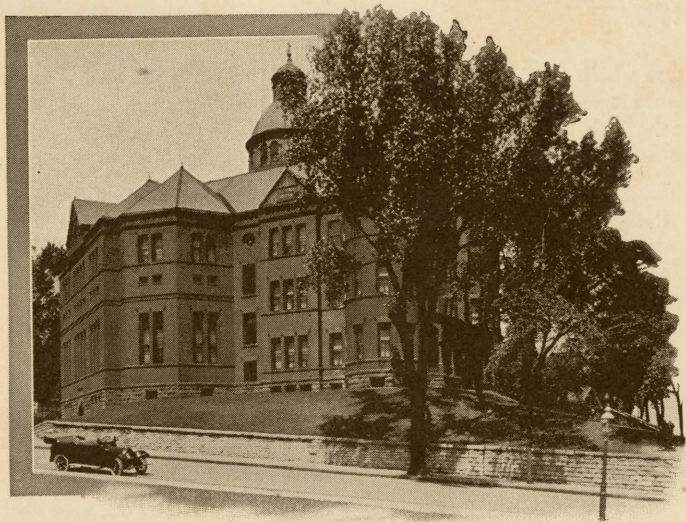




The St. Paul Hospital

Training School for Nurses

St. Paul, Minnesota

Introductory

AMONG the representatives of modern hospital service, there is no name which carries with it such universal appeal as that of Florence Nightingale. In commemoration of the self-sacrificing and the human element in the labors of this wonderful woman, it has been deemed eminently proper that the anniversary of her birth on May the 12th be designated as a national hospital day in order to give the general public an opportunity to become better informed both as to the scope and the most pressing needs of the hospital of today.

Born in 1820, Florence Nightingale lived her life during a period when there came a general awakening on the question of increased hospital facilities for the care of the sick and of the wounded soldiers in Continental Europe. Wars followed upon wars from the time of the Crimean conflict in 1854 to the Franco-Prussian struggle in 1870, and on each occasion an opportunity was presented for her to unfold her almost unlimited abilities and untiring energies along the lines of organization and the equipment of camp hospitals and military hospitals for the suffering sick and the wounded soldiers and sailors.

From early childhood and girlhood, the attention of Florence Nightingale was directed by her parents and immediate associates to the crying necessity for the development of hospital service. She travelled extensively, imbued with a desire to study the work from all its angles in order that her investigation might assist in a solution of the hospital problem. Her training course was undertaken in the Kaisersworth Deaconess Hospital under Fliedner and at the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris, and at the age of 33 she was granted the opportunity as Hospital Superintendent to give practical application to her theories on hospital management. During the Crimean War, she was sent to the front with a retinue of 38 nurses, and her success in ministering to the wants of the war sufferers may be measured by the fact that she has justly been regarded as the real heroine of this period.

