

PRIZES.

For the year 1903-4 Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has offered two prizes, of 30 dols. and 20 dols., to be awarded to the students standing first and second respectively in all the studies of the course.

FEES AND TERMS.

Fee, 30 dols. per term.

There are two terms in the year, beginning respectively in September, 1903, and February, 1904.

Board and lodging can be obtained in Philadelphia for 5 dols. per week, upwards.

Text-books and stationery cost about 10 dols. for the year.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The course of instruction embraces both lectures and demonstrations. The lectures cover the following topics:—The general anatomy and physiology of the human body; the physical and chemical properties of the tissues; the chemical composition and physiological properties of foods, and their relative values as nutritive agents; the process of digestion; the elaboration of food into blood; the circulation of the blood; respiration; animal heat; secretion and excretion; the physiology of the nervous system and special senses; the larynx and the voice.

MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

The lectures will be general in character, including the following topics:—1. Fundamental principles and laws of the science. 2. The atmosphere—oxygen, inspired and expired air; ventilation. 3. Combustion—carbon; fuels, calorific value. 4. Food materials—nitrogenous foods, non-nitrogenous foods, mineral matters. 5. Proximate food principles—fats and oils, protein. 6. Study of typical foods—milk, flesh, vegetables, fruit, bread, cereals.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Forms under which medicines are administered; routes of entrance into the body; absorption; elimination; measures and symbols; nature and properties of frequently-used drugs; anaesthetics; antiseptics and disinfectants; emetics, cathartics; topical remedies.

HYGIENE.

The course in hygiene is of a thoroughly practical nature, including the care of the body, the organisation and care of the house, heating and ventilation, water-supply and drainage, plumbing, lighting, sanitation of dwellings and hospitals. Two hours a week are given to physical training in the Gymnasium.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The subject of bacteriology is dealt with chiefly in its normal and sanitary relations. The course includes the examination of air, water, ice, and milk; the principles of sand filtration and the testing of the efficiency of filters; the preparation of culture media and the determination of species; sterilisation, disinfectants, and antiseptics.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS.

The instruction in domestic science includes the following courses:—1. Instruction in the composition and dietetic value of food materials. The lessons are arranged in logical order, and each principle is illustrated by the preparation of simple dishes. The object of the course is the preparation of food in the most digestible and appetising forms. 2. The preparation of more complicated dishes than are included in the first course. Lessons in marketing and carving,

and practical demonstration in the cutting of meats. 3. Invalid cookery, including the preparation of food suitable for the sick-room.

EQUIPMENT.

The scientific equipment of the Institute, as to laboratories, school kitchens, and class-rooms, is unsurpassed. Everything necessary for the scientific instruction as well as for the practical training of the students is provided.

GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium is a large airy room, completely equipped in accordance with the requirements of the Swedish system of physical training, and with dressing-rooms and bath-rooms supplied with hot and cold water. All the training is conducted under the immediate supervision of the Director.

LIBRARY.

The Library, which contains 30,000 volumes, is well supplied with books bearing upon the special work of the course.

MUSEUM AND PICTURE GALLERY.

The Museum contains extensive collections representing the arts of Egypt, India, China, Japan, and Europe. The Picture Gallery contains the John B. Lankenau Collection of Paintings, in which are found examples of work by the leading artists of the German, Italian, French, and other schools.

The Colney Hatch Fire.

An interesting ceremony recently took place at Colney Hatch Asylum. The President of the Asylum Workers' Association asked the London County Council and asylum authorities to accept a memorial which the Asylum Workers' Association desired to offer of the fire at Colney Hatch in January and of the heroism shown by rescuers on that occasion. The memorial had been subscribed for by the Asylum Workers' Association, which numbered 5,000 members—officers, nurses, attendants, and servants engaged in lunatic asylums throughout the country, both public and private.

Mr. Hubbard (chairman of the Asylums Committee of the L.C.C.) said he gladly accepted the tablet on behalf of all his colleagues and that of the asylum staff.

The tablet, which is to be placed in the entrance hall, bears the following inscription:—

"In appreciative commemoration of the heroic conduct and self-sacrificing devotion to duty displayed by members of the staff of Colney Hatch Asylum in rescuing from the flames 269 lives of patients imperilled by fire on January 27th, 1903, this tablet is placed by the Asylum Workers' Association."

The action of the Asylum Workers' Association emphasises the value of co-operation amongst workers. It is fitting that some abiding memorial of the gallant conduct of its officials should find place in the Colney Hatch Asylum.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)