constantly during the year.

The cost of free hospital care and other free services given to those unable to pay this cost amounted to \$179,249.76. This large sum does not include the skilled services generously given to free patients by members of the medical and surgical staff of the hospital, nor the services of endowed nurses.

### Broaden X-ray Services

In the X-ray department, 14,559 patients were cared for during 1935, the largest number in the history of the hospital. This increase was due in part to the opening of a new X-ray therapy department and the installing of a 200,000 volt therapy machine for cancer control. Other new equipment of service to the sick added during the year included a new fever therapy machine and bath and fittings for hydrotherapy. The new milk laboratory on the children's floor was described in detail in the January number of the BULLETIN.

Mr. Alfred T. Carton, chairman of the Board of Managers, called attention in his report to the manner in which the outlay for improvements in the building and facilities is kept at a minimum by having much of the work done by regular employees of the hospital. He expressed the appreciation of the Board of Managers to the Woman's Board for their invaluable service in many departments of the hospital, and to the medical, nursing and business staffs for services during the year.

Dr. E. E. Irons, dean of Rush Medical College, called attention to the close relationship existing between

## AVERAGE OF 288 NURSES GIVE VARIED SERVICE; 58 ON SPECIAL DUTY

In her report presented at the annual meeting of the Hospital Society, Miss M. Helena McMullan, principal of the School of Nursing, said that the average total enrollment for the year 1935 was 288, including 143 graduate nurses employed by the hospital, 87 advanced and 58 freshman students. An average of 12 graduate and eight student nurses cared for a total of 12,116 patients in operating rooms as against 11,123 in 1934. Nurses in attendance in the first floor examining rooms managed 28,860 visits of non-hospital patients of the medical staff. Fifty-eight graduate nurses gave 21,140 days of special duty to hospital patients. Graduate nurses sent into the homes for private duty numbered 179.

Seventy-two new students were admitted to the school last September. Beginning with the next class entering in September, 1936, candidates for admission to the School of Nursing must have at least two years of college work beyond high school.

### NURSING STAFF NEWS

Miss Dorothy Ainsworth, a member of the graduate staff since 1929 as head nurse, night supervisor and instructor, left January 16 to become assistant superintendent of nurses at Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.

Miss Mary W. Wilson, supervisor of the obstetrical department, returned to her duties February 1, after an absence of three months, during which time Miss Elphia Flugum, from the office of superintendent of nurses, substituted in the obstetrical department.

Miss Elsbeth Hennecke, chief dietitian of our hospital for over ten years, recently married Mr. Joseph Hammond Stevens and left us to take care of her own home. We are fortunate in having Miss Beulah Hunzicker to succeed her. Miss Hunzicker was one of our dietitians and an instructor in cookery and dietetics at the School of Nursing for several years, and she has returned to us from the University of Michigan Hospital. Miss Hunzicker holds her B.S. and M.A. degrees from the University of Wisconsin, and she took her dietetics internship at the University of Michigan.

Rush Medical College which is one of the medical schools of the University of Chicago, the Presbyterian Hospital and Central Free Dispensary.

Officers elected at this meeting and

## ACTIVITY OF WOMAN'S BOARD AIDS HOSPITAL IN MINISTRY TO SICK

Reports of varied activities during the last year were presented at the annual meeting of the Woman's Board held in the hospital chapel, January 5, 1936. The treasurer, Mrs. Edward L. Beatie, reported total receipts of \$16,010.43 for 1935. Of this sum \$8,225.59 was collected by women in the different churches. Disbursements were \$14,585.33.

Among the special achievements of the year was the completion of the \$25,000 endowment fund, the income from which is to provide linen for the hospital from year to year. Funds for the support of the Social Service department, the pre-natal nurse, the hospital library, and free beds in the children's wards are provided by the Woman's Board, which also makes donations to the Occupational Therapy department, ward nurse endowment fund and aids the hospital in many other ways.

### Officers Are Elected

Mrs. David Wilson Graham, who has been identified with hospital interests since it was established, continues as honorary president. Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell, efficient president for the last two years, continues on the advisory council. Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey of Oak Park is the new president. Other officers elected are:

*Vice Presidents*—Mrs. Ernest E. Irons, Mrs. Lincoln M. Coy, Mrs. Charles S. Reed and Mrs. William R. Tuckey.

*Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Lawrence Dunlap Smith.

*Assistant Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Earle B. Fowler.

*Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Lucibel Dunham.

*Treasurer*—Mrs. Edward L. Beatie.

*Assistant Treasurer*—Mrs. Gordon B. Wheeler.

*Advisory Council*—Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, Mrs. C. Frederick Childs, Mrs. Albert B. Dick, Mrs. Henry C. Hackney, Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell, Mrs. Alva A. Knight, Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, Mrs. J. P. Mentzer and Mrs. George R. Nichols.

### Executive Committee

*Term Expiring, December 31, 1936*—Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, Jr., Mrs. Kingman Douglass, Mrs. James B. Herrick, Mrs. Alva A. Knight, Mrs. Ben F. McCutcheon, Mrs. Jacob Mortenson and Mrs. William E. Neal.

*Term Expiring, December 31, 1937*—Mrs. Frank R. Elliott, Mrs. L. C. Gatewood, Mrs. Wilber E. Post, Mrs. J. Hall Taylor, Mrs. Robert E. Ross and Mrs. Frank M. Smith.

*Term Expiring, December, 1938*—Mrs. Peter Bassac, Mrs. H. H. Kitchener, Mrs. B. M. Lindell, Mrs. W. J. Parker, Miss Sarah B. Simpson and Mrs. R. Douglas Stuart.

those holding over are listed on another page of this BULLETIN. Lunch prepared by the chef was served in the chapel under the direction of the matron.

(Continued from page 1)

fund with the goal of endowing a nurse in her memory. The project was encouraged by the late Mr. Albert M. Day, then chairman of Board of Managers, and by other members of the board. The Woman's Board became interested and Miss Mary Reed gave \$10,000 toward the endowment, while smaller donations were made by many others. The Gladys Foster nurse has been on duty since January 7, 1921, although the endowment is not yet entirely completed. Miss Naomi White is the present Gladys Foster nurse.

#### In Memory of E. A. Hamill

The Hamill family has been active in the interests of the hospital since its beginning. Following the death of Mr. Ernest A. Hamill, his widow established the Ernest A. Hamill Endowed Nurse fund on March 15, 1930. Miss Orizaba Fry is the nurse supported by this fund.

The Luella Pearson Molloy fund was established September 1, 1933. Miss Margaret Learned is the Molloy fund nurse.

Mrs. Molloy was in the hospital several times as a patient and so appreciated the nursing care given her that she expressed the wish that all seriously ill patients might have similar care. She gave an endowment which pays the salary of one nurse and nearly all the salary of another.

Since December 11, 1933, an annual contribution sufficient to maintain a nurse has come to the hospital from Mr. T. Kenneth Boyd. Extra income from the Molloy fund and from other friends has made it possible to maintain another nurse since January 2, 1934. Miss Isla Knight is the Boyd fund nurse. Miss Margaret Evjen is serving as the extra Molloy fund nurse at the present time.

#### Eleven Years Afterward

It is when the service given to a hospital patient can be viewed in retrospect after a period of years that one is best able to evaluate what this service has meant to the individual, the family group and the community. Mrs. D. entered the Presbyterian Hospital as a patient in 1925. She was a beautiful woman in the late thirties and mother of six children, the oldest 17 and the youngest five years old. Examination revealed a condition that would have been regarded as hopeless a few years ago. Following a complicated operation, Mrs. D. required constant nursing care for a number of consecutive days and nights but her family was unable to pay for the services of a special nurse. An endowed nurse was assigned to care for Mrs. D. as long as her condition demanded constant

### ENDOWMENT OF \$35,000 SUPPORTS FREE NURSE

A donation of \$35,000 endows a graduate nurse in perpetuity to care for seriously ill patients who are unable to pay for the special nursing their condition requires.

A donation of \$1,500 maintains a graduate nurse for one year to care for needy patients.

Donations in any amount may be made toward the Gladys Foster nurse endowment fund or toward the support of a maintained nurse.

The service which the Presbyterian Hospital gives through its endowed and maintained nurses could be greatly increased if more funds were made available for this purpose.

care. She made a satisfactory recovery and, during the years that have elapsed since, has been physically able to look after her home and give her children the care that only a conscientious mother can give. Her youngest child is now sixteen years old. An older daughter is married and recently gave birth to a child in the Presbyterian Hospital. All of the children are a credit to their mother and worthy citizens of Chicago.

#### Bobby Can Talk Now

Little Bobby was 27 months old but he had never talked. He seemed to understand everything that was said to him and had every appearance of being an exceptionally bright child. His inability to speak and a noticeable tendency to drag one arm and leg were the reasons that led his parents to bring him to the Presbyterian Hospital. X-ray and clinical diagnosis traced the difficulty to the speech center in the brain. A staff surgeon operated and Bobby came through the operation satisfactorily but his condition demanded constant nursing care. Endowed nurses gave the needed care for several days and nights. Bobby has recovered and is talking! He now is an active, happy, normal boy.

#### When Pneumonia Strikes

When pneumonia strikes it takes every weapon of a healthy body to withstand the attack. Richard B., a brilliant youth of 17 years, lacked these weapons because neither he nor his father had work and such relief rations as had been obtained were insufficient to provide proper nourishment. He was brought to the Presbyterian Hospital

so seriously ill of pneumonia that an oxygen tent was his only hope. When a patient is placed in an oxygen tent, a graduate nurse must watch both the patient and the oxygen tent apparatus constantly. Endowed nurses on duty day and night helped to win the battle for Richard's life during the seven days that he was kept in an oxygen tent, and at intervals during succeeding days. At the end of the second week Richard was out of danger and in due time made a complete recovery.

#### Saving a Young Mother

Mrs. K. was a pretty Irish girl of twenty years, but instead of being carefree she was the mother of a four-year-old girl and was expecting another child soon, when she was referred to the Presbyterian Hospital. Her husband had deserted her and his whereabouts were unknown. When she entered the hospital she was in a serious physical condition which necessitated complete rest in bed. After ten weeks in the hospital she gave birth to a baby boy. Twelve days later, Mrs. K. was discharged from the hospital. During her three-months' stay she had the care of endowed nurses at different times when her condition was critical. After her recovery she was aided by the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare and was reunited with her little daughter. Her condition has continued to improve and with care she may hope to live an almost normal life. This will mean that her own children will not be orphaned as was Mrs. K. at the tender age of six years, and probably will escape the long train of illnesses and misfortunes which have made their mother's life a constant struggle.

#### When Family Funds Give Out

Mrs. J. is a woman in the early sixties, with every indication of living comfortably for the remainder of the so-called allotted span of three score and ten years and perhaps longer. These added years are in prospect not only because of the marvelous achievements of modern surgery, but also because endowed nurses were assigned to care for her when family resources had been exhausted after a considerable sum had been paid for special nursing and a private room which her serious condition made imperative. Mrs. J. had two serious operations, after which she required constant and skilled nursing care. After four weeks she was sufficiently improved to go into a ward and receive general nursing care. At the end of ten weeks she returned to her family, the members of which as well as Mrs. J. herself will never forget what it meant to have endowed nurses available in their time of need.

# Central Free-Dispensary Completes 68th Year

## With 1935 Record of 228,089 Patient Visits.

Completing its 68th year of service to those who are able to pay little or nothing for medical care, the Central Free Dispensary has a record of 228,089 patient visits for the year 1935. Affiliated with both Rush Medical College and the Presbyterian Hospital, the dispensary completes a triumvirate of institutions offering a well-rounded ministry to the sick and affording valuable contributions to the advancement of medical science.

With a medical staff composed of 180 doctors who are members of Rush Medical College faculty, Central Free Dispensary is able to give to its patients an inclusive service in the field of diagnosis and out-patient medical treatment. Through affiliation with the Presbyterian Hospital free beds are available for dispensary patients in need of hospital care to the full extent of the hospital's ability to furnish such beds.

Central Free Dispensary is housed in the Rush Medical College building at 1748 West Harrison street. Dr. George W. DuVall is the superintendent. The nursing staff consists of Miss Ada Quinell, head nurse; four graduate nurses and student nurses from the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing. Miss Dorothy Cornwell is director of the Social Service department and has a staff of ten case workers. Complete laboratory facilities of Rush Medical College are utilized for diagnostic purposes.

### FRACTURE SPECIALISTS OF NOTE ARE GUESTS AT LUNCHEON

Members of the Central Fracture Committee of the American College of Surgeons were guests at a clinic and luncheon in the Presbyterian Hospital, January 17. The clinic was arranged by Dr. Kellogg Speed, and was a feature of the annual meeting of the committee, held in Chicago, January 17 and 18. Guests included Dr. Frederic W. Bancroft of New York City, chairman of the committee; Dr. Bowman C. Crowell of Chicago, secretary; Dr. Frederic J. Cotton and Dr. Charles L. Scudder of Boston, and Dr. William Darrach of New York City, authors of well known professional books; Dr. George E. Wilson of Toronto; Dr. Frederic J. Tees of Montreal, and other outstanding fracture specialists from Memphis, New Orleans, Birmingham, Boston, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Rochester, Minneapolis, Portland, and Chicago.

The annual meeting was held January 28, in the offices of Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan. Officers elected for 1936 are:

President—Dr. Robert H. Herbst.  
Vice President—Dr. Oliver S. Ormsby.

Second Vice President—Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton.

Treasurer—Henry W. Austin.

Secretary—James H. Harper.

Of the 228,089 patient visits in 1935, 176,851 or 80.1 per cent were those of patients unable to pay the nominal fees asked by the dispensary. Only 32.9 per cent of the income from all sources came from patients, and only about 50 per cent of the cost of caring for patients referred by Illinois Emergency Relief Commission stations was covered by receipts from the Commission. Anticipating a further decrease in income as the result of impending changes in the administration of relief in Illinois, the board of directors made plans at the annual meeting to appeal to the public for contributions in order that the dispensary may continue to minister to thousands of Chicago's sick poor.

### ABOUT OUR MEDICAL STAFF

Dr. Adrien Verbruggen gave an address at a meeting of the Irving Park branch of the Chicago Medical Society in Swedish Covenant Hospital, January 28 at 9 P. M. His topic was "Treatment of Middle Meningeal Hemorrhage and Chronic Sub-Dural Hematoma." Dr. Peter Passoe and Dr. O. T. Roberg led the discussion following the address.

Dr. Kellogg Speed addressed the South Chicago branch of the Chicago Medical Society in South Shore Hospital, Friday evening, January 28, on the topic "Fractures of the Lower Extremity."

### BLOOD TRANSFUSION FUND IS MEMORIAL TO DR. LECOUNT

The transfusion of blood from healthy persons to the sick has been found to be a useful medical procedure. However, it is costly and frequently patients are unable to pay for such life-giving treatment. When the relatives of the patient cannot supply the needed blood, an outside donor must be called upon and this donor must be paid the usual sum for this service. A fund to provide blood transfusions for such patients requiring them has been established in memory of Dr. Edwin R. Le Count by Mrs. Le Count.

### GYNECOLOGICAL STAFF AND HOSPITAL HOSTS AT CLINICS AND LUNCHEON

The Presbyterian Hospital and members of its Gynecological and Obstetrical staff were hosts to the monthly clinical meeting of the Chicago Gynecological Society, January 17. Clinics both morning and afternoon were held in Senn hall of Rush Medical College in order to accommodate the large attendance, numbering more than 80 members and guests. Several men were present from larger towns of adjoining states. Luncheon was served in the chapel of the Presbyterian Hospital for those who wished to remain for the afternoon program.

Many expressions of satisfaction from the visitors gratified the staff for the work of entertaining them. The visitors also expressed appreciation to the hospital management for the delicious luncheon served.

### STUDYING FOR THESIS

Miss Dorothy Fisher, class of 1930, who is now studying for a master's degree at the University of Chicago, is spending some time in the Presbyterian Hospital, making a study of nursing methods from which she is to prepare her master's thesis. Miss Fisher was the first recipient of the fellowship provided by the Illinois League of Nursing Education for students in the recently established Department of Nursing of the University of Chicago.

### THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

#### OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

##### OFFICERS:

ALFRED T. CARTON	..... President
HORACE W. ARMSTRONG	..... Vice-President
SOLOMON A. SMITH	..... Treasurer
KINGMAN DOUGLASS	..... Secretary
FRED S. BOOTH	..... Asst. Secretary
A. J. WILSON	..... Asst. Secretary

##### OTHER MANAGERS:

ARTHUR G. CABLE	JOHN MCKINLAY
ALBERT B. DICK, JR.	FRED A. POOK
JOHN B. BRADY	THEODORE A. SHAW
ALBERT D. FARWELL	REV. JOHN TIMOTHY
JAMES B. FORGAN, JR.	STONE, J.D.
CHARLES B. GOODSPER	R. DOUGLASS STUART
ALFRED E. HAMILL	ROBERT STEVENSON
CHARLES H. HAMILL	J. HALL TAYLOR
EDWARD D. McDUGGAL	JOHN P. WELLS
Jr.	EDWARD F. WILSON

##### CLERICAL MANAGERS:

REV. HARRISON RAY ANDERSON, D.D.
REV. HAROLD L. BOWMAN, D.D.
REV. HENRY S. BROWN, D.D.
REV. W. CLYDE HOWARD, D.D.

##### ADMINISTRATION:

ASA S. BACON	..... Superintendent
HERMAN HENRIEL	..... Asst. Superintendent
M. HELENA McMILLAN	..... Director, School of Nursing

The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago is an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, organized July 21, 1863, for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid, and nursing, to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color. Its medical staff is appointed from the faculty of Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago.

The Board of Managers call attention to the need of gifts for current charitable and educational work and of gifts and bequests for endowment and for the general purposes of the hospital.



# The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago BULLETIN

MEMBER AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Ill.

March, 1936

No. 86

## EASTER OFFERINGS EXEMPLIFY CHRIST SPIRIT

### Gifts from Churches and Sunday Schools Provide Hospital Care for Many in Need

From the time the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago was established, 53 years ago, Easter Sunday has been set aside by the Chicago Presbytery as the day on which offerings have been received in the churches and Sunday schools to aid the hospital in its work of giving medical and nursing care to those of the sick who were without means to pay for it. "I was sick and ye visited me" is the approbation merited by all who have had a part in these Easter offerings through the years, and by those who on April 12, 1936, will respond to the annual appeal in behalf of the charity work of the Presbyterian Hospital.



This little girl was one of hundreds of sick children who have been cared for in Cheer-up beds endowed by Presbyterian Sunday School children of Chicago and suburbs.

### Children Endow Cheer-up Beds

While the larger gifts from men and women have been an indispensable factor in enabling the hospital to carry forward its ever increasing program of ministry to the sick poor of all ages, eight free beds in the children's wards are a perpetual monument to the generosity of the Sunday school children, who have given what they could to help make sick children well again. These gifts of pennies, nickels, dimes and when possible larger sums have accumulated through the years to a fund of \$41,728.88 on March 1, 1936, the income from which provides eight Cheer-up beds. These beds were occupied constantly during the year by a total of 292 child patients.

Mrs. William A. Douglass, chairman of the Child's Free Bed committee, reports that 44 Sunday schools had a part in contributing to this fund last year. The total sum for the year was \$690.52 including a few personal gifts.

## A HAVEN OF MERCY WHEN THE STORM BREAKS

Caring annually for 11,000 suffering sick and injured in its beds and a like number in its examining rooms.

Retaining for its humblest patient the highest medical skill from its staff of 100 picked men.

Saturating every form of service with a spirit of tender solicitude.

Following needy patients home for supervision and moral stimulus.

Adjusting itself hourly to the new needs of the present day.

Serving the sick with nurses whose character, training and physical health are objects of constant consideration.

Ministering to 2,721 sick poor last year at an expense of \$179,249.76 without cost to these needy sufferers. (This does not include the free service given by the doctors.)

Spending last year, under the most rigid economy, consistent with highest type of hospital service, \$795,358.46.

Striving now in every way to prevent the increased cost of maintenance from hindering the width of its benevolent work.

**YOU ARE INVITED TO COOPERATE IN THIS  
MINISTRY OF MERCY**

# WOMAN'S BOARD ENLISTS CHURCH WOMEN

## Chairmen Named By 38 Churches To Assist Hospital in Work of Mercy During 1936

Since that day 53 years ago when a group of women formed a Ladies Aid Society to sew for the newly established Presbyterian Hospital, women of the churches have assisted its work of mercy in numerous ways. The Woman's Board has chairmen in 38 churches and also enlists the cooperation of many other friends. Chairmen for 1936 are announced by Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey, president, as follows:

*First Church*—Mrs. OSCARE. ALESIHRE  
*Second*—MISS LUCIBEL DUNHAM  
*Third*—MRS. WILSON E. DONALDSON  
*Fourth*—Mrs. CHARLES S. REED  
*Austin*—Mrs. CLEMENT L. POLLOCK  
*Berwyn*—Mrs. A. J. DUNHAM  
*Buena Memorial*—Mrs. HENRY HEPBURN  
*Campbell Park*—Mrs. WILLIAM C. THOMAS  
*Central*—Mrs. OTTO BERZ  
*Chicago Laven*—Mrs. F. CRAWFORD  
*Drexel Park*—Mrs. AGNES WHITE  
*Edgewater*—Mrs. GEORGE J. SCHMIDT  
*Englewood*—Mrs. CAMERON URQUHART  
*Evanston First*—Mrs. WILLIAM R. TUCKER  
*Evanston Second*—MISS ISABEL McNAB  
*Fair Oaks*—Mrs. B. W. MILLER  
*Fullerton Covenant*—Mrs. JAMES M. LLOYD  
*Hebron Welsh*—Mrs. O. H. JONES  
*Hinsdale Union*—Mrs. STANLEY R. EDWARDS  
*Hyde Park (United Church of)*—MISS HARRIET F. GILCHRIST, CHAIRMAN; Mrs. JOHN P. MENTZER, CO-CHAIRMAN  
*Kenwood Interdenominational*—Mrs. ROBERT McDUGAL  
*LaGrange*—Mrs. ETHAN TAYLOR  
*Lake Forest*—Mrs. C. FREDERICK CHILDS  
*Lake View*—Mrs. FRANK PENFIELD  
*Morgan Park*—Mrs. WILLIAM E. SHARP  
*Normal Park*—Mrs. L. F. STAFFORD  
*Northminster*—Mrs. PERCY E. BURTT  
*Oak Park First*—Mrs. FRANK S. SMITH  
*Oak Park Second*—Mrs. WM. H. SYMMES  
*Ravenwood*—Mrs. JOHN C. TYNDALL  
*River Forest*—Mrs. FREDERICK R. BAIRD  
*Riverside*—Mrs. NELSON W. WILLARD  
*Rogers Park*—Mrs. W. B. MACPHERSON  
*Rosland*—Mrs. WILLIS B. TOWNSEND  
*Trinity*—Mrs. H. L. JONES  
*Wheaton*—Mrs. CHARLES H. SLOCUM  
*Wilmette*—Mrs. RAYMOND A. SMITH  
*General Membership*—Mrs. JAMES MALTMAN

## JELLY, OTHER DELICACIES FOR PATIENTS GIVEN BY CHURCH WOMEN

Trays of ward patients are made more attractive and appetizing with jelly and other delicacies donated by church women and other friends, while cash donations are used to supply fresh fruit for those who especially need it.

For the year 1935, the Delicacies Committee reported: 6,095 glasses of jelly, 37 pints of grape juice, 36 quarts of jam, 19 quarts of fruit, 2½ gallons of tomato juice, 2 pounds apple butter, one sack of apples and \$248.75 for fresh fruit. Mrs. J. P. Mentzer is chairman and Mrs. G. G. Olmsted vice chairman of this committee.

## CHURCH WOMEN SEW 12,842 ARTICLES FOR HOSPITAL USE

Articles for hospital use sewed by church women during 1935 totalled 12,842, including the following: 4,640 towels, 3,666 tray cloths, 798 glove covers, 792 stand covers, 432 infants' gowns, 420 diapers, 352 electric pad covers, 156 hot-water bottle covers, 228 inside pillow slips, 54 aspirating bibs, 48 bedtable covers, 350 infants' sheets, 528 cart sheets, 342 laboratory towels, 48 breast binders, 48 dresser covers. Miss Grace M. McWilliams was chairman of the committee in charge of this work.

## GIVE CLOTHING FOR NEEDY

The Social Service Committee, Mrs. Mark Oliver, chairman, reported that board members, church women, and other friends of the hospital donated during 1935 for distribution to needy patients: 1,592 pieces of used clothing, five complete layettes, 12 kimonas, 12 knitted bonnets and sweaters and many other garments for infants. Four church guilds gave 29 patchwork quilts for infants' beds and eight blankets for full size beds.

## MISSION HOSPITAL AT BARROW GETS SPOTLIGHT WHEN TRAGEDY OCCURS

When the world was saddened by the news of the tragic deaths of Will Rogers and Wiley Post, it learned of the existence of a Presbyterian mission hospital in Barrow, Alaska, which ministers to the Eskimos. All over the nation thoughts were turned toward this little community seldom heard of. Thus it is with so many of our hospitals which are quietly ministering to the sick but rarely are in the minds of the public until their services are needed. It is when some tragedy occurs or a severe epidemic hits the community that the hospital comes into the spotlight.

## LITTLE SICK CHILDREN BENEFITED BY GIFTS TO CHILD'S FREE BED FUND

By MARY LOUISE MORLEY  
(Children's Floor Supervisor)

If those whose donations have made possible our Cheer-up beds could see as we on the children's floor do constantly how much this free hospital care means to sick children and their parents they would rejoice over the blessings they have helped to scatter among "the least of these."

We have a very bright little girl patient, three years old, who is receiving treatment for a badly burned face and neck. She comes from a home where there are many children and not sufficient funds to pay hospital and doctor when illness overtakes them. She likes being cared for in a Cheer-up bed where she is gradually recovering. If we did not have free beds for needy children little Angela might not receive this care and the nourishment her little body needs to keep up her strength.