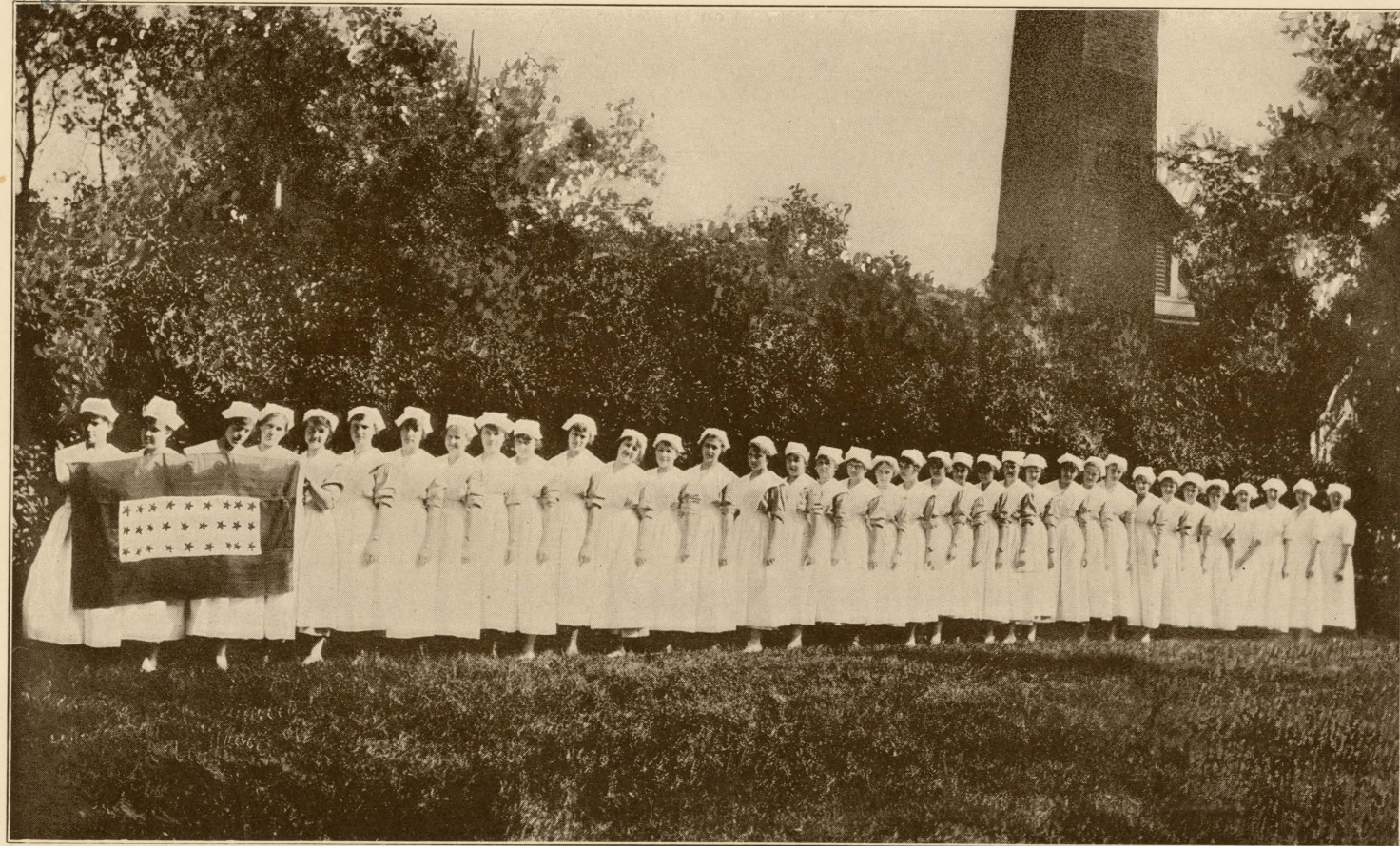
Florence Nightingale's death is a matter of very recent memory, occurring in London on Aug. 13, 1910. Many honors have been showered upon her by numerous governments as the foremost exponent of modern hospital service and nursing methods, and countless hospitals stand today in every quarter of the Globe either as monuments erected to an unselfish life or as the direct result of monetary contributions from her personal exchequer.

Miss Nightingale is rightly regarded as the one among many who has accomplished most to elevate nursing into a permanent and honorable occupation for women. She has lived her life with the one important end in view of alleviating suffering and of rendering service to the distressed, and it is therefore that her name is today enshrined in thousands of thankful hearts, and that her praise is sung wherever there is found a genuine interest in this important phase of relief to humanity.



In this day and age of materialistic tendencies, it is fitting that we should set aside one day in the year when we may pay our tribute to this remarkable exponent of hospital reform and to profit by her inspiring example in contributing our mite towards the continuation of her splendid work.

FROM O. M. NORLIE
COLLECTION



Our times might need several Florence Nightingales to spur us on to greater and more lasting efforts for the upbuilding and the nurture of institutions where the sick and the ailing of all classes may receive the care they require to relieve their distress. We need them particularly at this time, because never before has there been such crying need for extended hospital facilities, for public and private support, and for a greater number of consecrated nurses who have undertaken this work not merely for the emoluments it offers, but also, and particularly, for the opportunity it presents for a life of service to humanity.



In connection with this very brief survey of the life of history's most eminent hospital reformer, we may perhaps be pardoned for presenting an appeal to those whole-souled and able-bodied young women who stand as yet on the threshold of a career, irresolute as to which of a number is to be chosen.

You may be contemplating a life of *business* activity, and you may possibly already possess the most important qualifications that are so necessary for success in your venture. It may not be amiss to remind ourselves in this connection, however, that business is a crowded profession, that the salaries are almost criminally insufficient, and that only to those with exceptional abilities is usually granted the opportunity to forge ahead into responsible positions.

Many, even with moderate means, today aspire to a *college* or *university* education. For those who are financially able to reach their goal, the ideal they have placed before their eyes is assuredly praise-worthy in every respect. It must be emphasized with respect to the ordinary college course that the expenses during the last several years have increased by leaps and bounds, and that the average university diploma today costs what might have been regarded by our parents, and even by our older brothers and sisters, as a comfortable fortune.

What has been emphasized in regard to a university or business career can be made to apply with very slight accommodation to other professions that might be enumerated. To become a successful *instructor*, whether it be in the ordinary grades, in the arts, or in music, requires assiduous application and involves the expenditure of generous sums of money during several of the best years of the life of the individual concerned.

