

and knitting school for the children, a mothers' meeting, provision of Christmas cheer for hundreds, organising a summer trip, &c. In chemical factories where women were employed, the principal duties were hygienic consultations, but slight accidents also occurred. As in other factories, the duties included care for the welfare of the workers and their families. How much experience and training was necessary to fill one of these posts could be easily imagined, and it would be a blessing if funds could be available for those who had had five years' practical nursing experience and did not possess private means, and who desired to attend lectures on political economy, hygiene, and above all, pedagogics, offered by the Leipzig Lyceum. The trying calling of a nurse often rendered her, after a few years, unable to continue strenuous hospital or private nursing, but her experience made her most eligible for one of these posts in the public service. The remuneration was generally good, particularly when such posts had been created by private individuals; less so when depending on the State or municipal control. Salaries ranged from £50 to £100 per annum, exclusive of board, lodging and uniform.

This concluded the third Session of the Congress on Wednesday, which also included the visit to the Lindenburg Municipal Hospital, and the repetition of the Pageant. Nevertheless the large attendance at the evening Session and the close interest with which the papers were followed justified the judgment of the organizers of the Congress in arranging so full a day.

THE CITY OF COLOGNE.

To the average person the name of Cologne suggests two things—its scent and its Cathedral. Nor is he deceived when he arrives in the city. For the one is displayed in a surprisingly large number of shops to tempt the susceptible visitor to buy samples of "real" Cologne water for his friends at home.

And the other—the Cathedral. How it dominates the city, the river, and the surrounding country. From its lofty site on the Rhine bank it towers skywards, grand yet graceful, and so impressive in its regularity.

But almost more magnificent than the Cathedral itself is the view from its lacework pinnacles. The climb up six hundred dusty, steep, winding steps seems but a small toil in view of the reward. When among the dizzy heights wonder and admiration comes over one for the men who had the courage and nerve to rear the building to such proportions, and a nervous glance down upon the ancient city of Cologne with its quaint steeples, towers and roofs, and its narrow, busy streets, serves only to increase one's wonder. Skirting the city is the "wide and winding Rhine," rolling in a mighty flood far into the distance, where rise the Seven Mountains with their wooded slopes and vineyards, and

prominent among them the castled crag of Drachenfels.

A glance to the left, down the Rhine, reveals Germany in its more modern aspect—mighty factories clinging to the river banks, while inland for miles stretches the flat agricultural land dotted here and there with clustering chimneys.

Though it does not fall to the lot of every visitor to Cologne to climb to the Cathedral's top, none surely fail to visit its interior or to be magnetised by it. Once inside, how difficult it is to tear oneself away. One visit inspires a desire for many more.

After the Cathedral, the building in Cologne that, perhaps, has the most interest, at any rate for Britishers, is the Church of St. Ursula, with its Golden Room. The contents of this room consist, except for a few shrines and vessels, entirely of bones and skulls with their proper embroidered wrappings and ornaments. Rather a gruesome sight, but suggestive of the legend connected with the place. Though it would be rather a stretch of imagination to suppose that all the bones here are those of St. Ursula's attendants, the fact remains that the collection includes many female Celtic skulls, pierced with spears, cleft with swords, and hammered with axes, thus proving that some massacre of British pilgrims took place in the city.

Of the museums and galleries of Cologne the most interesting is the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, and of its contents the Roman remains are the most remarkable. These mosaic pavements, remnants of buildings, and particularly the soldiers' tombstones, serve to remind one forcibly of the city's origin, and of the difference between Cologne at its beginning and the Cologne of the Middle Ages and of modern times.

The "Colonia" of the Romans existed essentially for military purposes as a stronghold against the Germans, a mighty fortress of the Cæsars, affording a contrast to the religious and commercial atmosphere of mediæval and modern Cologne. Cologne, so full of history, takes its place in the hustle of life to-day with the same ease as it did in former times, when people were perhaps almost as busy, though they went about their work in rather a different way. There are few reminders of its ancient life, but those that remain are very potent.

From Cologne it is easy to pass on to other places of interest. Eastwards through the factory country to Hanover and Hildesheim, with streets of wonderful old fifteenth-century houses, then on to Goslar and the beautiful Harz Mountains; or northwards to Aix-la-Chapelle, full of history, and from there to the famous old cities of Flanders, once the commercial centre of the world, now small and busy in a quiet sort of way. Their quaint streets and picturesque buildings are the joy of every visitor, but their cobbles and smells the bane, surely. Such things make people who live in dull, ugly towns in England realise that if they have not got picturesqueness they have, at any rate, something to make up for it in the way of comfort.

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