

been students in the Howard University Medical College. Here they receive in their early training, the direct benefits of the clinical material afforded by the hospital. Many served internships in the hospital, and subsequently those appointed to the visiting staff have selected their respective fields, and have found the hospital their greatest instructor.

The internes are the immediate aids to the visiting staff. Some of the men have graduated from Howard University School of Medicine, and others from distant schools are introduced for the first time to the actual practice of medicine. They are now recruits in medicine. They have received their degrees, but are certainly not prepared to render the highest service to the communities that have offered them their education. It becomes a part of the hospital's program to train them for efficiency. From them surgeons, internists, trained men in tuberculosis, pediatrics, and other branches of medicine are developed. When they have completed their internships, some spend one year or more in their special fields at Freedmen's.

A Six-Weeks' Course

The program of medical education here is not limited to the undergraduate student, but is extended to the post-graduate as well. Each year men who have toiled in various communities journey here for a six-weeks' course of study. The hospital has returned them to their commu-

nities, all the better because of their work here.

The department of nurse training, carrying out its part in the program gives to young women theoretical and practical instruction. The visiting staff renders its service to the young women in the classroom and at the bedside.

In rendering service to the great masses of people, the educational program of Freedmen's Hospital has its greatest task and response. In its earliest days it was an asylum. The care of the sick gradually grew out of the asylum feature. The clinics for visiting patients have now a scope unlimited and duty in keeping with it. These clinics cover all except contagious diseases.

These problems are visible ones, but the hospital's activity has gone to the realm of the invisible. Through the prenatal clinics, it has attempted to handle a difficult problem. From the time of conception to the time of the birth, the mother is guarded, personal hygiene exercised, and laboratory results are eagerly watched. In this way the maximum care is given, which results in better babies. To further this, the children's clinic begins the problem after birth and carries it to the twelfth year. The parents are happier and healthier; the newborn, despite home environment, is developed into a healthy normal being. Truly then, the educational activity of the hospital embraces every opportunity to justify its existence.

THE L. RICHARDSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Greensboro, N. C.

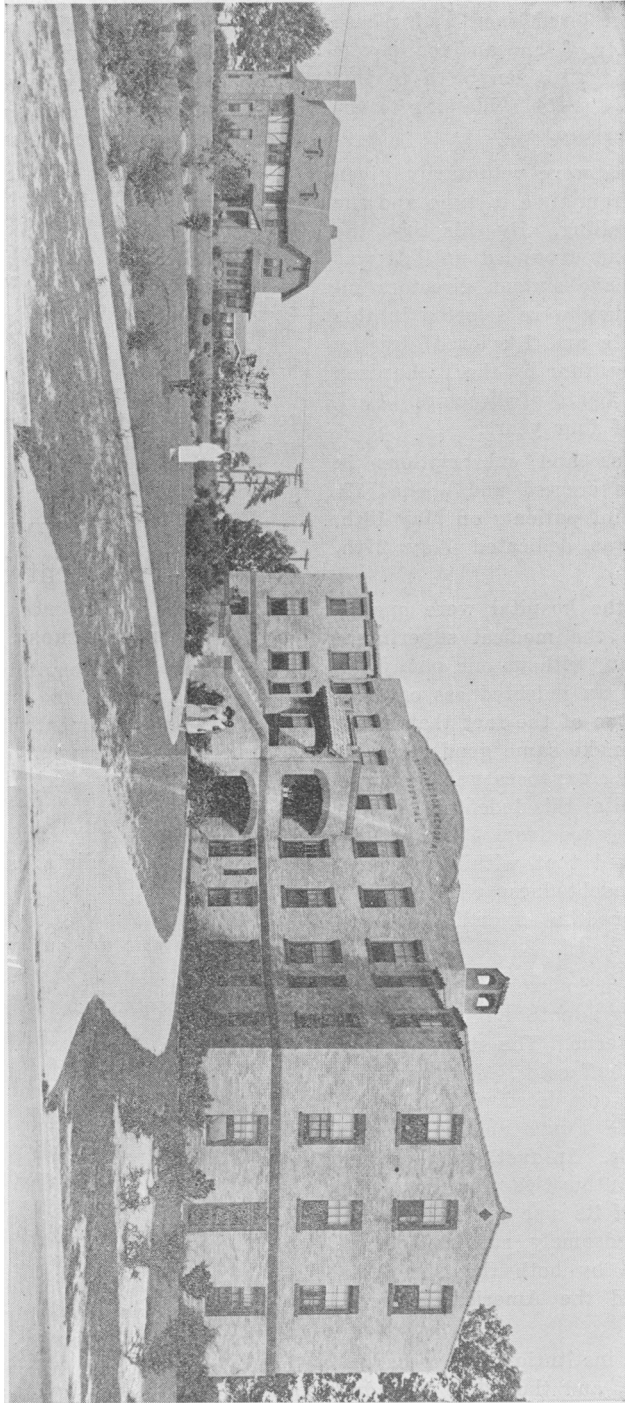
By S. P. SEBASTIAN, M.D.