## An Accident Victim

Charles is another small patient who occupies a Cheer-up bed when he comes to the hospital for frequent treatments which are helping him to recover from the effects of a serious accident in the home. The doctors treat Charles without pay and we give him expert nursing and all the good food he can eat and several glasses of rich milk daily, so that he usually leaves the hospital looking quite husky. He is too young to know to whom he owes his free hospital care, but some day when he is older no doubt he will realize that he could not have had this care but for the kind and thoughtful children in our Presbyterian Sunday schools.

Charles and Angela are only two of the 292 children cared for in Cheer-up beds last year. The story of each child is one of illness and inability of parents to pay for the care needed. Paraphrasing a familiar verse by Emily Dickinson, those who contribute to the child's free bed fund express in a tangible manner its sentiment:

*If I can stop one heart from breaking,  
I shall not live in vain.  
If I can ease one life from aching,  
Or cool one pain  
Or help one suffering child  
Until he's well again,  
I shall not live in vain.*



## NAMES OF FREE PATIENTS HELD SACRED; STORIES RUN GAMUT OF WOE

Every one of the 2,721 men, women and children who were cared for during 1935 in free beds in the Presbyterian Hospital came to us ill or hurt and without means to pay for the care needed. Their stories run the entire gamut of human pain and misery, poverty and misfortune, heartbreak and despair. Superimposed against this dark background are hundreds of stories of health regained and in many instances problems worked out which had seemed impossible of solution.

Names of these patients are held sacred as are full details of illnesses and problems. However, a few facts about some of these patients will illustrate the scope of the service given. Initials or surnames are not those of the patients referred to.

### Keeping a Home Together

Mr. N. was a skilled workman and provided well for his family until depression years brought unemployment. However, he still managed to provide food and shelter by doing odd jobs of every description. But this fine American family hardly knew which way to turn when Mrs. N. became seriously ill. At the Presbyterian Hospital medical treatment and hospital care was provided and home problems resulting from the mother's illness were worked out by our Social Service department. An agency was found that would provide a part-time housekeeper; friends of the hospital made it possible to give Mrs. N. a wheel chair as a Christmas present, and she is again happily supervising home affairs. The five children for whom this good home was held together range in ages from four to eleven years.

### An Ambitious Girl

The story of Miss D. goes back to a preceding year but reveals how co-operation between Presbyterian Hospitals in America's two largest cities helped an ambitious girl to regain health and go forward with a worthy career. This attractive Irish girl had come to this country because she sought an opportunity to develop her talents in a certain field of artistic endeavor. While working as a housemaid and attending night school in Chicago, she became seriously ill and was admitted to our hospital. After 18 weeks' care in one of our free beds her condition was improved but doctors advised a year's convalescence. Her only relatives lived in New York City and they were willing to give Miss D. a home but could not pay for medical care. Our Social Service department wrote the Presbyterian Hospital in

## EASTER RAIMENT

By UNA W. HANSEN

*An Easter garment?  
One there was who bought  
Us shining raiment at a heavy price.  
W'ere'n it was in pain. Its warp and  
woof  
Compound of human suffering and love  
dizine.  
Ours for the asking  
Here in this world and now,  
Would we but walk in sweet humility;  
No more pay homage to the god of  
greed,  
But feel the weight of mankind's utter  
need,  
Its sense of helplessness, of blind fu-  
tility.*

*Could we share one small portion of  
that love  
Which led our Christ to bitter Calvary,  
We would take heed of human misery  
In those brief years that mark our  
mortal span.  
Then might we wear the robe be-  
queathed by Him,  
The garment of the brotherhood of  
man.*

—Christian Century.

### THREE LEAP YEAR BABIES

Three babies were born on the maternity floor of the Presbyterian Hospital on Leap Year day, February 29, as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. William Osolin, 2827 North Harlem Ave., girl at 10:07 A.M.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swierenga, 1345 South 59th Ave., Cicero, boy at 11:12 A.M.

Mr. and Mrs. Nils Tolf, 1209 North Mayfield Ave., girl at 5:11 P.M.

New York and that hospital readily agreed to provide medical care. Friends of our hospital paid transportation provided at halfrate by the New York Central. Miss D. spent a year in New York, recovered fully and came back to Chicago. She completed her business course, now has a good office position and is studying in preparation for her chosen profession.

When James, age 20, became ill of a serious ailment, things looked dark not only for James but also for the family group which he and a brother had been supporting. There was no reserve fund to pay for hospital and medical care, so James was admitted through the Central Free Dispensary as a clinic patient. Following a serious operation he was cared for by endowed nurses for several days and nights. After a few weeks he was discharged from the hospital. He came back the other day to report to the attending surgeon and was told that he will be able to go back to pay for hospital and medical care, so James scarcely could be found.

## HUMANITY IS SERVED BY HOSPITAL THROUGH SUPPORT OF MANY

The real story back of any institution is that of the men and women who support, manage and do the daily work. All success is dependent upon their ability and devotion as individuals and their cooperative spirit. A chapter should be devoted to the history of the medical and surgical staff, to the officers and managers of the hospital, to the woman's board, the nursing school, the support of the churches and to those individuals who have at various times made such generous contributions to the institution. Nor should be forgotten the loyalty and faithfulness of hospital employes of all ranks and departments.

It is to the many individuals in these groups, working together with but one object, that credit is due for the accomplishments of our hospital.

The medical staff, composed of 100 picked men, gives careful attention to educational work and to the research laboratories where all scientific investigation and tests are made.

The hospital has one hundred and thirty-seven nurses in training. It is instructing forty internes and residents in the higher branches of medicine. It is affiliated with Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago and the Central Free Dispensary and is assisting in the instruction of Rush Medical students.

Its X-ray department and laboratories are in charge of full-time experts and medical advisors.

Our hospital has given fifty-three years of faithful service to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, during which time it has cared for nearly a million patients in its beds and in its examining and treatment rooms.

Hundreds of persons have built, are building, the Presbyterian Hospital. The contribution of each, whether it be a glass of jelly, a large sum of money or faithful performance of daily duty, is vitally important. When each gives according to his ability toward realization of an ideal of human service, there is created a vast wealth in intangible, spiritual assets, values which cannot be seen, counted or measured, but which are really true and permanent.

From the superintendent of a home for old people: "I cannot tell you how grateful I am to you for taking Mr. W. into the hospital. He is most deserving and greatly loved by our entire family. Although he is 85, no doubt he has a good many years ahead of him. A Miss L. who fractured her hip at 77 returned to us from your good hands and lived eight years afterward."

## Righteous Are Not Forsaken in Time of Illness;

### Members of 32 Churches Given Free Hospital Care

While the Presbyterian Hospital serves sick humanity regardless of creed, it is gratifying to note that adult patients from 32 different Presbyterian churches received a total of 4,665 days free care in our hospital during 1935. The cost to the hospital of providing this care was \$33,914.00. Eleven ministers and missionaries received care in the special room endowed for this purpose by the Woman's Board and the Board of the Northwest.

In addition to the above 382 persons were cared for in our examining and treatment rooms.

Among the expressions of gratitude are the following taken from a few of many letters received:

From a Presbyterian minister: "I was in the hospital over five weeks. I am persuaded that it was the care I had there that saved my life. It is a splendid institution—has few equals I feel. I am persuaded it deserves the fullest cooperation of the churches. You treat ministers very generously."

From a woman church member: "We thank you for the many services you have made possible for us since last fall. We know that the efficient surgical and medical care, excellent hospitalization and X-ray treatments have done me much good, and appreciate your kindness."

From a man church member: "I thank you a thousand times. I certainly appreciate what you have done for me. I am feeling better than I have for the past 23 years."

From a church elder: "I received your very kind letter acknowledging my small payment on my hospital account, wherein you state that the hospital is cancelling the balance in order to help me out at this time. I have had large accounts at the hospital at different times and have always been able to pay same, but now conditions have certainly been extremely difficult and terrible. We have gone through many hardships both financial and physical. I cannot express to you in words the great appreciation I feel toward the hospital for the kindness at this time as this account has worried me a great deal when I think of the very efficient and kind services I received at the hospital. It will certainly be a pleasure to me when conditions improve to send some money to the hospital to be used for the care of someone who cannot afford hospital care, as I certainly know what it means to need it at times of suffering."

From a church deaconess: "We wish to express our sincere appreciation of the arrangements you made for Mary L's tonsillectomy. Ordinarily, we could have let her case follow the normal procedure through relief referral, but her condition required more immediate care. We thank you for your help in this situation, as well as your kind consideration whenever we have found it necessary to go to you with a problem."

### AMERICAN GYNECOLOGICAL CLUB MEETING

The American Gynecological Club, whose members are the heads of important clinics in metropolitan areas, met in Chicago February 20, 21 and 22, where they were entertained by the resident members in Chicago who also gave clinics for them. On Friday the club met at the Presbyterian Hospital, where the afternoon was devoted to an exposition of technique as shown by operations by the Staff members of the department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, and interesting cured cases were demonstrated.

Each year, in the month of February, the members go to a different city and in this way they all are kept fresh and alert by contacting their fellow members and learning each other's ideas. Next year the club will meet in Montreal.

### ABOUT OUR STAFF MEN

Professional addresses given by medical staff members during February included the following:

WGN, Feb. 4, "Goiter," Dr. Harry A. Oberhelman.

Chicago Medical Society, Feb. 12, "Transurethral Resection in Various Types of Bladder Neck Obstruction," Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer.

Stockyards Branch, Chicago Medical Society, Feb. 11, "Lantern Slide Studies of the Eye Grounds in the Human Eye," Dr. Thomas D. Allen; "Acute Otitis Media and Its Complications," Dr. L. T. Curry.

Wilson Avenue Y. M. C. A., Feb. 3, "Fat and Thin," Dr. Willard Owen Thompson.

Scars-Rockwell Y. M. C. A., Feb. 17, "Your Eyes Are Your Bread Winners," Dr. Elias Selinger.

Calumet Branch, Chicago Medical Society, Feb. 21, "Classification and Newer Aspects of Treatment of Rheumatism," Dr. Wilbur E. Post.

Chicago Ophthalmology Society, Feb. 27; Dr. Hugh J. Polkey read a paper by Dr. Robert H. Herbst.

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan and Mrs. Bevan are spending the winter at Pasadena, California.

## SCHOOL OF NURSING HAS 23 GRADUATES SERVING NOW IN MISSION FIELDS

At the present time, 23 graduates of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing are serving as missionaries in different parts of the world. Of timely interest is the fact that the former Madeline Vanden Akker, class of 1934, is stationed in Ethiopia with her husband, Dr. John Alfred Creamer, who is a medical missionary. Other mission fields in which our graduates are serving include Alaska, India, China, Siam, South America, Africa, Indian reservations in the Southwest and the mountains of Kentucky. The Woman's Board of the hospital provides three scholarships and a loan fund to assist young women who wish to prepare for missionary nursing service in our School of Nursing.

### PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL HOUSE STAFF CHANGES

The following house doctors finished their terms of service February 29:

DR. WILLIAM G. WINTER  
DR. CHARLES PUGH BROWN  
DR. FRANCIS J. PHILLIPS (SUBSTITUTE)

To take the places of these doctors, the following began their service on March 1:

DR. HEINZ O. E. HOFFMANN  
DR. PAUL C. DOERING  
DR. J. JOHN WESTRA (SUBSTITUTE)

### THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

ALFRED T. CARTON, *President*  
HORACE W. ARMSTRONG, *Vice-President*  
CHARLES B. GOODSPEED, *Vice-President*  
SOLOMON A. SMITH, *Treasurer*  
KINGMAN DOUGLASS, *Secretary*  
FRED S. BOOTH, *Asst. Secretary*  
A. J. WILSON, *Asst. Secretary*

#### OTHER MANAGERS:

ARTHUR G. CARL, JOHN MCKINLAY  
ALBERT B. DICK, JR., FRED A. POOR  
THEODORE A. SHAW  
JOHN B. DRAKE, REV. JOHN TIMOTHY  
ALBERT D. FARWELL, STONE, D.D.  
JAMES B. FORGAN, JR., R. DOUGLAS STUART  
ALFRED E. HAMILL, ROBERT STEVENSON  
CHARLES H. HAMILL, J. HALL TAYLOR  
EDWARD D. McDOUGAL, JOHN P. WELLING  
Jr., EDWARD F. WILSON

#### CLERICAL MANAGERS:

REV. HARRISON RAY ANDERSON, D.D.  
HAROLD L. BOWMAN, D.D.  
REV. HENRY S. BROWN, D.D.  
REV. W. CLYDE HOWARD, D.D.

#### ADMINISTRATION:

ASA S. BACON, *Superintendent*  
HERMAN HENSHEL, *Asst. Superintendent*  
M. HELENA McMILLAN, *Director, School of Nursing*

The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago is an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, organized July 21, 1883, for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid, and nursing, to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color. Its medical staff is appointed from the faculty of Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago.

The Board of Managers call attention to the need of gifts for current charitable and educational work and of gifts and bequests for endowment and for the general purposes of the hospital.

# The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago BULLETIN

MEMBER AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Ill.

April, 1936

No. 87

## ANESTHESIA IMPORTANT FACTOR IN SURGERY

### Ethylene-Oxygen First Used in Presbyterian Hospital Now Widely Accepted

BY FLORENCE SLOWN HYDE

The upward climb of surgery to its present almost miraculous heights is due in no small measure to the discovery of agents for safely producing insensibility to pain and the complete relaxation necessary in delicate operations. Hence, anesthesia is recognized as an important factor in the advance of surgery and in its successful practice today.

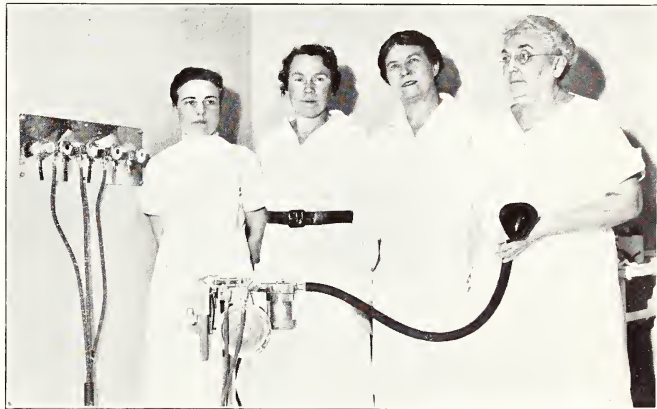
Less than a century ago, on March 30, 1842, Dr. Crawford W. Long, young Georgia surgeon, performed the first surgical operation on record in which ether was used. A little more than four years later, on October 16, 1846, in the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, the first public demonstration of the use of ether was staged by Dr. William T. G. Morton, young dentist and Harvard medical student. Dr. John Collins Warren who performed the historic operation said at its conclusion, "This is no humbug." Dr. H. J. Bigelow, leading surgeon of that day declared prophetically, "I have seen something today that will go around the world."

#### Other Discoveries Follow

Dr. Horace Wells of Hartford, Conn., used nitrous oxide (laughing gas) as an anesthetic for painless tooth extractions in 1844 and thereafter.

In 1847, Sir J. Y. Simpson, eminent Scottish obstetrician, announced his successful use of chloroform as an anesthetic during childbirth.

To Oliver Wendell Holmes belongs the honor of having suggested that ether be called an "anesthetic" and that the state produced by its administration be called "anesthesia." Dr. Holmes was at that time professor of anatomy and physiology in Harvard Medical School. In a letter to Dr. Morton un-



ANESTHETISTS AND APPARATUS

This picture shows (left) the wall outlet through which anesthetic gases and oxygen are brought to operating rooms from tanks on the roof. Dr. Isabella Herb (right) is holding the induction mask which is attached to a small machine through which the gas and oxygen flow. Other anesthetists are, left to right: Dr. Nora B. Brandenburg, Dr. Alice McNeal, Dr. Mary Lyons.

der date of Nov. 21, 1846, Dr. Holmes, like Dr. Bigelow, spoke prophetically when he wrote that the term selected "will be repeated by the tongues of every civilized race of mankind."

Since those historic events from 1842 to 1847, many other agents have been discovered and used more or less successfully to produce general anesthesia or as local anesthetics. Taking front rank among these is ethylene-oxygen discovered by research scientists at the University of Chicago and first used by surgeons operating in the Presbyterian Hospital.

#### Dr. Luckhardt's Experiments

The anesthetic property of ethylene gas was discovered because florists of Chicago sought the aid of the University of Chicago botanical laboratory to find out why carnations and sweet peas wilted so badly when brought into city salesrooms. When Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt, professor of physiology, learned

### BENEFIT CARD PARTY WILL BE GIVEN AT SPRAGUE HOME

On Friday, May 8, the School of Nursing committee of the Woman's Board will give a card party at Sprague Home to obtain funds to carry on the activities sponsored by the committee of which Mrs. Alva A. Knight is chairman and Mrs. Edwin M. Miller, vice-chairman. The committee provides needed special lectures, a musical director and assists the nursing school in other ways not provided for in the school budget. The party will begin at 2 o'clock. The chorus, conducted by Mr. Robert R. Birch, will sing at 4 o'clock. Prizes and refreshments will be provided. Tickets are \$1.00.

#### MARRIAGES

Dr. Richard Kennedy Gilchrist and Miss Madeline Wenger, March 25, 1936.

Dr. Gilbert B. Greene and Miss Ruby Fimmern, April 4, 1936.

## SOCIAL SERVICE WANTS CHILDREN'S RAINCOATS AND MEN'S OLD SHIRTS

It's time to plan for the needs of the children who have been patients in our hospital and need the building up that results from a rest in a fresh air camp this summer. The Needlework committee is busy cutting out pajamas for children from six to twelve years old, because many of the children lack these. Odds and ends of yarn are ready to be made into sweaters for the cool days in camp, and every child must have a raincoat. Donations of discarded or outgrown raincoats are requested for this purpose.

One of the things that many of the women patients from less prosperous homes worry about while in the hospital is who is going to launder the husband's one and only shirt, so he can look respectable when he goes to work, if he is fortunate enough to have work. Donations of old shirts with or without collars will be welcomed by the Social Service Department for distribution in such cases.

In order to facilitate the sewing to be done not only for children who will be sent to camp but for distribution to other needy children whose physical ills are ministered to by our hospital, members of the Children's Department and Needlework committees are meeting at the hospital on the third Monday of each month to cut out garments, to be given out at the monthly meetings of the Woman's Board.

## 1936 SOAP WRAPPERS MUST BE COLLECTED BY APRIL 22

During the past twenty years sufficient silver to equip two dining rooms in the hospital has been obtained by collecting American Family soap wrappers which were exchanged for silver. These dining rooms are the ones used by interns and doctors, special nurses and other hospital personnel.

Mrs. Cameron Barber, 232 Ridgeland avenue, Oak Park, chairman of the Woman's Board committee which collects soap wrappers announces that April 22 is the final date by which time, soap wrappers and coupons from soap flake boxes must be sent to her for the 1936 exchange. All friends of the hospital are urged by Mrs. Barber to cooperate by collecting and sending in wrappers and coupons as her committee hopes to obtain needed knives and spoons by this means.

## HOLD LENTEN SERVICE

Dr. Herbert L. Willett was the speaker at a special Lenten service held by the Woman's Board at the Fort-nightly club, Tuesday, March 31, at 11:00 A. M. Dr. Willett's topic was, "Periods of Meditation in World Religions."

## ALUMNAE PLAY TO AUGMENT NAPERVILLE COTTAGE FUND

"The Lottery Man" is the play to be given by our School of Nursing Alumnae Association, April 21 and 22 at the Chicago Woman's Club theatre, 72 East 11th St. Proceeds will be added to the fund which helps maintain a nurses' cottage at the Naperville Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Miss Florence Cooper has charge of the ticket sale. Reserved seats are 75 cents and other seats are 50 cents.

The Alumnae Association cleared \$60 at a bridge party in the Auditorium Hotel, March 4, also given for the benefit of the Naperville cottage fund.

## ALUMNAE PERSONALS

Miss Gladys Kartske (1928) was recently appointed to the staff of the Visiting Nurse Association of Evanston and will have charge of the association's maternity work.

Miss May Bryant (1928) has accepted the position of superintendent of Gastonia Orthopedic Hospital in Gastonia, N. C., and will assume her duties this month.

Miss Carolyn Lindquist (1934) recently accepted a position as instructor of nursing at Greenville General Hospital, Greenville, S. C.

Miss Gladys Baldwin (1923) has just accepted a position as assistant night supervisor and chart room nurse at Trudeau Sanitorium, Trudeau, N. Y.

## NURSES HOLD INSTITUTE

As this issue of our Bulletin goes to press, an interesting two-day institute for nurses is holding sessions in different institutions in the West Side Medical Center. The institute is being sponsored by the private duty section of the First District Illinois State Nurses' association. The program included addresses by outstanding medical men and women and pertinent demonstrations by medical and nursing staff members of the several institutions in which sessions were held. Miss Clara I. Bollinger, representative of private duty and hourly nursing service for the First District, was in direct charge of arrangements. Miss Ethel F. Holbrook (1922, Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing) is president of the First District.

Among the institute events was a tea at Sprague Home for Nurses on Thursday afternoon, April 2. On the same afternoon groups of institute visitors were shown through our new milk laboratory on the children's floor, where they witnessed demonstrations of technique.

## TRI-STATE MEETING TO DISCUSS MANY PHASES OF HOSPITAL SERVICES

Topics of interest to those connected with various phases of hospital administration, medical, nursing and other hospital services will be discussed at the Tri-State Assembly of Hospitals of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin to be held at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago, May 6, 7 and 8. On each of the three days a general session will be held from 10:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon, while numerous group conferences will be held in the afternoons. Hospital associations of each state will hold business sessions following the Wednesday afternoon group conferences.

Men and women prominent in their respective fields will discuss at the general sessions each morning ways by which the hospital may be adequate in the care of patients, adequately financed and adequate in the special services offered. Miss Bertha Ellingson, operating room supervisor in the Presbyterian Hospital, will be one of the speakers at the Friday morning general session. Members of the administrative and medical staffs of our hospital are to take part in some of the group conference programs.

## CLINIC BECOMES OBSTETRICAL WARD FOR "LITTLE SNOWBALL"

The outpatient obstetrical clinic at Central Free Dispensary became an obstetrical ward for a brief time on February 17, when a negro patient gave birth to a baby while visiting the clinic. "Little Snowball" as he was immediately nicknamed weighed only four pounds and his tiny black face shone from the white cotton in which he was wrapped until he and his mother could be transferred to Cook County Hospital. A layette was supplied by the Social Service department of the Presbyterian Hospital. "Little Snowball" was the first baby ever born in the Dispensary Obstetrical Clinic which through the cooperation of Rush Medical College, provides to needy mothers pre-natal and home delivery medical service.

## JUNIOR CLASS HAS DANCE

The Junior class of the School of Nursing gave the annual class dance at the West End Woman's club, Friday evening, March 20, when 150 young people passed a delightful evening. Chaperons were Miss M. Helena McMillan and Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Gatewood.

## SPRING QUARTER BEGINS

Monday, March 30, was the opening day of the spring quarter at Rush Medical College. Students enrolled for this term number 250. Forty-one students received four-year certificates at the end of the winter term on March 17.

that his colleagues in the botany department had isolated ethylene, found in illuminating gas, as the cause of the plant wilting, he thought that perhaps ethylene might have anesthetic values in the practice of surgery. Dr. Luckhardt's experiments on animals proved gratifying, and next he tried out the effects of ethylene combined with oxygen on himself and other voluntary human subjects. Following these experiments Drs. Luckhardt and Carter invited a group of surgeons and anesthesiologists to attend a demonstration of ethylene-oxygen in the University of Chicago on March 11, 1923.

Three days later, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan performed in the Presbyterian Hospital the first surgical operations in which patients were given ethylene-oxygen, with Dr. Isabella C. Herb as the administering anesthesiologist. On March 16, 1923, Dr. Dean Lewis, a member of the Presbyterian Hospital staff (now professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins University), was the second surgeon to make use of ethylene-oxygen, the administering anesthesiologist being Dr. Mary Lyons.

### Is Widely Accepted

The results of these first administrations were so gratifying to both Dr. Bevan and Dr. Lewis that they and other surgeons operating in the Presbyterian Hospital continued to call for the new anesthetic. Soon surgeons in other hospitals recognized the value of ethylene. At the end of ten years a survey revealed that anesthesiologists in 220 hospitals in the United States and Canada had administered ethylene-oxygen in more than a million operations, while many large hospitals reported that 70 to 80 per cent of all anesthetics were with ethylene.

Dr. Isabella C. Herb, chief anesthesiologist and a member of the Presbyterian Hospital staff for 27 years, and associate professor of surgery (anesthetics) in Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago, regards the discovery and wide acceptance of ethylene as the greatest advance step in the field of anesthesia during her nearly forty years work as anesthesiologist.

### Relieves Pain of Childbirth

Not only has ethylene won its way into favor as an anesthetic in general surgery but also is used extensively in obstetrics. It has been found that the judicious administration of ethylene-oxygen during labor relieves the pain without retarding the natural processes of childbirth or affecting either mother or child in any deleterious manner. Ethylene has proven especially efficacious in Cesarean section births, eliminating disadvantages and dangers of anesthetics heretofore used in these cases.

Ethylene-oxygen also has proven of great value in kidney and bladder op-

erations in which the patient's condition indicated that other anesthetics would be less efficient and more hazardous, if not out of the question. Specialists in pulmonary disease welcomed ethylene-oxygen because they found it had no deleterious effects on the lungs in cases of tuberculosis or pneumonia.

### Not Unpleasant to Inhale

Ethylene is not unpleasant to inhale if administered slowly with a liberal amount of oxygen during induction of anesthesia. It has an advantage over nitrous oxide in that it produces greater relaxation and because better oxygenation can be maintained throughout long and difficult operations. It is regarded by many surgeons as superior to ether or chloroform because there is nothing to eliminate from the body afterward. If only ethylene-oxygen has been used, there is immediate return to consciousness after administration ceases.

