

During the course demonstrations will be given where practicable.

Lectures on Minor Surgery.

Arrest of Hæmorrhage.

Bandaging—

(a) Triangular.

(b) Roller.

(c) Elastic.

Trusses.

Use of Adhesive Strapping.

Splints, &c.

Fractures.

Dressing of Wounds, &c.

Prevention and Treatment of Bedsores.

Certain Emergencies.

Anæsthetics.

Surgical Instruments.

Lectures on Nursing (Junior).

Hospital Etiquette.

Distinction between the Work of Doctor and Nurse.

Bedmaking.

The Nursing of Helpless Patients.

Cleaning and Padding Splints.

Preparation of Dressings.

Prevention of Infection.

Preparation and Application of Poultices.

Fomentations, and the different methods of applying heat and cold.

(Senior.)

Counter-irritation.

Various Methods of Administering Drugs.

Method of observing the symptoms of disease, and manner of reporting the same to the Physician or Surgeon.

Operations.

Nursing of Special Cases.

Nursing of Infectious Cases.

Enemata, Baths, Packs, etc.

Ventilation, Warmth, and Lighting of the Sick Room.

The Use of the Clinical Thermometer.

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Huxley's "Elementary Physiology," Heath's "Minor Surgery and Bandaging," Pye's "Elementary Bandaging," F. Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing," Domville's "Manual for Hospital Nurses," Brinckmann's "Notes on the Care of the Sick," Anderson's "Medical Nursing," Lücke's "Lectures on Nursing."

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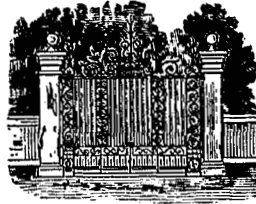
It is with the most sincere satisfaction that we print in detail the above Curriculum of Nursing Education, proving as it does how surely progress is being made in our Colonial Empire. Many hospitals at home are still satisfied with a standard far lower than that which is being adopted abroad, and we heartily congratulate the Medical Surgeon-Superintendent and the Matron of the Launceston Hospital Tasmania upon the splendid results for good which must accrue from their combined efforts to provide efficient training for their nursing staff. These reports are most hopeful.

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A Guarantee of Purity.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



THE necessity for some technical training in housewifery — which not only should include cooking, dressmaking, darning and laundrying, but a comprehension of the laws of health as they affect daily life — for women of all classes, is universally acknowledged. Some endeavour has recently been made by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council, to encourage such teaching.

In Belgium things are done better, for there the State begins to train its housewives almost before they can talk distinctly. It is true, that provision of the same kind is made for the elementary pupils of our Board Schools, but the teaching is so theoretical, that it is of no practical value. The writer of these notes—who is a Hygienist and teacher of Domestic Economy—recently examined the text-books on these subjects used by the various School Boards in this country, and found them so involved and the teaching so prosy, that she had the utmost difficulty in understanding their meaning! And those books are put into the hands of children of seven years old.

In Belgium—under the new system—things are much better managed than with us. The little children are taught in simple language to abhor dust, to appreciate cleanliness of person, and to understand the virtues of ventilation. After leaving school pupils attend classes in Home-Economy. At each of these Housewifery Schools, one room is fitted up as a kitchen, where the stove fittings and utensils are exactly like those of the artisan class. The walls are papered with pictures of the various joints of different meats, with the price per pound appended, and notes giving directions as to the best ways of cooking these.

The girls used to accompany the teachers into the open market, and there buy the various comestibles used in cooking. But a better plan has been adopted, of having a store on the premises where meat, vegetables, groceries, &c., are kept. And here the pupils buy—at the cost of the school of course—the various items needed for the dinner they are to learn to cook. In this way a valuable insight into the price of things is obtained. The dinner consists of soup—without which no Continental dinner is complete—meat and vegetables, and a sweet of some kind. The dinner is usually planned to meet the requirements of a large family, and very strict economy is enforced.

As well as cooking, they learn also to clean knives, lay cloths, trim lamps, clean and scour, and scrub. In the laundry clear-starching, washing and ironing, are taught; while dressmaking, darning, and every branch of needlework is imparted to them in the sewing room. In county schools, practical instruction is given in gardening and vegetable growing; while in agricultural districts, all learn butter-making,

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