

SCHOOL NURSING.

She then spoke of the beginning of school nursing under the London County Council, in 1904; the staff now consisting of a superintendent, two assistant superintendents, and 112 nurses. She showed that school nursing was brought into greater prominence by the passing of the Administrative Provisions Section of the Education Act in 1907 by raising it to the position of an integral part of school inspection. The Act provided for the compulsory inspection of school children attending elementary schools, vacation schools, and play centres. The chief medical officer of the Board of Education in a recent report testified forcefully to the invaluable results of school nursing. The nurses worked under the school doctor, who was usually the Medical Officer of Health, by which means the Public Health and the School Medical services were co-ordinated.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSES.

The notification of tuberculosis which came into operation on January 1st, 1912, included the cleansing and disinfection of premises, and aided the work of prevention of tuberculosis to a very appreciable extent. Edinburgh was the pioneer city in the United Kingdom in tuberculosis work, and the dispensary system started there so admirably by Dr. Philip had served as a model for other places. The Royal Victoria Hospital for Consumption established in that city in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee had now outgrown its name, and comprised an anti-tuberculosis scheme, including a group of institutions, namely a dispensary and hospital for advanced cases, a sanatorium, and a farm colony.

A large number of duly qualified nurses were constantly at work, seeing patients at the Dispen-

sary, taking their history, and preparing them for examination. They followed this up by visiting them in their homes, teaching them how to live the open air life, also trying to persuade all persons living in the same house as the infected person (known as "contacts") to submit to an examination. Three years ago London started dispensaries for tuberculosis on the same lines.

In the year 1907 the Women's National Health Association of Ireland was formed with the primary object of entering upon an active crusade against tuberculosis, and in 1908 the Women's Imperial Health Association was formed in England with the very appropriate motto, "The power of the King is in the health of his people." The chief feature was its travelling Health Caravan work, in connection with which lectures were given by trained nurses, illustrated by lantern slides and also by the cinematograph. In the Principality of Wales an active campaign was also being carried on against tuberculosis.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The Health Visitor was an advisory officer and her work preventative and educational. In this she differed from the Sanitary Inspector, who worked by rules laid down in Acts of Parlia-

ment, and so had the power to enforce compliance with the laws relating to Public Health.

The work of the Health Visitor did not overlap that of the District Nurse or School Nurse; rather she co-operated usefully with them. The movement was the outcome of a suggestion made by Florence Nightingale and had steadily and rapidly developed.

It was not essential that Health Visitors or Sanitary Inspectors should be trained nurses, but many of them added these qualifications to their



**MISS L. L. DOCK ON WAY TO CONGRESS.
(LEFT) MISS DORRAN, R.N.S.**

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)