

years' group, and hope to recruit some older and better-educated girls this autumn.

The lectures in the first year include Anatomy and Physiology, Hygiene, Minor Surgery, Theoretical Care of the Sick and Demonstration classes. In the second year the subjects are Infectious Diseases, Medical and Surgical lectures, Elementary Pharmacy, Hospital and Sanitary Service Administration, Puericulture and Elementary Massage. The lectures are given by doctors of the Faculty of Medicine. The pupils have to pass three examinations, the first at the end of the first series of lectures, the second at the end of the second series and the third, the examination for the Diploma, at the end of the second year.

The Diploma is, of course, from the State, and is signed by the Directors of the Sanitary Service and the Civil Hospitals and the Directrice of the School.

A great many of the hospitals in the country are still staffed by the old type of nurse, such as we had in England when Florence Nightingale began her wonderful work, but we are gradually replacing them by our own graduates.

We have been able to introduce a regular night duty system, which has given the greatest satisfaction to all concerned.

The pupil-nurses work very hard. They go on duty at 7 a.m. in the winter and 6.30 a.m. in the summer, and remain on duty until 1 p.m. In the afternoons they are on duty either from 2—5 or from 5—7, according to their lectures, which number ten per week for the first year pupils and six per week for the second year nurses.

One of the great drawbacks in the school is that the pupils have to wash all their own clothes, including uniform, and as they are only provided with two cotton frocks, two aprons and two caps, it is not difficult for the reader to understand how difficult it is for them to keep clean.

Last autumn the Sanitary Service gave us permission to keep a servant, so now we detail only three pupils a week for the housework instead of five. The food is cooked in the central hospital kitchen, and the "housewives" have to fetch it, whatever the weather.

Last autumn the League of Red Cross Societies sent us £160 sterling, and with this very welcome money we have been able to make several improvements at both branches of the school. We have bought washing-basins, water-jugs, foot baths, installed a washhouse at each place, a small kitchen at the Colentina, provided and equipped two cupboards with all the essential instruments, &c., for demonstration, &c., and we have sufficient money left to build one good stove at the Colentina.

It has been a life of "ups and downs," but we have

made progress, and some of the older girls seem to be imbibing the true spirit of nursing.

There is still an enormous amount of work to be done in every direction, but I still have hope for the future of the nursing profession in this country, and I think the next important step to be taken is to make propaganda, and to wake up the public to the fact that their country must have a Nurses' Training School on a level with the training schools of Western countries.

Mme. Dr. Kaminsky is hoping to start a National Nurses' Association this year with a Hostel for private nurses. The preliminary meeting was held in April, but, as usual, it is a question of funds, and we, in the country, are as poor as the proverbial church mouse.

We have a student who trained for one year at the Coltea Hospital who is now taking her full training at the Sussex County Hospital, after having taken the International Course at Bedford College. We are expecting great things from her when she returns, and, personally, I should like to remain here until that time arrives. There is a very good training school at Chisinau, in Bessarabia. The course of training is for four years, and they have a high standard of admission. At Cluj, in Transylvania, there is also a training school for Child Welfare workers.

I feel confident that, with infinite patience and perseverance and with time, the Roumanian nurses will be able to hold their own with their sisters in Western Europe.

It is an exceedingly interesting life, never lacking variety, and I have come to the conclusion that in these Southern European countries it is better to take hold of the existing conditions, and help the people to build up and work out their own salvation.

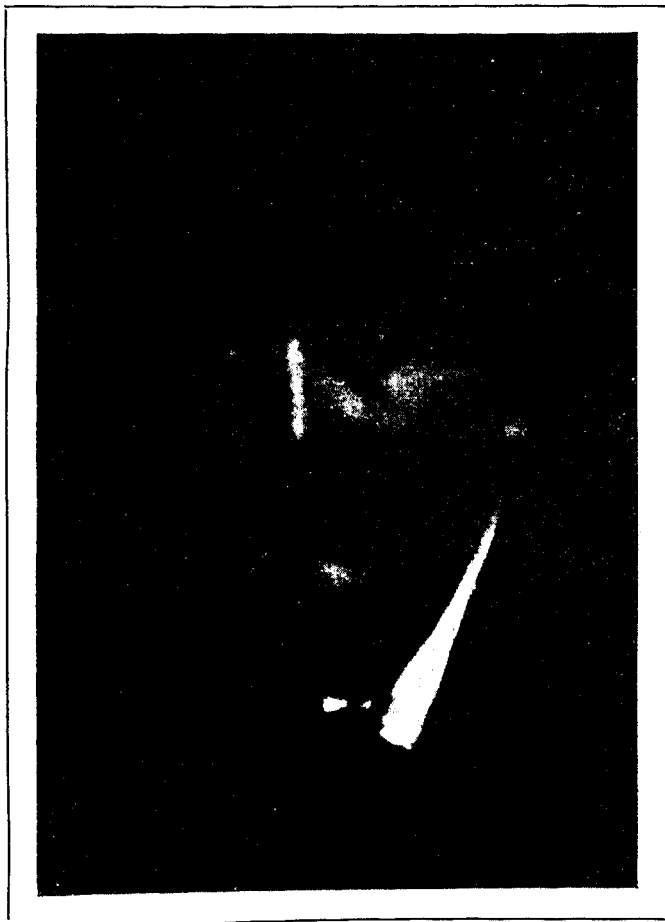
Undoubtedly it takes greater amount of time and patience, but in the end I think the ultimate result is better.

AN APPRECIATION.

DEAR EDITOR,—I wish to express the appreciation of Canadian Nurses for the article on Miss Snively which you published in the June, 1924, number of your JOURNAL. We are proud of Miss Snively for what she has done for the nursing profession, and we are glad you have shown her this honour.

Sincerely Yours,

JEAN E. BROWNE,
President, The Canadian National
Association of Trained Nurses.



MISS ELLA ANSCOMBE, S.R.N.

Hon. Vice-President for Roumania International Council of Nurses.

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