In operations requiring a more complete relaxation than can be induced by ethylene-oxygen alone, ether is administered for short periods during ethylene anesthesia. Even in these cases the return to consciousness often takes place before the patient leaves the operating room and the distressing after effects are greatly lessened.

Prior to the discovery of the anesthetic uses of ethylene, nitrous oxide gas combined with varying percentages of oxygen was used quite generally during the induction period of ether or other anesthesia. In recent years ethylene has replaced nitrous oxide to a considerable extent. In the Presbyterian Hospital both gases are utilized in minor surgery and in combination with local anesthetics in many types of abdominal operations.

### New Equipment Installed

In order that the use of ethylene-oxygen might be surrounded with the highest degree of efficiency and safety, coincidental with the adoption of its use in the Presbyterian Hospital, 13 years ago, extensive improvements were made in operating room construction and administering equipment.

Recently a method has been installed by means of which ethylene, nitrous oxide and oxygen are brought to each operating room from large tanks on the hospital roof, through brass pipes and wall outlets to which flexible rubber hose is attached. The hose in turn is connected to a portable gas machine placed near the operating table, and which the anesthesiologist adjusts moment by moment to control the flow of gas and oxygen into the induction tube to which is attached the mask which is placed over the patient's face. This machine also is equipped with other apparatus, thus making it possible to switch instantly to ether administration when desired at any time during the operative period.

Portable gas machines are used in

operating rooms that do not have wall outlets, in the obstetrical department and in cases where a short anesthesia is administered at the bedside for a painful dressing or treatment.

### Fears Are Groundless

The surgeon in consultation with the anesthesiologist decides prior to the operation the kind of anesthetic indicated by the patient's general condition and the nature of the operation to be performed. Whether the patient is given ethylene-oxygen exclusively or in conjunction with ether or other anesthetics, ethylene usually is given for induction of anesthesia. From the moment the mask is placed over the patient's face until the operation is completed, the anesthesiologist is on the job, watching the patient's every reaction, knowing exactly when to give a little more oxygen and ready to switch from one anesthetic to another to facilitate the work of the surgeon and insure a safe anesthesia.

While patients who come to the operating room are on the whole less frightened than in former years, even now when surgical operations are accepted more or less as a matter of course, many people are needlessly fearful about being given an anesthetic. As a matter of fact, such fears are groundless if the administering anesthesiologist is competent and is provided with efficient equipment.

### Medical Training Essential

In the Presbyterian Hospital only graduate licensed physicians, who have had special training in anesthetics, are on the staff of anesthesiologists, and every precaution is taken constantly to provide apparatus that is efficient and up-to-date. Interns receive clinical instruction but are not permitted to administer anesthetics until fully qualified through experience gained under close supervision. General anesthetics administered in the Presbyterian Hospital in 1935 numbered 2,983.

Children often are needlessly frightened before coming to the hospital for operations requiring anesthesia. Anesthesiologists and surgeons advise parents not to misrepresent to a child what is going to happen at the hospital. Of course, it isn't necessary to go into all the details but it is better to prepare the child by telling him that he is going to be put to sleep, so that Dr. So-and-So can do something for him that needs to be done, without hurting him. Then take a casual attitude and avoid discussing the impending operation with him or in his presence. Children who are prepared in this way usually come to the operating room with little fear and regard the anesthesiologist as a person who is going to do them a favor. And certainly a capable anesthesiologist should be so regarded by every man, woman or child who must submit to a surgical operation.

# National Hospital Day Observed May 12 Is Occasion For Acquainting Public With Available Facilities

National Hospital Day is observed each year on May 12, the anniversary of the birthday of Florence Nightingale. On this day, the Presbyterian Hospital in common with other hospitals of Chicago and throughout the world will hold open house, affording the public an opportunity to become acquainted with the facilities provided for the care and treatment of the sick and injured.

There are in the United States at the present time 6,246 hospitals which comply with the standards set up by the American Medical Association and have been approved by its Council on Medical Education and Hospitals. These hospitals have a total of 1,076,350 beds and 53,310 bassinets. Patients admitted during 1935 totalled 7,709,942. Babies born in general hospitals numbered 732,465; a total of 35,784 were born in maternity hospitals.

More than half a million men and women, including trustees and managing boards, auxiliaries, medical and nursing staffs and other hospital personnel constitute a standing army fighting constantly against disease and death and for the health and happiness of the citizenry. It is estimated that the work of this army saves the lives of 630,000 persons annually. It is fitting that one day each year should be set aside in order that the people of each community may pause to learn something of the unceasing work of our hospitals.

## ABOUT OUR STAFF MEN

Dr. Vernon C. David, president of our Medical Board, gave an address on "Surgery of the Colon" at the Chicago Medical Society meeting on March 11. Dr. Carl B. Davis took part in the discussion which followed the address.

Dr. Frank V. Theis, Dr. Carl W. Apfelbach and Dr. Adrien Verbrughen were among the speakers in a symposium on "Arterial Diseases of the Extremities" at the Chicago Medical Society meeting on March 18.

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan was one of the speakers in a symposium on "Appendicitis" at a meeting of the Los Angeles County Medical Association on March 13. Dr. and Mrs. Bevan have since returned home after spending the winter in California.

Dr. G. L. McWhorter gave a talk on WAAF, March 24, on "Appendicitis Is an Emergency."

Dr. E. J. Berkheiser addressed the Fulton County Medical Society, March 27.

Dr. Thomas D. Allen spoke at the March 16 meeting of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society, on "Surgical Treatment of Retinal Detachment."

## Tribute to Dr. Donald P. Abbott

April 15, 1884—March 26, 1936

To properly estimate the loss of a friend, comrade and colleague is beyond words. The passing of Donald Putnam Abbott leaves in us all a feeling of enduring sadness. His love of his country, his friends, and his profession were fully known. No doctor of our time ever gave of himself more fully to his patients. He was conscientious to a fault and throughout his life kindness to his patients and his friends was a daily virtue. No one will successfully imitate him because he was an individualist of no common order. His wife and children can cherish pride in his accomplishments.

Donald P. Abbott, after graduation from the University of Chicago, entered Rush Medical College and graduated in the class of 1910. After an internship at the Cook County Hospital, he became an assistant of the late Dr. B. W. Sippy with whom he was associated for many years. He served continuously on the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital and the faculty of Rush Medical College where he was an active and enthusiastic and highly successful teacher and practitioner of internal medicine. His publications in medicine have been characterized by painstaking study and sterling honesty. He contributed much to medical society proceedings both in Chicago and other cities and was highly regarded as a speaker in his specialty.

His accomplishments were many and varied, but in the last analysis we shall miss him most as a friend.

VERNON C. DAVID.

## Mrs. Dora K. Herrick

Mrs. Dora K. Herrick, mother of Dr. James B. Herrick, March 20. Mrs. Herrick was in her 97th year and had lived in Oak Park most of her life. She was born in 1839 on a farm located in the area now bounded by Harlem, Chicago and Oak Park avenues and the railroad. Her father, Joseph Kettlestrings, was an early settler in Cook County.

## ONE MILLION SAFETY PINS, 124 MILES OF GAUZE USED IN 1935

If the gauze used in the Presbyterian Hospital in 1935 was unrolled and laid lengthwise, it would cover a sidewalk three feet wide and 124 miles long.

Nearly one million safety pins used in 1935 if fastened together would reach entirely around a city block.

Surgical sponges used in 1935 numbered 600,000.

## GOES TO LIBERIA

Dr. William E. Looby sailed on April 6 for Liberia where he has been appointed surgeon in the Firestone Company Hospital at Monrovia, under a two-year contract. Liberia is on the west coast of Africa about 500 miles north of the equator and was founded for the repatriation of freed negro slaves. After completing his work in Liberia, Dr. Looby plans to spend some time studying in Europe.

## GIVE CHARMING PROGRAM

An entertainment was held in the chapel of the Hospital on Saturday, March 21, at 3:00 P. M. for the patients and their friends. Mrs. Clement L. Pollock, chairman of the entertainment committee, had arranged a charming program in which Patsy and Marjorie Tice, daughters of Dr. Frederick Tice, danced in costume, and Miss Roberta Swartz gave humorous readings. Mrs. Alex. Bain was accompanist.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

### OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

#### OFFICERS:

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HORACE W. ARMSTRONG.....	Vice-President
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#### CLERICAL MANAGERS:

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REV. W. CLYDE HOWARD, D.D.

#### ADMINISTRATION:

ASA S. BACON.....	Superintendent
HERMAN HENSEL.....	Asst. Superintendent
M. HELENA MCMILLAN.....	Director, School of Nursing

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The Board of Managers call attention to the need of gifts for current charitable and educational work and of gifts and bequests for endowment and for the general purposes of the hospital.

# The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago BULLETIN

MEMBER AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Ill.

May, 1936

No. 88

## HOSPITAL SAFEGUARDS LIVES OF MOTHERS

### Maternity Service Has Had No Deaths in Last 3,204 Cases Delivered

Much has been said and published in recent years about the high national rate of maternal mortality and measures that might be taken to reduce the number of maternal deaths. Our experience in the Maternity Service of the Presbyterian Hospital proves that the complications which take mothers' lives are largely preventable and that the general hospital may fill a distinct and valuable role in the prevention of maternal deaths.

The Maternity Service of our hospital has three functions: first, to render skilled obstetrical care to the patients; second, to teach our young doctors how to give this skilled attention; and third, to study the unsolved problems which continue to cause maternal deaths.

Skilled obstetrical care consists of the recognition and prevention of dangerous disorders and strict adherence to well founded principles of obstetrics. Nowhere in medicine can greater service be rendered to women than in pre-natal care. In our pre-natal clinics at the hospital and the Central Free Dispensary every effort is made to prevent those complications which result fatally. Analysis of 10,000 cases reveals that the important disorders causing fatalities in obstetrics are: infection, hemorrhage, toxemias with convulsions, heart disease, tuberculosis and pneumonia. It was also found that foci of infection, especially in badly infected teeth and anemia were contributing factors. Not only do women who are physically below par have these fatal complications five times more frequently than well women, but still born babies are greatly increased in these sick women.

(Continued on Page 3)



### PORTABLE INCUBATOR BRINGS BABY MARIE TO HOSPITAL

Tiny baby Marie, shown in the arms of Mrs. Dorothy Knight, infant floor supervisor, travelled to our hospital recently in our portable incubator (left) and has since made her home in one of our hospital baby incubators (right). On the day that the picture was taken she weighed  $4\frac{1}{4}$  pounds, and has continued to gain in every respect.

When a member of our out patient obstetrical staff delivered Marie at home, it was deemed advisable that she be brought to the hospital as soon as possible for incubator care, as are many other babies born prematurely or found at full-term birth to be underdeveloped or weak. Such babies require a constant source of external heat and other special care which facilities of the ordinary home cannot provide.

For the purpose of transporting these babies from their homes to the hospital, a portable incubator was devised by a staff pediatrician and made by our carpenter and electrician. This incubator is essentially a wooden box with a hinged top, containing a glass window and equipped with three adjustable air vents, a tray containing a moist sponge for humidifying purposes and heating facilities consisting of an

electric light bulb and electric heating pad, and a thermometer.

When the occasion arises for its use the portable incubator is brought up to the usual incubator temperature before leaving the hospital. On arrival at the home heating units are again connected to any available outlet to compensate for heat lost in transit. If the home is too poor to have electricity, hot water bottles are used as sources of heat, the construction of the incubator being such as to retain this heat and provide proper air conditions. The infant in as good condition both physically and as regards its temperature as it is possible to obtain with facilities available in the home, is then placed in the incubator and transported to the hospital, where it is transferred to a hospital incubator. The baby arrives at the hospital in good condition, no additional heat being required during transportation.

# PREVENTION IS ONE FUNCTION OF HOSPITAL

## Proper Care and Feeding of New Born Foundation for Future Health

BY CLIFFORD G. GRULEE, M.D.

The very reason for the existence of hospitals is, of course, care of the sick, but very few physicians and almost no laymen realize the possibilities of a hospital in preventing disease. The prevention of disease is not only carried on by active work, but also by education of every one who comes in contact with the institution. In smaller communities there is often no place except in the hospital for laymen to be so educated, so that the functioning of the hospital in this capacity is of paramount importance. In a large city hospital conditions are somewhat different, but the difference is not as great as one might suspect. In the matter of prevention of disease in children a hospital has a peculiar opportunity and consequently a special duty. This has been increasing rather than decreasing in the past few years. More and more women are coming to hospitals to have their babies and as a consequence the start of the infant's life lies in the hands of the hospital authorities both medical and lay. So little attention has been paid to this opportunity in the past that many who are associated with hospital work do not realize its importance.

### Breast Milk Is Best Food

The death rate among children in the first week of life is far greater than among individuals in any like period thereafter. Therefore, any reduction of mortality at this age is peculiarly important. At the present time, the best hope for the reduction of mortality in the first few days of life comes with proper and adequate prenatal care, next comes good obstetrics and then the care of the infant in the hospital and here an all important question arises. There has been, of course, a decided betterment in the care and feeding of babies during the last twenty years. This has been so great as to overshadow one very important fact and that is, that breast milk is the best food for babies.

In a recent survey on Infant Welfare babies between 1925-1929, made by some members of the Presbyterian Hospital Staff, it was shown that among 20,061 followed continuously for nine months during that period, the deaths were only 218. One of these was accidental. But while the babies fed entirely on the breast constituted 48½ per cent, or 9,749, they accounted for only 6.7 per cent of the deaths, or 15, while the children who were entirely artificially fed constituted 8½

## THE CHILDREN

BY CHARLES M. DICKINSON

*They are idols of hearts and of households,*

*They are angels of God in disguise; His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses; His glory still gleams in their eyes; Those truant from home and from heaven,*

*They have made me more manly and mild;*

*And I know how Jesus could liken The kingdom of heaven to a child.*

per cent, or 1,707, showed 66.1 per cent of the total or 144 deaths. The death rate, therefore, was almost fifty times as great among those fed entirely on the bottle as among those fed entirely on the breast. Remember that the death rate in this group was extremely small, but at the same time the deaths among artificially fed babies was comparatively very numerous.

### First Two Weeks Decisive Period

The bearing that this has on the subject in question is that it is frequently determined whether or not a child shall be breast fed in the first two weeks of life. There has been much talk recently in medical circles and among the laity about the danger of initial loss of weight in the first few days of life, but this danger is nothing as compared to the danger of employing measures which will keep the child from nursing the mother. In a series of cases which we have been following over a number of years at the hospital, we have definitely shown to our satisfaction that the question of whether or not the newborn infant is to be on the breast entirely when it leaves the hospital depends upon the question of whether or not it has been offered artificial food. Those that are fed artificially practically never get on the breast, or if so, the breast soon gives out. Those who are allowed to become hungry enough so that they stimulate the breast by nursing develop the flow of breast milk, and are therefore well on the way to be breast fed babies when they leave the hospital. The first error is when someone puts a nipple in the baby's mouth and gives it some artificial food. There are exceptions to this rule, of course, but these are very few. We stumbled on to this fact by following closely the condition among the newly born in the out-patient service and we were quite shocked to find that under conditions in the poorer homes, the babies nursed in much larger proportion of cases than they did in the hospital. After the hospital has given the proper start to the baby other agencies can take over the work, but it is decidedly the job of the hospital to see that the baby is started right.

## BABIES ALUMNI FUND NEW PLAN OF WOMAN'S BOARD

With a view to obtaining funds to provide hospital care for babies who would not otherwise receive such care, the Woman's Board of the Presbyterian Hospital has established a Babies Alumni Fund. Parents, grandparents or other relatives of babies born in our hospital or elsewhere are invited to enroll their own loved little ones by paying dues of \$1.00 per year. Checks should be made payable to Mrs. William A. Douglass, Chairman, Child's Free Bed Fund, 317 North Kemilworth Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

## MISS MUNSON WRITES BOOK

Miss Helen Munson, 1922 graduate of our School of Nursing, is the author of a recently published book entitled "The Story of the National League of Nursing Education." The publishers are W. B. Saunders Co. of Philadelphia.

## Other Preventive Work

There is, of course, some question as to whether the function of a hospital consists only in doing service to those who enter it, or whether it should be also present in ambulatory patients. The Presbyterian Hospital through the Central Free Dispensary and through its own efforts has shown its interest in the latter and has indicated that it feels that the hospital service consists not only in giving care to patients within its walls, but also to look after those who may apply who may not be sufficiently ill to require such service. It also has provided social service which acts very often in a manner to prevent disease. If we include such service in the functions of a hospital then indeed the prevention service to children becomes of a great deal of importance. Those children that are born in the hospital can be taken care of in the Out-Patient clinics which are largely of a preventive nature and in this way the general communities can be very often relieved of a large burden of responsibility and debt by preventing diseases and thus preventing hospitalization. Indirectly we could say that this is not only a service to the community, but likewise reduces the cost of hospital care. This is only of course in a wide range and cannot be narrowly applied to any single hospital. This condition then shows that the hospital is a very important cog in the wheel of preventive medicine and that the old idea that the hospital was responsible for the cure of disease and not its prevention must be abandoned, especially in the field of pediatrics.



To combat these difficulties, women registered in any department of our Maternity Service are objects of special attention and study. Blood transfusions, hospitalization of all toxic patients, consultation heart and anemia clinics, X-rays of teeth and chest, and blood examination for syphilis are our methods of attack. The reward for this effort is shown by the fact that no maternal deaths have occurred among the last 3,204 women delivered by our Maternity Service, while one death in every 175 deliveries occurs in the country at large.

#### Doctors Are Specialists

The doctors in charge of our Maternity Service are all trained specialists in this field. Unlike many general hospitals in which any doctor can attend a pregnant patient, the Presbyterian Hospital permits only those men specially trained in obstetrics to deliver maternity cases. In this way operative deliveries to shorten labor when not necessary, Cesarean sections without sufficient reason, and many of the present day obstetrical fads which add greatly to the maternal death rate are not permitted.

The working set-up of our Maternity Department consists of the out-patient service, hospital house service and the service to private patients.

#### Our Out-Patient Service

The Out-Patient Service delivers patients in their homes. Its staff consists of a director, two assistants, one resident doctor, interns and medical students, a head nurse, infant welfare nurses and student nurses.

When an expectant mother registers for this service, which is given without charge to women unable to employ a private physician, she is told to return on a certain date to the pre-natal clinic. If she fails to attend the clinic, the Social Service Department investigates and she is brought in for examination. If she is found to be a normal, healthy woman, she attends the regular clinic thereafter, coming in for a check-up every three weeks. If she is not normal, or at any time develops abnormalities, she is sent to a special clinic conducted by the director. At this special clinic all patients not suitable for home care are sent to the hospital. We find that about one patient in 10 registering for home delivery requires hospitalization either during the pre-natal period to correct some serious condition or at the time of delivery.

#### How Hospital Helps

The cooperation of the Presbyterian Hospital in admitting these patients demonstrates that the service which the medical staff and the facilities of a general hospital are able to give is an important factor in the prevention of maternal deaths.

Only those patients that seem safe to deliver in the home are allowed to go

## VARIED ACTIVITIES FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS HELD AT WEST SIDE "Y"

More than 1,000 students in West Side professional schools have participated this year in varied activities offered at the West Side Y. M. C. A. and conducted under the auspices of a Student Cabinet composed of representative students from each school. Holiday parties, dancing, motion pictures, lectures and forums on the topics of the day, and physical activities are included in the student program.

Groups from different schools use the gym for designated periods for individual gymnastics and team games. For the past five winters, students in the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing have used the "Y" gym regularly, their period being from 7 to 8 o'clock each Thursday evening.

into labor at home. The patient calls the out-patient department when pains start. The telephone is covered day and night by paid student operators. Doctors are on call day and night. Two doctors are sent to each case and remain there until after delivery takes place. They report the patient's progress every hour by telephoning to the out-patient department. The resident interns, nurses, assistant directors and director are subject to call day or night if any difficulties develop.

#### House and Private Services

The house service organization is essentially the same as the out-patient service, except that women registering for this service pay a stated fee which covers hospitalization at the time of delivery as well as pre-natal care at clinics held in the hospital. The resident doctors, resident obstetrician and attending obstetricians are responsible for the care of these patients. A graduate nurse, trained in both pre-natal and social service work, serves as a connecting link between house service patients, the pre-natal clinic and other hospital services.

Private patients receive their pre-natal care from a member of the obstetrical staff at his office and are brought to the hospital for delivery. To all patients, private or otherwise, is offered all the advantages that skilled obstetrics and investigative work can provide.

#### Train Doctors and Nurses

Not only do patients receive the benefit of these advantages but each year more than 125 young doctors, students at Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago, study in our various clinics, laboratories, labor rooms and hospital wards. Every effort is made to place these men in the right surroundings to learn the procedures of diligent and sane obstetrical care and to prepare them to serve their future patients wisely and skillfully.

## OBSTETRICAL SERVICE FOR OUT-PATIENTS WAS STARTED 32 YEARS AGO

It was in September, 1904, that the Presbyterian Hospital Out-Patient Obstetrical Department made available the services of a staff physician and a nurse to attend in their homes at the time of delivery, mothers who were unable to employ a private physician. The department reported 39 deliveries and 61 home visits between Sept. 1, 1904, and the end of that fiscal year. Pioneering in this field of service to mothers and babies, the department grew from year to year and was one of the first agencies in Chicago to stress the importance of pre-natal care.

The department is conducted jointly by the Hospital, Central Free Dispensary and Rush Medical College, while the Infant Welfare Society and Visiting Nurse Association cooperate closely by doing follow-up work in the homes. During 1935, 905 mothers were delivered by this department. Of this number 447 were registered at Central Free Dispensary, 235 were referred by the Infant Welfare Society and 218 by the Chicago Department of Health, while five non-registered emergency cases were cared for. Miss Mabel Hubbard, graduate nurse supervisor in charge of the department office, has held this position for 15 years. Dr. Carl P. Bauer, of Rush Medical College faculty and the Presbyterian Hospital Obstetrical staff, has been director for the past six years.

Our Maternity Department affords not only opportunity for service to students in our School of Nursing, but also an extensive field for teaching and experience in the labor rooms, obstetrical wards and laboratories and in the care of infants. Each student nurse also devotes four weeks as an assistant in the pre-natal clinics and in district nursing work assigned by the Out-patient Obstetrical Department. Last year 41 student nurses made 1,958 home calls for this department.

#### Valuable Investigative Work

Investigative work in our medical teaching department during the last year included studies in the toxemias of pregnancy; new biological test for Hormones in pregnant urine; investigative work into the bacteriology of Trichomonds infections; study of heart disease in pregnancy; study of anemia in pregnancy; study of causes of maternal and infant deaths in obstetrics; the mortality of surgical complications of pregnancy; and motion pictures of the technique of vaginal operations. Results of these investigations appear in our leading obstetrical journals. Our findings in one of these problems received a certificate of merit at the American Medical Association convention in Atlantic City in June, 1935.

## Our Hospital Maternity Department Complies With Standards Set Up By American Hospital Association

When it is realized that during 1935, 732,465 babies were born in approved general hospitals, while only 35,784 were born in maternity hospitals, the importance of observing standards that safeguard the lives of mothers delivered in general hospitals is obvious. The Council on Community Relations and Administrative Practice of the American Hospital Association has established such standards which are brought up-to-date from year to year in accordance with the progress of medical science. These standards outline in detail requirements which cover such matters as adequate and properly isolated accommodations for mothers and babies; adequate and competent medical, nursing and non-professional personnel; adequate laboratory and special treatment facilities under competent supervision; accurate and complete clinical records on all patients; consultation in advance of all major obstetrical operative procedures; monthly conferences for the review of clinical work of the department; adequate training of all student nurses and assignment to the department only under competent supervision.

The requirements as given fully in the 1936 "Manual of Obstetrical Practice in Hospitals" are conformed to in the Presbyterian Hospital Maternity Department, housed separately on the sixth and seventh floors of the hospital.

The professional standing of the eight members of our hospital obstetrical and gynecological staff is revealed not only in their teaching positions on the faculty of Rush Medical College but also in memberships held in important professional societies. The American Gynecological Society has 100 members in the entire United States. Of these, 30 men are assigned to select groups known as Traveling Clubs. Three of our staff members belong to these select groups. Five of our men hold memberships in the American College of Surgeons and five are members of the Central Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Six men belong to the Chicago Gynecological Society. All are members of the American Medical Association, Illinois and Chicago Medical Societies.

### SPEAKS IN BUFFALO

Dr. Ernest E. Irons, dean of Rush Medical College and attending physician on our staff, was one of the speakers at the annual graduate clinical meeting of the Alumni Association of the University of Buffalo School of Medicine, April 18. He spoke on "Chronic Arthritis, a General Disease Requiring Individualized Treatment."

### TALK IN HEALTH SERIES

Dr. Eugene F. Traut and Dr. Clark W. Finnerud were among the speakers in a series of health talks given at Navy Pier under auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Chicago Medical Society. Dr. Traut spoke April 23 on "Arthritis" and Dr. Finnerud, April 25, on "Care of the Skin in Summer."

### EXTRA COPIES OF BULLETIN

Patients or friends of the hospital desiring extra copies of The Bulletin may obtain these free of charge from the Superintendent's office.

### Miss Annie M. Brown

Miss Annie M. Brown, a resident of Lake Forest for over 60 years, passed away, April 2, in her 86th year. Among the causes to which her time and means were gladly given, none was nearer to her heart than the Presbyterian Hospital. She became an associate member of the Woman's Board in 1895 and an active member in 1896, serving most faithfully until recently when illness made her feel she should resign. Miss Brown was a gentlewoman of a type not often met with in these days, whose humility of spirit, steady conviction of personal duty, and gift of a merry heart left an example which all would be better for following. Tributes of personal affection for Miss Brown and an appreciation of her long and faithful service as a board member were expressed by many of her friends at the April meeting of the Woman's Board.

### Dr. Earl Roach McCarthy

Dr. Earl Roach McCarthy died April 21, 1936, in the Presbyterian Hospital, following a long illness. He was 42 years old and had been a valued member of our medical staff for 15 years. A tribute containing a detailed account of his life and professional career will appear in the next issue of The Bulletin.

