

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-

pital is managed and operated by members of our own race.

**Report of Patients for Year Ending
September 30, 1929**

Patients admitted from October 1, 1928, to September 30, 1929.....	1551	Number state patients.....	236
Patients discharged	1471	Number births	127
Patients remaining October 1, 1929.....	80	Number major operations.....	241
Number of private patients.....	16	Number minor operations.....	151
Number compensation	15	Tonsillectomies	117
Number semi-private patients.....	84	Cystoscopic	2
Number ward pay patients.....	348	Surgical cases	690
Number part pay patients.....	64	Medical cases	555
Number city patients.....	788	Gynecological	101
		Obstetrical	147
		Total hospital days.....	25,040
		Cost per patient.....	\$4.37
		Average days per patient.....	16

1514 Division Street.

THE HOSPITAL IN MODERN COMMUNITIES

By H. A. CALLIS, M.D.

The hospital is primarily a place for the care of the physically and mentally sick. In the modern community this aspect of the hospital's function is only one of its services. The modern hospital is a complex institution fulfilling many obligations.

In the care of the sick, the hospital assists in the recovery from diseases by supplying plain, clean, quiet, orderly, cultured surroundings in which both mind and body find rest and healing. No patient can live in such an environment without acquiring a greater appreciation for those simple things in life, whose utilization conserves health. In such an institution every modern facility for studying the patient and contributing to his recovery shortens the period of illness and lessens the possibility of subsequent disaster.

Much of the burden of illness falls upon the nursing service. Whether the trained nurse serves in the hospital or in the home, the modern hospital contributes the training which renders the skill and experience of the nurse valuable to the community in the care and prevention of disease. In addition to furnishing nursing care and training, every modern hospital possesses the facility for helpfully inquiring into the family life, economic status and social environment of its patients. Such investigations are of importance in estimating the patient's ability to bear his proper proportion of the cost of his care, and in assisting in the patient's rehabilitation. Only too often extraneous conditions are responsible for illness, or delayed recovery, or unsatisfactory readjustment.

Facilities for Study

To the physician, the hospital offers facilities for the study, diagnosis and treatment of disease which are impracticable otherwise. The hospital supplements the instruction of the medical

school. No physician privately can afford such equipment. No home can afford such service. Moreover, the advantage of professional contact and association is inestimable. The sun has set for the professionally isolated practitioner of medicine.

In any modern community the hospital assumes the burden of preventative medicine and public health. Its patients and the public are taught those simple essentials of good living, plain, wholesome, well balanced food, sunlight, cleanliness, adequate rest, regularity of habits, cheerfulness, freedom from stress and worry, which are necessary to physical and mental health, safety from disease, and productive longevity.

The modern hospital bears also a responsibility for the pursuit of medical research. Every community suffers an enormous annual loss from unnecessary illness. The hospital offers facilities for the scientific study of diseases. Each institution, however small, possesses the possibility of contributing something to the sum total of knowledge and experience in the fight against disease.

Upon the hospital depends the health, life and happiness of the modern community. Adequate hospital facilities, therefore, become the charge, not altogether of the unfortunate whom it serves directly for a season, but also of the community which it serves indirectly, in season and out of season.

U. S. Veterans' Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

"Have you some of that gasoline that stops knocking?"

Service station attendant—"Yes."

"Then give my wife a glass."—Los Angeles Azuride.