

most dangerous suggestion, because it is evident that the value of any professional register is dependent, not on the fact of registration, but on the supervision of the training of pupils, the enforcement of educational standards by an expert Board—of which the majority should consist of members of the profession—and the maintenance of discipline in the ranks of those registered, by the same authority. To place the control of the highly trained nurses throughout the Kingdom, with the power to remove their names from the directory, in the hands of one official (as is proposed in the scheme suggested), would be to place these professional women in a most defenceless and dangerous position, and would be of no advantage to the public, who would not be in a position to discriminate between the relative value of the training and experience entered.

#### LEGISLATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Wherever nurses are organised there is a widespread demand for legislation. Thus, in the British Colonies of Cape Colony and Natal and in the Dominion of New Zealand, Acts for the Registration of Trained Nurses came into force in 1891, 1899, and 1901. Such Acts are also in force in the United States of America, in the States of New York, North Carolina, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, California, Colorado, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, and New Hampshire, West Virginia, Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois. A Bill for the State Examination of Trained Nurses for the whole of the German Empire passed the Bundesrath in 1906, and in the Dominion of Canada, in Australasia, in various British Colonies, and in a great number of the American States, trained nurses are organised to obtain such legislation.

E. G. F.

### Hygiene Congress.

The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was opened at Berlin on Monday, and about 4,000 delegates have flocked to Germany to discuss matters of health.

The Congress is divided into eight sections, dealing, among other matters, with microbiology, infant nutrition, school hygiene, midwifery, the prevention of infectious diseases, dwellings, water, hygiene, first aid, and military, maritime, and colonial hygiene. An extensive programme has been arranged, including visits of inspection to the chief medical and sanitary establishments.

In connection with the Congress an interesting exhibition is being held, in which is a complete display and exposure of quack medicines, old and new.

## Curriculum of the School for Nurses of the Assistance Publique, Paris.

### PROGRAMME ARRANGED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Before the lecture courses open each professor will be requested to submit to the Administration, for approval, a schedule of the lectures that he proposes to give. The Administration, assisted by the Training School Committee (Conseil de perfectionnement) will decide upon the scope of instruction to be given, the number of lectures, and, on main lines, will control the subject matter, a representative from its body having the right to be present at all lectures, while, for convenience sake, a syllabus of the lectures will be prepared for each series. The professors, however, will have entire freedom in the arrangement and method of presentation of their subjects, and full responsibility for their teaching, it being understood that they will not lose sight of the fact that they are preparing women to act as nurses in the hospitals. To ensure a personal and original character to the instruction given, the lecturers are expected to avoid a fixed routine, and it is desired that they shall draw upon their own knowledge and experience rather than text books.

The instruction will be of an eminently practical character throughout, and, in order that theory and practice may, as far as possible, go hand in hand, the professors, assisted by the *Surveillante Générale* will arrange their dates of lectures (with the exception of those on anatomy and physiology) so that the subjects treated coincide with the services which the pupils are actually taking at the same time in the wards.

Instruction in massage will be given in the wards exclusively. Cooking lessons will be given in the school kitchen, and their application will be carried out in the ward kitchens.

#### LECTURES ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The anatomy of the human body will be studied from the point of view of what it is necessary for a nurse to know in order that she may care for her patients intelligently, and the use of scientific or technical terms will be limited to that which is necessary for full comprehension of the physician's orders. The study of physiology, which teaches the nurse the functions of the human body, aids her to comprehend the symptoms that it is her duty to record (temperature, pulse, coma, etc.).

#### LECTURES ON HYGIENE.

The lectures on hygiene will have especial reference to hospital conditions, and will comprise, beside general outlines (water, air, light, cleanliness), instruction in personal hygiene for the nurse; hygiene as related to infectious diseases; alimentary hygiene; the special hygiene of different parts of the body.

#### MEDICAL NURSING.

Nursing of general and special cases; of the

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)