

pharmacy, massage, theoretical instruction in ward and nursing duties, and lessons in sick-room cookery. At the end of the first year pupils are required to pass an examination. If they fail to do so satisfactorily, they may be put back to begin the year's training over again, if the report of their knowledge is entirely unsatisfactory they will not be allowed to continue their residence in the School. Besides the departments above mentioned, pupils will in the course of their training receive theoretical and practical instruction in general and special medical nursing, in surgical nursing, the nursing of lying-in cases, and of sick children, as well as that of the insane, old people, and infectious patients.

The course will include instruction on the various relief agencies at the disposal of the Parisian public, and on the administrative work of a *Surveillante* in the wards. On the opening of the school twenty lectures on social and professional ethics will be given by a woman. The examination at the conclusion of the second year's work is conducted by a Board composed of a member of the administration, a professor of the school, a physician, a surgeon, and an obstetrician. The pupils who satisfactorily pass this test will receive a diploma given by the Assistance Publique of Paris, to the service of which they are bound for three years after the expiration of their training.

We most warmly congratulate the Assistance Publique of Paris and its far-sighted and able Director, M. G. Mesureur, on the admirable and comprehensive course arranged for the nurses at the Salpêtrière, and on the creation of the office of *Surveillante Générale*. Under the wise and liberal rule of M. Montreuil, Director of the Hospital, the course will open with every hope of success. It will be watched with interest by nurses in other countries, many of whom realise that when once French nursing is organised on a sound practical and theoretical basis they will have to look to their laurels, for the deft-handed Frenchwoman of good education, when trained on scientific principles, is likely to develop into a very skilled member of her profession, and to take a high place in its ranks.

## Medical Matters.

### THE HEALTH OF THE NATION.



We heartily congratulate the Board of Education, who have decided to establish a medical department to advise and assist them in the discharge of the new duties imposed by Section 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act in regard to the medical inspection of school children which local education authorities are required by that Act to carry out in England and Wales.

The chief duties of the Board in this direction will consist in advising and supervising local education authorities as to the manner and degree in which those authorities should carry out this medical inspection.

The organisation and personnel of the Board's medical department are not yet fully determined. But in view of the varied factors and influences which are concerned, directly or indirectly, with the health and physical condition of the children of the nation, it has been decided to establish the department on a broad basis of public health.

As a first step the President has appointed Mr. George Newman, M.D., F.R.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.), as Chief Medical Officer of the Board. Dr. Newman has been Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury since 1900. He is also lecturer on Public Health and Sanitary Administration in St. Bartholomew's Hospital (University of London).

No better appointment could possibly have been made. Dr. Newman is an expert, and has published various works and official reports upon matters of State medicine, both of a general and special character, including the control of the milk supply, infant mortality and its prevention, infectious diseases and sanitation in schools, food poisoning, housing, water supplies, and the physical condition of the people.

The Board intend in the autumn to issue a circular to local education authorities regarding their new duties in the matter of medical inspection of school children.

### SUNSTROKE.

Dr. Senftleben finds, so says the *New York Medical Journal*, that sunstroke is due to a serious auto-intoxication of the organism, which may prove fatal in a few hours in a superlatively healthy, strong, and young man. It is of great importance in a tropical country to avoid direct exposure to the sun's rays.

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