

quent rest. The instruction given is essentially of a religious nature, the establishment being directed by a pastor. The nurses are drawn from the uneducated classes. They wear no uniform, not wishing to submit to its restraint, and wear preferably blue aprons for the reason that they do not require washing so often as white ones. For the reasons enumerated, applicants for admission are few, but the lack of postulants is attributed by the management to an absence of "vocation," and the reports of the institution are filled with appeals to devout young women.

We shall deal more fully with the nursing in Paris in a subsequent article, but we may here mention the *Ecole de la Rue Garanière*, which was founded in February of last year, and which has a different intention to any of the others, inasmuch as only educated girls are eligible. The object is to open a new career to pupils of superior schools. It was Mlle. Allégret, the directrice of a school, to whom the credit of the idea belongs, while Mme. Alphen Salvador put it into execution. Candidates must be of French nationality, between the ages of 18 and 25, must furnish certificates of health, conduct and education, or, failing the last, must subject themselves to an examination. They must also sign an agreement to obey the rules of the house. Those who can speak a foreign language are preferred. The pupils are received at the institute for two years on payment of 960 francs a year. At the end of the first year they must engage to stay in the service of the institute for six years, and if, for any reason whatever they wish to break their engagement they have to pay 800 francs as indemnity. Scholarships have been established in connection with this school. Uniform is obligatory. Lectures are given by distinguished surgeons and physicians. The school is too recently established for a just estimate of its work to be formed, but it is a great step forward that it only admits educated pupils. Its weak point is that it has no hospital of its own, and it is consequently obliged to send its pupils for their instruction in practical work to hospitals nursed by uneducated persons who teach undesirable ways of nursing the sick, and thus bad traditions are passed on. In Switzerland most of the hospitals are nursed by deaconesses, but the Asile de Ciry (Vaud) is served by lay men and women of the peasant class.

In Sweden the nursing of both men and women is performed by female nurses. Stockholm possesses two nursing schools.

(1) *The Sophia Hemmet*, founded by the Queen. The period of training is three years. The pupils pay an entrance fee of 400 crowns, and during their training only receive board and uniform. At the end of this period they receive a salary of 300 crowns a year, but may be then sent to other hospitals, or to private cases, when the hospital receives the fees.

(2) *Les Samaritaines*. The engagement is for two years, at the expiration of this term the number of nurses necessary to maintain the staff of the hospital are retained in its service, the remainder pass on to other hospitals or work as nurses in the town.

In both of these hospitals the nurses are, as a rule, of good social position, many being daughters of ladies at Court.

In all the hospitals in Stockholm the chief nurse sleeps near her ward, "as is the practice in London Hospitals."

In Berlin there is the *Hospital Augusta* of which the

conditions for admission are to be of noble birth on the side of both father and mother, to be unmarried, of the Protestant religion, and loyal to the Imperial family. On payment of 750 francs candidates who fulfil these qualifications are admitted to a year's probationership. The school was founded during the war of 1870.

The City of Berlin has now voted a sum of sixteen and a half millions for a model hospital of 27 pavilions having 1658 beds. To this hospital a training school for nurses will be attached.

At Vienna the *Allgemeine Krankenhaus* was founded in 1748 by Maria-Theresa. In 1869 the medical staff desired to found a Nursing School, the attempt, however, fell through, for the nurses who were placed in charge of the wards could not maintain the necessary authority, and were exposed to persecution from their subordinates, ultimately the school was closed for lack of pupils.

The qualifications now required of the nurses of this hospital are that they can read and write and produce a certificate of moral character from the police. They receive one meal a day and have permission to prepare the others, which they must provide for themselves in the ward kitchens. We are told that the ignorance and want of cleanliness of these nurses were the cause of the outbreak of plague which occurred in this hospital in 1899.

With rare exceptions applicants for posts as nurses are women of advanced age and doubtful reputations who cannot get other posts.

The patients are exploited by the nursing staff, gratuities are usual, and those of them who refuse to give 20 cents each morning for the cup of coffee prepared by the nurse may know that she will neither give them necessary attention, or drinks when thirsty.

Finally, we are told, this hospital is not a place for succouring and curing the sick, but a school for studying diseases, each patient on admission being obliged to sign an engagement that he will submit to any operation or treatment that the doctor wishes for, and his body can in no case escape dissection. Thus the Austrian hospitals are abhorred by the poor who only go into them as a last extremity, for even when dying they are ill-treated to serve as teaching material.

At Athens the Princess Sophie has founded a Children's Hospital which bears her name and which contains 200 beds, which is a model of its kind, and should become a nursing school for Greek ladies, on English lines, the matron and nurses being at present English trained.

At Tokio, in Japan, there is a hospital with a training school for nurses "organized on English lines." We must however mention that this pioneer school in Japan was organized by Miss Linda Richards, an American lady, and a trained and experienced nurse.

(To be continued.)

## The Plague in South Africa.

We much regret to record that Miss Kayser, Matron of the Plague Hospital at Cape Town has succumbed to a severe attack of the plague, of which cases are still occurring daily. On one day this week seven cases were recorded, including three Europeans; and four persons, one being a European, were found dead.

A case of plague in a native has also been discovered at Port Elizabeth.

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