### Dr. John Kidlon

Dr. John Kidlon, noted orthopedic surgeon and teacher, and a former member of our surgical staff, died recently at his home in Newport, R. I., at the age of 84 years.

### ITEMS FOR BULLETIN

Items for the Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin should be sent to Mrs. Florence S. Hyde, Editor, in care of the Superintendent's office.

### HOSPITAL DAY BROADCAST

Mr. Asa S. Bacon, superintendent of our hospital, is one of speakers selected to broadcast over a national radio hook-up on National Hospital Day, May 12. His talk on "The Hospital—The Home for the Sick" is scheduled for 10:30 P. M. over N. B. C. The Chicago outlet will be either WMAQ or WENR.

### STERLING MALE CHORUS

Two delightful musical programs were presented on April 28 in the hospital chapel and at Sprague Home for Nurses, respectively, by the Sterling Male chorus of 75 voices, conducted by Richard L. Wesseliuss. The chapel program was given at 8:00 P. M. and the program at the nurses' home at 8:30. Chorus and solo numbers were enjoyed by appreciative audiences in both institutions.

### OUR PEDIATRICIANS

It is within comparatively recent years that the care of children has come to the front as a highly specialized branch of medical practice, designated as "pediatrics." Of 99 pediatricians in the entire country holding membership in the American Pediatric Society, three are on the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, while seven of our staff pediatricians are members of the American Academy of Pediatrics. All are members of the American Medical Association, Illinois and Chicago Medical Societies.

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KINGMAN BOEGLASS, ..... Secretary  
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# The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago BULLETIN

MEMBER AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Ill.

June, 1936

No. 89

## TRAINED DIETITIANS SUPERVISE FOOD SERVICE

### Variety of Diets as Prescribed by Doctors are Served to Hospital Patients

BY FLORENCE SLOWN HYDE

"When do we eat, and what?" is a vital question to all of us. It is of even greater importance to the hospital patient whose desire for food is seldom normal, while adequate and properly prescribed nourishment is an indispensable factor in his recovery regardless of the cause of illness or incapacitation.

When a patient is admitted to the Presbyterian Hospital, the attending doctor furnishes to the dietitian a written order for the diet to be served and every variation from this made during the patient's stay in the hospital is done only as directed by the doctor. There are certain standard diets which are designated as — general diet, soft diet, and liquid diet.

#### Many Special Diets

Among the specific variations of the general diet are — full meat free, full fat free, high calorie, low calorie, ulcer and bowel management, and those for patients suffering from hypertension (high blood pressure) cardiac (heart) conditions, and anemia. There are special post-operative diets for surgical patients. In a class by themselves are the quantitative (weighed) diets which are listed as — diabetic, ketogenic, obesity, and acid ash diets. Every item on these quantitative diets is weighed on scales graduated in grams so that the specific amount prescribed is served, while all food that comes back uneaten is weighed to determine the exact amount of nourishment actually taken by the patient.

Whether a patient is permitted a general diet or one that is highly restricted, the dietary department cooperates with the doctor by providing properly balanced rations, prepared and served as attractively as possible. This is accomplished in the Presbyterian Hospital by means of teamwork on the



SCENE IN PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL DIET KITCHEN

Left to right—Chef, short order cook, head dietitian who is checking trays, which are being handed to her by student nurse (right).

part of a scientifically trained and thoroughly experienced head dietitian and an executive chef of wide experience and recognized achievements in the culinary field.

Back in 1890, when our hospital consisted only of the Ross and Jones Buildings, and the Hamill Wing, one kitchen on the fifth floor prepared the food for the patients' trays and hospital personnel. Food was largely a matter of sustenance, rather than a therapeutic agent or a thing to be looked forward to and enjoyed. The kitchens and the serving of food was under the supervision of the matron of the hospital, for at this time there were no trained dietitians.

#### Central Serving Unit

As the hospital was enlarged, kitchens were established on different floors, to which food was distributed from one central preparation unit which was moved from the fifth floor to the basement. In 1912, there were eleven different units from which patients' trays were served. About this time, our super-

(Continued on Page 3)

### CAMP OUTINGS TO HELP CHILD PATIENTS REGAIN HEALTH DURING SUMMER

Doors of three different camps will be open this summer to a limited number of former child patients of our hospital, selected by our Social Service Department as in need of such outings. Eighteen children whose principal needs are fresh air, good food and a good time will be sent to Holiday Home at Williams Bay.

Arden Shore camp for girls and Arden Shore Boyville camp will furnish all summer outings to some of our little boys and girls who seriously need the health building care given at those camps. Child patients whose hearts fail to act properly will be sent to Camp Reinberg, operated by the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare for cardiac children.

Patients or friends of the hospital desiring extra copies of The Bulletin may obtain these free of charge from the Superintendent's office.

# PROFESSIONAL CONVENTIONS ATTRACT INTEREST

## Members of Hospital Staff on Programs of National and State Meetings

Members of our hospital medical, nursing and administrative staffs were speakers at several important conventions held recently, while others participated in these meetings as officers, committee chairmen or interested members.

Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer was re-elected treasurer of the American Medical Association at its convention in Kansas City, May 11-15. He also was re-elected president of the American Board of Urology, Inc., a professional group that is working in cooperation with the Council on Education and Hospitals to raise standards so that better equipped and better trained urologists shall be available throughout the country.

Dr. James Herbert Mitchell addressed the A.M.A. convention section on dermatology and Dr. W. O. Thompson read a paper on "An Adrenal Cortex Extract Effective in Addison's Disease" before another section. At the meeting of the Association for the Study of Glands of Internal Secretion held in Kansas City, May 12, Dr. Thompson read a paper which was a report of a study made by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, Dr. N. J. Heckel, Dr. P. K. Thompson and Dr. W. O. Thompson. This group and Dr. S. J. Taylor III also presented at both the A. M. A. and the Illinois State Medical Society conventions a scientific exhibit on glands of internal secretion.

A paper covering a study of certain treatment for Peripheral Circulatory Diseases, prepared by Frank V. Theis, M.D. and Milnor Freeland, Ph.D. was read by Dr. Theis at the A. M. A. convention. Dr. Peter Bassoe was chairman of the scientific exhibit on nervous and mental diseases and Dr. Clark Finerud was chairman of the exhibit on dermatology and syphilology. A special exhibit on fractures was arranged by a committee headed by Dr. Kellogg Speed. Dr. Bertha A. Klien was chairman of the exhibit on malformations of the eye.

### At Illinois Convention

Members of our staff who were speakers at the Illinois state convention in Springfield, May 19-21 were:

Pediatricians meeting, Dr. Clifford G. Grulee and Dr. Arthur H. Parmelee; section on surgery, Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer; symposium on Amoebiasis, Dr. Gatewood and Dr. E. F. Traut. Drs. D. B. Hayden, L. W. Curry, Richard Watkins, George E. Shambaugh, Jr. and W. F. Moncrieff took part in group conference discussions of nose and eye problems.

## RUSH GRADUATION

Spring quarter graduation for Rush Medical College was a feature of the University of Chicago convocation program on June 16 in the university chapel. Ninety candidates received M.D. degrees, while 77 received four-year certificates. The annual faculty and alumni dinner was held that evening in the Palmer House with Dr. George H. Coleman as toastmaster.

Dr. R. T. Woodyatt presented a chart exhibit on "Diabetic Coma, Its Prevention and Treatment." Dr. Elias Selinger took part in the discussion of a paper on "Treatment of Trachoma."

Dr. Arthur H. Parmelee was vice-chairman of the pediatricians section.

### At Other Meetings

The annual meeting of the American Association for the Study of Goiter brought outstanding medical men to Chicago June 8 and 9. Members of our medical staff were hosts at a clinic session in our hospital, Tuesday morning, June 9, followed by a luncheon in the chapel, attended by 60 visitors and staff members. Dr. W. O. Thompson presented at one of the convention sessions a paper on "Inter-relations of Pituitary and Thyroid" covering a joint study of this subject by himself, Dr. P. K. Thompson, Dr. S. G. Taylor III, and Dr. L. F. U. Dickie.

Dr. Carl Apfelbach, pathologist on our staff, was elected president of the Chicago Pathological Society at its annual meeting, May 11.

Dr. Robert Herbst, past president of the American Urological Association, attended the convention of that organization in Boston, May 18-21.

Dr. Adrien Verbruggen was one of the speakers at the annual meeting and clinical session of the Central States Society of Industrial Medicine and Surgery, at Springfield, May 19. His topic was "Injuries to the Brain and Spinal Cord."

At the annual meeting of the American Surgical Association in Chicago, May 7-9, Dr. Kellogg Speed and Dr. H. L. Kretschmer were speakers. Dr. Vernon David was secretary and Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan a member of the council of this association.

Miss Karla Jorgenson, director of our Social Service Department, attended the annual convention of the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City, May 24-30.

Mr. Asa S. Bacon, superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Hospital Association in Grand Rapids, May 28 and 29.

## Dr. Earl Roach McCarthy

Nov. 15, 1894 - April 20, 1936

Dr. Earl Roach McCarthy died in the Presbyterian Hospital, April 20. He had suffered bravely for many months from a progressive arterial hypertension; and we, who had worked with him and loved him, felt that the end came as a welcome release from the obligation to continue his struggle.

He was born Nov. 15, 1894 in LeMars, Ia. His youth was spent in Portland, Ore. His academic education was received at Dartmouth College and the University of Chicago. He was graduated from Rush Medical College, class of 1921, and served his internship in the Presbyterian Hospital from 1921 to December, 1922. After a brief period of practice Dr. McCarthy went to Europe for further study, which he pursued for two postgraduate years. Upon his return he became associated with the teaching in the Surgical Department of Rush Medical College and joined the Presbyterian Hospital staff as an assistant attending surgeon. From that time until the onset of his illness he gave himself without stint to his work as my associate, to his patients and students, and to the hospital.

He had always been interested in medical research and writing. During his student days he had worked on a problem connected with the action of the pancreas and had isolated, accidentally, a preparation later to be known as insulin. Inasmuch as his problem lay elsewhere, he did not recognize the importance of the preparation with which he was dealing at that time. He contributed to medical literature an outstanding piece of work on tumors of the carotid body.

The death of Dr. McCarthy has terminated what promised to be a brilliant career. On that account the hospital and the staff have cause to regret greatly his passing. Still more do we mourn our loss of a cheerful, unassuming worker; a loyal and devoted comrade.

ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN

Several members of the Presbyterian Hospital Nursing staff assisted in the committee work involved in entertaining the convention of the American National Red Cross at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, May 11-14. As secretary of the Chicago Red Cross Nursing committee, Miss Ella Van Horn of our School of Nursing staff was busy before and during the convention helping in various ways. Other members of our staff assisting in the guard of honor at the registration desk, at the reception and in other capacities were Miss Desse Greek, Miss Jane High, Miss Florence Cooper, Miss Helen Johns and Miss Joanna DeVries.

(Continued from Page 1)

intendent conceived the idea of serving trays to different floors from one central unit, utilizing dumb waiters to carry trays to floors that were in a vertical relationship to the central serving unit. The result of this idea is our present central diet kitchen which has been in operation for about ten years. At the present time, this kitchen serves all patients in the Pavilion and in the seventh floor maternity department.

The quantitative kitchen adjacent to the central diet kitchen serves the weighed diets for all patients in the hospital. This centralization of the food service has made it possible to have a better trained person for each phase of the work. It was possible also to adequately equip one central unit, whereas to equip similarly the five kitchens which were replaced would have been both expensive and impractical. Food odors and the noise and clatter of dishes were removed from the floors in that section of the hospital. Food costs were decreased without lowering food standards. All supplementary nourishments as well as meal trays are served from the diet kitchen.

#### Telautograph Is Useful

Where food service is centralized, a quick accurate means of communication to floors served is essential. A telautograph, an electrical device which transmits handwriting, fulfills this need. Diet orders, messages to hold trays or to serve trays, orders for supplementary nourishments, etc. are written on the telautograph sending apparatus located on each floor, signed by the sender, and transmitted automatically to the central serving unit. Some may wonder why the use of the telephone is not more practical. However, numbers given over the telephone may be misunderstood, while the telautograph message is in writing, transmitted exactly as written by the sender.

Diet kitchens on each floor serve both private room and ward patients in the Jones and Murdoch buildings under the supervision of floor dietitians. Food is dispensed in bulk by dumb waiters from the main kitchen to these serving units. Whenever funds for this purpose become available, the hospital management plans to equip these buildings with a central diet kitchen unit in order that this efficient and economical food serving system may prevail throughout the institution.

In addition to the advantages already mentioned, the easily administered and prompt procedure by which trays are set up in the central diet kitchen is of particular interest. The first step in preparing the tray is placing on it the silver and cold food for which the menu on the tray calls. This may include a salad, dessert, (other than ice cream) glass of

#### SILVER FOR SOAP WRAPPERS

The Silver Committee of the Woman's Board has reported that 15,200 American Family soap wrappers and soap flake panels were collected the past year and exchanged for 14 dozen teaspoons and six dozen dessert spoons to be used in the first floor dining rooms. The committee of which Mrs. Cameron Barber is chairman, hopes to collect more soap wrappers this year in order to replenish the supply of knives and forks.

milk, small pitcher of cream for coffee or tea, crackers if soup is to be served, tomato juice, orange juice, or similar items on the patient's individual menu as prepared in advance by the dietitian in accordance with the orders of the doctor. After being set up with these items, trays are placed on a four-deck cart which is wheeled to the steam table and the short order cooking unit. Here the hot food listed on the menu is placed on the tray in piping hot dishes. If broiled meat or eggs in some form are listed, these are prepared by the short order cook. Toast, rolls, or other bread, and butter are added here, if on the menu.

At the proper moment when the short order is ready, other hot foods which the menu calls for are placed on the tray, as is also the hot beverage. If ice cream is to be included, it is placed on the tray last. There is a final check by a dietitian to ascertain that the food on the tray accords with the menu. Now the tray is ready to be placed in the dumb waiter and reaches the patient within two minutes after the hot food is placed thereon. Each dumb waiter can carry four trays and by systematically planned serving, four trays are ready to be placed in the waiter at the same time and dispatched to the floors by pressing the proper button. Serving maids on each floor take the trays from the dumb waiter and carry them to the patients, each tray being labelled with the proper room number.

To facilitate preparation of weighed diet trays, the quantitative kitchen is equipped with a small food preparation and steam table unit. The former includes a broiler and gas burners for cooking short order items, and in addition there is a *bain marie* to keep food warm when it must be held for a short time.

Dishwashing is done with electrical equipment and in accordance with all sanitary rules of the Chicago Department of Health. If a patient is suffering from an infectious condition of any kind, his tray is properly designated and the dishes and silver thereon are sterilized for fifteen minutes before being washed in the usual manner. Trays

thus designated include those of patients having severe colds, dysentery, or streptococci infections.

In addition to being equipped with facilities for keeping hot food hot until it reaches the patient, diet kitchen serving units have refrigeration facilities for keeping cold foods and cold beverages at the proper temperature.

While the actual needs of the patients are regarded as of paramount importance, insofar as is possible under necessary medical and other limitations the dietary department considers the preferences of patients. It also adapts its services to the exigencies that arise constantly. If a patient is absent in the X-ray department, examining rooms, or special treatment rooms at meal time, his tray is served when he returns to his room or ward. If supplementary nourishment between meals is deemed necessary, these are served in accordance with the wishes of the attending physician.

In addition to the food service for patients, the dietetics staff supervises the service in the first floor dining rooms for resident doctors and interns, special nurses, office, laboratory and other personnel, and the service in the basement dining rooms for hospital employees.

#### Has Trained Staff

The dietitian in charge, Miss Beulah Hunzicker, prepared for her highly responsible duties here by taking her B.S. and M.A. degrees in dietetics at the University of Wisconsin, and served her dietetics internship in the University of Michigan Hospital. Seven trained dietitians and a diet kitchen supervisor comprise Miss Hunzicker's staff.

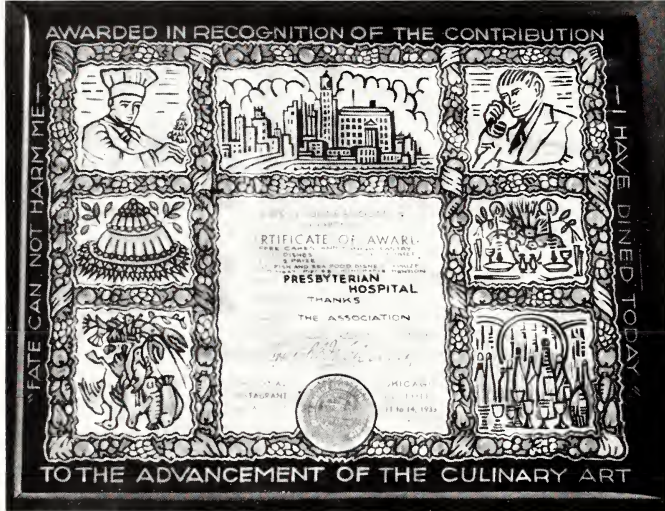
In the dietary department, the student nurses receive the training in dietetics that is required in their nursing course. Each preliminary student nurse is assigned to twenty days service in the dietary department, while advanced students have an assignment of 38 days. At the present time four student nurses are on duty in this department.

Those on the dietetics staff other than dietitians and student nurses number 36. This number includes the people on relief duty and night duty. Each employee receives a full physical examination before he or she is hired for work, and a careful watch is kept so that no one reports for duty unless in excellent health; this insures that only well people work in our food department.

Special nurses and other employees on night duty in the hospital are served a midnight meal in the dining rooms, and at 6:30 in the morning the day nurses arrive for breakfast so they can begin duty at 7:00 o'clock. These meals together with calls for extra nourishments for patients require the dietary department to operate twenty-four hours a day.

# Dietetic Values, Purity and Flavor Are Ruling Factors in Kitchens Presided Over by Chef

The proof of the hospital patient's diet is not only in the eating but in extent to which the food taken has been selected and prepared with a view to dietetic values and freedom from bacteria. In the Presbyterian hospital an executive chef is responsible for ordering all food supplies, while all cooking is done under his supervision. Chef and head dietitian plan the menu together so that all items required for the varied diets will be available each day.



Facsimile of certificate of award received for cookery display at National Restaurant Mart in December 1933, from Chefs of Cusine Association of Chicago. The certificate lists first and third prizes for coffee cakes and Danish pastry, second for poultry dishes, third for cold fish and sea foods, and honorable mention for cold meat dishes.

Everything in the way of raw food supplies is personally inspected by the chef before it enters the kitchen and all food cooked in the main kitchen is inspected by the chef before being dispatched in well covered containers to diet kitchen units.

Among the culinary feats which a hospital chef must perform is that of making edible numerous dishes from which one or more of the usual ingredients are eliminated because of dietary requirements of different patients. Digestibility and nutritive value are predominant factors in cooking procedures. Take vegetable soup, for example. Our chef uses only fresh vegetables, which are drained after being washed thoroughly, then salted and allowed to simmer for one hour in their own juices, after which water is added for patients unable to eat soup containing meat stock, while the latter is added for other patients and employes.

Desserts that look attractive and are digestible include fruit pastries with a crust made of sugar, flour, butter and milk; blanc manges, Bavarian creams, fruit whips, souffles, ice creams and ices in an endless variety of flavors and combinations.

The standard recipe used by our chef

for 15 gallons of vanilla ice cream calls for eight gallons of 22 per cent cream, 40 eggs, 15 pounds of sugar, three ounces of French leaf gelatine and two Mexican vanilla beans. The ingredients are combined in proper order and cooked well but not allowed to boil. When cool, the mixture is poured into our ice cream freezing machine through a small opening near the top of the mixing cylinder. After being frozen it is forced out through another opening into five gallon cans. These cans are set in a ten-degree below freezing refrigerator for 24 hours, then placed in an ordinary refrigerator for six to ten hours, after which the ice cream is sufficiently soft to be served. From the time the ice cream mixture is poured into the freezing machine until it is dipped out to be placed on the trays, it is not touched by human hand or exposed to bacteria from any source.

## SOME FOOD STATISTICS

Number of meals served daily in the Presbyterian Hospital varies from 1,900 to 2,100.

Each day we use on an average:

- 300 lbs. loaf bread.
- 360 qts. whole milk.
- 100 qts. rich cream.
- 500 lbs. of meat.
- 140 doz. eggs.
- 60 lbs. creamery butter.
- 72 heads of lettuce.

And other food supplies in proportion.

For one serving to patients and first floor dining rooms, it requires:

- 30 gals. of ice cream.
- 100 lbs. Danish pastry.
- 180 lbs. baked ham.
- 52 doz. muffins.
- 60 doz. hard rolls.

## About Our Chef

Mr. Erich Bode, who is now in his fifth year as our executive chef, received his early culinary training from a famous chef in Germany, following which he held positions in leading hotels of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Belgium and the French Riviera. He came to this country in 1923 and was engaged as chef in first rank hotels in Milwaukee and Chicago before joining our staff.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

1753 West Congress Street Chicago, Illinois

Telephone: Serley 7171

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

OFFICERS:

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| ALFRED T. CARTON.....    | President       |
| HORACE W. ARMSTRONG..... | Vice-President  |
| CHARLES B. GOODSPED..... | Vice-President  |
| SOLOMON A. SMITH.....    | Treasurer       |
| KINGMAN DOUGLASS.....    | Secretary       |
| FRED S. WILSON.....      | Asst. Secretary |
| A. J. BOOTH.....         | Asst. Secretary |

OTHER MANAGERS:

- |                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| ARTHUR G. CABLE.....         | JOHN MCKINLAY     |
| ALBERT B. DICK, JR.....      | FRED F. POOR      |
| JOHN E. DRAKE.....           | THEODORE A. SHAW  |
| ALBERT D. FARWELL.....       | REV. JOHN TIMOTHY |
| JAMES E. FORGAN, JR.....     | STONE, D.D.       |
| ALFRED E. HAMILL.....        | R. DOUGLAS STUART |
| CHARLES H. HAMILL.....       | ROBERT STEVENSON  |
| EDWARD D. MCGOUGALL, JR..... | J. HALL TAYLOR    |
|                              | JOHN P. WELLS     |
|                              | EDWARD F. WILSON  |

CLERICAL MANAGERS:

- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| REV. HARRISON RAY ANDERSON, D.D.: |
| REV. HAROLD L. BOWMAN, D.D.       |
| REV. HENRY S. BROWN, D.D.         |
| REV. W. CLYDE HOWARD, D.D.        |

ADMINISTRATION:

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ANA S. BACON.....       | Superintendent              |
| HERMAN HENSEL.....      | Asst. Superintendent        |
| M. HELENA McMILLAN..... | Director, School of Nursing |

The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago is an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, organized July 21, 1883, for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid, and nursing, to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color. Its medical staff is appointed from the faculty of Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago.

The Board of Managers call attention to the need of gifts and bequests for endowment and for the general purposes of the hospital.

# The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago BULLETIN

MEMBER AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Ill.

September, 1936

No. 90

## UNIVERSITY ADOPTS NEW PROGRAM FOR RUSH

### Unified Medical School Plan Will Continue and Broaden West Side Teaching

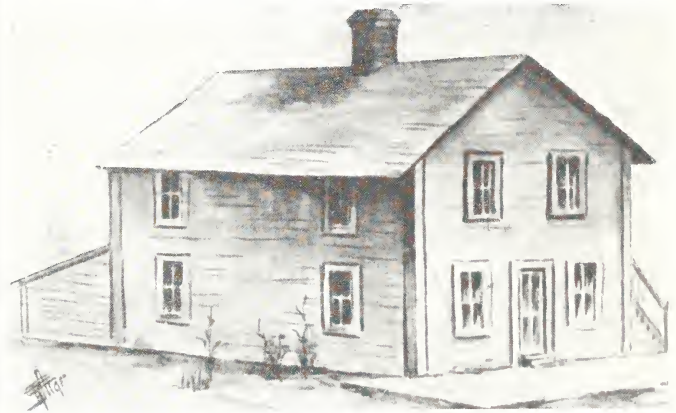
Combining the high scholastic ideals of a great university, the traditions and achievements of a century-old medical school, and the facilities of a hospital dedicated to high ideals of service, the new program now being initiated at Rush Medical College by the University of Chicago is fraught with far-reaching possibilities for the advancement of medical science and the mitigation of human suffering.

Though affiliated with the University of Chicago in 1898, Rush did not become an integral part of the University until 1924. Owing to the fact that the University had another medical school on the South Side, there has been some uncertainty as to the ultimate fate of the West Side school. As a result of formal action taken early this summer by the Board of Trustees of the University, the School of Medicine which has been conducted in the division of Biological Sciences at the University and Rush Medical College will henceforth be one School of Medicine, and the West Side program of teaching and research will be continued and broadened.

#### Announces New Program

In announcing the new program at the Rush Medical College Alumni dinner June 16, 1936, Mr. Frederic Woodward, vice-president of the University of Chicago, said in part:

"It has been definitely settled again that medical teaching and research will be continued on the West Side and all the resources that we can command will be devoted to it. Furthermore, it has been decided to unite the medical work on the West Side and on the South Side in one administrative organization. There will be one medical school operating within the Division of Biological Sciences of the University and on the West Side it is our purpose to develop



FIRST BUILDING USED BY RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

The first Rush Medical college course was given in this frame building, in rooms belonging to Dr. Brainard's office suite. It was located on Clark street, near Randolph.

a program which will have in the long run two important functions.

"First, advanced teaching, thoroughly scientific in character leading to certification of specialists in various fields; second, to direct prolonged study after the M. D. degree."

#### New Dean Named

Dr. Emmet B. Bay, has been appointed as Associate Dean of the Division of Biological Sciences, and will devote his full time to the administration of the West Side unit of the medical school, working out details whereby the teaching program of the South and West Side portions of the one school may be unified and developed in keeping with the highest scholastic and professional objectives.

#### Presbyterian Hospital

Sharing in this new program of teaching and research, the Presbyterian Hospital will continue the relationship established with Rush Medical College

when the hospital was founded 53 years ago, under which the Hospital Medical staff is appointed from Rush faculty, which body has control of all clinical instruction given in the hospital.

