

considered. The President asked Mrs. Bedford Fenwick to tell to the members something of Fraulein Karll's work, and Mrs. Fenwick said that in Germany the nursing of the sick up to a short time ago had been almost entirely in the hands of the Religious Orders. Now nurses were beginning to co-operate with the objects of establishing adequate educational standards, receiving their own fees, and controlling their own organisations. Fraulein Karll was at the head of this movement, and had done much excellent work in this direction. Mrs. Fenwick explained that Hon. Membership of the Council had been conferred on distinguished nurses in other countries, and she thought it would be a graceful compliment if it were conferred on Fraulein Karll. She felt sure that all who met her in Berlin, in June, would feel that it was only a suitable recognition of her capacity, and of the kindness which the foreign delegates to the International Council received from her.

Miss E. M. Waind cordially seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The next business on the agenda was the consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider an application by Miss A. J. Beatty, who attended the Council and asked to be allowed to lay before it "the facts of the minutes upon the books of the hospitals refusing her medical and surgical treatment, even if taken to those institutions in a dying condition." Miss Beatty was asked to supply the Council with documentary evidence in support of this statement, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the question.

This Committee now recommended the adoption of the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"The Matrons' Council finds from the evidence submitted by Miss A. J. Beatty that her complaint, that a resolution excluding her from treatment stands upon the minutes of hospitals, is substantiated in the case of at least one London hospital.

"While regretting that the authorities of any hospital should lay down any basis of admission other than sickness and suffering the matter is one with which the Matrons' Council has no power to deal.

"The Matrons' Council recommends Miss Beatty to apply for advice to the Central Hospital Council for London, on which the governing bodies of the hospitals concerned are officially represented."

The Hon. Secretary was directed to forward the resolution to Miss Beatty.

The arrangements for some evening meetings of the Council during the winter months were then discussed. The matter was placed in the hands of Miss Mollett, who had kindly intimated her willingness to undertake their organisation. The meeting then terminated.

MARGARET BREAY,
Hon. Secretary.

The Red Cross Hospital at Tokio.

It is only since the eyes of the world have been turned to the Far East under the stress of war that people have realised how Japan is in a position to teach other nations as well as to learn from them. This is especially the case in regard to the Japanese Red Cross Society, which is nearly perfect in its organisation, each detail having been carefully considered. Now that its resources are being tried to the utmost, in this terrible press of work, there is no confusion, no lack of helpers, and no leakage in the transmission of necessaries for the army.

The Red Cross Hospital at Shibuya in Tokio is in time of peace a training-school for nurses. They are admitted between the age of eighteen and thirty and have to remain three years, beginning as students and passing out as graduates. When their training is finished they may return to their homes if they wish to do so and take private cases; but in time of war they can be called upon for service in the hospitals, at a salary of 10 yen (£1) a month. There are from 2,000 to 3,000 nurses in the whole of Japan. The ordinary staff at Shibuya consists of thirty doctors and about 200 nurses and students. Two classes of patients are received—paying ones from 1 to 4 yen 50 weekly, and the poor, who are admitted free to one portion of the building reserved for that purpose. Baron Hashimoto, head surgeon, attends three times a week, and is always present at the operations on Wednesdays.

At the beginning of the war the whole system was gradually changed, and the wards formerly occupied by paying patients are now reserved for officers, and wooden buildings are being erected, each to hold 50 to 100 privates. It was hoped that by October there would be sufficient accommodation for 2,500 soldiers. The officers' quarters in the main building consist of a great many single rooms, and in no case are there more than eight in a ward. The air is always fresh, blowing in at the open doors and windows and down the long corridors, except during the intense heat of July and August, but even then some shade was obtained from the trees and large flowering shrubs. Every morning the patients walk or are carried into the operating theatre to have their wounds attended to. The surgeons do the important dressings, and the nurses wait upon them and attend to the bandaging. There is a great deal of trouble with stiff joints, caused by bullet wounds, which are chiefly treated by massage and the painful process of extension, which the patients bear without a murmur. Wounds heal wonderfully quickly under the care of the skilled surgeons and the best antiseptic treatment.

The officers' meals are served in woolen cases, containing numerous little dishes, which are eaten with chopsticks. They are as follows:—

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