

who have taken a full course in domestic science in a recognised technical school.

“II. SUBJECTS UPON WHICH THE STATE WILL EXAMINE.

“Training-schools for nurses registered under the Regents will be required to provide both practical and theoretical instruction in the following branches of nursing:

“a. Medical nursing.

“b. Surgical nursing, including gynaecological.

“c. Obstetrical nursing.

“1. Each pupil to have the care of not less than six cases.

“d. Nursing of sick children.

“e. Diet cooking for the sick.

“1. Twelve lessons in cooking in a good technical school or with a competent diet teacher.

“2. Food values and feeding in special cases, &c., to be taught in classes, not by lectures.

“f. A thorough course of theoretical instruction in contagious nursing, where practical experience is impossible.

“III.—THE PERIOD OF INSTRUCTION.

“The period of instruction in the hospital to be not less than two full years, during which time the pupils shall not be utilised to care for patients outside of a hospital.

“Training-schools giving a three-years' course, wishing to continue the practice of utilising their pupils to earn money for the hospital, may send them out to private cases or for district work among the poor for a period not exceeding three months in the third year of their training.

“Training-schools with a two-years' course, wishing to continue the practice of sending pupils out, will be required to extend their course of training to three years, when the limit of time will be the same as above.

“The curricula of the training-schools applying for registration show that the practice of sending out pupils to earn money for the hospital is entirely obsolete among those of the highest grade, and it would seem only just that some restriction should be placed upon those hospitals still following the custom, which are asking for the same recognition for their training-schools.”

Suggestions for future development were appended as a warning to school boards that this standard is not fixed, but will be raised from year to year, probably along the lines here indicated.

“The board recommends that, as a suggestion of the lines upon which development may be expected in the near future, training-schools be advised to teach their probationers before placing them at the bedsides of patients:

“1. The various methods of making and changing the bed, with and without a patient.

“2. The temperature of baths and the simple methods of administering them.

“3. The use and dangers of the hot-water bag.

“4. The principles of sweeping and dusting.

“5. The setting of trays, &c.

“Such instruction can be easily given in the Nurses' Home by the superintendent of nurses or a nurse delegated by her. Instruction in these first simple principles cannot be given uniformly in the rush and pressure of the work of the busy ward. It demands no additional service or expense on the part of the hospital, and is looking towards the idea of preliminary training, which is rapidly gaining favour in the schools of the higher grades.

“The Board further recommends that in place of the elaborate system of lectures, given gratuitously by members of the medical staff, training-schools shall be advised to adopt the more advanced method of instruction by teaching the same subjects in smaller classes by competent teachers, and by clinical demonstration in small classes by members of the medical staff.”

These recommendations were adopted by the Regents, and the registration of training-schools began at once. At a later meeting it was decided that “for registration a nurses' training-school must be connected with a hospital (or sanitarium) having not less than twenty-five beds, and the number of beds must be from two to four times the number of students in the school, depending on the character of the hospital's facilities for private or ward practice.”

For some months after submitting the above recommendations the registration of each training-school was decided by the Board of Examiners. Later it was conceived to be the prerogative of the Regents of the University, and since June 10th, 1904, the training-schools applying for registration have been inspected by one of the authorised inspectors of the University, and the State Educational Department has assumed all responsibility of school registration except in certain instances where the opinion of the Board has been requested.

The report then deals with examinations, &c., and the list is also given of all the schools which have been approved and registered by the Board of Nurse Examiners, and by the Regents of the University.

IN SCOTLAND.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, have unanimously resolved to intimate their approval of the principle of State Registration of Trained Nurses without in any way committing themselves to any particular Bill on the subject, and to petition in its favour. It is very satisfactory that the Managers of the principal hospital of Scotland's capital have adopted this course. We hope many others will do likewise.

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