#### Central Free Dispensary

Central Free Dispensary, located in the Senn Memorial Building of the college group, and affiliated with the Presbyterian Hospital, will continue as an out-patient clinical teaching center, staffed by Rush faculty men and women, and giving to the sick poor the benefits of extensive medical knowledge and continuous research.

#### Will Seek Endowment

Long cherished plans for the rehabilitation of the present West Side college plant and for obtaining of endowment to support advanced research and teaching may now be promulgated with the assurance that this portion of the School of Medicine of the University of Chicago will remain on the West Side.

# RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE CHARTERED IN 1837

## Founded by Dr. Daniel Brainard Named for Pioneer Doctor and Colonial Patriot

Chicago was a village of but 3,000 population, not yet incorporated as a city, when a far-visioned young doctor by the name of Daniel Brainard obtained in February, 1837, from the Illinois Legislature, a charter to establish a medical school, to be named in honor of Benjamin Rush, pioneer in American medicine, active member of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania and signer of the Declaration of Independence. The story of Rush Medical College is not only the story of the first institution of learning chartered in Illinois and still in existence. It also is the story of an institution which has been in the vanguard of the advancing march of medical science and the story of not a few men nationally and internationally acclaimed for their professional achievements. It is a story of beginnings out of which grew other institutions destined to fill a large place in the care and treatment of the sick and disabled of Chicago and the great West. And, intertwined with the story of the men who built the sure foundation on which was reared Rush Medical College is the story of leadership and active participation in civic enterprises which have had a vital part in Chicago's remarkable growth and progress.

### Two Great Pioneers

Dr. Brainard obtained his M. D. degree from Jefferson College in Philadelphia in 1834 and came to Chicago two years later. He was, for a time, editor of Chicago's first newspaper, The Chicago Democrat.

The charter incorporating Chicago as a city was granted a few days after the charter for Rush Medical College was granted. Dr. J. C. Goodhue, who assisted in obtaining the Rush charter and later became one of the college trustees, was a member of the first city council and was instrumental in having drawn and passed the ordinance establishing the public school system.

The panic of 1837 interfered with Dr. Brainard's plans to start a medical school immediately, but he taught anatomy and surgery to a few private students and spent two years (1839-40) studying in Paris. The first Rush College announcement was issued in October, 1843, and the first term of sixteen weeks began on December 4, following. Lectures were delivered to 22 students in rooms belonging to Dr. Brainard's office suite in a frame building located on Clark street near Randolph. A shed in the rear of the building was used as a dissecting room.

### DR. BRAINARD'S PROPHECY

In his introductory address to students at the beginning of the first term of Rush Medical College, Dec. 4, 1843, Dr. Brainard said:

"We believe the school we this day open is destined to rank among the permanent institutions of the State. It will pass in time to other and better hands; it will live on, identified with the interests of a great and prosperous city."

Requirements for the M. D. degree were three years' study with a respectable physician and two courses of lectures at the college. Two years of private practice were accepted as equivalent to one course of lectures. This probably accounts for the fact that there was one graduate at the end of the first term. He was William Butterworth, son of Hon. Justin Butterworth, pioneer Chicago lawyer. Dr. Butterworth's participation in the Mexican war impaired his health and he died at an early age, after engaging in a limited practice which brought him some distinction.

Dr. James V. Z. Blaney, Dr. M. L. Knapp, Dr. John McLean and Dr. Brainard comprised the first Rush faculty of four men.

### Graduates Number 10,129

The first college building was erected in the summer of 1844 and, as related in a separate article, was succeeded by other structures built and equipped to provide facilities for a growing institution in which was taught a science and profession that was constantly enlarging in scope. New faculty members of outstanding ability came to Rush as the years passed and the size of the student body increased as the fame of the school spread throughout the country. Those who have received the M. D. degree at Rush, to date, total 10,129 of whom 6,000 are living.

Rush graduates have practiced medicine in all parts of the world. Many have won distinction as surgical and medical specialists in various fields. Others have filled important teaching positions on the faculty of their alma mater or at other well known medical schools. Rush men have made outstanding contributions to medical literature and to the advancement of medical science. In the early days when the great West was being settled, Rush graduates went out to the little towns and hamlets, where, as general practitioners, they filled an indispensable place in the lives of the pioneer builders of an empire. These men, known only to those whom they served in accordance with the knowledge gained and the ideals taught at Rush, are as much a part of the glorious history of

this century-old medical school as are those whose names are known nationally and internationally.

### Chicago's First Hospital

"Cliniques", as they were then called, were held from the first. Dr. Blaney had opened at his office in the Sherman House, in 1839, the first free medical dispensary in Chicago. When Rush began its first course in 1843, this dispensary was taken over as a clinical teaching center and was located in the first college building erected in 1844. In 1846, Chicago's first general hospital was established by public authorities with Rush faculty members in charge. This hospital, which had a capacity of 100 beds, was located in a large warehouse at the corner of Kinzie and Wolcott (now State) streets. The college dispensary was moved to this building, where clinical instruction was given to Rush students for three years. This is referred to variously in early historical data as "Tippicanoe Hall" and the "Chicago Hospital."

### First Operation With Ether

Here on January 12, 1847, Dr. Brainard performed the first operation on record, west of the Alleghenies, for which an anesthetic was administered. Dr. Charles H. Quinlan, dentist, who had obtained the formula used by Dr. Horace Wells at Hartford, Conn. in 1844, administered ether. Here, also, on January 24, 1847, chloroform was first used as an anesthetic, ten days before its first recorded use in New York. Dr. Blaney is credited with having demonstrated the value of chloroform as an anesthetic about the time that Sir James Y. Simpson was conducting his experiments in Scotland. Dr. Blaney's findings were made public shortly after Dr. Simpson announced, in 1847, his successful use of chloroform as an anesthetic during childbirth.

### Demonstrate Ethylene-Oxygen

Seventy-six years later on March 14, 1923, another Rush Professor of surgery, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, performed in the Presbyterian Hospital the first operations in which ethylene-oxygen was used as an anesthetic. Dr. Isabella Herh, associate professor of surgery (anesthetics) was the anesthetist. Ethylene has since replaced ether to a large extent in many hospitals of the United States and Canada.

What became of the hospital on Kinzie street is not revealed in any available data, but the college circular for 1849-50 announces the addition to the staff of Dr. N. S. Davis and the plan to establish a new hospital in which "beside clinical instruction" was to be given. Thus eventuated, in 1850, the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



REVEALS VISION AND  
LOYALTY OF FACULTY

The first building erected especially to house Rush Medical College was built in the summer of 1844 at the southeast corner of Indiana (now Grand Avenue) and Dearborn streets. It cost \$3,500. This structure was rebuilt in 1855, at a cost of \$15,000., obtained by issue of bonds mostly subscribed for by members of the faculty. An addition was built and other improvements made on this building in 1867. This building and practically all furnishings and equipment were destroyed in the great fire of 1871.

Erection of a new permanent building was deferred until 1875, by which time it was known that the new Cook County Hospital would be located on its present site, and a new Rush Medical College building was erected diagonally opposite at the corner of Harrison and Wood streets.

Dr. J. P. Ross was chairman of the building committee, other members of which were Dr. Moses Gunn, who succeeded Dr. Brainard in the chair of surgery; Dr. Joseph W. Freer, president of the college; and Dr. E. L. Holmes. In his dedicatory address on October 4, 1876, Dr. Ross stated that the total cost of the building and site was \$54,000, of which \$33,500, had been contributed by regular members of the faculty while \$11,000 had been loaned by Central Free Dispensary. A memorial tablet in Rush amphitheatre credits Dr. Ross with having raised a large portion of the funds required to erect this building. Pending erection of the 1876 building, a rude temporary structure was built on the grounds of the Cook County Hospital, then located at 18th and Arnold (now Wentworth avenue) streets. Because this building extended partially below the street, it was called the "college under the sidewalk". It cost less than \$4,000, but housed the college for four years.

In 1893 a five-story laboratory building was erected on Harrison street across from the college building. Most of the \$80,000, required to erect this building was contributed by members of the faculty in memory of Dr. Brainard and other early professors.

The Senn Memorial building was built in 1903 at a cost of \$127,000, of which \$75,000, was contributed by Dr. Nicholas Senn, who had joined Rush faculty in 1888 at the age of 44, and became internationally famous as a surgeon, teacher of surgery, and author of numerous textbooks and published articles.



The present main building of Rush Medical College faces Harrison street at Wood street. It was built in 1924 at a cost of \$350,000., the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Rawson in memory of S. W. Rawson. A portion of Senn Memorial building is shown at extreme right, with entrance to Central Free Dispensary.

(Continued from Page 2)

Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, which later became Mercy Hospital, and served as a clinical teaching center until 1859. At that time Dr. Davis and others withdrew from Rush and established a medical school which ultimately became Northwestern University School of Medicine. These men took the Mercy Hospital clinical service with them. Dr. Brainard, Dr. Joseph Presley Ross, Dr. G. K. Amerman and associates now leased the City Hospital, which had been established in 1854 to care for cholera patients. Dr. DeLaskie Miller, professor of obstetrics at Rush for 30 years, was one of the founders of this hospital and its medical and surgical director. In 1856 a new building had been erected at 18th and Arnold streets at a cost of \$75,000., but owing to a conflict between the homeopathic and regular divisions of the medical profession, the new building was unoccupied until leased by the Rush group.

#### Other Clinical Centers

In 1863, this hospital was commandeered by the government for the care of soldiers. The United States Marine Hospital, which had been established in Chicago in 1852, was open to Rush for clinical instruction, as it had been since its establishment, and the college dispensary afforded opportunities for clinical teaching as did also the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary, founded by Dr. E. L. Holmes in 1858. Dr. W. B. Herrick, who joined Rush faculty in

1844, was the first medical director of the U.S. Marine Hospital. Other members of Rush faculty held important places on the staff of that hospital for many years.

Following the civil war, Dr. Amerman and Dr. Ross were instrumental, as members of the County Board, in having Cook County take over the City Hospital, which then became Cook County Hospital and was thereafter open to Rush for clinical teaching.

In 1867, a new chair on the college faculty was created for Dr. J. P. Ross, who, it was announced, would have "special supervision of clinical instruction." At that time the college dispensary was known as the Charity Dispensary, and Dr. Ross became its president.

Central Free Dispensary became the out-patient clinical teaching center in 1873 and the Presbyterian Hospital was founded in 1883. How these institutions have worked with Rush faculty through the years is related in separate articles.

#### University Affiliations

Rush Medical College had a more or less nominal affiliation with Lake Forest University from 1887 to 1898, when affiliation with the University of Chicago was brought about, largely through the efforts of Dr. Edward L. Holmes, who was president of the college at that time. Final legal adoption by the University took place in 1924, when assets of the college became the property of the University.

# OUR HOSPITAL HAS CARED FOR OVER 320,000

## Opened Its Doors 52 Years Ago This Month—Affiliated With Rush Medical College

The desire of Rush Medical College for a hospital affording adequate opportunities and facilities for clinical instruction; the faith and vision of Dr. Joseph Presley Ross, and the ready response of public spirited Presbyterians of Chicago were the factors which, 53 years ago, brought into existence the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago.

Dr. Ross had been an influential figure in medical activities of Chicago for more than 20 years prior to 1880. His leadership in important enterprises is referred to in several other articles in this Bulletin. His part in the founding of the Presbyterian Hospital may well be termed the crowning achievement of a life followed with unselfish service to his fellowmen.

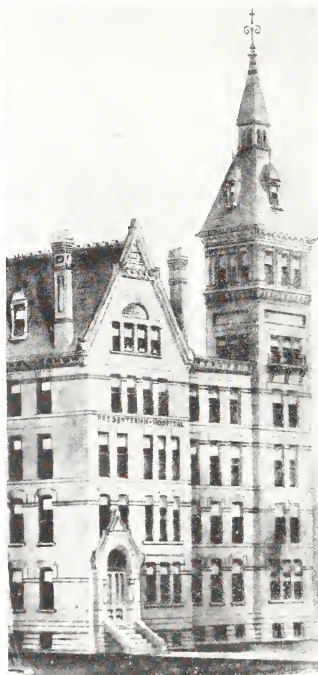
### Rush Initiates Project

Rush trustees and faculty voted in 1879 to establish a hospital and to raise \$15,000. for a hospital building. Subsequently, Dr. Ross obtained a gift of \$10,000. from his father-in-law, Mr. Tuthill King, who was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and set about to enlist the interest of other Presbyterians of means. Chicago at that time had a population of 650,000, and only one general hospital under Protestant religious management. This was St. Luke's on the South Side. The West Side, on which lived half of Chicago's growing population, had no general hospital of any kind except Cook County Hospital. Only 1,749 beds were available in the hospitals of the entire city. These were some of the facts set forth by Dr. Ross when he sent out, under date of July 2, 1883, letters to a number of prominent Presbyterians, inviting them to join as managers in establishing a Presbyterian Hospital. With each letter was sent a list of the men who were being invited to serve and the draft of a proposed constitution.

### Charter Is Obtained

The response was prompt and gratifying. A charter was obtained on July 21, 1883 and the first meeting of the managers was held December 13, 1883. An agreement was reached with the trustees and faculty of Rush by which the site and hospital building on which \$25,000. had been expended were decided on January 2, 1884, to the Board of Managers of Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago.

At that time it was agreed that the hospital medical staff should be nominated by the college faculty and that the faculty would have sole charge of clinical instruction given in the hospital.



**THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL**  
This picture shows front and partial side view of the Ross building, completed and opened in September, 1884. It cost \$32,000. and was located on Wood street midway between Congress and Harrison, adjacent to Rush Medical College. It had a capacity of 45 beds.

As a result of this agreement, the hospital has had on its staff, throughout the years, and will continue to have on its staff, men and women outstanding in the medical profession.

Dr. R. C. Hamill and Dr. D. W. Graham, who like Dr. Ross were active Presbyterians and members of Rush faculty, had worked in close cooperation with Dr. Ross in bringing the hospital enterprise to this successful outcome.

### First Officers of Board

Officers of the first Board of Managers were:

*President*—Daniel K. Pearsons  
*Vice-president*—Charles M. Henderson  
*Treasurer*—George W. Hale  
*Corresponding Secretary* — Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr.  
*Recording Secretary* — William A. Douglass

Now ensued a season of much activity in order that the building might be completed, furnished and opened to pa-

tients as soon as possible. The interest of the church women was enlisted and in May, 1884, formal organization of a Ladies Aid Society was effected. The story of the Ladies Aid Society, which later became the Woman's Board of the hospital, is told briefly in a separate article.

### Our First Medical Board

The hospital was opened in September, 1884. Members of the first Medical Board were: J. Adams Allen, R. C. Hamill, Charles Gilman Smith, R. N. Isham, R. G. Bogue, William H. Byford, James H. Etheridge, H. P. Merriman, Joseph P. Ross, H. M. Lyman, Norman Bridge, Moses Gunn, D. W. Graham, C. T. Parkes, E. W. Whitney, Edward L. Holmes, Lyman Ware, DeLaskie Miller, J. Suydam Knox, James Nevins Hyde, R. D. MacArthur, and John A. Robison.

The first intern was Dr. Lawrence H. Prince, still in active practice. Miss A. E. Steere was in charge as head nurse and director of the hospital training school for nurses. Dr. E. P. Davis was resident physician. Dr. French Moore was curator; James A. Stewart was purveyor and Mrs. Stewart, matron.

### Dr. Stehman Pioneers

Dr. Davis served as resident physician, and medical superintendent until late in 1885 when Dr. H. B. Stehman was appointed medical superintendent. Dr. Stehman continued in this capacity until ill health forced his retirement in 1900. Under his wise direction the hospital was enlarged considerably and became firmly established. Much credit is due Dr. Stehman for his capable and persevering work in the interest of the Presbyterian Hospital.

### Has Had Ten Presidents

During its 53 years of history, the Presbyterian Hospital has had as president of its Board of Managers, ten different men, to whose splendid leadership much credit is due for the work accomplished by the hospital. These men and the years during which they served in the office of president are as follows:

1883	DANIEL K. PEARSONS
1884	SAMUEL M. MOORE
1885-1888	D. K. PEARSONS
1889-1892	GEORGE M. BOGUE
1893-1898	REV. GEORGE L. WITHROW
1899-1900	D. K. PEARSONS
1901-1903	ERNEST A. HAMILL
1903-1905	EDGAR A. HILL
1906-1923	ALBERT M. DAY
1923-1928	FRANK S. SHAW
1928-1929	ROBERT McDUGAL
1930-1936	ALFRED T. CARTON

Mr. Day retired as president in the spring of 1923 and was president emeritus until his death in 1933. Mr. McDougal succeeded Mr. Shaw in October, 1928.

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued from Page 4)

### Medical Board Presidents

Those who have served as presidents of the Presbyterian Hospital Medical Board are as follows:

- 1883-1889 DR. JOSEPH P. ROSS
- 1889-1898 DR. EDWARD L. HOLMES
- 1898-1901 DR. DAVID W. GRAHAM
- 1901-1903 DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN
- 1903-1905 DR. WALTER S. HAINES
- 1905-1906 DR. F. C. HOTZ
- 1906-1908 DR. J. NEVINS HYDE
- 1908-1913 DR. JAMES E. HERRICK
- 1913-1916 DR. G. E. SHAMBAUGH, SR.
- 1917-1918 DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN
- 1919 DR. BERTRAM SIPPY
- 1920-1924 DR. DEAN D. LEWIS
- 1925-1928 DR. ERNEST E. IRONS
- 1928-1936 DR. VERNON C. DAVIS

Since that auspicious day 52 years ago this month, when the Presbyterian Hospital opened its doors, more than 320,000 patients have been cared for in our hospital beds and a like number in our examining and treatment rooms. These patients were admitted regardless of race, nationality or creed. Thousands unable to pay have received free care or paid only a part of the cost of care received.

### Much Given — More Needed

This ministry of service to the sick and disabled has been made possible because scores of men and women have given freely of their time as Managers and as members of the Woman's Board; through the generous service given by members of the medical staff, and faithful service on the part of hospital personnel. Many of these and thousands of others have given of their means—gifts ranging all the way from the pennies of the Sunday School children to sums reaching into thousands of dollars—in order that the hospital might have free beds and endowed nurses to care for the needy, facilities for diagnosis and for medical and surgical care of all patients, and beautifully appointed private rooms for those able to pay for such accommodations.

Much has been given and much has been accomplished. Much more is needed to enable the Presbyterian Hospital to fulfill its part in the new program now being inaugurated at Rush Medical College; to provide improved facilities, and continue our ministry to the sick on a scale commensurate with the larger opportunities now knocking at our doors.

### WAR SERVICE RECORD

Service given by members of the Presbyterian Hospital during the world war embraced an overseas Hospital Unit, No. 13 headed by Dr. Dean D. Lewis and staffed by many of our most valued doctors and nurses. Including those on the Hospital Unit staff and others who served in various capacities overseas or in this country, the Presbyterian Hospital service flag for 1917 had 78 stars, while the number was increased to 160 in 1918.

## OUR PRESENT PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL



This picture of our present hospital building gives an excellent view of the private pavilion facing Congress street at Hermitage avenue (left). The main entrance is seen at the right, near the corner of Congress and Wood streets.

The first hospital building completed in September, 1884, was enlarged in 1887 by the addition of the Hamill wing, built at a cost of \$12,000, contributed mainly by Dr. Ross and Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr. in memory of Dr. R. C. Hamill. It increased the capacity to 85 beds.

The Daniel A. Jones Memorial building was completed and furnished in 1889 at a cost of \$120,000, which included a bequest left by Mr. Jones and additional funds from the Jones estate. The hospital now had 325 beds and was considered the finest and most modern west of the Alleghenies.

In 1908 the Private Pavilion wing

was added and a power house erected at a cost of \$300,000. The number of beds was increased to 435.

The Jane Murdock Memorial, completed in June, 1912, replaced the original Ross and Hamill wings. It is set apart principally for the use of women and children and was made possible by a gift of \$175,000, from the late Thomas Murdock.

Additions and improvements have since been made in the Jones Memorial and other buildings. The value of the hospital buildings, the nurses' home, sites and equipment as carried on our books at the present time is \$2,080,000.

## Application For Charter

We, the undersigned, being citizens of the United States desiring to form a Society, NOT FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Illinois, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," approved, April 18, 1872, do hereby certify that the following is a true statement of the name, or title, by which such society shall be known in law, the particular business and object for which it is formed, the number of its managers, and the names of same selected for the first year of its existence, viz:

1. The name by which this Society shall be known shall be The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago.
2. The object of the Society is the establishment, support and management of an institution for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid and nursing to sick and disabled persons of every NATIONALITY, CREED and COLOR.
3. The officers of this Society shall be under the direction of Board of twenty-eight Managers.
4. The number of Managers of this Society shall be 28 after the first year of its existence. The names of those selected for Managers for the first year are as follows: Tuthill King, Daniel K. Pearsons, William Blair, Robert C. Hamill, John H. Barrows, C. M. Henderson, John B. Drake, Nathan Corwith, Samuel M. Moore, Henry W. King, W. H. Wells, Henry Waller, Henry M. Lyman, James M. Horton, Willis G. Craig, Cyrus H. McCormick, Jacob Beidler, Joseph P. Ross.

Henry D. Dement,  
Secretary of State

July 21, 1883

# CENTRAL DISPENSARY HAVEN FOR NEEDY SICK

## Million Patients Given Medical Care in 69 Years—Is Teaching Center for Rush College

Central Free Dispensary had its beginning in Brainard Dispensary which was founded in 1867 at 232 West Randolph street. At that time Rush Medical College had its own dispensary which was known as the Charity Dispensary and had been in more or less continuous existence since 1839 when Dr. Blaney opened a dispensary in his offices in the Sherman House.

The Herrick Free Dispensary was established by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society following the great fire of 1871. It was located on Wright street near 12th street.

Both Herrick and Brainard Dispensaries received funds from the Relief and Aid Society. When the two dispensaries were combined in 1873 and incorporated as the Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago, a fund of \$5,000, belonging to Herrick Dispensary and \$4,000, belonging to Brainard Dispensary were combined and additional funds obtained so that Central Free Dispensary had a fund of \$11,000.

This fund of \$11,000, was loaned to Rush Medical College for 99 years, and was applied to the cost of the new college building, completed in 1876. In accordance with an agreement entered into at that time Central Free Dispensary became affiliated with Rush Medical College as its clinical teaching center and when the new building was completed, moved into quarters on the first floor.

### Now In Senn Building

When the Senn Building was completed in 1903, the Dispensary moved into its present location at 1748 Harrison street.

The application for the charter which was granted to "Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago" on March 3, 1873, states that the corporation is not for pecuniary profit and that "The objects for which said Corporation is formed shall be to aid all persons who are sick and unable to pay for medical attendance; to diffuse vaccinations by continuous and unwearied efforts and to do this work efficiently at a very small cost and with no pecuniary profit."

The first officers were:

President.....A. E. Bishop  
Vice-president.....A. G. Throop  
Secretary.....J. W. Farlin  
Treasurer.....Dr. J. P. Ross

Incorporators, also designated as the Board of Directors for the first year were: A. E. Bishop, A. G. Throop, John F. Aberhardt, John Crighton, E.

Ingals, S. P. Walker, P. W. Gates, J. P. Ross, Chas. E. Chase, Hugh Templeton, Samuel Hoard and Philip Adolphus.

Dr. J. P. Ross also was president of the Medical Board, Dr. Norman Bridge was vice-president, and Dr. E. F. Ingals was secretary. The dispensary cared for 11,733 patients that year.

Dr. Philip Adolphus was medical director and continued in that capacity until 1902, when that office was abolished and the work of the dispensary was placed in charge of a committee of Rush faculty men while the dispensary staff consisted of a lay distributor, druggist and two visiting physicians.

For many years Dr. John M. Dodson, dean of Rush Medical College, and Mr. James H. Harper, Registrar, managed Central Free Dispensary. In 1915, Mr. John Ransom was selected as superintendent. At that time, Dr. James B. Herrick was president of the Board of Directors. Mr. Ransom remained until 1920. During his tenure, a social service department was organized which at the present time consists of a director, ten case workers, and five clerical assistants.

Following Mr. Ransom, Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britten became superintendent. Mrs. Britten retired in 1925 and was succeeded by Dr. George W. Duvall who is superintendent at the present time.

After the retirement of Dr. James B. Herrick in 1922, Dr. George E. Shambaugh, Sr., served as president until his retirement in 1933. At the present time, Dr. Robert H. Herbst is president of the Board of Directors.

### One Million Patients

During the last ten years, new patients admitted and return visits have increased greatly. More than 220,000 patients' visits were recorded in 1935. Eighty per cent of this number could not pay the admission fee of fifty cents. They were accepted as free patients and supplied with special service when necessary in the diagnosis and treatment of their physical disabilities.

While earlier records are incomplete, available data reveals that Central Free Dispensary and its predecessors, Brainard and Herrick Dispensaries have given medical care to at least one million different patients who have made a total of at least 4,500,000 dispensary visits. The dispensary is staffed entirely by members of the faculty of Rush Medical College, whose services are given without charge to dispensary patients.

Through affiliation with the Presbyterian Hospital, free beds are available for dispensary patients in need of hospital care insofar as the hospital is able to furnish such beds.

## RUSH MEN HAVE BEEN LEADERS IN IMPORTANT MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Members of Rush faculty have participated actively in the founding of practically every professional organization of medical men, local, state and national, now in existence. Dr. N. S. Davis is credited with having taken the lead in bringing about the national convention in 1846, which resulted in the formation of the American Medical Association. Dr. Austin Flint, who lectured at Rush in 1844-45, enunciated in his introductory address to Rush students many of the ethical doctrines which later found a place in the code of the A. M. A. Both Dr. Davis and Dr. Flint filled the A. M. A. presidency in later years while connected with other institutions. Dr. Brainard was vice-president of the A. M. A. in 1850 and Dr. William H. Byford held the same office in 1857.

