

tution and whether recovered, improved or unimproved, and to whose care committed.

4. If transferred, for what cause, and to what institution; and if dead, the date and cause of death."

The Commission has to "provide sufficient accommodations for the prospective wants of the poor and indigent insane of the State." Besides the Commission's office in Albany and the twelve hospitals in different parts of the State, there is a pathological institute with head office in New York City. The director of this institute is appointed by the Commission in Lunacy. The applicants for the position of director have to pass a special Civil Service examination. This institute is for the exhaustive study of the causes and conditions that underlie mental diseases, from the standpoint of cellular biology; also to provide instruction in brain pathology and allied subjects for the medical profession, especially alienists and neurologists, who may desire to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by this department.

Each State Hospital has a resident staff of officers, which consists of the superintendent, assistant physicians, including the woman physician, steward and matron. These are appointed after having passed a civil service examination. These officers have to constantly reside in the Hospital or on the premises.

The superintendents of State Hospitals must be graduates of a legally chartered medical college, and not less than thirty years of age, and must have had five years' actual experience on the medical staff of a hospital for the insane. The assistants must be graduates of an incorporated medical college. The superintendent of each hospital is its chief executive officer; in his absence or sickness, the first assistant physician or other officer designated by the superintendent performs his duties and is subject to his responsibilities. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the Board of Managers, the superintendent has the general superintendence of the buildings, ground and farm, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons therein. The Insanity Law reads in part: "He shall—

"1. Personally maintain an effective supervision and inspection of all parts of the hospital, and generally direct the care and treatment of the patients. To this end, the superintendent shall personally examine the condition of each patient within five days after his admission to the Hospital, and shall regularly visit all of the wards or apartments for patients at such times as the rules and regulations of the Hospital shall prescribe.

"2. Appoint such resident officers, including a

woman physician and such employees as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient performance of the business of the Hospital, and prescribe their duties, and discharge any of such employees in his discretion. The number of such resident officers and employees shall be determined by the Commission. The superintendent may remove any resident officer for cause, stated in writing, after an opportunity to be heard, and such action of the superintendent shall be final. Upon such removal, he shall make a record thereof, with the reasons therefor, under the appropriate head, in one of the books of the Hospital.

"3. Transmit by mail to the Commission in Lunacy, within five days after any such discharge, information of such discharge and of the cause thereof. The Commission shall preserve the name of such officer, or employee, with the facts relating to his discharge, in a book provided for the purpose.

"5. Give such orders and instructions as he may deem best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labour and expense.

"6. Maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed in the institution, and enforce strict compliance with his instructions and uniform obedience to all rules and regulations of the Hospital.

"7. Establish and conduct a Training School for attendants and nurses under rules and regulations of the Hospitals."

Since 1896 every State Hospital has had a Training School for nurses. Many of the Hospitals had Training Schools before that time. The one in the Rochester State Hospital was begun in 1890. When it became a law that each Hospital should have a Training School, the Commission made a ruling that all the nurses holding a certificate from one of these Hospitals should try a uniform examination, and after passing this should receive a State diploma. A Committee on examinations, consisting of the medical superintendents of three Hospitals, was appointed. This Committee prepares uniform entrance examinations to the Training School and for students at the end of the first and second year's work. The superintendent of each Hospital certifies in writing the number of candidates he has for each examination, and the questions are sent on to him and are opened in the room before the candidates on the day and at the time of the examination. The applicants then write their answers, and these papers are sent to the Committee to be examined. Nurses cannot graduate unless they have obtained 70 per cent. at these examinations.

(To be continued.)

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