

9.—What power have Inspectors of Nuisances with regard to house refuse, offensive street gullies, the removal of manure from mews, and general scavenging?

The paper is followed by a *viva voce* examination which is said to be more or less searching according to the standard shown in the written answers. But it is of course in the *viva voce* that students who have relied upon book-knowledge would show their weak points, and in which women would be likely to fail. Few women have much practical knowledge of sanitation, few, perhaps, have ever seen a drain-pipe unless the same has occupied a niche in their houses to hold bullrushes, or to do duty as an umbrella-stand—so that the sanitary system without practical teaching and demonstration is not readily grasped by the student. When brought face to face with scientific experts, arrayed—perhaps in imagination—with all the learned letters it is possible to put after their names, it is dismaying to find how all the newly-acquired facts that just previously seemed so immense, begin to dwindle down and become trivial and vague compared with the vast knowledge one attributes to the Examiners!

Nevertheless, it is reassuring to find that very few of the women who have entered for the Examination have failed to obtain the certificate. Certainly nothing has been left undone by the authorities of the Sanitary Institute to make the way clear, and to give every facility and every assistance to all students who seek it.

HENRIETTA KENEALY.

Nursing Organization in Holland.

IN the *Muandblad voor Ziekenverpleging* for June, is a report of the second general meeting of the Nursing Society (*Nederlandsche Bond voor Ziekenverpleging*) held at Sandpoort, near Haarlem, which was numerously attended by members, representatives of the medical profession, and ladies influential in society.

The President, Dr. BLOOKER, opened the meeting by a hearty welcome. He then referred to the resolutions passed on 11th December, at the first general meeting, about the qualifications for diplomas, and to the comments they had elicited from writers in the *Maandblad* and others, and said that the administration had carefully considered all suggestions, and especially the main purpose of the Bond itself—Union and Co-operation—and had concluded that a rigid adherence to the resolutions of the 11th December would be a serious danger to the existence of the Bond. He informed the meeting also that, while Societies of the most varied characters had manifested sympathy and promised co-operation, the Red Cross Society

alone had declined any connection with the Bond. Dr. Blooker expressed his regret for this, but said there were men of merit also upon the Administration of that Society, and, in any case, only a minority could be regarded as having any real knowledge of the requirements of the Dutch Nursing of the Sick. The President then called for the Report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Jonkvrouw de Bosch Kemper stated in her report that the official year only began on the 1st April, and, therefore, there were no matters of any consequence to report to the meeting. The number of the members has mounted to 192, that of the subscribers has slightly diminished because some of the subscribers have become entitled to be transferred to the list of members. The receipts for the year 1893 were fl.629; expenses, fl.325; so that on 1st January, 1894, there was fl.304 in hand. New subscriptions in April, 1894, fl.643; making the amount actually in hand fl.947.

After transaction of further formal business the meeting passed to the consideration of the proposal made by the Administration for the wording of the resolutions passed in the first general meeting, on the subject of recognition of diplomas, to make clause *b* run as follows:—

"(b) They are required to hand in evidence of their having gone through a complete course of instruction in sick-nursing, and that for at least three years they have been in working practice. Of these three years, one must have been passed in a General Hospital, in which, besides the physician; a resident superintendent of the Nursing department is employed.

In the event that the whole of the training has not been had in one and the same Hospital, that of the final year must, in any case, have been so; and it is desirable that the two first years also be had in one Institution. In any case the pupils must have been employed during six consecutive months in the same establishment.

N.B.—Several classes of establishments are included on the same footing as Institutions, the management of which is controlled by a Board or Committee (*Bestuur*).

On written application with statement of motives to that effect, the *Bestuur* (i.e., of the 'Bond') can, in special cases, admit modifications of the above article."

DR. DE MONCHY wished to ask whether Children's Hospitals are included in the class of General Hospitals.

PROF. DR. WINKLER considered that a Children's Hospital is not a General Hospital, and is of opinion that incidents occur in a General Hospital, which do not occur in the routine of a Children's Hospital.

DR. DE MONCHY desired *quand même* to raise no objection to the distinction made, but yet is of opinion from his own experience, in the Sophia Children's Hospital, that very good Nurses may be trained in a Children's Hospital; because, although it may be true that some incidents which are of daily occurrence in a General Hospital do not occur in a Children's Hospital, such, for example, as the call to lift heavy

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