

Of much interest is information, which we give below, as to the conditions of nursing in Sweden. The best training schools for nurses are in Stockholm, the oldest one being the deaconess institution at Ersta, which was founded in 1851. At the end of half-a-century it numbered 245 deaconesses on its staff. The instruction given includes not only lectures on medical and surgical nursing, but also teaching in dispensing, and the giving of anæsthetics. The medical officer also on his daily rounds gives clinical instruction to the deaconesses, indicating points worthy of special notice, explaining the different symptoms of disease, and the reasons for the nursing treatment given.

The nursing institution of the Red Cross Society was fully founded in 1861. At the end of eighteen months' probation, if a pupil is considered suitable by the Lady Superintendent, this is notified to the Committee, and she is then received as a trained nurse by the Swedish Society of the Red Cross. She agrees to serve for the following two years, either in some nursing institution, or as a private nurse, but in the event of war every nurse in the service of the Red Cross is expected to go wherever required by the Committee.

The Sophia hemmet was founded in 1884 by the Dowager Queen, and is considered the best training school for nurses. The first Matron, Miss Alfhild Ehrenborg, was trained at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. The term of training is for three years.

The Red Cross Nurses, as well as those of the Queen's Home, are trained in the different hospitals in Stockholm, and in the private nursing home connected with the training school. The Deaconess Institute, besides the hospital, has a home for young women, and orphanages.

In addition to the three mentioned training schools for nurses, they are trained in the largest hospitals in Gothenburg, Malmo, and Lund. Probationers usually begin their training in the smaller hospitals, before entering the nursing schools. The largest of the independent nursing associations was founded by Fredrika Bremer, and is called the Fredrika Bremer Association for Nurses. It has more than 200 members.

Besides the Red Cross, there is another nursing association in the Army called "Queen Sophia's Association for Ambulance Nursing," and from this association nurses have been

sent out to the different military hospitals. At the big lunatic asylum a school for trained nurses has been opened during the last few years, and the nurses after passing through this school have obtained posts in the different lunatic asylums. The best training for midwives is at the Lying-In Hospital in Stockholm, which has been newly rebuilt and enlarged. Trained hospital nurses very often receive midwifery training at this hospital. They gain their certificate after about a year.

There is another Lying-In Hospital, where the students practise. The patients in both these hospitals are nursed by trained nurses. In connection with the latter, there is a home for the unmarried mothers who want help. Most of the nurses who do district work are deaconesses.

There is a special association in Stockholm for combatting tuberculosis, with a doctor and nurses whose duty it is to control disinfection and hygiene amongst the poor. For curable consumptives there are sanatoria in different places in the country, and there are also similar institutions for scrofulous children.

Miss Edla R. Wortabet writes from Beyrout that the Government has built an immense Municipal Hospital, which should be a splendid centre for a training school, and which is only waiting for furniture and nurses. The Committee of the Greek Hospital (St. George's) have asked her to return there, but at the present time she is keenly interested in the establishment of a sanatorium, which it is hoped to build on Mount Lebanon, amongst the pine trees. Miss Wortabet, whose father is a medical man well known and respected in Beyrout, says: "We are having at least two meetings a week about the sanatorium at our house, being neutral ground for Moslems, Druses, Greeks, Maronites, Catholics, and native Protestants. They had made an attempt before, but it had fallen through, and when, on my return, I saw again the absolute terror people have of consumption, and the cruel treatment they often receive from their own relations, I felt bound to give the scheme for the sanatorium a helping hand, and put an appeal in the Press. The response to this has been wonderful, and I think we shall soon raise enough funds to start with."

For those who possess expert knowledge, and are ready to use it for the public good, there is usually useful work ready to hand. Miss Wortabet's professional knowledge will no doubt prove most valuable at the present time in Beyrout.

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