

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. There they serve as assistants in the various departments and are expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the Superintendent of Nurses.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of the first half year, pupils are examined in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Dietetics, and Hygiene.

TUITION AND EXPENSES.

No charges are made for tuition. Pupils receive board, lodging, and a reasonable amount of laundry work from date of entrance. During the period of probation they provide their own dresses, but when accepted as pupil nurses, are required when on duty to wear the uniform supplied by this hospital.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

JUNIOR YEAR—FIRST HALF.

Dietetics and Household Economy.

Foods:

- Classification.
- General composition.
- Manufacture and adulteration.

Marketing:

- Quality and cost of meat.
- Vegetables.
- Groceries, etc.

Care of all Foods:

- Meats, game, fish, etc.
- Vegetables, fruits, etc.
- Milk, butter, eggs, and other groceries.

Cooking of Foods:

- Albumins.
- Vegetables.
- Sugars.
- Fats, etc.

Economy of Foods:

Kitchen:

- Location.
- Furnishings.

- Ranges.
- Refrigerators.
- Sinks.
- Closets.
- Utensils (kinds and care of).
- Tin.
- Wood.
- Iron.
- Agate, etc.
- Fuel and Fires.
- Gas.
- Coal.
- Electricity.

Plumbing and Ventilation.

TABLE SERVICE.

Service and care of dining rooms, linen, china, glass, silver; and of pantry, closets, drawers, etc.

SPECIAL TRAINING.

Cookery for Invalids:

- (1) Application of food to body.
- (2) Preparation of special dishes for the sick.
- (3) Quantities of food required.
- (4) Special attention to attractive serving, etc., etc.

Hygiene.

Air.—Chemistry of the atmosphere. The influence of its various constituents on the animal body. The alterations produced on the surrounding atmosphere through respiration and other natural causes: Purification in nature.

Ventilating, Heating and Lighting.—Primal principles. Practical application of same to—

- (a) Dwellings.
- (b) Public buildings, etc.

Water—Its Chemistry.—Consideration of pure, distilled and natural, potable waters. Injurious organic and inorganic constituents to be found in water. Sources of contamination. Purification of water.

Ice.—Consideration of impurities. Choice between natural and artificial in regard to household use.

House Sanitation.—

- (a) Consideration of soils.
- (b) Choice of site of dwellings.
- (c) Principles and practical application of plumbing, including discussion of faulty plumbing.
- (d) Wells, cess-pools and disposal of sewage and refuse.

Disinfection.—Definition of Asepsis, Antisepsis, Disinfection. Sterilization and Disinfection of Clothing, Apartments, Excreta, and disposal of the latter.

Personal Hygiene.—Food. Clothing. Bathing. Exercise.

The Registration of Plumbers.

The Bill for the Registration of Plumbers was presented by Lord Glenesk to the House of Lords last week, and the measure was read a first time. Teachers and plumbers are thus receiving protection from our legislators—male teachers and plumbers have votes—and can therefore bring pressure to bear upon unjust conditions of labour. Trained nurses being women and voteless, it is quite natural to ignore their rights. One often wonders how it is that women bear such wrongs so indifferently. Ignorance of their significance we imagine.

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