With the vocation of *nursing*, the situation immediately assumes a quite different aspect. To be sure, the demands made upon the successful nurse in the way of preparation for her calling are also very exacting. She must be possessed of an ordinarily vigorous constitution, her mental faculties must be unimpaired, and she must withal be imbued with a desire to be of real service to her fellow men.

In the matter of preparation for her calling, the nurse has, however, numerous and decided advantages over and above her sister in the business or educational world. She is invited into the hospital home where she immediately becomes one of a large and growing family, all intent upon offering their share of service to relieve the pangs of mortal grief and to do what lies in their power to assuage the suffering of a sister or a brother in distress.

For three years only she applies herself to a life of busy activity, it is true, which is not merely fitting her for an honorable vocation, but which enables her to give to her body and health the care they deserve. During this time she is rendering services for instruction re-



ceived, and the cost of her preparation is therefore practically negligible, presenting in this respect a glaring contrast to the pecuniary drain imposed for the same period on her university sister.

And at the completion of her hospital course she stands prepared to enter at once upon a life of inestimable usefulness where she not only is receiving an income ranging from \$120.00 to more than \$200.00 per month, but where she has the added satisfaction of knowing that her labors mean something to the prosperity and the happiness of a community.

The graduate nurse has the most liberal range in the choice of a position. She may be content with private nursing or she may specialize with clinic and with public health work, in bacteriology, or in the chemistry laboratory. She may prefer foreign service and enlist as a missionary worker in the service of the Red Cross or kindred organizations. Or she may aspire to a permanent position as anesthetist, as supervisor, or even as superintendent of an established hospital organization, any of these positions carrying with it a full measure of trust and responsibility.

"To young women who possess the necessary qualifications, nursing offers a life of unusual interest and usefulness.

To the inquiring and intelligent student, it opens a wide range of knowledge and unlimited means for self-development, and it likewise provides rare opportunities to help others.

Nursing is not merely an occupation, temporary and superficial in its scope. It is a great vocation and requires women who have an earnest purpose to serve humanity."—Anon.

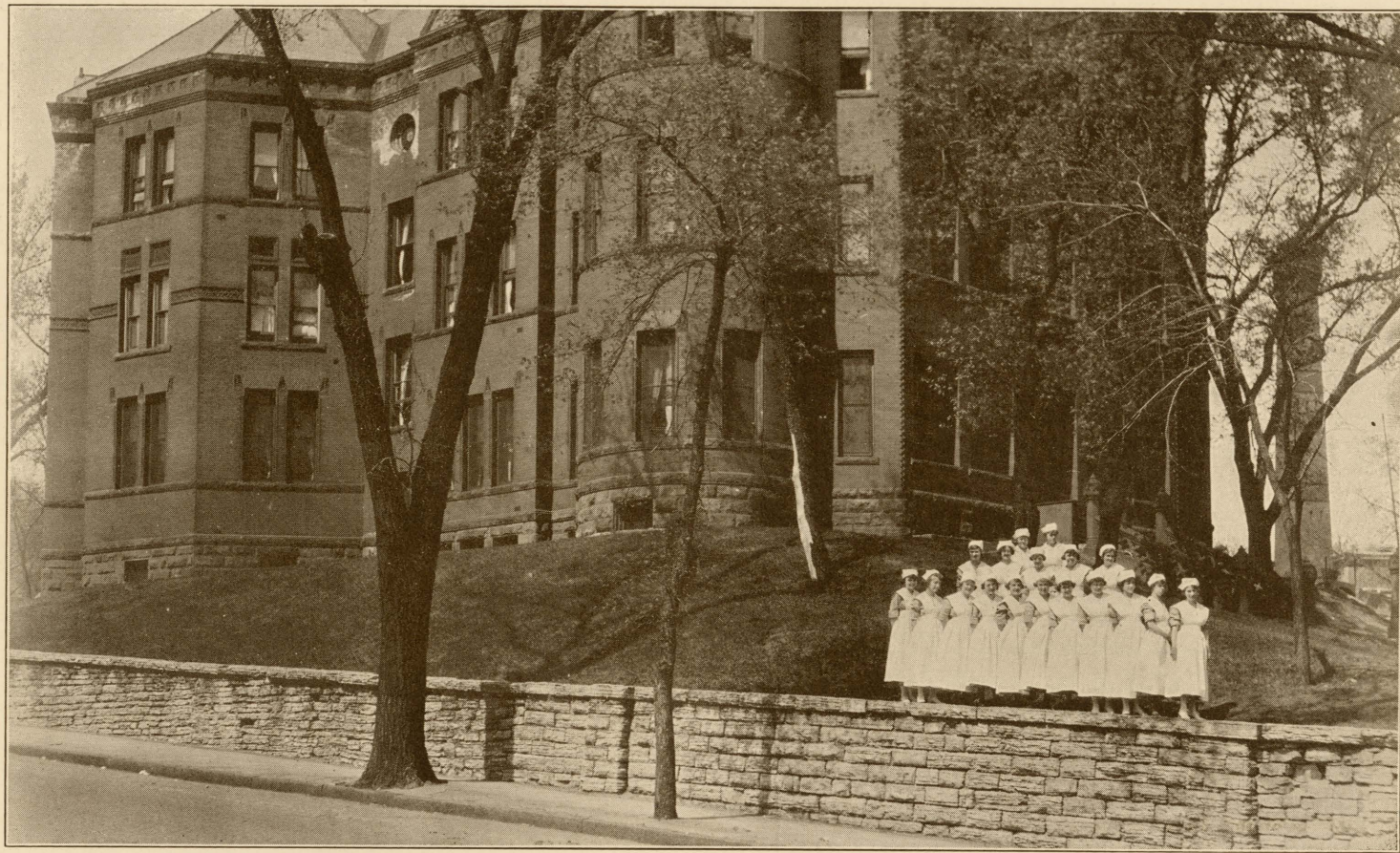
"Hospital service and nursing offer reasonably fair remuneration at the present time. In addition to that it offers splendid training, and those who engage in this work have the added satisfaction of knowing that they are performing a most valuable service to humanity."—Hon. J. A. O. Preus, Governor, State of Minnesota.

