

of presents was shown with great pride; about twenty richly-worked caps, such as Indian children wear, silk handkerchiefs, and silk garments of all colours. It seemed almost like a baptism. One of our difficulties was that the ladies could not understand Swahili, so one of the men had to stand outside the door and interpret. This led to very funny complications sometimes."

Will those ladies who have promised to draw up Reports for presentation to the International Council of Nurses in Berlin kindly note that they should reach the Hon. Secretary, Miss L. L. Dock, by May 1st prox., addressed to her at 431, Oxford Street, London, W.

## The Registration of Training Schools for Nurses in New York.

Through the courtesy of the President of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, New York, we have received a copy of the official blank for the registration of Training Schools just issued by the Regents of the University of New York.

The requirements are embodied from the recommendations made by the Board of Nurse Examiners, and have been drafted on very practical lines to meet the needs of schools which at present have no standards, and to which time must be given to provide facilities for the practical and theoretical training of nurses. The schedule provides for raising the standard after January 1st, 1906. Great stress is laid on the necessity for a thorough general education before a woman is considered eligible to be trained as a nurse; for instance, it is laid down that "all training-schools registered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York shall require of pupils applying for admission a certificate of graduation from a grammar school or its equivalent, preference being given to applicants who have had one year or more in a high school and to those who have taken a full course in domestic science in a recognised technical school," and after January 1st, 1906, "schools for nurses must require the completion of one year of a high-school course subsequent to an eight-year grammar-school course, or its equivalent."

In suggested lines of development the schools are advised to give their probationers preliminary training in the Home before placing them at the bedside of patients.

It is refreshing to read of progress, even if it is being made three thousand miles away. Our turn will come some day—not in the van, as the British people were wont to be, but following the lead of the more enlightened peoples.

## The Hospital World.

### ON THE CONTINENT.

On the way through Southern Germany, Switzerland, and Italy one may see a number of general hospitals which are typical and interesting. These large general hospitals, which correspond to what in America would be called "city" or "county" hospitals, are yet quite differently managed in many details. For instance, they are not limited to free patients, but have a number of beds and small rooms containing from one to four beds for paying patients of small means. The workmen of Germany all contribute to their State sick benefit fund, and this entitles them to hospital care, so they are not regarded as free patients.

Paying patients of a more well-to-do class in Germany are not provided for in the large general hospitals, but go to a private "Klinik," meaning the private hospital of some great specialist, or to the Red Cross hospitals, which are designed especially for paying patients, although they all have some free beds.

In Munich, Mrs. Robb and I visited the General Hospital, which has 800 beds. It is about 200 years old, and is built in a heavy and solid style, three-storey buildings surrounding a large square. The long sides and back of this square were planned like "corridor trains"—that is, a long, wide corridor ran the entire length, its windows opening on the open square, and from its other side opened the wards, which were small and narrow, with windows at the street end only. The wards were small, each containing sixteen beds, and as they were built solidly together, with window only at the end, they were rather dark and by no means cheerful-looking, although they were very neat and clean. The air-space was small, and ventilation had to come partly through the corridor. The corridor itself was quite a picture. The Sisters used it as a general supply and work-room, and it had, distributed up and down its generous space, ice-chests with little tables beside them for cracking ice, the picks and ice-caps hanging above; it had steam-pipes and hot tables; it had fixtures for boiling water, with kettles in place; it had slop-hoppers and fresh-water fixtures, zinc receivers for clothes, small tables for general utility, shelves for the doctors' appliances in testing urine, blood, &c., and racks for bed-pans and urinals, all right out in the open! At intervals along the corridor were tall green plants and flower-stands with potted plants. It had a dark, polished floor, and on the wall were pictures of a religious character. The Sisters are of a Catholic order, wearing black with a large white fichu and heavy white linen apron and much pleated and folded white linen cap. The probationary Sisters wore large black caps and blue gingham over-sleeves. There were a number of Sisters busy in the corridor, and the picturesque effect was exceedingly pretty. The corridor was of such spacious extent that this curious jumble of belongings did not look as incongruous as it sounds. Medicines and surgical appliances were kept in a room by themselves, but the patients' milk supply was in an ice-box in the corridor.

Just what or how much nursing work the Sisters do is, of course, a little difficult to find out on a short visit. I judge that in this hospital the medical students do a great deal that with us would be done by pupil nurses. But the Sisters undoubtedly work hard and

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