

General, has charge of the administrative work of the Corps, should be a graduate nurse. (Up to the time of the passage of the Bill a doctor had held this position).

2. Nurses no longer served under contract, but were appointed by the Surgeon-General with the approval of the Secretary of War (for a term of years to be fixed by regulation).

3. The qualifications for admission to the Corps, the pay, and allowances were fixed.

4. The payment of salaries to be made by the Pay Department of the Army.

When this Section was first drawn up, its details were most carefully considered, but the really most vitally important point was to secure for it a place upon the Statute. From this point the evolution of the Army Nurse Corps from an experiment to an effective working organisation has been a matter of steady and uninterrupted development, and while it is at the present time on a comparatively satisfactory basis, there are a few points which might be readjusted. Recognising this, the Surgeon-General has during the present session of Congress endeavoured to secure legislation on two points, *i.e.* :—

1. To make the leave of nurses cumulative. It was intended that the original Statute should be so construed, by the use of the word "*for*" in the clause "thirty days *for* each calendar year," but the Judge-Advocate General decided otherwise. It often happens that the press of work or scarcity of nurses makes it impossible to grant leave. It hardly seems just that when such conditions occur, and a nurse gives up her period of rest, that she should lose it altogether.

2. That with each new term of enrolment there should be an increase of 5 per cent. in pay.

But it must be borne in mind that a wide divergence of opinion often exists, as affected by the view point. This instance proves no exception. The justice of the requested change in the law as appreciated by the Surgeon-General found no echo in the minds of the law-makers, and even as I write, the Bill comes from the Capitol with these provisions missing. We can only hope for better luck next session.

With these and a little more generous provision for the nurses' subsistence, it would seem that this three-year-old offspring of the Medical Department, U.S. Army, starts out in life fairly well provided for.

It is obviously impossible for any organisation to achieve greatness without advancing the interest and well-being of all its component parts. The Medical Department of our Army, not satisfied with its present splendid efficiency, but, under the inspiring leadership of its brilliant chief, General Robert M. O'Reilly, is steadily forging ahead toward greater achievements and higher ideals. It is with full confidence that the future of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps is left in such competent hands.

For two years the Medical Department of the Navy has tried, unsuccessfully, to secure legislation authorising a Nurse Corps of trained women for duty in their large shore hospitals, with a view to the extension of the Service to hospital and ambulance ships when there should be such a need.

It does not seem to be understood by the Medical Department of the Navy why a scheme that has long since passed the experimental stage should fail to meet the approval of the legislators. But the fact remains, and it is still left for some future Congress to authorise the employment of trained nurses in the Navy.

Nursing Education.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES TO NURSES AT ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.

We publish below the syllabus of the lectures arranged for the pupils of the training-school for nurses at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

It is proposed that in future probationers shall enter during the months of August and September of each year, in order that the work may be better systematised, and that they may be ready to begin their attendance at lectures in October.

Third year probationers will be given Staff Nurses' duty under the supervision of Sisters, who will give regular and systematic teaching in the wards throughout the three years' course. We congratulate the Committee and the Matron of Addenbrooke's Hospital on the arrangement of so excellent a course.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

LECTURES TO FIRST YEAR PROBATIONERS.

Elementary Anatomy.

- I. Introduction and General Anatomy.
- II. Skeleton.
- III. Muscles and Joints.
- IV. Arteries, Veins, and Lymphatics.
- V. Lungs, Larynx, Pharynx, &c.
- VI. Organs connected with the Digestive System.
- VII. Genito-Urinary System. Nervous System.
- VIII. Special Senses. Surface-Marking.

Elementary Physiology.

- I. Introduction.
 - The chemical constitution of the body.
 - The elementary tissues of the body.
- II. The Blood, composition of.
- III. The Circulatory System.
 - The structure of the heart and blood vessels.
 - The pulse, &c.
- IV. The Respiratory System.
 - The structure of the lungs,
 - The composition of air.
 - Respiration.
 - Arterial and venous blood, &c.
- V. The Digestive System.
 - Food stuffs, composition of.
 - The structure of glands—salivary, liver, &c.
- VI. The Digestive System continued.
 - The composition and action of saliva, gastric juice, &c.
- VII. The Skin and Kidneys.
 - The structure of the skin.
 - Regulation of the body heat.
 - The structure of the kidney.
 - Urine, composition of.
- VIII. The Nervous System.
 - The brain, spinal cord and nerves.

The Processes of Fermentation and their Relation to Sepsis, Infection, and Antiseptics.

I. Fermentation.

Yeast fungus; nature of; conditions under which it lives and propagates itself; effect upon medium in which it grows.

Supervention of acetic acid on cessation of yeast fermentation.

II. Sterilisation.

Materials and how to sterilise them—soup, jam, fruit, &c. Unchangeable nature of sterile materials.

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