"The expansion of hospital service represents the growth of the spirit of humanity, the development of sympathy and tenderness and unselfish service which seeks to fill the world with the truest glory of Christian civilization."—Hon. Lawrence C. Hodgson, Mayor, City of St. Paul, Minn.

"The hospitals of our day have rendered our country in times of peace, and even more so in times of war, such great service that their labors in the service of humanity deserve to be remembered."—Dr. H. G. Stub, President, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

"Just at this time those of us who are concerned in the administration of National affairs are having our attention forced to the very great need of expanded hospital facilities, by reason of the requirements of disabled soldiers."—Warren G. Harding, President of the United States.

"There never was a time when the hospital was more important to the welfare of the Nation than now, and anything that promotes the interests of the American hospital should and does receive the support and encouragement of the present administration." — Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, M. R. C., U. S. A.



"To make the world clean and happy and righteous it must be made well, and the agencies that minister to those who suffer are agencies of social and spiritual regeneration, and they upbuild the fibre of good government and just society."—Mayor L. C. Hodgson.

"The heathen world before Christ did not know of hospitals as we understand the term. General homes for the sick and the destitute were not found. With Jesus Christ, love and charity in the very broadest sense made its entrance into the world. The care of the sick became an important factor in organizing and in carrying out the work of the Church wherever it commenced its blessed service."—Dr. H. G. Stub,



From the time of its foundation, in 1901, the St. Paul Hospital has been prepared to offer a course on the care of the sick thru its Training School for Nurses. With the class-work in the hands of regular hospital instructors, assisted by a group of highly rated medical practitioners, nothing has been left undone to render the three-year course as profitable as possible. Any request for information in regard to the school or for the regular application form will be honored by the superintendent with prompt and courteous attention.



The probationer who enters upon a three-year training period at the St. Paul Hospital will find that generous efforts have been expended in order to make her stay both pleasant and profitable. She will be housed in commodious quarters immediately adjacent to the hospital walls, she will discover the sanitary conditions to be of the best, and she may also note that some provision has been made for her recreation and entertainment. The hospital grounds leave nothing to be desired in the way of beauty and practicability. Situated on the edge of a high eminence overlooking the city, they offer at once an easy access to the heart of the metropolis, to the State Capitol, and to neighboring parks as well.



The St. Paul Hospital is owned by a private corporation, its destinies being guided by a board of directors, the majority of which board by constitutional agreement belongs to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Its personnel consists at the present time of the following gentlemen: Dr. H. G. Stub, Messrs. A. C. Floan, O. H. Negaard, and E. H. Hobe, president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer in the order as named, together with Dr. O. E. Brandt, Governor J. A. O. Preus, Mr. O. H. Olson, and Rev. S. T. Reque, names which in themselves must vouch for the integrity of the institution. Dr. E. O. Giere, recently of Watertown, S. D., has been appointed Chief of the Medical Staff, and will soon be actively engaged in matters pertaining to his work at the hospital.

LEILA HALVERSON, R. N.,
Superintendent Training School for Nurses.

J. E. HAUGEN,
Manager.