

In the third, simple massage of the extremities and back, inunctions, &c., should be practised.

Theoretical instruction should be based on three subjects:—Anatomy, Hygiene, and the History with Ethics of Nursing. Under anatomy should be included the necessary details of physiology and pathology. This division of instruction should continue throughout the term of training. The study of hygiene comprises the hygiene of the skin, clothing, dwellings, and diet.

The lectures and class work may be divided among the three semesters, giving a greater amount of time to them during the first six months, and proportionately less after the practical ward work has begun. Here it should be noted that the pupils should be given a sufficient time, not only in each division or service, but also in medical and surgical divisions in male, female, and children's wards. When three semesters have been spent in this manner the first examination should be set. It should be conducted by a committee appointed by the State Department of Education, in the presence of the House Mother or Matron, and should comprise:—1. Written tests. 2. Practical tests. 3. Oral tests.

The first, or written, examination need not last longer than two hours, and the subject thereof had best be anatomy (including physiology as before said).

The second, or practical, examination may last, let us say, for four days. The candidate is accompanied in her ward work by the examiner, who notices her proficiency in observation of symptoms, and in management and handling of patients. During this time she does some bandaging, prepares for a simple operation, and demonstrates methods of sterilisation and disinfection. Finally, her night reports, made in a ward of acute service, must be inspected.

The third, or oral, examination should be based upon her class and lecture work. Having passed this examination, the nurse enters upon her second half of training. During this, the final eighteen months, smaller hospitals may very well be utilised as training wards, providing that the Central Council shall have satisfied itself of their merit as teaching centres. During the last three semesters the practical work should predominate, and the nurses should undertake responsibility and be placed directly in charge of the patients. If possible, they should work for half a year (one semester) in general wards; and it is highly desirable that in the second half-year (second semester) they should have opportunities of training in various specialities, such as eye and ear, obstetrics, children's special diseases, insanity or nervous disorders. Experience in these specialities is so important that one might almost say it was essential. Training in the operation theatres is, of course, essential. In the final half-year (third semester) each should have, if pos-

sible, a short period of service as head Sister in a medical or surgical ward, and learn something of the relation of the ward work to the whole hospital, and of the administrative system.

Theoretical instruction should continue to accompany the practical work, though so many hours need not be given to theory as in the first half of the course.

Four hours a month should suffice, and the division of the subjects might be as follows:—

1. Anatomy: Repetition and extension of first-year studies, with demonstrations, and with papers written by the pupils upon special themes assigned to them.

2. Medico-legal Instruction: Comprising necessary knowledge of social conditions, State insurance, statutes relating to the State oversight of medical and hospital matters, and points in which nurses may have public responsibilities.

3. General Hospital Management: Lectures and demonstrations by a hospital director (superintendent) upon the different departments, laundry, kitchen, supply department, and book-keeping.

4. Lectures upon private duty, district nursing, and public poor relief, with some practical experience in the two former.

The final examination at the end of the sixth semester should be oral, conducted by a commission which should include medical and nurse members (a matron) and a hospital superintendent. In Prussia such a commission would be appointed by the Minister of Education.

In estimating the standing of the candidate after final examination all of her *records in practical ward-work* should be considered, together with the reports of her first examination.

It is my opinion that such a procedure would not be difficult, and should result in a just estimate. The possibility of a pupil not doing well in oral examination would be counterbalanced by the record of her practical work made by her teachers throughout her course. In case of failure to pass, the commission would have to decide upon an extension of time.

Those who pass will receive the State's recognition as nurses, and be so acknowledged throughout the Empire. The title, once won, can only be lost through breach of law as stated in Section 53 (certain statutes mentioned).

No further examinations should be required of a nurse. But it should be provided that nurses not engaged in hospital work should be enabled to take a month's post-graduate work in a general hospital every three years. Certain hospitals should be designated as competent for this service, and the course should be free, and board provided for the nurse during its continuance.

Finally, the unlawful use of the title "Sister" should be punishable in the same way as that of "Doctor." If the hoped-for reformation in German

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