

while listening to the radio or gramophone. Some of the results from this practice have been remarkably good.

In general, girls develop and work faster than boys up to about 15 or 16 years of age, but after this age the boys definitely take over and leave the fairer sex behind. Quite often one meets the boy or girl who finds difficulty in manipulating the brush; such children usually find modelling clay a more suitable medium, where co-ordination between mind and hand seems easier than through the medium of paint and brush.

Children can be divided very broadly into three groups, (a) the keen, capable and ever enthusiastic; (b) the mediocre; and (c) the "dodger." The last is interesting, too; he will often produce a perfectly clean piece of drawing paper with only the title of the picture written or printed neatly along the top of the page as his exhibit. Some of the subjects submitted have been "A cow eating grass," "An aeroplane out of sight," "The snowstorm," etc. When the "dodger" is questioned about his picture of "A cow eating grass," he will explain in the following manner—
Q. "Where is the grass?" A. "The cow ate the grass, Sir." Q. "Where is the cow?" A. "Gone—why should the cow remain where there is no grass?" As for the subject "An aeroplane out of sight," this exhibit explains itself. Another of the "dodger's" favourite subjects, and quite up-to-date, is "The Fishmonger's Slab," when he will exhibit a page showing a rectangle neatly drawn. When asked about the great variety of fish usually to be seen on the fishmonger's slab, he will exclaim "Under the counter."

The ever alert art teacher will soon detect each child's peculiarities, and quite often where a psychologist or intelligence test fails the art teacher can reveal the hidden secrets with great clarity and purpose. The teacher can usually tell from the work produced by the children whether they are the mechanical type, romantic, architectural, dramatic, artistic, etc. It is usually found that the good art pupil is also the good English pupil.

At 15 or 16 the child who has been properly handled will quite naturally begin to specialise; the teacher will have decided which members of the class are good draughtsmen and colourists as distinct from those who show creative ability and are capable of becoming artists—a very difficult choice and a very important one—many children who are excellent draughtsmen and colourists would be doomed to failure if they were to take up Art as a career. Only the odd few possess the necessary ability to become successful professional artists. When the art teacher is confronted with having to make this decision he or she must have had considerable experience of the boy or girl, psychologically, artistically, and as a friend. A wrong decision could ruin the whole career of the boy or girl concerned.

When a "School Certificate" has been awarded, with a distinction gained in Art, the "artist to be" will go to the School of Art, but where pupils show outstanding ability in English, and in a modern language, they should be encouraged to remain in the Grammar School until they have gained the award of a Higher School Certificate, and then proceed to the School of Art to be trained for specialisation in Art.

In expressing warm thanks to Mr. Brown for this unique interpretation of Children's Art, Miss Bryson considered that parents were indeed fortunate whose children were privileged to come under his tuition, his discernment into the character of his young pupils was no less than a treatise on psychology, and all had, therefore, much benefited on this occasion to learning surprisingly more of the alliance between these two great subjects; and at a future date we would look forward to seeing Mr. Brown again.

Retirement of

Miss Mary M. Roberts, R.N.

MARY M. ROBERTS, Editor-in-Chief of the "American Journal of Nursing," and one of the nation's foremost nurse leaders, has retired after 28 years' service with that publication. She will be succeeded by Nell V. Beeby, who has been associated with Miss Roberts in the capacity of Editor of the "American Journal of Nursing." The Board of Directors announces that in retiring as Editor-in-Chief, Miss Roberts will not retire from active participation in the nursing field. They have asked her to undertake a comprehensive writing assignment.

Under Miss Roberts' régime the "American Journal of Nursing" circulation has increased from 20,000 to 100,000.

The record of Miss Roberts' interests and activities extends far beyond the demands which have been made on her by her position as editor. She has served not only on countless nursing committees and commissions, but also has been a valued member of innumerable medical, hospital, and public health study groups, both national and international.

During part of Miss Roberts' tenure as Editor of the "American Journal of Nursing" she also organised and directed the Nursing Information Bureau for the American Nurses' Association, which was operated in co-operation with the National League of Nursing Education and National Organisation for Public Health Nursing. It was dissolved in 1948.

On the international front, Miss Roberts served as Chairman of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, Chairman of the Publications Committee and member of the Ethics Committee of the International Council of Nurses. In 1930 she travelled through Europe making a study of nursing services for the Rockefeller Foundation.

Until her retirement, Miss Roberts was a representative on the Joint Commission for the Improvement of the Care of the Patient. The Commission is co-sponsored by the American Nurses' Association, the American Hospital Association, American Medical Association and National League of Nursing Education. She served on the Committee on the Function of Nursing of the Division of Nursing Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, whose report, "A Program for the Nursing Profession" was published recently. She was one of the two nurses on the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, and also served on the Committee on Medicine in the Changing Order of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Earlier in her career Miss Roberts worked ardently for the passage of the Ohio Nurse Practice Act and was a member of the Nurses' Examining Committee of the Ohio State Medical Board, now known as the State Nurses' Board. She was also president of the Ohio Nurses' Association.

For many years Miss Roberts has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the National League of Nursing Education, and from 1930-32 she was a member of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University Teachers' College. She was also a member of the National Committee on Nursing Service, American Red Cross, 1922-46.

During World War I Miss Roberts served as Chief Nurse and Director of the Army School of Nursing at Camp Sherman. She received her B.S. degree and diploma in the administration of Nursing Schools from Teachers' College, Columbia University, and is a graduate of Jewish Hospital Training School for Nurses, Cincinnati, Ohio. She was born in Cheboygan, Michigan.

Many letters of tribute have been pouring into the "American Journal of Nursing" offices since it became known Miss Roberts had submitted her resignation to the Board of Directors.

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