

became painfully evident that many pupils who offered themselves for instruction were not prepared by previous training to profit by it. Many of them did not have an adequate general education, and, besides, they lacked special knowledge of housekeeping, cooking, dietetics, and an elementary knowledge even of the sciences which underlie all the work of the nurse. In consequence of these educational deficiencies among applicants, a preliminary course of instruction has been arranged in some of our training schools, for the purpose of giving nurses an elementary knowledge of physiology, anatomy, and hygiene, and a practical knowledge of cooking, bandaging, the care of the room, and the personal care of patients, before admitting them to the wards and giving them responsible duties in the nursing of the sick. These higher standards of instruction and lengthened periods of training have vastly increased the expenses of training schools. Haphazard instruction, such as was formerly given by lectures from members of the medical and nursing staff, who often had little knowledge how to teach, or what to teach most effectively, has been replaced in some measure by systematic instruction given by paid teachers. Instruction in household economics, dietetics, cooking, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, massage, and pharmacology in whole or in part, has now in many schools been placed in the hands of salaried teachers, the clinical branches alone being committed to the medical staff. Similar instruction in the practical duties of the nurse has been committed to persons selected to teach because of proper knowledge and an aptitude for teaching. Such schools have been placed upon the footing of educational institutions, and while they have relinquished none of their excellence, and have sacrificed none of their practical functions as trainers of thoroughly equipped nurses, but have rather increased them, they have ceased to be mere manual training schools.

(To be continued.)

A Sanatorium & Market Garden.

The Open-Air League, which has an influential Committee is opening its first sanatorium colony for the consumptive poor at Great Clacton, Essex, in the course of a few weeks.

The sanatorium will accommodate twenty-five patients, in the incipient stages of the disease, who will be taught practical market gardening, and who will be kept in residence sufficiently long to enable them to recover their health and to fit them to earn a livelihood,

Progress of State Registration.

An open competition for the position of Inspector of Nurse Training Schools, in the New York State Department of Education, was conducted recently by the State Civil Service Commission. The appointment is, of course, the direct outcome of the registration of nurses by the State, and has been urged by the Nurse Board of Examiners of New York for the past two years, but the creation of a new office in the Education department has, says the *American Journal of Nursing*, necessarily taken some time in order that the salary should be sufficiently liberal to attract the very highest type of women, and make the position one of dignity and educational influence.

Candidates to be eligible for the competition were required to be registered nurses and graduates of registered nurse training schools, with at least five years' experience since graduation, in supervision, administration, or instruction in a nurse training school. In addition to filling in an application form, they were required to prepare and file with the Commission theses on two of the following subjects, one being selected in each group. *Group A*: (1) A modern training school building; (2) a modern ward and its staff; (3) the equipment of a training school building; (4) the training school kitchen. *Group B*: (1) The essential of a well-balanced curriculum for a training school; (2) the organisation and management of a training school; (3) the improvement of present methods of teaching in training schools; (4) the place of theoretical and practical training for nurses. In making up the standing of the candidates three-quarters of the marks were given for the education, experience, and personal qualifications of the applicant, and one-quarter as full marks for the theses, which were rated for the general excellence of composition and the value of the discussion given.

If the right woman is secured the scope of the office is, says our contemporary, unlimited, covering vastly more than merely formal inspections of buildings, equipment, etc., but investigating methods of teaching, time spent in the different departments of the hospital, the amount given to night duty, etc. Under such an inspector, registration will be more than a mere name. The inspector will also act as general adviser to the superintendents of schools, represent the State before educational meetings, and be the recognised authority in the State of New York on nursing subjects.

The results of this appointment will be watched with the greatest interest.

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