Following is a list of American Medical Association presidents, who were members of Rush faculty either during or preceding their elevation to that office:

DR. N. S. DAVIS, 1864 and 1865  
DR. AUSTIN FLINT, 1868  
DR. NICHOLAS SENN, 1867  
DR. FRANK BILLINGS, 1903  
DR. JOHN B. MURPHY, 1911  
DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN, 1918  
DR. DEAN D. LEWIS, 1933

Dr. Malcolm L. Harris of Chicago, a Rush graduate, was A.M.A. president in 1929.

Rush men have held many other offices in the A. M. A. and headed numerous specialized professional organizations. Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer is treasurer of the A. M. A. at this time.

Dr. William B. Herrick, who joined Rush faculty in 1844, helped organize the Illinois State Medical Society in 1850 and was its first president. Other Rush men have filled the presidency and other offices in both the Illinois and Chicago Medical Societies.

## RUSH LIBRARY NOW HAS OVER 30,000 VOLUMES

Rush Medical College Library is regarded as one of the best medical libraries in the country. It was organized in March, 1899, by the faculty, the nucleus being a gift of 259 volumes from the department of pathology. Complete medical libraries of Dr. Jonathan Adams Allen, Dr. Henry Lyman and Dr. Christian Fenger have been donated to the library, as have also numerous smaller collections. The library now houses more than 30,000 volumes. Miss Catherine A. MacAuliff has been in charge as librarian since its organization.

## Mrs. D. W. Graham, Charter Member in 1884, Still Active on Woman's Board of Hospital

Mrs. David W. Graham is the only surviving charter member of the Ladies Aid Society which was formally organized in May, 1884. After 25 years had elapsed, the Ladies Aid Society became the Woman's Auxiliary Board and is now known as the Woman's Board of the Presbyterian Hospital. According to Mrs. Graham, several meetings of church women had been held earlier that year and work in behalf of the new hospital was well under way when formal organization took place. Mrs. Herrick Johnson, wife of a professor at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary was elected president at the meeting held in May, 1884, but ill health made it necessary for her to resign shortly, and Mrs. D. C. Marquis, whose husband also was on the Seminary faculty, succeeded to the presidency which she held for 11 years.

### Furnished First Hospital

The Ladies Aid Society furnished the first hospital, opened in September, 1884. Furnishings included all bed and table linen, utensils used from kitchen to operating room, screens, wheel chairs and other articles. Membership on the board of this society consisted of 76 women, representing 17 churches and the Theological Seminary.

### Have Raised \$745,843.

The Woman's Board now has representatives in 38 churches and a general membership of interested women who are not Presbyterians. From 1884 to January 1, 1936, the women comprising this useful organization have raised for hospital purposes a total of \$745,843.75.

Although this large sum has provided hospital furnishings, free beds for children, endowed nurses, a social service department, and has met many other hospital needs, it is only a part of the story of the accomplishments of the Woman's Board. Clothing has been provided for needy patients, delicacies have been donated for ward patients, entertainments have been given for patients able to enjoy such diversion, and countless other needs have been met through donations and personal service given by the women.

Those who have served as presidents through the years are as follows:

1884-1895	MRS. D. C. MARQUIS
1895-1897	MRS. OCTAVIUS S. NEWELL
1897-1909	MRS. CHARLES D. HAMILL
1909-1920	MRS. DAVID W. GRAHAM
1920-1928	MRS. PERKINS B. BASS
1928-1934	MRS. C. FREDERICK CHILDS
1934-1936	MRS. FREDERICK T. HASKELL
1936	MRS. CLYDE E. SHOREY

Mrs. D. W. Graham is still active as honorary president. Her years of outstanding service in behalf of the hospital have been possible not only because of her own capabilities and charming per-

sonality but because of her intimate understanding of hospital needs due to the fact that her late husband was a member of our first hospital staff and continued as a staff member and active participant in hospital affairs throughout his life. Dr. Graham was professor of surgery at Rush Medical College for many years and was regarded as a leading surgeon of Chicago.

## DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL OF NURSING AWARDED MEDAL AT CONVENTION

Further evidence that the School of Nursing of Presbyterian Hospital is recognized as one of the foremost schools of this kind in the country was given in June of this year, when Miss M. Helena McMillan, director of the school and superintendent of nurses in the hospital, was awarded the Walter Burns Saunders medal for distinguished service in the field of nursing education. The award was made at the biennial convention of the three national nursing organizations — The American Nurses' Association, The National League of Nursing Education and The National Organization of Public Health Nursing — held in Los Angeles. The presentation was made by Miss Elnora Thomson, director of nursing education at the University of Oregon in Portland, former president of the American Nurses' Association and a graduate of our school (class of 1909). Miss Mabel M. Dunlap, Vice-president of the American Nurses' Association, another graduate (1912), presided. Mrs. Alma H. Scott, a graduate of 1907, now headquarters director of the American Nurses' Association, had on hand the roses presented to Miss McMillan by the Board of Directors of the American Nurses' Association.

### School Opened in 1903

When the Presbyterian Hospital was opened in September, 1884, a course for nurses was inaugurated under the direction of Miss A. E. Steere, head nurse, but was discontinued when Miss Steere left to take charge of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, March 18, 1885. At that time arrangements were made to have the nursing care in the hospital given under the direction of the Illinois Training School, and with the exception of a second short interval when the hospital had its own school, this plan continued until 1903, when our present School of Nursing was organized with Miss M. Helena McMillan as director.

## DR. J. A. ROBISON HAS BEEN ON MEDICAL STAFF SINCE HOSPITAL OPENED

Of all the loyal friends who served on the first Board of Managers and first Medical Board, many of whom continued to give active service for many years, all but one have passed to their reward.

Dr. John A. Robison, now a consulting physician, was on our first staff as attending physician for diseases of the throat. Dr. Robison not only has been a valued member of our medical staff from the beginning, but also was a member of the Board of Managers and its assistant secretary from 1885 to 1907. He was secretary of the Medical Board from 1886 to 1908. Dr. Robison was a member of Rush faculty for 21 years and has filled many important professional positions including that of president of the State Board of Health.

Ranking second to Dr. Robison in number of years as a member of our medical staff is Dr. James B. Herrick, who joined the staff in 1891, as assistant attending physician for diseases of the throat. He became an attending physician in 1896 and has been consulting physician since 1919. He filled at different times the offices of president and vice-president of our medical board. Dr. Herrick was professor of medicine at Rush Medical college for many years and is now professor emeritus. He also was identified actively with Central Free Dispensary for many years.

The third oldest staff member in point of years of service is Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan who joined our staff in 1892 and became head of the surgical staff in 1894. Dr. Bevan is widely known as a surgeon, teacher of surgery at Rush Medical College and author of textbooks on surgery and anatomy. He is now an attending surgeon on the Presbyterian Hospital staff and the Nicholas Senn Clinical Professor of Surgery at Rush.

William A. Douglass, first secretary of the Board of Managers, continued in this capacity until his death in 1935. His son, Kingman Douglass, is now secretary of the Board of Managers. His widow is chairman of the child's free bed committee of the Woman's Board, and his daughter, Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey, is president of the Woman's Board.

### CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Rush Medical College will celebrate in 1937 the 100th anniversary of the granting of its charter. Dr. Robert H. Herbst is chairman of the Centennial Committee named by the Alumni Association.

**AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASS'N  
WILL HOLD 38th ANNUAL  
MEETING IN CLEVELAND**

The 38th annual convention of the American Hospital Association will be held in Cleveland, starting September 28 and culminating in the observance of American Hospital Day on October 2. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, will be the guest speaker at the annual banquet on Wednesday evening, September 30. Among the topics to be discussed will be the new social security legislation, hospital councils and group hospitalization plans, and improved hospital buildings and equipment. Technical and educational exhibits, and numerous demonstrations will be features of the convention.

On American Hospital Day, the Great Lakes Exposition now being held in Cleveland, will be the scene of a special hospital program. The object of the American Hospital Association as stated in its constitution is:

"The object of this Association shall be to promote the welfare of the people so far as it may be done by the institution, care, and management of hospitals and dispensaries with efficiency and economy; to aid in procuring the co-operation of all organizations with aims and objects similar to those of this Association; and in general to do all things which may best promote hospital efficiency."

It has a total membership of 4,362.

**TAG DAY IS OCTOBER 5**

Tag Day for the Children's Benefit League will be observed in Chicago and suburbs Monday, October 5. The Woman's Board will have taggers at the following places:

- Entrance to hospital.
- Marshfield Elevated Station.
- Boston Store block—State and Dearborn.
- West Side of La Salle street at Adams and Quincy streets.
- Argyle Street Elevated Station.
- Madison street at Western Avenue, N.E. corner.
- Madison street at Ogden Avenue, N.W. corner.
- Western Electric Company's entrance.
- Lake Forest.

As the money collected by our hospital taggers comes direct to the hospital and is used for the free work done for the children, we shall appreciate it if all those who contribute to the tag day boxes would try and buy their tag from hospital taggers.

The first meeting of the Woman's Board following the summer vacation also will take place on October 5.

**Berardi - Prehler**

Miss Assunda A. Berardi, graduate of our School of Nursing, (1930) and head of our Special Service Department for five years, was married to Henry P. Prehler on July 3. Her place is being filled by Miss Ruth Smith, also a graduate of our School of Nursing (1931).

**Dr. William L. Buhman**

1897 - 1936

Dr. William L. Buhman, pediatrician on our staff, died suddenly on June, 11, 1936 at his home, 7427 South Shore drive. Dr. Buhman was born in Nashville, Tenn. and was 39 years old. He was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Medicine in 1922 and in addition to being on the staffs of the Presbyterian and Children's Memorial Hospitals was clinical instructor in pediatrics at Rush Medical College.

**Dr. George A. Torrison**

1865 - 1936

Dr. George A. Torrison died in the Presbyterian Hospital, June 20, 1936, of complications resulting from injuries received when he was struck by a taxicab last October. Dr. Torrison was born in Manitowoc, Wis., March 23, 1865. He was graduated from the college of physicians and surgeons at Columbia University in 1889 and came to Chicago in 1891. He was an outstanding laryngologist and otologist of Chicago for 45 years, was a member of the staffs of Presbyterian, Lutheran Deaconess and Lutheran Memorial Hospitals and professor of otology and laryngology at Rush Medical College.

**Mrs. Oliver Ormsby**

Mrs. Oliver Ormsby, wife of Dr. Ormsby, attending dermatologist on the Presbyterian Hospital staff, died June 8, 1936 at her home, 290 Forest avenue, Winnetka.

**HOW YOU CAN HELP**

The charity work of the Presbyterian Hospital is made possible through gifts from those who wish to share in this ministry to the sick.

\$50,000 entitles the donor to name a twelve-bed ward, which shall remain as a perpetual memorial to the donor, or any other individual he wishes.

\$20,000 carries the same privilege for a four- or six-bed ward.

\$10,000 entitles the donor to designate a room in the Private Pavilion which shall be named as desired by the donor and remain as a perpetual memorial.

\$35,000 endows a graduate nurse to care for seriously ill patients in the wards.

\$7,500 designates a bed in perpetuity.

\$5,000 designates a bed during one life.

\$5,000 designates a bed in the Children's Ward in perpetuity.

\$300 annually designates a bed in the general wards.

\$100 or more constitutes the donor a life member of the institution.

A yearly donation of \$10 constitutes an annual member.

**FIVE PRESIDENTS AND  
FOUR DEANS HEAD RUSH  
FACULTY IN 93 YEARS**

The second annual circular of Rush Medical College issued for 1844-45 lists Dr. Brainard as "President and Professor of Surgery". He continued to serve as president of the college and professor of surgery until his death in 1866.

From 1866 until 1898, Rush had four presidents, as follows:

- 1866-1871 Dr. James Van Zandt Blaney
- 1871-1877 Dr. Joseph W. Freer
- 1877-1890 Dr. Jonathan Adams Allen
- 1890-1898 Dr. Edward L. Holmes

Following affiliation with the University of Chicago in 1898, the college faculty was headed by a dean. Those holding this office have been as follows:

- 1898-1900 Senior Dean, Dr. Henry M. Lyman; Junior Dean, Dr. John M. Dodson
- 1900-1923 Dean of Faculty, Dr. Frank M. Billings; Dean of Students, Dr. John M. Dodson
- 1923-1924 Acting Dean, Dr. Ernest E. Irons
- 1924-1926 1936 Dr. Irons served as dean of Rush, which became an integral part of the University of Chicago in 1924.

July 1, 1936 Dr. Emmet B. Bay was appointed dean of the medical section of the combined medical schools of the University of Chicago.

**COMPILED BY EDITOR**

Historical articles and data in this Bulletin were written by Mrs. Florence S. Hyde, Editor of the Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin, whose sources of information were Rush College announcements, annual reports of various institutions and numerous books found in Rush College and John Crerar Libraries.

**THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL  
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO**

1753 West Congress Street Chicago, Illinois

Telephone: Seeley 7171

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

OFFICERS:

- ALFRED T. CARTON.....President
- HORACE W. ARMSTRONG.....Vice-President
- CHARLES B. GOODSPEED.....Vice-President
- SOLOMON A. SMITH.....Treasurer
- KINGMAN D. DOUGLASS.....Secretary
- FRED E. BOOTH.....Asst. Secretary
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OTHER MANAGERS:

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- CHARLES H. HAMILL.....J. HALL TAYLOR
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CLERICAL MANAGERS:

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- REV. HAROLD L. LEWISMAN, D.D.
- REV. HENRY S. BROWN, D.D.
- REV. W. CLYDE HOWARD, D.D.

ADMINISTRATION:

- ASA S. BACON.....Superintendent
- HERMAN HENSEL.....Asst. Superintendent
- M. HELENA McMILLAN.....Director, School of Nursing

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The Board of Managers call attention to the need of gifts and bequests in acknowledgment and for the general purpose of the hospital.

# The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago BULLETIN

MEMBER AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Ill.

October, 1936

No. 91

## X-RAY VALUABLE IN DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASE

Used With Success in Treatment  
of Varied Ailments—Radium  
Boon To Many

By **CASSIE BELLE ROSE**

Quite by accident, and in the course of other scientific research, William Konrad Roentgen, a professor of physics in Germany, discovered X-ray forty-one years ago. In his laboratory a loaded photographic plate holder had been placed under a thick book in which was an old iron door key which served as a book mark. When the plate was developed the key was shown clearly. Professor Roentgen, a keen observer, at once searched for the cause of this unusual picture. He found that this photographic effect was produced when an electric current was passed through the glass bulb, called a Crooke's tube, with which he had been experimenting. It occurred even though the tube was carefully wrapped in black paper. Hence, Roentgen believed it was due to "an invisible light" or a "new kind of ray", which he called X-ray because of its unknown character, and which we often call Roentgen-ray in his honor.

### Discovery Startles World

Other experimental photographs followed. A picture of a leather pocket-book containing scissors and several coins showed the scissors and coins plainly, while the purse was scarcely visible. A picture of a hand showed bones clearly and flesh faintly. Thus Professor Roentgen learned that dense objects, or those opaque to X-ray, could be photographed easily, while those not opaque to X-ray photographed only slightly or not at all.

Roentgen's discovery startled the world. The news flashed to America and every laboratory from Edison's down to that of the high school boy, set about trying to produce X-rays.

(Continued on Page 3)



**X-RAY STAFF IN BIPLANE ROOM**

Members of the X-ray staff of the Presbyterian Hospital and Rush Medical College are shown grouped around the biplane X-ray fluoroscope machine, which affords views through the body in two directions at the same time. Dr. Cassie Belle Rose, head of the department, is standing at extreme right with her hands resting on one of the fluoroscopic screens. The other screen is shown in a horizontal position over the operating table. The two screens are adjusted in different positions and at various angles to guide operative work as explained on page 2. Dr. F. H. Squire, medical assistant, is standing next to Dr. Rose. Others in the picture, left to right, are: Harry A. Smith, technician; Dr. I. A. Wiles, intern; Chris Jordan, technician; Miss Jessie MacLean, record secretary; Miss Mabel Walsh, technician; Olaf Foss, dark room technician; Miss Gretchen White, X-ray therapy technician; Harry Bergman, orderly and film file clerk; Mrs. Helen Lyon, reception secretary; Mrs. Mabel Brewer, secretary.

## GRADUATION EXERCISES OF SCHOOL OF NURSING TO TAKE PLACE OCT. 27

Twenty-seven young women will receive graduate nurse diplomas from the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing at graduation exercises to be held in Sprague Home, Oct. 27 at 3 P. M. Rev. William Chalmers Covert, D.D. LL.D., of Philadelphia, will deliver the address.

Baccalaureate services will be held in the hospital chapel, Sunday evening, Oct. 25, at eight o'clock. The sermon will be by Dr. John Timothy Stone, president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

## Castell-McGrath

Miss Mildred E. Castell and Dr. William M. McGrath were married, September 6, 1936. The bride was graduated from our School of Nursing in 1932 and had served as a highly efficient head nurse on the lower second floor of the hospital. Dr. McGrath received his M. D. degree from Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago in 1933. He served his internship in our hospital and was resident physician from October 15, 1933 to January 1, 1935, following which he became an assistant physician, and is one of the valued younger men on our hospital medical staff.

# INTERNAL ORGANS VIEWED BY FLUOROSCOPY

## Biplane Machine Guides Surgeon in Removing Foreign Bodies and Setting Fractures

By F. H. SQUIRE, M. D.

William Konrad Roentgen discovered, early in his experimental work, that X-rays would cause a cardboard screen covered with metallic salts such as barium platinocyanide to become brilliantly illuminated. He found that substance, placed between the X-ray tube and this screen, cast shadows on the screen. This was the beginning of fluoroscopy.

Soon medical men were using X-rays to outline tissues of the body, and, with experience they came to differentiate between normal and various pathological changes in the body. In this work both films, which gave still pictures, and fluoroscopy, which allowed visualization of moving substance were used.

Fluoroscopy is used most extensively in the study of the chest and gastrointestinal tract. In these examinations, the size, shape and action of the heart and lungs can be ascertained. Any deviation from normal can be detected by a change in size, shape or density. The experienced roentgenologist interprets these changes as revealing the presence of heart disease, tuberculosis or other pathological conditions arising in these organs.

### View Action of Organs

Many organs of the body have a similar density, and for this reason do not cast shadows which can be differentiated from each other. However, organs that are hollow may be filled with a harmless metal, such as barium sulphate. This metal stops X-rays so that the contour and lining of the cavity can be studied as a silhouette. In studying the gastro-intestinal tract, the patient is observed while he drinks barium sulphate. The esophagus, stomach, and small intestine are studied in turn as the barium passes into these organs. The position, outline, lining and action of the organs can be accurately determined from the moving silhouette projected on the fluoroscopic screen. By this study, strictures, ulcers, tumors, foreign bodies and other pathological conditions within the organs may be recognized. Examination of the large bowel is a similar procedure, except that barium is injected into the bowel as an enema.

The great value of fluoroscopic work is that we are able to watch the normal movements of the organs over a period of time, from many different angles, and thus can recognize minute changes and locate small lesions which may be missed on a single film. Films are then

taken of the organs to confirm fluoroscopic findings and to form permanent records for future study and comparison.

Another important branch of fluoroscopy deals with the reducing or "setting" of fractures and the removal of foreign material, especially metallic, which has entered the body. For this work, two fluoroscopes have been erected in the same room, making it possible to look through the body in two directions at the same time. This room is equipped with a special ventilating and lighting system so that it can be used as an operating room. All switches are covered and all equipment is constructed so that anesthetics may be administered with complete safety. The lights are diminished in such a manner that one may see the image on the fluoroscopic screen but are bright enough so that operative work can be carried on with precision.

This biplane fluoroscopic equipment was the first of its kind to be installed in a Chicago hospital and was the gift of the late Mrs. James A. Patten. In this room, fractures can be accurately reduced while a visual image of the fragments guides the work of the surgeon.

### Removing Foreign Bodies

However, the most important use of the biplane fluoroscope is the removal of foreign bodies, such as safety pins, needles, screws, bridges, teeth, and so forth. It is especially valuable in the removal of foreign bodies from the lungs. By watching in two planes, the bronchoscope can be directed so that the operating surgeon can approach a foreign body with ease and can accurately carry out its removal. This usually is done with very little damage to the lung tissues because definite visualization of this procedure enables the surgeon to draw the sharp point within the bronchoscope before removal. The time required for this procedure has been markedly diminished and foreign bodies can be removed at the first examination. Before the biplane fluoroscope was available this operative procedure was frequently very long and in many instances had to be repeated at later dates because of failures. For these reasons one can readily understand the important place that this machine occupies in decreasing human suffering and the saving of lives.

ITEMS FOR BULLETIN  
Items for the Presbyterian  
Hospital Bulletin should be  
sent to Mrs. Florence S. Hyde,  
Editor, in care of the Superintendent's office.

## W.M. and E. T. BLAIR GAVE OUR HOSPITAL ITS FIRST X-RAY "OUTFIT" IN 1898

Within three years after the discovery of the Roentgen-ray, the Presbyterian Hospital installed what was then termed an "X-ray outfit." Ours was the second hospital in Chicago to offer the benefits of the new discovery to its patients. This "outfit" purchased in 1898 was the gift of William and Edward T. Blair. It cost \$438.33.

Dr. Joseph S. Smith was the first head of the new department, continuing until 1906. He was familiarly known as "X-ray Smith" because of his devoted interest in the development of this new branch of medical science.

In striking contrast to that first small "X-ray outfit" is our present X-ray department, representing an investment of many thousands of dollars. There are six rooms, equipped to take X-ray films of different parts of the body and for fluoroscopic work; a portable machine for taking bedside pictures when necessary; and an X-ray therapy department in which was installed a year ago the latest type of equipment for the treatment of disease by Roentgen-ray. There are two treatment rooms, waiting room, office and control rooms in this department.

All equipment in our X-ray department complies with safety requirements, including those of the fire underwriters. Non-flammable films are used exclusively. All films of patients kept on hand for record purposes and future reference are stored in a fire-proof vault with outside ventilation.

### Dr. Rose Heads Department

Dr. Cassie Belle Rose has been in active charge of the department since 1922, and had been a member of our X-ray staff for five years prior to that date. Dr. Rose also heads the department of radiology in Rush Medical College, from which she obtained her M. D. degree in 1914. Her Rush faculty title is that of associate clinical professor of surgery (radiology). In 1934, Dr. Rose became a diplomate of the American Board of Radiology. She is the author of 13 articles on subjects pertaining to X-ray, published in professional journals.

Dr. F. H. Squire, medical assistant in the department, received his M. D. degree from the University of Iowa School of Medicine and, just prior to joining our staff in 1929, completed a three-year fellowship in radiology at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester. He is assistant clinical professor of surgery (radiology) in Rush College.



(Continued from Page 1)

Since then, many improvements have been made, both in tubes and equipment, so that now an X-ray film may be taken in a split second, instead of the long exposure of an hour or more that was formerly required.

An X-ray film is similar to a kodak film and is developed in the same way. Prints can be made from an X-ray negative as from a kodak negative, but usually the X-ray negative itself is studied as an aid to diagnosis. By holding the X-ray film (negative) to the light outlines and shadows on it are clearly visible.

#### Diagnose Shadows on Film

In order to diagnose a film, it is important to be familiar with the normal. Different diseases make different shadows on the film, and it is the business of the roentgenologist to know what is indicated by these variations from the normal shadow.

X-ray helps greatly in the diagnosis of broken bones. Films show the severity of the break, and the position of the various pieces of the bone both before and after setting the fracture. Subsequent films show the progress in healing and the return of the bone to normal. Diseases of bone, such as tumors, infections, tuberculosis, arthritis, rickets, scurvy, and many others, show characteristic changes on the X-ray film.

#### Reveals Lung Tuberculosis

Lung tuberculosis can be diagnosed with certainty earlier with the aid of X-ray films of the chest than by any other means, and this is often the only means of diagnosis. The greatest hope for cure of this insidious disease lies in its early recognition. Hence, X-ray has been an important factor in reducing the tuberculosis death rate.

Many large industries, and other places where people work in large groups, now have chest films made of each employee. Chest films are made of all in-coming nurses and interns of the Presbyterian Hospital, and all students of Rush Medical College. Many health authorities predict that the time is near when X-ray chest films will be included in a medical examination of all pupils in our public schools. Chest films also help greatly in diagnosis of many other diseases of the lungs and of the heart.

X-ray films of the sinuses and teeth are useful adjuncts in the study of disease.

#### Abdomen Difficult Field

Since the information obtainable from X-ray films depends upon variations in density of the object rayed, the abdomen, because of its almost uniform density, is a difficult field for X-ray study. Kidney stones, hard gall stones

### X-RAY FILMS TAKEN IN 1935 TOTALLED 20,715

During 1935, the total number of films taken in the Presbyterian Hospital X-ray department was 20,715. Gastro-intestinal fluoroscopies numbered 3,251. A chest fluoroscopy is routinely done on all patients coming for a gastro-intestinal fluoroscopy, and on most patients coming for heart or lung examinations.

X-ray therapy treatments totaled 3,829 of which 2,402 were given to hospital patients, while 1,427 were given to patients of Central Free Dispensary.

Ninety-four patients received radium treatment, 82,404 milligram hours of radium having been used.

The total number of patients cared for in different branches of our X-ray department was 14,559 of whom 10,730 were referred through the hospital, and 3,829 were referred by the dispensary.

and similar dense structures, tend to impede the passage of X-rays and therefore cast white "shadows of increased density" on the film. Conversely, air in the stomach and bowel and similar areas of lessened density, expedite the passage of the rays and cast black "shadows of decreased density" on the film. By filling the hollow organs of the abdomen with a substance more opaque to X-ray than the surrounding tissues, a silhouette of the cavity may be reproduced on the X-ray film.

In 1924, Dr. Evarts Graham of St. Louis, son of Mrs. D. W. Graham, honorary president of the Woman's Board of our hospital, developed a chemical compound which, if injected into the patient's vein, is carried by the blood stream into the gall bladder. This compound, being X-ray-opaque, casts a shadow of the gall bladder on the film. Study of this shadow makes it possible to determine whether the gall bladder is functioning normally and if gall stones are present, usually reveals them. More recently a new compound has been developed which can be given by mouth.

