

the purpose of fitting those pupils possessed of ability to fill hospital positions.

Head Nurses.—All schools requiring a three-year course have graduates or third-year pupils in charge of wards. In those giving a two-year course, five schools have graduates in charge of all wards, and five part graduate nurses and part pupils; four schools have pupil nurses in charge of all wards.

SCHOOL CURRICULUM—LENGTH OF SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Fourteen schools have a year of from 8 to 10 months, or one term of 36 to 40 weeks, extending from September or October 1st to June or July 1st; 12 schools have the same year but divide it into two terms of from 16 to 20 weeks each.

Class Instruction.—Seventeen schools give one lesson each week in anatomy and physiology, materia medica and nursing throughout the school year; the number of lessons varying from 20 to 40 according to the length of the term. One school gives class instruction the year round, summer and winter. In two schools lessons in anatomy and physiology and nursing are taught by the superintendent, instruction in materia medica being given by the druggist of the hospital. In one school the superintendent teaches practical nursing only, anatomy and physiology being taught in a course of 20 lectures delivered by a physician, which makes the Junior Lecture Course. Eight schools failed to send any definite report of class work.

Classes.—All of these schools are divided into classes. In those giving a two-years' course into junior and senior, and junior, middle and third year pupils in schools having a three-years' course. Some schools have classes for head nurses as well.

Admission of Pupils.—Twelve schools have stated times for forming classes, usually spring and fall, or spring and summer; 13 schools take in probationers at any time, usually when a vacancy occurs; 3 schools admit regularly a certain number every month throughout the year.

Vacations.—Twenty-one schools arrange for vacations to take place in the summer months; five give them at any time when convenient; one has vacations going on all the year round.

Lecture Course.—In all but one school in this class a course of lectures is provided, delivered by medical men. The greatest uniformity exists in respect to the subjects lectured upon, the main points of difference being in the arrangement and the number given on the various subjects. The usual course contains lectures on medical, surgical, gynæcological and obstetrical nursing; nursing of children; infectious diseases; special nursing of the eye, ear, throat and nose; hygiene and sanitation and frequently on nervous and insane nursing. Lectures are delivered one, two or three each week according to the number of courses arranged. Ten schools have a separate course for juniors and seniors; two schools have three, a junior, middle and third-year course; 15 provide only one and one school none at all. In one school giving three years' course of instruction and having two courses of lectures, only 17 lectures are given to the juniors in the first year, and the course does not begin until the second half of the school year, the first four months being entirely taken up with class teaching on anatomy, physiology and nursing. In another giving

the same length of training, the junior course consists of 20 lectures on anatomy and physiology, no class teaching being given on these subjects.

Special Instruction.—In fifteen schools a practical course in massage is provided, usually in the form of lectures with demonstrations. Twenty-one schools provide instruction in sick cookery, either in the form of lectures with demonstrations, or practically as well as theoretically in diet school under a special teacher where the pupils are sent in turn to serve a definite time varying from one to three months.

Text Books.—In every school either Isabel Hampton's or Clara Week's manual on general nursing has been adopted, five schools use both. Diana C. Kimbers' "Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses" is used in more than two-thirds of the schools here represented, and L. L. Dock's "Materia Medica for Nurses" in more than one-half of the schools. Where a textbook on "Cooking for the Sick" is used M. A. Boland's "Invalid Cookery" is most often mentioned.

Facilities for Object Teaching in Class and Lecture.—Twenty schools are supplied with a skeleton, sixteen with a manikin, thirteen with both skeleton and manikin; fifteen with anatomical charts and separate bones. One has a miniature bed and doll for demonstrating, and many keep models of appliances.

Books of Reference.—In twenty-one schools a reference library is to be found for the use of the pupils, the largest contains 235 volumes. One school not having one of its own, has access to the staff library.

Class Demonstration.—Several schools mention especially the attention given to class demonstrations in practical work, and speak with assurance of the success of this method of teaching.

Examinations.—Little uniformity is to be found in the method of examining in schools of this class.

(a) In two schools an entrance examination is required in the common English branches, usually held sometime during the period of probation. Eight schools do not require an examination, the superintendent deciding as to the qualifications of the applicant.

(b) Twenty-two schools hold an examination at the end of the first year; in ten schools, it is conducted by the superintendent of the school; in twelve schools, by the lecturers or board of examiners. This may be either written, oral or both.

(c) A final examination is held in every school, and in twenty-five out of the twenty-eight, is conducted by an examining committee selected usually from the staff of lecturers, or the whole staff of lecturers may constitute an examining board. In twenty schools this examination is both written and oral, and in fourteen of these, ward marks for practical work and deportment are included in the general average; in two schools, where ward marks are not given, records of the pupil's work are kept. In two schools, the final examination is conducted by the principal of the school. Two schools have an examination every three months conducted by members of the staff; three have an examination every six months in the first year conducted by the superintendent of the school, and a final examination conducted by members of the staff. One has an examination every three months in both first and second years, conducted entirely by the superintendent.

What Merits a Diploma.—In eighteen schools a certain percentage of marks is required in work, de-

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)