

pupil that much money was spent on "spreads," as we called them, and on having good times, but that money was given to us as a trust to spend on uniforms and text books.

Miss Dock: While it seems extravagant to spend lots of money on cakes and candies we know now that science has demonstrated the necessity of sugar for hard working people. I always believed there was some physiological necessity under the craving of nurses for sugar. The latest experiments show that soldiers work harder with a diet of sugar. (Laughter.)

Miss PALMER: In my experience as superintendent I have always tried to teach my pupil nurses that the money allowed them by the hospitals for uniforms and text books was to be used first for that purpose. That they must provide themselves with proper uniforms and text books, and then if they could save anything out of that, they could use it in any way they chose. The hospital should provide nurses with an ample diet including the sweets needed.

The President then notified the time limit and called for the next paper.

Nurses for the Concentration Camps.

The inducements to volunteer for work in the Concentration Camps in South Africa are many—the satisfaction of doing national work, the delight of change, and a good salary, are by no means to be despised by trained nurses.

We learn from the Colonial Office that forty more nurses have just been selected for work in the camps of the Orange River Colony, bringing up the number of nurses sent out by Government for this special duty to 150.

In England the Matrons of the Seamen's Hospitals at Greenwich and the Albert Docks have been invited to select and recommend candidates for appointment. The same responsible duty having been deputed to Miss Louisa Stevenson in Scotland. Each nurse receives a salary at the rate of £10 a month, a sum which contrasts favourably with the amount earned by nurses resident in hospitals at home.

The nurses sail on the 1st of February in the *Canada*, Miss H. Green in charge, and on the 3rd inst. in the *Dunera*, Miss R. L. Massey in charge.

On the "*Canada*"—Miss Harriet Green, Miss Edith Wingrove, Miss Laura E. M. Baker, Miss Barbara Hunter, Miss M. L. Hunter, Miss E. Pedlar, Miss A. M. Sharrock, Miss H. M. C. Schiennann, Miss M. T. Thomlinner, Miss J. Ritchie, Miss Jessie Brown, Miss Christina M. Mackenzie, Miss Rachel Macnab, Mrs. Williamson, Miss Isabella Macpherson, Mrs. Greig, Miss Jessie Ann Wood, Miss Henrietta Priest, Miss Isabella Macgillivray, and Miss Janet Somerville.

On the "*Dunera*."—Miss R. L. Massey, Miss Jessie Allan, Miss M. W. Aldridge, Miss B. G. Alexander, Miss M. Chandler, Miss Ethel Collins, Miss E. M. Clark, Miss Jessie H. Congleton, Miss Isabel Dodgson, Miss A. Fletcher, Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, Miss Agnes Hill, Miss Florence Hird, Miss T. Howard, Miss L. Jessop, Miss A. G. Lean, Miss Joan McLennan, Miss C. M. Phillips, Miss L. E. Strickland, and Miss E. Summerskill.

The International Council of Nurses.

By FROKEN GINA KROG, of Christiania,

Editor of "*Nylande*" (*Fresh Fields*).

NURSING IN SWEDEN.*

I. The curriculum of training adopted at the principal hospitals.

SOPHIAHEMMET, STOCKHOLM.

(a) Term of nurse's service. The probationer comes to Sophiahemmet for one month on trial. If necessary the month may be prolonged to two months. She is trained for a year and a half at Sophiahemmet or some other nursing institution. At the end of this time she is either approved and promoted to the staff of a ward, on trial, or her time of training is prolonged, or she is considered unsuitable at Sophiahemmet. Half a year as staff nurse on trial completes her training, and, if approved by the authorities, the probationer is then received as a trained nurse. During the third year the nurse remains in the service of Sophiahemmet, to which she has bound herself by signing a formal agreement. This agreement may be renewed after the third year if the nurse desires to remain in the service of Sophiahemmet.

(b) Subjects taught theoretically and practically.

The theoretical instruction is carried on by doctors during the whole of the first year with the exception of a month or six weeks, in summer, at the rate of two lectures a week. The lectures given by medical men comprise anatomy, surgery, hygiene, and materia medica. A nurse also gives classes on the theory of nursing, and a pastor a Bible reading once a week during the first six months of training. The practical training comprises general domestic work as well as cooking for those who are able for it or have not learnt it already. It also consists of training in a general hospital, as well as in ophthalmic, gynaecological, lying-in, and contagious hospitals. Bandaging is also practised, and in the theatres the nurse learns how to give an anæsthetic.

THE NURSING INSTITUTION OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY, STOCKHOLM.

(a) Term of nurse's service.

A training of twelve months is given to the probationer, of which the first is considered as a month of trial. If the probationer has had no preparatory experience of regular hospital work, the lady superintendent may require of her an extra month on trial. During the first six months the probationer is trained at some general hospital

Report submitted to the meeting of the International Council of Nurses at Buffalo, U.S.A., September 16th, 1901.

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