

pupils are admitted in rotation on applying to the Director, and must be Protestants between the ages of twenty and forty; they must have a good knowledge of French, and may be spinsters, married, or widows. There are two classes of pupils, internes and externes. The former are those who live and work in the school, receiving board, lodging, and instruction free; personal washing they pay for themselves. The externes are those who live outside; these pay £10 for their course, but this may be partly or wholly remitted.

Every morning there is a lecture and demonstration upon one of the following subjects:—Anatomy, physiology, massage, electricity, or chemistry; then follows the practical work. Some care for the indoor patients under the supervision of the head nurse; others rub the massage cases; whilst others attend the sick poor in their own homes.

It is now suggested that a Superintendent should be appointed to supervise the externes in their work, their fees going to pay her expenses. Whether this has been done yet, I do not know. In the afternoon the Superintendent gives a recapitulatory lesson. I noticed the class-room was fairly well supplied with models and diagrams, as well as with a huge rolling-pin upon which bandaging was practised!

The course, which was originally three months—forty-five years ago—when the school was first opened, has been *very* gradually raised to eight months. After these eight months have been satisfactorily passed the pupils are given a book, and usually go private nursing, taking their own fees, which are, I think, from five to eight francs per day.

The rules are, in certain respects, similar to those issued by our private institutions, six instead of seven hours' sleep being demanded for those on night duty; no meals to be taken in the patient's room or with the domestics.

Each patient and doctor writes his opinion in the book before the nurse leaves her case. At the end of two years the pupil returns to La Source, book in hand, so to speak, and if all things are satisfactory she receives the diploma of the school, and henceforward goes on her own sweet way. A very good journal is published by the school several times a year, in one of which I noticed an excellent article upon guarding the secrets of the families into which the nurses go.

Young women of all nationalities take this course. The Superintendent told me with great pride that two of their pupils now hold responsible positions as Matrons or Chief Nurses in Germany. I know also of at least one English girl who took the course and practised.

In Switzerland, as in other places, some of the doctors train their own nurses. These, I presume, leave and nurse on their own account, and so swell the numbers of private nurses. Until 1900 these were

the only attempts at training, if we can call it such. Thus, again, was found side by side with advanced surgery and improved appliances the retarded development of nursing. Over and over again the thought would arise: "The strength of the strongest chain is that of its weakest link." What is the use of building modern operating theatres, in sterilising everything, when the nurses wear, as they so often do, stuff dresses week in, week out; when the nursing is done more by rule of thumb than as the result of careful teaching and intelligent knowledge?

In 1900 the Women's Hospital and Nurse-Training School in Zurich was opened, an account of which appeared recently in the *BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING*. The cost of building, &c., was defrayed by women, the patients are women and children, and the medical staff is composed entirely of women, there being two resident and two visiting doctors.

Dr. Anna Heër, who was the moving spirit, realised, as apparently none of the medical men had done, the great necessity of a more prolonged and definite course of training for nurses than then existed. It was therefore decided that the hospital was to be devoted not only to alleviating the sufferings of women, but was also to be the first real training-school for nurses.

The probationers enter for a month's trial, paying an entrance fee of £5 if accepted; then they stay for three years. The first year is passed in the hospital, where they receive not only instruction in the practical part of their work, but regular courses of lectures, which are given by the medical staff, an examination being held at the end of the year. These lectures are, however, given in the evening after 8 p.m. When the nurses are off duty, instruction in maternity as well as medical and surgical work is given. After the first six months they receive a small sum of money as pocket-money.

The second year is spent in the Cantonal Hospital for further experience, but there are no more lectures. The third year is spent private nursing. So, although it is spoken of as a three years' training, in reality it is only two years, and, as in some hospitals at home, the pupils spend a part of their pupilage in earning money for the benefit of the hospital.

At the end of the third year a diploma is given without further examination. The hours on duty are from 6.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., one hour being allowed for dinner and recreation. Each nurse has six weeks' night duty, when she is responsible for two floors with about fifty patients. There is also one nurse always for the babies.

For serious cases, when individual attention is necessary, the day nurses share the duty in the same way as the Red Cross nurses—that is to say, one stays up until 1 a.m., when another day nurse relieves her, so making a nineteen-hour day, until the patient is well enough to be left. The same

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