

fellow was vomiting, and we feared the worst as he seemed very weak.

However, after the fourth day the condition seemed to improve rapidly, and at the end of the week recovery seemed hopeful, as the blue spots had become lighter in colour and the bleeding from the gums had stopped, and when the blood was taken from the ear the bleeding stopped almost immediately, all this going to show that the calcium lactate had controlled the tendency to bleeding. His appetite was good, and he grew stronger rapidly, but continued very nervous. Morph. grs. 1/12 had to be given when the nervous condition became extreme.

About the middle of the third week swelling of the glands of the neck was noticed. The spleen was much enlarged, and the white blood count was 300,000, and it was evident a second and more fearful destructive blood disease was upon the little fellow.

This time it was one from which there was very little, if any, hope, it being leukemia of the myelogenic type, a condition unusual in one so young. As soon as possible the X-ray treatment was begun and was continued until the end. The white blood count rose most persistently regardless of the treatment, reaching the enormous height of 800,000. The day before death occurred, the count dropped to 350,000, but this taken in connection with other symptoms was only an indication of the end. The spleen was so enlarged as to fill the entire abdominal cavity and crowd the other organs forcibly.

The child suffered severe pain and the nervousness was acute. Breathing was difficult, and finally a severe hemorrhage occurred, resulting from rupture of blood vessels in the stomach due to the enlargement and pressure of the spleen. Death occurred just two months later than the hemorrhage from the nose.

Such cases are seldom met with, perhaps only once during one's period of nursing. We know how seldom we nurse a case of pernicious anæmia, and there are six cases of pernicious anæmia to one of purpura.

One of our nurses related to me her experience with a case where a girl sixteen years of age was bleeding from every mucous channel and from under the finger nails. The case was diagnosed as a condition due to pregnancy, the patient taken to the hospital and curetted, as she was flowing profusely. There was nothing found in the uterus, the patient dying a few hours after the operation.

This case is very interesting, and excellently reported. We hope that it will encourage our readers to send to us for publication reports of other cases.

Registration of Nurse Training Schools in the State of New York, U.S.A.

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The Nurse Training Schools of New York State have been supervised by the State Education Department for six years.

No more fortunate condition could have been devised for the progress of nurse schools than to place them on the same basis and under the same control as that of all educational institutions. The organisation of new methods of conducting the work was not required; it was only a matter of adjustment. The various elements of the course of training distributed among the divisions of the Department fitted into the routine of the system and received proper consideration by specialists in every instance.

To appreciate just what it means to be under State supervision, a word of explanation as to the organisation and purpose of the Department is necessary. By the joint vote of the two bodies of the State Legislature eleven Regents have been elected to regulate all State educational matters. They are men selected mainly because of their educational prominence. They meet every three months, and once a year hold a convocation participated in by all educators of the State, for special study of new ideas and methods.

The Regents appointed a Commissioner to manage the Department under their direction. There are three assistants directly in charge of the three main divisions of the work, which are higher education, under which nursing is classed; secondary education and elementary education; the sub-divisions of the Department are named from the kind of work carried on—as Examination, Inspection, Statistics, etc.—each under a chief specially qualified for his particular duties. Every institution of the State maintaining any kind of a school, kindergarten or high school, schools of agriculture, music, medicine, or law are supervised by the State Education Department. The methods are practically the same throughout, and the case used for illustration will be the nursing schools.

The Nurse Practice Act took effect in April, 1903. The law specified certain qualifications to be required of a nurse before admitting her to the Regents' examination, which, if she passed successfully, would entitle her to Registration.

The specifications are that she be 21 years of age, of good moral character, holding a diploma

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