#### For Kidney Diagnosis

For many years it has been possible to visualize the kidneys, ureters and bladder by injecting a contrast medium through small tubes which are inserted into the lower urinary tract. In 1930, a chemical substance was developed which can be injected into the patient's vein, to be later excreted by the kidneys. This substance fills the cavity of

each kidney, and casts a shadow on the X-ray film. In addition to showing changes which may have occurred in the size and shape of these cavities, the kidney function is indicated by the rapidity of the filling and emptying as shown on a series of films.

#### Radiation Therapy

In addition to the diagnosis of disease, the X-ray department is often called upon to help in the treatment of certain diseases. This is done by means of radiation derived from an X-ray tube and is called X-ray therapy; or, from radium, called radium therapy.

The Presbyterian Hospital owns 205 milligrams of radium, which cost \$15,000 and is in charge of the X-ray department. A year ago, our X-ray therapy department was greatly enlarged, and a new 200,000 volt, constant potential machine was installed.

#### Results Are Beneficial

It may be of interest to state that more than 50 per cent of the patients who come for radiation therapy do not have cancer or a malignancy of any kind, but rather a benign lesion which can be helped and, usually cured, by X-ray or radium. It is true that cancers are treated by radiation, often with great success. This is particularly true of skin cancers. In nearly all cases the patient's life is prolonged in comfort, even in those unfortunate cases where the cancer is too far advanced for a cure. Early diagnosis and treatment give the best chance of cure.

In every instance, however, the X-ray or radium must be carefully applied and in the proper dosage. It should always be given under the supervision of one well trained in this field. With constantly advancing knowledge of radiation therapy, better results are obtainable and real progress is being made in the fight against this dread disease.

#### Students Are Taught

Since ours is a teaching hospital, connected with a great medical school, the teaching of roentgenology is one of the important functions of staff of the X-ray department. Lectures and conferences are given by Dr. Rose and Dr. Squire, not only for the medical students, but also for the resident staff of the hospital. One might say that it is a teaching institution for the attending staff, as well, because every doctor sees the films of his own patients, and frequently those of other patients, and discusses them with the roentgenologists, much to the advantage of all, particularly the patients.

Frequently, in these consultations over X-ray films, the little reference library, close at hand is gratefully used. It was the gift of the late Miss Jessie Breeze, formerly head of the hospital Social Service department.

## Program For Administrators' Institute Has Series of Demonstrations in Our Hospital

The Presbyterian Hospital was the scene of a number of demonstrations embraced in the program of an Institute for Hospital Administrators conducted by the American Hospital Association, September 9 to 23. Seminars with lectures and round table discussions, held at the University of Chicago, were supplemented by visits and demonstrations at a number of hospitals. Registrants numbering 103 came from 30 different states, Canada, Hawaii and Nova Scotia.

Topics covered in the demonstrations held at our hospital were as follows:

### ATTEND CONVENTIONS

Members of our executive staff who attended the 38th annual convention of the American Hospital Association were: Mr. Asa S. Bacon, superintendent; Mr. Herman Hensel, assistant superintendent; Miss Selma Lindem, librarian, and Miss Winifred Brainerd, Occupational Therapy director. The convention was held in Cleveland, Sept. 28—Oct. 2 and was attended by over 3,000 delegates. Mr. Bacon was re-elected treasurer, an office which he has held since 1906. He also was named chairman of the Membership Committee and a member of the committee on Arrangements of the Institute for Hospital Administrators, and the committee on Membership Structure and Association Relation. Mr. Hensel gave an address before the hospital library section on "Benefits and Costs of Hospital Library Service."

Mr. William Gray, our hospital pharmacist, attended the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Dallas, Texas, Aug. 25, 26 and 27.

### SCHOOL OF NURSING

The fall term opened Oct. 1, with 30 new students admitted. This is the first class to enter our School of Nursing under the new requirement that each entrant have at least two years of college work beyond high school.

On Oct. 22, at the Blackstone hotel, the Alumnae luncheon will take place at noon, and in the same hotel that evening, the Alumnae dance will be given with members of the 1936 class as guests. Members of the graduating class will be entertained at dinner in Sprague Home on the evening of Oct. 23.

Dr. H. S. Stalker, assistant superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital was a recent visitor at our hospital, while in Chicago for the purpose of gathering information on hospital administration.

Sept. 10—Patients' Library Service, Miss Selma Lindem, librarian; Occupational Therapy, Miss Winifred Brainerd, director; Woman's Board, Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey, president.

Sept. 17—Business Management, Mr. Frank C. Gabriel, accountant; Centralized Food Service, Miss Beulah Hunsicker, dietitian; Pediatrics, Dr. Clifford G. Grulee, attending pediatrician.

Sept. 21—Anesthesia, Dr. Mary Lyons, anesthetist; Medical Records, Miss Marge Clay, record room; Air Conditioning in Hospitals, Mr. Asa S. Bacon, superintendent.

### Carl Philip Bauer

1896 - 1936

On September 19, Carl Philip Bauer, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Rush Medical College and assistant attending obstetrician and gynecologist at the Presbyterian Hospital, passed away unexpectedly. Though not feeling well the last morning of his life he nevertheless went to the hospital and did his full morning of exacting work. Death came to him quite suddenly in the evening. Thus passed a rare spirit. He was only 40 years old.

Dr. Bauer received his bachelor's degree from Lake Forest College and his M.D. degree from Rush. His internship was served in Los Angeles County Hospital. He never spared himself and continually measured his efforts with an exacting rule. He was learned in his specialty, clever in the execution of his work, was frankly honest and aboveboard at all times, was outspoken in his opinions, and conscientious to the extreme. He hated palaver, pussy-footing and deceitful diplomacy. He met difficult situations squarely and was always dependable in any emergency. His loss will always be felt, for his like is not replaceable. His students will never have a finer example of a meritorious obstetrician and a skillful gynecologist. In his work as director of the Out-Patient Obstetrical Department for the last five years, Dr. Bauer maintained the same high standards which characterized all of his work.

Dr. Bauer married Anne Mossbeck, a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing. Their one child is a girl, now two years old.

N. SPROAT HEANEY

### Mrs. Sylvester Fisher

Mrs. Sylvester Fisher, died in Los Angeles, August 22, 1936. Mrs. Fisher represented the Woodlawn Presbyterian Church on our Woman's Board for a number of years. She had made her home in California for the past several years.

## MANY NEEDY FAMILIES LACK WARM CLOTHING

Many needy families who are brought in touch with our hospital because of illness are greatly in need of warm clothing and shoes as winter approaches, Miss Karla Jorgensen, Social Service, told members of the Woman's Board at the first meeting of the fall season, held Oct. 5 in the hospital chapel. Demands for assistance of various kinds have greatly increased because of the greatly restricted public relief program. Miss Jorgensen also gave a report of the National Conference of Social Work which she attended in June.

Miss Selma Lindem, librarian, reported that 7,607 books were circulated among 1,268 different patients during the summer months. She also gave a report of her participation in the library round table sessions at the recent convention of the American Hospital Association.

It was announced that the Thanksgiving offering in the churches will be taken as usual, and that funds will be used for various purposes, which may be designated by church groups if desired.

Board members were informed of the birth of a son to Dr. and Mrs. John Timothy Stone in the Presbyterian Hospital, October 3.

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1753 West Congress Street Chicago, Illinois

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# The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago BULLETIN

MEMBER AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Ill.

November, 1936

No. 92

## NURSES REQUIRE THOROUGH PREPARATION

### High Educational Standards and Ideals of Service Upheld by Our School of Nursing

Have you ever come back from oblivion, floundering in a sea of pain following an operation, and in those fleeting moments of consciousness found by your bedside a pleasant-faced person in a white uniform, who knew exactly what to do to ease the suffering a little and whose very presence gave you anchorage and reassurance? Then, after you no longer needed a special nurse, do you recall the buoyant cheerfulness with which the general duty graduate and student nurses did for you so efficiently those innumerable tasks involved in the day and night care of a hospital patient? Or, perhaps you or some member of your family, seriously ill at home, have required the services of the private duty nurse, who, without recourse to consultation with supervisor or house doctor, was adequately prepared to meet the unexpected emergency between visits of the family doctor. Whatever your need in the way of nursing care has been or may be, only the best that high ideals of service and thorough preparation educationally can supply is good enough for you and yours.

### Upholds High Standards

When the Presbyterian Hospital established its own school for nurses, 33 years ago, advanced standards both as to curriculum and organization were adopted. Through the years the school has sought to keep pace with the ever enlarging scope of nursing education. From the beginning our School of Nursing has had the eight-hour day for student nurses, the six months' preparatory course and the requirement that all students admitted have at least a high school education. Beginning with the new class entering this fall the educational requirement now is two years of college work beyond high school.



### STUDENT LEADERS AND FACULTY REPRESENTATIVE

In this picture Miss Johanna G. DeVries, representing the faculty of our School of Nursing, is shown with class officers representing the student body as follows:

Back row, left to right—Eva M. Wiberg, president class of 1936; Ruth D. Getzelman, secretary 1936; Miss DeVries, instructor; Harriet E. Boot, president 1937; Irmgard Mahler, secretary 1937.

Front row, left to right—Estalene T. Spears, president class of 1938; Caroline E. Rockwell, president 1939; Ruth M. Kitchie, vice-president 1939; Barbara M. Cruickshank, secretary 1939; Margaret D. Burke, secretary 1938.

Affiliation with Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago and assignment of students for nursing practice in the Presbyterian Hospital affords instruction by members of Rush faculty and members of the hospital medical staff, the latter including both classroom and bedside instruction. Science courses are taught by members of the faculty of the University of Chicago and by graduate nurse instructors.

The Presbyterian Hospital affords experience in medical, surgical, gynecological, obstetrical and children's nursing, while its private service prepares nurses for private duty nursing. The out-patient obstetrical department affords experience in meeting the problems of the home care of obstetrical patients. Varied experience is gained in the clinics of Central Free Dispensary and Rush Medical College, as well as in the hospital pharmacy, diet kitchens,

(Continued on Page 3)

### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Mr. Ernest Griffiths, F. R. C. S., of London and Mr. W. A. Lyon, secretary of the Seaman's Hospital Association of England, were guests of Dr. Kellogg Speed in our hospital recently for the purpose of studying traumatic reconstruction cases.

### TAG DAY NETS \$1,425

Two hundred taggers from our Woman's Board collected \$1,425. for child welfare work in our hospital, on the Children's Benefit League tag day observed in Chicago and suburbs on Oct. 5. Last year's tag day receipts were \$1,004.21. Mrs. William R. Tucker was general chairman and Mrs. H. C. Patterson, vice-chairman of the tag day committee.

Dr. William G. Hibbs has been elected secretary of our hospital medical board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Carl P. Bauer.

## Director of Our School of Nursing 7th in U. S. To Receive Saunders Distinguished Service Medal

In 1930, William L. Saunders II of Philadelphia established, in memory of his father, the Walter Burns Saunders Medal for Distinguished Service in the Cause of Nursing. In accordance with the wishes of Mr. Saunders this medal is awarded each year to "a nurse who has made to the profession or to the public some outstanding contribution, either in personal service, or in the discovery of some nursing technic, that may be to the advantage of the patient and to the profession."

The 1936 recipient of the Saunders Medal is M. Helena McMillan, director of the School of Nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital. A committee composed of the presidents of the three national nursing organizations and Mr. Saunders selects the recipient.

The first award made in 1930 honored, posthumously, S. Lillian Clayton, former president of the American Nurses' Association. Other recipients prior to 1936 were as follows:

1931—Mary Sewell Gardner, pioneer in the field of public health nursing.

1932—Annie W. Goodrich, pioneer in nursing education and formerly Dean of Yale University School of Nursing.

1933—Clara D. Noyes, director of the American Red Cross Nursing Service until her death in June, 1936.

1934—Annabelle McCrae, for many years instructor in theory and practice of nursing at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

1935—Adda Eldredge, Director of the Department of Nursing, State Board of Health of Wisconsin.

### Presented at Convention

The 1936 medal was presented to Miss McMillan at the biennial convention of the American Nurses' Association, the National League of Nursing Education, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing held in Los Angeles in June. In presenting the medal, Miss Elnora Thomson, director of nursing education at the University of Oregon, past president of the American Nurses' Association and graduate of our School of Nursing (1909) said that from the beginning of her work, Miss McMillan had the concept of the School of Nursing as an educational institution rather than as a hospital service. Among her other contributions to the nursing profession, the speaker cited Miss McMillan's advocacy of a reasonable working day for graduate nurses and nursing service to the community by means of central registries; her interest in affiliation of schools of nursing with higher educational institutions and her concern that lay persons should understand and participate in nursing education.

### Honored by First District

The nurses of the First District Illinois State Nurses' Association honored Miss McMillan at a testimonial dinner at the Drake hotel, Oct. 14. Miss Ethel Holbrook, president of the association, and graduate of our School of Nurs-

ing (1922), presided during the program which included addresses by Mrs. David W. Graham, honorary president of the Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Board; Miss Alice E. Dalbey of Springfield, president of the Illinois State Nurses' Association; Dr. James B. Herrick, representing the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital; Miss Nellie X. Hawkinson, president National League of Nursing Education; Mr. Alfred T. Carton, president Board of Managers of Presbyterian Hospital; Miss Edna L. Foley, chairman Red Cross Nursing Service, Chicago; Mrs. Ernest E. Irons, chairman Central Council of Nursing Education; Miss Sybil Davis, representing the Alumnae of the Illinois Training School for Nurses of which Miss McMillan is an alumnus; and Miss Florence A. Coon, president of the Alumnae Association of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing.

Speakers who represented the organizations interested in nursing education and nursing service told of the numerous activities of Miss McMillan in those organizations. Miss Foley said that Miss McMillan had served the American Red Cross in various capacities since she became an enrolled Red Cross Nurse in 1912.

### ALUMNAE ASS'N ACTIVE IN BEHALF OF SCHOOL AND OTHER INTERESTS

More than 600 of the 1410 graduates of our School of Nursing are members of the Alumnae Association, which engages in many activities for the benefit of the school and the nursing profession in general. The association maintains the Mary Byrne endowed room in our hospital for active members, and contributes around \$200 annually toward the cottage maintained at Naperville Sanitarium by the First District Nurses' Association. Funds have been raised also for the Gladys Foster endowed nurse fund, sick benefit and loan funds for nurses, graduate scholarship fund, the School of Nursing endowment fund and many other purposes.

Officers of the association are: president, Florence A. Coon; first vice-president, Esther Salzman; second vice-president, Katherine Livingstone; corresponding secretary, Mildred Castell McGrath; recording secretary, Marjorie Keil; treasurer, Mrs. Dick Van Gorp; editor News Letter, Ruth Schmidt.

### ALUMNAE WHO'S WHO

Of those who have been graduated from our School of Nursing, 259 are known to be doing institutional work; 212, private duty nursing; 84, public health nursing; 20, industrial nursing; 23, missionary work; and 17, miscellaneous work including hourly nursing, social service, physiotherapy, X-ray, editorial and other individual work. One graduate has a position with the Transcontinental and Western Air Lines. Two graduates have become practicing physicians.

Among those who hold important executive or teaching positions are:

Carol Martin (1906), Director of Nursing Education, State of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Mrs. Alma Ham Scott (1907), Director of Headquarters, American Nurses' Ass'n, New York City.

Lina L. Davis (1907), Superintendent of Nurses, General Hospital, Bakersfield, Calif.

Mrs. Candice Monfort Lee (1907), Superintendent of Nurses, Oklahoma City Hospital, Okla.

Elnora E. Thomson (1909), Director of Nursing Education, University of Oregon, Portland.

Ruth A. Brown (1910), Superintendent of Nurses, Wyandotte General Hospital, Mich.

Alma Foerster (1910), Superintendent Red Cross Nursing, Racine, Wis.

Alice M. Morse (1910), Superintendent Nurses, Eastern Maine General Hospital, Bangor, Me.

Ada T. Graham (1911), Secretary, Utah Tuberculosis Ass'n, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charlotte F. Landt (1911), Night Supervisor, Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

Mabel Dunlap (1912), Vice-President, American Nurses' Association.

Catherine M. Buckley (1912), Dean of School of Nursing, University of Cincinnati; president, Ohio State Nurses' Ass'n.

Eula Butzerin (1914), Director Public Health Nursing, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Mrs. Estelle C. Koch (1914), Superintendent of Nurses, City Hospital, Cleveland.

Helen I. Denne (1915), Professor of Nursing, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Lila Belle Fletcher (1916), Director of Nurses, Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison.

Mary H. Cutler (1916), Superintendent of Nurses, Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati.

Mary Dunwiddie (1920), Superintendent County Home for Crippled Children, West Chicago, Ill.

Dorothy Rogers (1921), Assistant Professor of Nursing, University of Chicago.

Helen W. Munson (1922), associate editor, American Journal of Nursing, New York City.

Edna Lewis (1923), Instructor in Public Health Nursing, George Peabody Teachers' College Nashville, Tenn.

Catherine A. Clow (1924), Health Director, State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y.

Mrs. Janet F. Korngold (1924), Superintendent of Nurses, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.

Marjorie M. Ibsen (1926), Superintendent Highland Park Hospital, Highland Park, Ill.

Sylvia M. Melby (1926), Superintendent of Nurses, Fairview Hospital, Minneapolis.

Lois Meale Morrow (1929), Acting Director School of Nursing, Graduate Hospital, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Edwina McDougall (1924), Superintendent of Nurses, Northwestern Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.

(Continued from Page 1)

operating rooms and occupational therapy department. Experience in communicable disease nursing is arranged at the Chicago Municipal Contagious Disease Hospital, while the psychiatric and neurological departments of Cook County Hospital are open to our students. Similar privileges are granted by the Chicago Visiting Nurse Association, the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago and the Rural Nursing of Cook County.

#### Health and Character Essential

Students meeting the educational requirements for entrance also must be in good health and of good character and personality. On or before admission, students are given a complete physical examination by the school physician, including X-ray chest films. Before being assigned for nursing experience in communicable diseases, students are passed as being physically qualified and have been successfully inoculated against typhoid fever, smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The student nurse's eight-hour day and 48-hour week embraces time given to class instruction in numerous subjects and that given to practice nursing. At the end of the six-months preparatory course, the student is assigned to nursing duty in the hospital for a part of each eight-hour day, provided she has shown evidence of a general fitness for nursing, good health and the ability to carry the didactic courses.

#### Nursing Assignments

All nursing assignments are carried out under the direct supervision of graduate nurses. In this connection it is interesting to note that during 1935 an average of 123 graduate nurses and 64 advanced student nurses were on general duty in the Presbyterian Hospital. Of these, 95 graduates and 50 advanced students were engaged in bedside nursing and floor duty. An average of 19 graduate nurses were on duty in operating rooms, delivery rooms and first floor examining rooms, while an average of 14 advanced students were gaining experience in diet kitchens, serving rooms and operating rooms. An average of 19 students were gaining experience in affiliated work outside our hospital.

During 1935 an average total of 288 nurses was enrolled in the school. Of this number 143 were graduates, 87 were advanced students and 58 in the first six months period.

In addition to an average of 123 graduates and 64 advanced students on general duty in the hospital, 58 graduate nurses gave a total of 21,140 days special duty to patients in the hospital. Endowed and maintained graduate nurses gave a total of 1,540 days special duty to 1,221 seriously ill ward patients who required this extra care but were

#### ADEQUATE ENDOWMENT IS NEEDED FOR OUR SCHOOL

The School of Nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital has played a conspicuous role in the field of nursing education. Its 1,410 graduates have gone out to uphold high standards as nurses and to fill important executive and teaching positions. For 33 years its graduates and students have cared for Presbyterian Hospital patients and given extensive service to the needy sick who visit the clinics of Central Free Dispensary and Rush Medical College.

Its small endowment, now amounting to \$63,260.86, has been a factor in these accomplishments. Those who wish to aid education in a field of vital importance to human welfare are invited to contribute to this endowment in order that our School of Nursing may continue to keep pace with advancing standards and enlarging demands.

unable to pay for it. A total of 179 nurses were sent from the hospital office for private duty in homes.

#### At Central Dispensary

Presbyterian Hospital graduate and student nurses comprise the nursing staffs in the various clinics at Central Free Dispensary. Last year student nurses gave a total of 1,532 days in return for experience in these clinics; 541 days service in the out-patient obstetrical department and 651 days in the prenatal clinics of Rush Medical College, making a total 1,958 calls on 905 mothers whose babies were delivered in their homes by members of the out-patient staff. Forty-four students spent an average of 24 hours each assisting at the baby welfare clinic maintained by Rush Medical College in Central Free Dispensary. Other affiliated work claimed 2,004 hours from students during the year.

Students comprising the new class admitted this October came from 15 different states, China and South America. Twelve have college degrees and the remaining 18 have had at least two years of college work.

When our hospital decided to establish its own School of Nursing in 1903, Miss M. Helena McMillan was selected to take charge of the new project. Miss McMillan had been graduated from McGill University and the Illinois Training School for Nurses. She was at that time a resident of Henry Street Settlement in New York City and previously had organized the School of Nursing at Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. To Miss McMillan was assigned the task of organizing the school and the dual role of director of the educational program and the nursing service in the Presbyterian Hospital. Her success in coordinating the two programs is

attested by the record of her 33 years' service here and the recognition accorded her as a leader in the field of nursing education.

#### School Committee

A school committee, composed of three members of the hospital Board of Managers, three members of the Woman's Board and six ex-officio members, administers the affairs of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing. Mr. John P. Welling is chairman, other members of the committee being: Mr. Arthur G. Gable, Mr. Alfred E. Hamill, Mrs. Alva Knight, Mrs. Edwin M. Miller and Mrs. Ernest E. Irons. Ex-officio members are: Mr. Alfred T. Carton, president of the Board of Managers; Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey, president of the Woman's Board; Mr. Asa S. Bacon, superintendent of the hospital; Miss M. H. McMillan, director School of Nursing; Dr. Vernon C. David, president hospital Medical Board; Miss Florence Coon, president Alumnae Ass'n of School of Nursing.

#### Medical Consultants

Medical consultants representing Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago and the Presbyterian Hospital Medical Staff are:

ERNEST E. IRONS, M.D., PH.D. Clinical Professor of Medicine, Rush Medical College.

LEE C. GATEWOOD, A.M., M.D. Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine, Rush Medical College.

EDWIN M. MILLER, B.A., M.D. Assistant Clinical Professor of Surgery, Rush Medical College.

Consultants representing the graduate body of the School of Nursing are: Miss HELEN I. DENNE (1915), Professor of Nursing, Director School of Nursing, University of Wisconsin.

Miss CATHERINE M. BUCKLEY (1912), Dean School of Nursing, University of Cincinnati.

Miss DOROTHY ROGERS (1921), Assistant Professor of Nursing, University of Chicago.

Dr. L. C. Gatewood is physician to the school.

#### Sprague Home For Nurses

Sprague Home, located across the street from the hospital, is the home of both the School of Nursing and the student body, as well as 60 members of the hospital nursing staff and graduate nurse group. It also provides dressing rooms and lockers for the use of non-resident graduates. Meals are served in eight relays for a daily average of 262 persons.

This commodious building was erected in 1913. It cost \$350,000, and was made possible by gifts from friends of Mr. O. S. A. Sprague, from the estate of Mr. Albert A. Sprague and a bequest left by Mrs. A. A. Sprague.

## WOMAN'S BOARD KEENLY INTERESTED IN NURSING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Woman's Board of our hospital has always taken a keen interest in our School of Nursing and in the cause of nursing education in general. Mrs. Alva Knight is chairman and Mrs. Edwin M. Miller is vice chairman of a large committee of board members actively engaged in assisting the school in numerous ways. Miss Helen V. Drake is honorary chairman.

The sum of \$25,000. has been contributed by the Woman's Board to the school endowment fund. The board also provides three scholarships and a student loan fund, provides lectures on current events and sponsors the Florence Nightingale chorus. This chorus was organized shortly after the world war and was the first group of its kind formed in this country. Membership in the chorus is compulsory to all first year student nurses who pass the vocal test. The director is Mr. Robert E. Birch.

Our Woman's Board has been actively identified with the Central Council of Nursing Education since the council was formed soon after the world war. Representative clubwomen, civic leaders, women's auxiliary hospital groups, nursing organizations and heads of most of better schools of nursing in Illinois and adjacent states organized the Council with a view to raising standards of nursing education on all fronts. It has done much to educate the laity concerning those institutions and agencies which uphold adequate standards and has shed the light of publicity on several fly-by-night attempts to commercialize nursing education for private gain at the expense of the public welfare. Mrs. Ernest E. Irons, one of the vice-presidents of our Woman's Board, is chairman of the Council at this time, and other board members have held offices in the Council from time to time.

## ABOUT OUR STAFF MEN

Chicago Pathological Society, Oct. 12—Dr. Carl Apfelbach, newly elected president, spoke on "Modern Concepts of Cirrhosis of Liver." On Nov. 6, he addressed the Central Society of Clinical Research at the Drake hotel.

American College of Surgeons, Philadelphia, Oct. 19-23—Dr. Vernon C. David gave an address on "Intestinal Obstruction." Dr. Kellogg Speed participated in the section meeting on fractures. Dr. David also addressed a meeting of the Intrurban Surgical Society in Baltimore in October.

Dr. Arthur W. Fleming completed his service on our house staff, October 31. House staff men beginning service Nov. 1 are Dr. Chester H. Waters and Dr. J. John Westra.

## DIPLOMAS PRESENTED TO 27 GRADUATES AT 1936 COMMENCEMENT

Commencement exercises for the class of 1936, Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, were held in the auditorium of Sprague Home, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 27 at 3 o'clock. A most interesting and appropriate address was delivered by Dr. William Chalmers Covert, D. D. LL.D. of Philadelphia. Mr. Alfred Carton, president of the Board of Managers of the hospital presided and presented diplomas to 27 graduates. The invocation was by Rev. E. N. Ware, hospital chaplain. Thelma Jensen Herferd sang two soprano solos, accompanied at the piano by Adrienne Cooper. The Florence Nightingale chorus directed by Mr. Robert Birch sang one number. School pins were presented by Mrs. Alva A. Knight, chairman of the School of Nursing committee of the Woman's Board.

