

general English education and of ability to undertake this course of study, and while this is indispensable, applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred, provided they meet the requirements in other particulars. The Superintendent of Nurses and Principal of the Training School decides as to their fitness for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the term of probation, or during its course. She may, also, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty.

*Agreement.*—Those who pass the required examinations, and have proved otherwise satisfactory during the term of probation, are accepted as pupil nurses, and are required to sign an agreement to remain for the full three years of the course, to obey faithfully the rules of the school and hospital, and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

#### GENERAL PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

The Course of Instruction covers a period of three years.

The first six months are devoted to a study of Household Economics, particularly of foods, Hygiene and Sanitation, Anatomy and Physiology, and *Materia Medica*.

In *Household Economics* a careful study is given of food production, manufacture and adulteration, and a thorough study of cookery in all its principles and their practical application. The cost and care of food materials, fuels and cooking apparatus form an important part of this subject.

The nutritive value of foods, their use in various forms of disease, their special preparation for invalids, the serving of foods and the planning of hospital dietaries, are taught in a series of special classes. Students will further receive instruction in the following branches: the maintenance and administration of the household, including a study of the cost and care of furnishings and supplies, of lighting and heating, of plumbing and drainage, and of home and institutional laundries.

*Hygiene and Sanitation.*—Instruction in this subject is given chiefly in a series of lectures treating of air and water in relation to health, of the predisposing factors of disease and modes of propagation, of the influence of climate, season, age and race, of the disposal of waste, of disinfection, and of personal hygiene; also of trades and occupations in relation to health, and a brief outline of existing sanitary laws and functions of boards of health. This instruction is supple-

mented by visits to buildings where systems of ventilation can be practically demonstrated.

*Anatomy and Physiology.*—This instruction is given by recitations, demonstrations, laboratory work and lectures.

It is intended to give the pupil an intelligent understanding of the structure and development of the human body, and while necessarily limited, the course of instruction is systematic and thorough as far as it goes. By demonstrations and laboratory work it is expected that the pupil will become familiar in a general elementary way with the form, size and consistency of the various tissues and organs. The recitations and lectures include a further study of their properties and functions, and of the physiology of digestion, circulation, respiration, and the special senses. The work in this subject covers about six hours weekly for three months. It is under the supervision and direction of an Instructor of the Medical School.

*Materia Medica.*—The properties and uses of drugs. Instruction in this branch is given mainly by recitations, followed by a limited number of demonstrations and class experiments. The study includes the various preparations of drugs and their classifications; dosages and modes of administering; a careful study of the observations of the effects of drugs, of poisons and their antidotes.

In addition to the foregoing, classes and demonstrations are held weekly in which the pupil is taught the simpler practical part of nursing work and becomes familiar with the various appliances and utensils used in nursing, the preparation of dressings, the care of instruments and materials.

The arrangement of work and study as above outlined is in pursuance of a definite plan of instruction. Its object is to provide the pupil, before she is brought into contact with her patients, with some of the fundamental knowledge upon which nursing depends, and without which she is unable to benefit by the practical part of her work. It ensures the teaching of correct and uniform methods from the very beginning.

This course of study and practical work occupies the first six months, which may be considered a probationary period, as failure to pass the examinations and tests at the end of this period is considered, except under special circumstances, a sufficient cause for the termination of a pupil's connection with the school.

Those who pass the examinations at the end of this period and give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing, are placed in the wards of the hospital for further work and study.

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