

continued the employment of student nurses; and, further, that the Department of the Public Health, through its Hospital Section, has begun a standardisation of training schools. A syllabus of minimum requirements has been prepared, and only schools that measure up to this standard are to be approved. At the present time, about 60 per cent. have been accepted. During the past two years, fourteen of the small schools have closed; three more have discontinued the admission of student nurses; while four others have the matter under consideration, and in the meantime are receiving no probationers. Apart from the reduction in schools and the consequent curtailment of graduates, it is highly significant that some provincial governments are interesting themselves in the character of the teaching and the facilities for instruction in our schools.

It has been suggested that in the future there should be some regulation of the size, location and number of hospitals. As the provincial governments provide assistance for the maintenance of the hospitals, they might decide to withhold such assistance unless it could be shown that the proposed hospital was a social or geographical necessity, and that the economic burden would not be disproportionate to the financial resources of the community. If such a programme should be adopted, doubtless schools of nursing would be discouraged unless they were necessary in the public interest.

The same general principles that govern the organisation of a secondary school should be considered in the institution of a school of nursing. The principal ought to be a fully qualified instructress. Her staff should be composed of qualified supervisors on the floors of the hospital, together with such other instructors and technicians as might be necessary or available from the house staff. For the present, the medical staff could give instruction as might be required of them. Doubtless, as

time goes on, the number of lecturers selected from the medical staff would diminish, and a few members, specially qualified for their work, could be chosen for instructional purposes. The whole personnel should be so integrated that continuity of teaching would be secured among the classrooms, the laboratories and the various wards. The necessary equipment for properly teaching and demonstrating the subjects taught should be provided. Suitable class-room accommodation ought to be available, well removed from the general commotion naturally attendant upon a large general hospital.

Early in their training, if it has not been done before, students should be required to give some time to collateral reading. In the beginning of this paper it was stated that an individual developing along accepted educational lines would keep in touch with what is transpiring in the world outside of his own particular field. It has its broadening, cultural influence, and tends to keep in proper perspective the work of the student. Every properly conducted school should have comfortable reading-room and library facilities, where students could be encouraged to make use of the daily papers, current magazines of a wholesome type, and such books as might be available. Someone may say that the nurse in training has no time for such relaxation. Quite so, as matters stand today she has not, because she is doing all sorts of work in the wards that could and should be done by ward helpers. Heretofore, the energy of the student nurse has been exploited, in a mild way, by the hospital, to lessen the expense, as is mistakenly believed. Again, the student of the future will come to the hospital with better preliminary training and will not need to take up hours trying to learn details which she should have mastered in her collegiate or high school days. Along such lines as these, it can be shown, that, in a properly organised nursing school, ample time can be secured for