The class gift to the school, presented at the class night dinner, is a framed portrait of Miss May Russell, dean of the School of Nursing and for many years a member of the faculty.

Dr. John Timothy Stone, D. D. LL.D. was the speaker at the baccalaureate service in the hospital chapel, Sunday evening, Oct. 25. Musical numbers were given by Miss Lois C. Geerds, Miss Maxine E. McCormick, Miss Augusta R. Heneveld and the Nightingale chorus.

### CLASS OF 1936

Ruth Armstrong, Bloomington, Ill.  
Jane Chadwick, Racine, Wis.  
Helen Marie Colvin, Hammond, Ind.  
Edna M. Eitrem, Decorah, Iowa.  
Elizabeth May Gallion, Chester, Neb.  
Ruth Dorothy Geitzelman, Chicago, Ill.  
M. Kathryn Harris, Mineral Point, Wis.  
Alice Henderson, LaBelle, Mo.  
Lizzie Kempers, Sioux Center, Iowa.  
Marie M. Kolbus, Highland Park, Ill.  
Mary Margaret Kusel, Hooper, Neb.  
Doris Helen Leavens, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Frances Louise Lowry, Bethany, Mo.  
Jean MacKenzie, Watertown, S. D.  
Myrtle Irene Malan, Patoka, Ill.  
Grace E. Myers, Benton Harbor, Mich.  
Elizabeth Peasley, Chariton, Iowa.  
Winifred Payer, West Chicago, Ill.  
Adella F. Remus, Benton Harbor, Mich.  
Emma R. Rodenbeck, Chester, Neb.  
Mary Elizabeth Simons, Kentland, Ind.  
Miriam M. Slight, Newton, Iowa.  
Mary Isabelle Taylor, McIntosh, S. D.  
Merna Terrill, Pipestone, Minn.  
Mary Catherine Truesdale, LaGrange, Ind.  
Eva Margaret Wiberg, Woodstock, Ill.  
Helyn Sherwood Wilder, Chicago, Ill.

### AT MEETINGS IN EUROPE

Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer attended the first joint meeting of The Clinical Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and the recently organized Clinical Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons of Great Britain in London, Sept. 4 and 5. He also attended the meeting of the International Society of Urology in Vienna, Austria, Sept. 9-11.

## FIRST MODERN SCHOOL OF NURSING WAS ORGANIZED BY FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

The modern nursing education movement owes its inception to Florence Nightingale, who established the first modern school of nursing at St. Thomas Hospital in London in 1860, using for this purpose funds which a grateful nation contributed in appreciation of Miss Nightingale's outstanding service during the Crimean war.

Various institutions in the United States attempted to train nurses in a small way from 1798 on and in the early seventies of the last century, the first modern nursing schools in this country were started at hospitals in Boston, New York and New Haven. Chicago fell into line when the Illinois Training School for Nurses was chartered in 1880 and began its first course of training, May 1, 1881.

With the exception of two short periods during which our hospital undertook to train its own nurses, nursing care in the Presbyterian Hospital was given under the direction of the Illinois Training School until 1903, when our present School of Nursing was organized.

### FIRST RUSH GRADUATE

The name of the first graduate of Rush Medical College was printed incorrectly in our September Bulletin. The first graduate was William Butterfield instead of William "Butterworth" as published erroneously.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

1753 West Congress Street Chicago, Illinois

Telephone: Seeley 7171  
OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

OFFICERS:  
ALFRED T. CARTON, ..... President  
HORACE W. ARMSTRONG, ..... Vice-President  
CHARLES B. GOODSPEED, ..... Vice-President  
SOLOMON A. SMITH, ..... Treasurer  
KINGMAN DOUGLASS, ..... Secretary  
FRED S. BROWN, D.D., ..... Asst. Secretary  
A. J. WILSON, ..... Asst. Secretary

OTHER MANAGERS:  
ARTHUR G. CARLE, ..... JOHN MCKINLAY  
ALBERT B. DICK, JR., ..... FRED A. POOR  
JOHN B. DRAKE, ..... THEODORE A. SHAW  
ALBERT D. FARWELL, ..... REV. JOHN TIMOTHY STONE, D.D.  
JAMES B. FORGAN, JR., ..... R. DOUGLAS STUART  
ALFRED E. HAMILL, ..... ROBERT STEVENSON  
CHARLES H. HAMILL, ..... J. HALL TAYLOR  
EDWARD D. McDUGGAL, ..... JOHN P. WELLING  
EDWARD E. WILSON, ..... EDWARD E. WILSON, JR.

CLERICAL MANAGERS:  
REV. HARRISON RAY ANDERSON, D.D.:  
REV. HAROLD L. BOWMAN, D.D.:  
REV. HENRY S. BROWN, D.D.:  
REV. W. CLYDE HOWARD, D.D.:  
ADMINISTRATION:

ASA S. BACON, ..... Superintendent  
HFRMAN HENSEL, ..... Asst. Superintendent  
M. HELENA McMILLAN, ..... Director, School of Nursing

The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago is an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, organized July 21, 1883, for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid, and nursing, to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color. Its medical staff is appointed from the faculty of Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago.

The Board of Managers call attention to the need of gifts and bequests for endowment and for the general purposes of the hospital.

# The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago BULLETIN

MEMBER AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Ill.

December, 1936

No. 93

## CHRISTMAS HAS MESSAGE OF CHEER FOR THE ILL AND NEEDY

Christmas in the hospital! This will be a new experience for many of our patients this year, but one which need not detract from the real significance of Christmas. But for the coming of the Christ Child, whose humble advent is observed throughout the world on December 25, there probably would be no such institution as a modern hospital and there certainly would be no Presbyterian Hospital established and maintained to care for the sick in His name. If one must be ill or disabled at this season of the year, one still has reason for rejoicing because Christian ideals of service have made possible the hospital care needed.

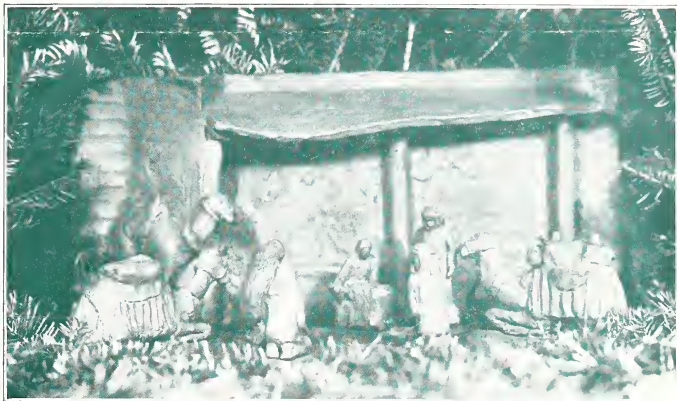
The Christmas message brings to the hospital patient the assurance that regardless of the pain and misfortune that may be ours during this span of life there is a better world beyond. It also brings the assurance of strength to bear whatever must be borne here and now, if we will but ask this of Him in faith.

### Will Spread Cheer

As Christmas day approaches many plans are afoot to spread cheer and good will among our patients. The usual Christmas service will be conducted in the hospital chapel on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 11 A. M. for patients who are able to attend. Rev. E. N. Ware, who has been our hospital chaplain for 25 years, conducts this service and also makes a special effort to carry the Christmas message to the bedside of patients as he goes about his daily rounds of visits.

Early on Christmas morning the fresh, young voices of our student nurses will be heard in the corridors singing the old

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)



### ADORATION OF THE WISE MEN

*And they came into the house and saw the young child with Mary his mother, and they fell down and worshipped him; and opening their treasures they offered unto him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh.*

—Matt. 2:11.

This nativity scene was modeled in clay six years ago by a patient, Stanley Kellogg, who was a protégé of Lorado Taft. He did it with the help of our Occupational Therapy Department, which, in accordance with his wishes, has retained it. Each Christmas, in an appropriate setting of evergreen branches in the lobby of the main hospital entrance, it tells again the story of the Christ Child and the Wise men.

## O, Little Town of Bethlehem

O, little town of Bethlehem,  
How still we see thee lie;  
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep  
The silent stars go by,  
Yet in thy dark streets shineth  
The everlasting Light;  
The hopes and fears of all the years  
Are met in thee tonight.

For Christ is born of Mary,  
And gathered all above,  
While mortals sleep, the angels keep  
Their watch of wondering love.  
O, morning stars together  
Proclaim thy holy birth;  
And praises sing to God the King,  
And peace to men on earth.

How silently, how silently,  
The wondrous gift is given!  
So God imparts to human hearts  
The blessings of His heaven.  
No ear may hear his coming,  
But in this world of sin,  
Where meek souls will receive Him still,  
The dear Christ enters in.

O, holy child of Bethlehem,  
Descend to us, we pray,  
Cast out our sin, and enter in,  
Be born in us today.  
We hear the Christmas angels  
The great glad tidings tell;  
O, come to us, abide with us,  
Our Lord Emmanuel.

—Phillips Brooks

# CLEANLINESS AND ASEPSIS RIGIDLY OBSERVED

## Much Labor, Modern Equipment and Scientific Technique Safeguard Patients

It requires unremitting and conscientious work on the part of many men and women to carry through the rigid observance of cleanliness and asepsis required in every hospital department in order that patients may be safeguarded against dirt and microbes. In the Presbyterian Hospital the rigid scientific asepsis technique employed by the nursing and medical staff is supplemented by proper procedures and precautions in kitchens and serving rooms, in the laundry and in the performance of every hospital house-keeping task.

In the housekeeping department 58 men and women are kept busy under the direction of Mrs. Martha Wolfe, matron, who has held this position for twelve years and who was in the department for 13 years before becoming matron. Five housekeepers oversee the work done on the different floors.

### 1,005 Windows; 845 Steps

It requires the full time services of two men to wash regularly the 1,005 windows of the hospital. Two women are occupied in scrubbing daily the 845 steps comprising the different hospital stairways. One man keeps all the brass and nickel shining. Another does nothing but clean rugs with a special machine and antiseptic process. One woman keeps the 100 Venetian blinds clean. Other men and women perform a variety of cleaning tasks throughout the hospital.

All window curtains are changed at least once each week, and curtains on screens are changed often, in some instances daily.

### STERILIZE UTENSILS; KEEP HOSPITAL KITCHENS CLEAN

Cooking pans, and containers used in the hospital kitchens are not only washed by sanitary methods but are sterilized in steam boxes under high pressure for at least 10 minutes. Floors are scrubbed twice daily. Walls are washed often and a fresh coat of paint is applied yearly. Employees observe rigid rules as to personal cleanliness, one of which is that anyone who has been out of the kitchen washes his hands thoroughly on his return, before resuming his duties.

Many other precautions taken in the preparation and serving of food assure cleanliness and freedom from bacteria. Mr. Eric Bode, executive chef, and Miss Beulah Hunzicker, head dietitian, have under their direction an employed personnel of 75 men and women.

## DAILY WASH OF 8,000 POUNDS IS TASK OF HOSPITAL LAUNDRY

Every day except Sunday is wash day in the Presbyterian Hospital Laundry, located in a separate service building adjacent to the other hospital buildings. And the wash is a sizable one, too, never less than a mere 8,000 pounds daily! John Witek, our laundry foreman, has been with us for 13 years. Men and women employed under his direction number 27. A special soap which has both cleansing and antiseptic properties is manufactured in the laundry, utilizing all waste grease from the hospital kitchens and a large amount of fresh, prime tallow purchased in 100-pound lots.

All linens sent down from operating or obstetrical delivery rooms are washed separately from other laundry, after being rinsed and treated with a germicide solution which removes stains and kills bacteria.

The laundry washes and irons all hospital linen and garments used by patients, attending doctors, interns and nurses, as well as all washable furnishings of the hospital. Blankets and similar articles are fluff dried in a special machine. All personal laundry is done for student nurses, members of the graduate nursing staff, interns and other resident personnel.

### HERE'S WHAT IT TAKES!

It takes a lot of soap, scouring powder, germicides and antiseptics to carry through our hospital program of cleanliness and asepsis.

In the laundry the weekly requirement is 800 pounds of the jelly-like soap manufactured there.

For general cleaning we use each week:

- 200 lbs. of soap powder.
- 158 lbs. of scouring powder.
- 231 1-lb. bars of cleaning soap.

For aseptic purposes we use:

- 10 barrels of green liquid surgical soap each month.
- 1 barrel of cresol, diluted to 20 to 30 times, in three months.
- 50,000 bichloride of mercury tablets in six months.
- Smaller quantities of numerous other antiseptics and disinfectants.

For ordinary, personal cleanliness needs of patients and hospital personnel, toilet soap requirements this year were:

- 35,000 6-oz. bars
- 5,000 3/4-oz. bars
- 12,500 2-oz. bars
- 600 6-oz. bars of castle soap for maternity babies and infants on the children's floor.

## MOTHERS AND BABIES PROTECTED BY ASEPSIS IN OBSTETRICAL CARE

Rigid aseptic procedures are an important factor in safeguarding the lives of mothers and babies cared for in our maternity department and in our Out-Patient Obstetrical Service.

Of the last 4,013 mothers delivered up to Dec. 1 by members of our obstetrical staff in the hospital and in homes, there have been no deaths due to childbed fever. Of these 4,013 mothers, only two have died from any cause connected with childbirth, and neither of these deaths occurred in our hospital. One was an out-patient who died of pneumonia which had been contracted before labor began. The other patient died of an embolus following her return home.

Our hospital maternity department is housed on floors separate from other parts of the hospital and has its own staff of interns, nurses and helpers whose duties are confined wholly to that department. In this and other respects our maternity department complies with the standards of the American Hospital Association and the American College of Surgeons. Labor and delivery rooms are not located on the same floor with the private rooms and wards in which mothers are cared for and on which the nurseries are located.

### Use Sterile Supplies

Sterilized packs containing linens and other supplies are kept in readiness in the delivery room as are also packs containing sterile instruments. For the newborn babies sterile packs are at hand containing blanket, sheet, clothing and other supplies required. Throughout the infant's stay in the hospital, similar sterile packs are used. Infant and maternity supplies are washed separately in the laundry, then assembled in packs and sent to the sterilizing room. An average of 75 pieces of sterile linen is required for each delivery including articles used for the patient and surgical caps, gowns and masks worn by doctors and nurses. Clean linen is used freely in the care of maternity patients throughout their stay here. In every obstetrical procedure asepsis technique is rigidly employed.

Miss Mary M. Wilson is the specially trained obstetrical nurse in charge of a staff composed of 16 graduate nurses, 8 student nurses and five helpers whose hours on duty are staggered to cover the entire 24 hours. Miss Mary Watson is in charge of the delivery room and Miss Alice Studer, the nursery.



## STERILE INSTRUMENTS, OPERATIVE SUPPLIES HANDLED ASEPTICALLY

Elaborate asepsis procedures are observed in the eight operating rooms of the Presbyterian Hospital. Miss Bertha Ellington is the surgical nurse in charge. The personnel consists of 14 graduate nurses, 7 of whom are specially trained surgical nurses; 10 student nurses, 4 women helpers and 4 men orderlies. In addition, men and women helpers from the housekeeping department do the routine cleaning of floors, walls, windows, sinks, etc. Each night floors are scrubbed thoroughly. After each operation the floor of the room in which it took place is cleaned. After all infectious cases floors are treated with deodorants and antiseptics.

Linen used in the operating rooms is specially folded for later aseptic handling, placed in bags and sterilized. It remains in the bags until needed for use in the operating room. Pitchers, basins and other granite ware are washed and scoured after being used, placed in bags and sterilized. Surgical instruments require special care in the way of cleansing, sorting, assembling and sterilizing. To give some idea of the work involved in these procedures it may be stated that about 800 pieces of linen, 700 instruments, 85 pairs of rubber gloves, 200 pieces of granite ware and many special supplies are required on an average operating day.

Having sterilized everything that is to be used in operations the technique of handling these articles aseptically is a rigid one, requiring highly trained personnel. In a future article in our *Bulletin* we plan to explain in greater detail the scientific aseptic procedures which safeguard each patient cared for in our operating rooms.

### WHERE STERILIZING IS DONE

All of the dressings prepared in the sterile supply room, most of the granite ware used in different departments and most of the linens used in operating rooms and maternity department are sterilized in our big autoclave steam sterilizer in the basement. Everything is enclosed in bags when sent to the sterilizing room and remains therein until it is taken out and handled aseptically for use by patients, nurses and doctors. Here, also, are sterilized such medical supplies as ointments, glycerine and intravenous solutions. Ingebregt Tveite is in charge of this sterilizing room.

The operating room has a separate battery of sterilizers while smaller sterilizers adjacent to operating and delivery rooms are used to sterilize instruments and various small articles. The first floor examining room has its own sterilizer for

## HOSPITAL INSTALLS OIL AND GAS HEATING EQUIPMENT

Forty men are employed in the maintenance and repair department of the Presbyterian Hospital. Frank Mahr, chief engineer has been with us for 28 years. Assistant engineers, firemen and other employees in the heating and power plant number 14.

Recent improvements include the installation of a new and larger transformer in the power plant, two new boilers and conversion of the heating plant to burn oil during the three coldest months and gas the other nine months. This type of heating is expected to prove more efficient and cleaner than the coal burning plant used heretofore.

The chief engineer and his assistants take care of all heating and power equipment, the hospital lighting system and all electrical and mechanical equipment throughout the hospital.

### VARIETY OF DEVICES AND FURNITURE ARE MADE BY HOSPITAL CARPENTERS

It may be a baby incubator designed by a pediatrician, some new device needed in the X-ray room, framework for a fracture bed, a reading rack for a patient or candle-holders for Christmas decorations. Whatever it is, John Kolar and his two assistants in our hospital carpenter shop can probably make it, to say nothing of responding to emergency calls to build up a heel on a patient's shoe and such like.

In addition to all of the out-of-the-ordinary articles which are required from time to time, our carpenter shop takes care of repairing our furniture, makes new cabinets, tables, screens and many other articles. Locks are repaired here and keys made for hospital doors. All sorts of repair jobs are sent to the carpenter shop, thus prolonging the usefulness of hospital furnishings and saving much expense.

### MUCH ELECTRICITY USED

For electric lighting and for power to operate laundry equipment, elevators, pumps, X-ray apparatus, and various electrical devices used in the care and treatment of patients, our electric current consumption ranged from 47,846 to 63,208 kilowatt hours each month this year.

instruments, supplies and other articles used in that department. Duty rooms on each hospital floor are equipped with small sterilizers which are used by nurses as needed. Kitchens have their sterilizers as explained in another article.

## GEO. J. SCHEIDEL, SR. EMPLOYED 44 YEARS IN HOSPITAL PAINT SHOP

Seven men are employed full time throughout the year to do all the painting, varnishing and decorating required to keep the hospital buildings and furnishings in proper order. They also wash walls when this is needed and take care of some other heavy cleaning tasks. George J. Scheidel, Sr., of our paint shop, has the distinction of having been a hospital employee longer than any other member of our personnel, having been here since 1892. He formerly had charge of the paint shop but in recent years turned this responsibility over to his son, George, Jr. who has worked in this department for 23 years.

It often is necessary to have painters and decorators work at night in order to avoid interfering with the regular daytime activities. Recently the examining rooms, which are a beehive of activity during the day, were redecorated throughout by men working on a night shift. Walls of the first floor corridors have been washed this month and the floors refinished, this work also being done at night.

### CHRISTMAS HAS MESSAGE

(Continued from page 1)

and beloved Christmas carols. The Social Service Department will see to it that the less fortunate among our present and former patients receive suitable remembrances, this being made possible by generous friends.

#### For the Children

Santa Claus will find his way to our children's wards and every child will awaken on Christmas morning to find that he has not been missed.

Christmas baskets provided by the Chicago Rotary Club and by hospital employees will be distributed to needy families known to our Social Service Department. Children of hospital employees and a large group of children of the community invited by the Social Service Department will be entertained at the annual Christmas party given at Sprague Home for Nurses, at 6:30 P.M., Dec. 23.

Our chef is planning to prepare the nicest dinner possible and always has some pleasant surprise for everyone. Our dietitian gives much thought to planning attractive Christmas dinner menus for patients on special diets, who must needs forgo some of the time-honored food items.

In these and many other ways the Presbyterian Hospital will say once more as did Tiny Tim, 'God bless us everyone.'

## WOMAN'S BOARD ENROLLS 18 LIFE MEMBERS; PLAN WAS ADOPTED YEAR AGO

Eighteen women have become Life Members of the Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Board since this form of membership was established a year ago. Life membership is acquired by payment of \$100 on the part of an active member, who thereafter is exempt from payment of annual dues, but not from other obligations of the Board. All receipts from Life Memberships are invested and the income only is expended upon recommendation of the finance committee.

Life Members are: Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell, Mrs. C. Frederick Childs, Mrs. A. B. Dick, Miss Helen Drake, Mrs. David W. Graham, Mrs. E. E. Irons, Mrs. F. W. Leach, Mrs. George R. Nichols, Mrs. Mark Oliver, Mrs. Philip F. W. Peck, Mrs. Wilber Post, Mrs. W. E. Sharp, Mrs. Clyde E. Shorey, Mrs. Frank S. Smith, Mrs. Lawrence Dunlap Smith, Mrs. Norman S. Stone, Mrs. Robert Stuart and Mrs. J. Hall Taylor.

### THANKSGIVING OFFERING

Several members of our Woman's Board opened their homes during the Thanksgiving season for teas given in the interest of the annual Thanksgiving offering for hospital purposes, while many other board members distributed offering envelopes among Presbyterian church women and other friends. Those who were hostesses at teas included Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, Mrs. James W. McCulloh, Mrs. Robert H. Herbst, Mrs. Charles B. Ford and Mrs. S. Austin Pope. Mrs. W. B. McKeand of Hinsdale is chairman of the Thanksgiving offering committee. Mrs. Kellogg Speed of Highland Park is vice-chairman.

### VISITS OTHER HOSPITALS

Miss Mary Louise Morley, charge nurse on our children's floor, spoke at the December meeting of our Hospital Woman's Board. She told of a recent trip during which she visited hospitals in Cincinnati, New York and Boston for the purpose of observing their methods of caring for infants and children.

### NURSES HAVE HOMECOMING

Sprague Home was the scene of the annual homecoming held by our School of Nursing on Nov. 11. A large number of Alumnae and other friends of the school were entertained at a buffet luncheon at noon and at tea, served from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Among those from a distance was Miss Jeanette Veldman, who is on leave from her work as a missionary nurse in China.

## THREE ELEVATORS RUN BOTH DAY AND NIGHT

Three elevators in our hospital are operated on a 24-hour schedule by 11 men, working in shifts. During the morning hours all elevators are kept very busy taking doctors from floor to floor and patients to and from operating, examining and treatment rooms. Somewhat fewer doctors and patients are transported during other hours of the day, but there are more visitors to take to and from the different floors in the afternoons and evenings. On those afternoons and evenings when visitors are admitted to wards, the front elevator near the main entrance does a business comparable to that of a department store elevator on bargain days. All this is a heavy load on our power plant requiring at peak hours as much as 1,000 horse power.

### ENTERTAIN PATIENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Evans of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented a charming program of piano and violin duets in our hospital chapel, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5. A large group of patients and hospital personnel greatly enjoyed the program which was so generously given by these two artists.

### ABOUT OUR STAFF MEN

North Central Illinois Medical Association, Dec. 1, at Streator — Dr. Gatewood spoke on "Lesions of the Ileum".

Chicago Surgical Society, Dec. 4 — Dr. Mark Lovring gave a case report on "Solitary Diverticulum of the Cecum".

Dr. Elias Selinger addressed the staff at St. Joseph's Hospital, Elgin, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Chicago Society of Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Nov. 23 — Dr. Ed. M. Miller spoke on "Fractures Around the Elbow Joint in Children".

St. Joseph County Medical Society, Dec. 3, at Elkhart, Ind. — Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer gave a talk on "A Doctor Looks at Europe".

An exhibit entitled "Glands of Internal Secretion" prepared by Dr. W. O. Thompson, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, Dr. N. J. Heckel, Dr. P. K. Thompson, and Dr. S. G. Taylor, III was shown at recent meetings of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society in Burlington, Iowa; Ohio State Medical Society, in Cleveland; and Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association in St. Paul, Minn.

### 60,000 GALLONS OF HOT WATER

Unlimited hot water is an essential factor in hospital cleanliness and asepsis as well as in ministering to the comfort of patients. In our hospital the average DAILY consumption of hot water is 60,000 gallons.

## OUR HOSPITAL GUARDED BY CONTINUOUS POLICE AND WATCHMAN SERVICE

Our hospital employs three policemen, working in shifts so that one is always on duty, day and night, to patrol streets and alleys in the vicinity and otherwise guard the safety of patients, personnel and buildings. In addition a watchman on duty inside the building throughout the night, patrols the entire building at intervals inspecting all first floor and basement entrances and windows as well as all fire escape exits to make sure that no intruders are about. Our policemen are Andy Tranchita, Bill Tranchita and Dan Yucella. Charles Lake is our inside night watchman.

From 7 A.M. to 2 A.M. a doorman is on duty at the main entrance to take care of taxi service. Those working on this job alternate shifts are Charles Titley and Fred Theman.

Dr. James B. Herrick was one of the speakers at the December meeting of the North Side branch of the Chicago Medical Society. His subject was, "Dr. Charles T. Parkes as I Knew Him".

## THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

1753 W. CONGRESS STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
Telephone: Sealey 7171

### OFFICERS and MANAGERS

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### CLERICAL MANAGERS

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HERMAN HENSEL	..... Asst. Superintendent
M. HELENA McMILLAN	..... Director, School of Nursing

### THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL BULLETIN

Florence Slown Hyde, Editor

The Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago is an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, organized July 21, 1883, for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid, and nursing, to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality, and color. Its medical staff is appointed from the faculty of Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago.

The Board of Managers call attention to the need of gifts and bequests for endowment and for the general purposes of the hospital.