

come under the Education Code have been placed under the Board of Education for the purpose of obtaining the grant. The rules of that body are so numerous, and by no means arranged to fit the class, that one feels much good work will be eventually smothered by the profusion of red tape. Circumstances are not allowed to alter cases.

This places the teacher and the class under the Board's inspectors, worthy gentlemen no doubt, but certainly not nurses. Some interpret their duties literally, others fuss.

Another disadvantage of this is that under the rules the class must be open at all times to the inspection of the managers of the Board or Voluntary School and the local Technical Education Committee. These bodies are composed almost entirely of men. They, with the inspectors, apparently have the right to enter the room where the class is being held, and remain, if they so choose, until the end; and yet these same classes are advertised as being for "women only."

Happily all these good people, with the exception of the inspectors (who, of course, are bound to do the work for which they are appointed), do not, as a rule, consider the inspection of the women's classes as their peculiar province, and, therefore, rarely appear; but the fact remains that they have the power should they choose to exercise it.

Of course, it is merely another instance of the utter absurdity of men attempting to arrange and supervise a woman's work among women.

Undoubtedly other women teachers suffer in the same way, only I think that in nursing the presence of a man is naturally more embarrassing than in the case of dressmaking and cookery.

If the committees did all they are supposed to do, the work of teaching home nursing would become almost impossible. Happily, as it is, this disadvantage, great as it may seem, is made lighter and more bearable.

The constant exposure to all weathers during the winter months is, of course, very trying; the long drives, often in open traps, to out-of-the-way places, the constant moving from place to place, never being settled more than a few weeks at a time, and the constant railway travelling, which, after a few months, is apt to be very trying to one's nerves, also the late hours which are necessitated by evening classes in outlying villages—these are all drawbacks. But they are balanced to a great extent by the long holiday in the summer, and shorter ones at Christmas and Easter. Also one meets many nice and often interesting people, to say nothing of the personal kindness which is often lavished upon the lecturer. These, with the comparative freedom and independence, go far to balance the disadvantages of the life of a lecturer.

The Edinburgh School of Cookery and Domestic Economy.

An interesting development of the Edinburgh School of Cookery and Domestic Economy, Ltd., 3, Athol Crescent, Edinburgh, and one which cannot fail to be of great value to future nurses, is the inauguration of classes, which will open in September next, specially designed "For Students who may intend to enter Hospitals for Professional Training as Nurses." The establishment of this course by the directors marks an epoch in nursing education, as it is the first attempt to give effect to the idea of a centre to which women intending to enter any hospital may go for preparatory teaching.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is Miss Louisa Stevenson, President of the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, whose interest in all that affects the better education of nurses is well known. Associated with her are a Board of women directors, who give their valuable services to this work for the public benefit.

The course of preparatory training for nurses will cover about two months; the fee for this period being £3 3s. In the case of pupils who enter for training in September, 1902, this fee will be returned to each candidate out of every ten pupils who passes highest in the various examinations, 75 per cent. being the minimum for each subject.

The course includes:—

I. Courses of Elementary Lessons on the Construction and Functions of the Human Body, and on Hygiene, by Miss Jean Lindsay.

II. Lectures and Practical Lessons on Simple Sick-room Duties, by Miss Jean Lindsay.

This course is not intended to include the technical nursing of any illness, but will comprise, among other subjects, bed-making, how to change sheets, &c., to take temperatures, to keep charts, to make poultices, fomentations, &c., the uses of instruments and apparatus in common use, and the scale of measurements on medicine glasses, &c.

III. Demonstrations and Practical Lessons on Sick-room and on Plain Class Cookery.

IV. Lessons on Cleaning Bedrooms, Grates, &c., and on Scullery-work.

Section I. will comprise thirty Elementary Lessons on the Structure and Functions of the Human Body, and on Hygiene. Each lesson will be preceded by half-an-hour's tutorial work on the previous lesson. Under the first heading the lessons will include the names, forms, positions, and uses of the bones constituting the skeleton.

A general idea of the anatomy of the body, and of the boundaries and positions of the contents of the various body cavities.

Structures of bones, joints, muscles, nerves. General idea of the nervous system, and of the special senses.

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