A circular letter was sent out by a group of interested men to the colored people of Greensboro, calling them together at Mt. Sinai Hut on January 12th, 1923 at 8:00 P.M. for the purpose of conferring together and getting a better understanding as to the needs of a hospital for the treatment of Negro patients in Greensboro. Quite a few attended this meeting and a few weeks later another meeting was called which was followed by a series of meetings.

The people became very enthusiastic and soon plans were being made and things being done to foster this movement. The city was divided into groups or wards with a leader for each group. These leaders made house to house canvasses and the people subscribed willingly.

As things moved on and began to take shape, we began to call on our white friends, who have been friendly disposed from the very beginning,

to aid us. First we formed a board of directors, January 15th, 1924, consisting of six white and six Negro men. By this time many were interested and help was being solicited from everyone. The Matheson-Wills-Benbow Real Estate Company donated a splendid site of 4½ acres on East Washington street, comprising the entire block. This site sits at the crest of a hill in the eastern section of the city and is quite an enviable location. Mrs. Emanuel Sternberger (deceased), when approached, donated \$10,000.00 towards equipping the operating and X-ray rooms as a memorial to her husband. Mrs. L. Richardson and family gave \$50,000.00 to aid in the erection of this proposed hospital in memory of her husband, Dr. Lunsford Richardson, due to the fact that he was intensely interested in the welfare of the Negro race and spent his life in service helping those who were down and in need,



L. RICHARDSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

and when the time came to give the institution a name, it was the consensus of opinion that the appropriate name should be the L. Richardson Memorial Hospital in honor of the man who did so much for the colored race and whose family gave this in honor of him, and too, it was the hope of those who had given birth to this institution, that it would prove a blessing to the colored people of Greensboro.

Other large donations were voluntarily given by interested citizens from time to time and the treasury fund kept swelling. By this time the work of the hospital had expanded until it was thought advisable to have sixteen directors instead of twelve; and they were selected in this manner: Four (2 white and 2 colored) by the city, four by the county, four by the Richardson family and four by the board of directors. Each is elected for a term of four years.

With these donations and subscriptions in hand, the hospital was erected and opened its doors for the reception of patients on May 18th, 1927. The building was dedicated May 27th, 1927.

When the doors of the hospital were opened it was turned over to the medical superintendent, Dr. S. P. Sebastian, without one penny for operating expenses and an indebtedness of \$22,500.00 (incurred by virtue of the fact that many who pledged failed to make same good), but by careful buying, curtailing expenses and economical running of the hospital this indebtedness has been reduced in three years from \$22,500.00 to \$8,750.00 and it is hoped that within the next two years this entire indebtedness will be liquidated and attention turned to expanding the institution.

The hospital is modern in every respect, having sixty beds, five graduate nurses, twenty pupil nurses, and an interne. The structure has three stories and is of buff color. Just recently a nurses' home has been completed with aid from the Rosenwald and Duke Funds and our school of nursing is "A" grade. In fact, our hospital has been rated by authorities on hospitals as "The best hospital of its size for Negroes in America and most handsomely run and kept" and has been approved by both the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons.

This is a charitable institution and receives its funds from patients, and the Duke Foundation pays one dollar per day for charity beds. We have never refused admission to any one.

On the 19th of May this year, our first

(joint recital) was given by the Ladies Auxiliary to create a permanent fund for the hospital to be used for those patients who do not have the money to receive prompt attention but could pay for it later. They can borrow from this fund and when they are able they can replace this money after they have returned to work. The Ladies Auxiliary is doing a wonderful work. At this benefit program, a small admission fee of twenty-five cents was asked and \$175 was realized and they are making an effort to increase it to \$200 without calling on the public. This auxiliary is working in every department of the hospital and the results are splendid.

On the 19th of May this year, our first class of nurses was graduated and we hope and feel confident that they will occupy a very prominent place in the world and will be a great credit to the hospital just as the hospital is a great credit and asset to the city of Greensboro.

Provident Hospital

Baltimore, Md.

By R. J. CROSS, Asst. Supt.

The Provident Hospital is one of the most modern, not only in the city or state, but in the country. Its equipment is of the most modern type, consisting of an operating room, X-ray room with every modern device, its own pharmacy, laboratory, modern ice plant, and heating system, in addition to a diet kitchen where the student nurses are taught dietetics. We have a Nurses' Training School in which all branches of nursing are taught. Ample provisions have been made for internes who are supervised over by some of the leading surgeons and physicians of the city.

There are set up at the present time 125 beds. We have twenty-four private and semi-private rooms, three wards of sixteen beds each for male and female, one sixteen-bed ward for children, and one isolated ward for children.

Our advisory and medical boards are composed of some of the leading white men and women in the city. Our trustee board is made up of some of the most prominent colored professional and business men and women of the city. The medical and surgical staffs are composed of some of the leading physicians and surgeons of Johns Hopkins, and The University and Union Memorial Hospitals, which give us one of the best medical and surgical staffs in the city of Baltimore. The house staff is entirely colored, as are also our nurses, who number sixty, under a competent colored superintendent of nurses. In fact, our hos-