

pupil of the school, and afterwards a kindly visitor and a reader to the sick—who was first able to see the beauty and nobility of all service to the unfortunate. The enlightenment came to her as she watched the devoted ministry of the foreign nurses, and she felt in the presence of it that ardour of human love and beneficence which comes to us all in moments of elevation. She longed to give herself to the healing of the world.

After three years of unflinching and faithful effort she graduated, without perhaps realising, as did her teachers and associates, that she had opened a door through which an endless stream of blessing was to flow upon the sick, the lame, the blind, the most unfortunate of her race. Nothing is truer than that in every beautiful impulse expressed in action the seed of world-wide results is sown. Truly it may be said of this pioneer among native nurses what was written of Florence Nightingale:—

“A Lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.”

As a rule, the Turks are slow to accept new methods and customs, but the immense relief which comes with the advent of the trained nurse and the miracles of healing which her care performs appeal to them like a direct blessing from Allah.

The aptitude is not common among the races of mankind to seize, as the Japanese have done, the fruit of the research of the whole world and make it at once their own; neither is it the nature or habit of Eastern peoples to precipitate themselves into other countries by emigration, and so attain knowledge by assimilation; they are a waiting race, and in the long waiting of centuries mere bodily instinct has enveloped the soul of them until they have become largely physical—contented and patient like animals, but like them turbulent and unreasonable. But the light of the soul is immortal, and although it may be covered with the dust of centuries, the breath of sympathy and knowledge may at any time increase the spark into a flame of illumination in which they will arise to do their part among the nations of earth. Those of our own people who live among the people of Turkey and are brought into daily contact with them are unexpectedly impressed by their traits of character, and are almost unanimously of opinion that, once begun, their progress will be rapid. This belief will account for much of the enthusiasm which animates the mission workers in Turkey; and in its light the plan of establishing a great school for nurses in Constantinople, enlisting native talent and ability upon its own ground, seems almost an inspiration. One of the plans of the new institution is to establish the system of district nursing which has proved to be so efficient in London, where every quarter of the great city is brought under organised help. Such a system is calculated to reach all of the poorer classes, whether sick or well, and to prevent much of the disease which owes its origin to ignorance and dirt. The secluded class of women during sickness or suffering are also easily accessible to the trained nurse; indeed, her ministry is eagerly sought by

them, so that—to quote the words of one who knows—“the opening for private nursing is practically unlimited.” Considering, then, the needs of the rich and the needs of the poor, the world of domestic life in Turkey lies open to the efforts of that human love which is called the missionary spirit.

Following this great opportunity should be a corresponding effort—an effort unlimited by any religious organisation, however beneficent. It should be rather an institution founded and supported by fortunate world-lovers—people to whom “much has been given,” not only in the way of possessions, but in opportunities of travel, of world-seeing and world-comparing. This is already true of the effort as far as it has gone, and it should continue to be the joy and gift of the rich. The way has been made and the opening prepared by a young American physician, Dr. Thomas Spees Carrington, to whose effort the establishment of the first Turkish Training-School for Nurses—that at Marsovan, a town six hundred miles east of Constantinople—is due. An exceptional experience of seven years’ practice on his own part and seven years of teaching and intimate study of the people on the part of Mrs. Carrington has made of them ideal workers in this field.

The Board of Directors are men whose names stand for much, and whose judgment and knowledge of men fitted for special work are undeniable, so that those who are tempted to invest in this special blessing need be neither delayed by doubt nor dismayed by trouble.

The American Hospital and Training School for Nurses at Constantinople, Turkey, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1905. Its office is at No. 105, East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

The purpose of this institution is to furnish free medical and surgical treatment to the Turkish poor and to supply the Empire with trained nurses.

In order that there may be no delay while the new quarters are under construction, the hospital will be started at once in a large rented house near the American College for Girls in Scutari, a district of Constantinople.

The plans for the new building provide that it shall cost, when completed, 100,000 dols., and shall have a capacity of 200 beds. The building is to be on the pavilion plan. There will be accommodation for 64 patients and a full training class.

When the new buildings are finished there will be a modern training school for nurses with accommodations for not less than fifty students, one American trained nurse as Superintendent, and two American nurses as her assistants; and it is expected that the students of the training school will be able to take courses of lectures on scientific subjects with the higher classes of the College for Girls. It is contemplated to establish as soon as possible a system of district nursing, modelled after the organisation so successfully carried on in London.

As we go to press we learn with the greatest regret that the new hospital and training school has been completely destroyed by fire.

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