

myself, as I think when nurses get their lectures on the theory and practice of nursing, when they are engaged in their practical work, they assimilate it better, and it throws more light on it for them, whereas a short time of cramming a lot of new knowledge into their brains on subjects hitherto unknown to them is only likely to make them forget most of it. I may be quite wrong, but this is my opinion.

I have given you what I consider to be a minimum educational course of training, which is not by any means all that can be attained in the larger and richer hospitals; but if nurses will only grasp and retain as much as they are taught, say in a moderate-sized hospital such as the one I am now in (of 160 beds), their Matrons will have no need to be ashamed of them. We have up to now turned out many splendid nurses without any preparatory courses of instruction. I test all my candidates in the three R's when I first interview them.

MATRONS' LECTURES WHICH PUPILS HAVING ONLY A MINIMUM COURSE OF TRAINING SHOULD HAVE.

1. On the necessary womanly qualifications fitting them for nursing, then on the ethics and etiquette in nursing life, and the necessary discipline to which they must willingly conform.

2. A long course of lectures on general practical nursing—resourcefulness and economy in nursing, including ward management and instruction useful for private nursing.

3. Elementary physiology, bandaging, splints—their uses and application, surgical dressings, &c., and their sterilisation.

SECOND YEAR FOR SENIORS.

Series of Special Lectures.

1. Nursing of the different fevers.
2. Prevention of infection.
3. Precautions for self-preservation when nursing infectious cases.
4. Gynæcological nursing.

FROM SPECIAL LECTURER.

Classes on Cookery for Invalids.

Courses of lectures, according to the curriculum of our Victorian Association for Nurses, by a physician and surgeon.

VICTORIAN TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

REVISED SCHEDULE OF STUDY.

Elementary Anatomy and Physiology.

The structural composition of the human body.
The skeleton, joints, muscles, arteries and veins.
The position of the thoracic and abdominal viscera.
Brief sketch of the nervous system.
The blood and its circulation. Respiration. Animal heat.
Digestion and absorption. Secretion and excretion.

General Nursing.

1. Qualifications of a nurse.
2. Hospital etiquette.
3. The nurse's general work. (a) Bed-making. Management of helpless patients. (b) Hygiene of the sick-room. Ventilation, lighting, temperature, &c. (c) Baths (different kinds), sponging. (d) Cleansing and padding splints. (e) Prevention of infection.
4. The use of the clinical thermometer; recording temperatures.
5. External applications—Preparation of fomentations and poultices, local application of heat and cold,

cold and hot packs, hot-air bath, counter-irritation, leeches, blisters.

6. The various methods of administering drugs, enemata, subcutaneous injections, &c.

7. Dressings and their preparation.

8. Operation case. Preparation of patient and room.

9. Instruments. Their care and use.

10. Invalid cookery.

Medical Nursing.

1. Qualifications of a nurse.

2. Distinctions between the doctor's work and that of the nurse.

3. Methods of observing symptoms, and manner of reporting the same to doctor.

4. General symptoms in disease. Value of close observation; temperature, rigors, pain, dyspnoea, expectoration, hæmoptysis, state of pulse, collapse; cyanosis, sweating, vomiting; hæmatemesis, diarrhoea, melæna, abdominal distension; delirium, œdema, tenderness.

5. Specific fevers, characteristics, &c. Incubation, &c., infection, contagion, disinfection.

6. Bright's disease. Urine, pyuria, hæmaturia.

7. Pneumonia—Bronchitis.

8. Disinfectants and antiseptics.

9. Nursing of special cases—Medical and infectious.

10. Emergencies—Poisoning. Drowning. Fainting. Fits—epileptic, apoplectic, hysterical. Coma. Paralytic cases, special care of. Prevention of bedsores.

Surgical Nursing.

1. Qualifications of a nurse.

2. Distinction between the doctor's work and that of the nurse.

3. Method of observing symptoms, and manner of reporting the same to doctor.

4. Inflammation, suppuration, ulceration, gangrene, and septicæmia.

5. Healing and dressing of wounds, burns, and scalds.

6. Hæmorrhage and its arrest.

7. Bedsores—Prevention and treatment.

8. Fractures and splints.

9. Bandaging.

10. Operation case—Preparation of patient.

11. Disinfectants and antiseptics.

12. Nursing of special cases—Surgical.

The Passing Bell.

The death took place recently at Keynsham of Mrs. Mary Louisa Lacey, who died while attending a maternity case. At the inquest her husband said that about a year and nine months ago Dr. Willett had attended her for heart trouble.

Dr. Peach Taylor in his evidence said that he was recently attending a maternity case, and Mrs. Lacey was the nurse. While attending to his patient the nurse suddenly fell. He examined her and sent for Dr. Willett, her medical man, who described how he found her, and gave it as his opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from cerebral hæmorrhage, in accordance with the medical evidence.

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