CAREERS

Dental Hygiene: growing career

By MISS K. MacDONALD

The School of Dental Hygiene was established at Dalhousie University in 1961, and since then Dental Hygiene diplomas have been granted to twenty-five young women.

Dental hygiene is a health service profession and one of the most rapidly growing career opportunities for young women.

Dentistry: manpower needed

BY DR. D. M. BONANG

The only answer to this press- and English. ing problem is the recruitment of more qualified students and increased accommodation for the training of auxiliary personnel. Although this will help immensely in the overall picture, we need more dentists practicing the art and science of dentistry.

Generally, the present day qualification for entrance to the pre-dental program is senior matriculation. This is followed by ten credits in two pre-professional years when application is made to dental school.

Although overall application to the faculty of dentistry has increased in numbers, there has not been a proportional increase in applicants from the Maritime provinces. Because of government subsidy, the students from the Maritime provinces are given preference to those outside this

Many doors lie open to the graduate from dental school. He may of course, go on to specialize in one certain aspect of dentistry, type of position she selects. he may choose a career inteaching or research, or he may go into the armed forces or private prac-

Dentistry, one of the health professions, is a noble calling. In helping one's fellow manadefinite sense of accomplishment is experienced. The need for manpower is there so give the dental profession your close considera-

To qualify for this profession one should have a sincere interest in working with people of all ages. Sympathy, understanding, patience and tolerance are important traits.

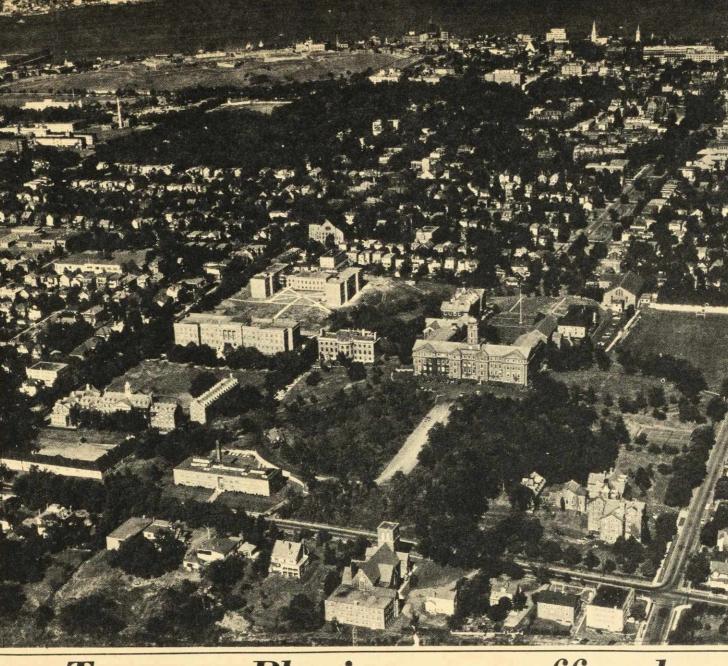
The course in the School of Dental Hygiene is two academic years in length and some of the classes included in the course of study are: bacteriology, dental anatomy, dental assisting, One of the major problems principles of oral hygiene, study facing the dental profession to- of materials used in dentistry, day is insufficient manpower, human anatomy and physiology, With the Federal Government dental health education, nutrition, placing emphasis on a national drugs used in dentistry, pathology health scheme or at least some and oral medicine, public health form of pre-paid dental care the and preventive medicine, psyproblem becomes more acute. chology, sociology, chemistry

The dental hygiene applicant must have completed the equivalent of senior matriculation (Nova Scotia Grade X11) with a pass of 50% in each subject and an overall average of not less than 60%. The senior matriculation subpects passed must include English, two papers in mathematics (algebra and trigonometry) and a language other than English, as well as two other subjects selected from physics, chemistry, biology, geology, geography, history, ancient and modern languages. While it is not essential, the student seeking entrance to dental hygiene would be well advised to have included physics and chemistry in their Grade XII program.

The dental hygienist is primarily concerned with the prevention of dental and oral disease through educational activities and through certain treatment procedures. The specific duties and services she performs will vary with the

Under the supervision of a licensed dentist, the dental hygienist may work in a dentist's ofcy or in a school of dental hy-

Bursary assistance is avail-



Two-year Physio course of fered

Physiotheraphy II

including clinical practice at uniforms, etc.

Halifax hospitals.

ments a further five months clin- as possible (see calendar for therapeutics are continued from fice, in a hospital or clinic, for a ical internship is necessary in deadline date.) provincial or federal health agen- addition to the Dalhousie Diploma. The first academic year begineach university offers.

tion before choosing your career. the province after graduation, two mathematic courses, a for- tics which includes electrother-

istry or biology.

All applications to the course year. In order to meet requirements must be made on forms obtain-

This period depends on the course ning early in September, 1966, ends in May, 1967. The subjects Entrance requirements for the in this year include gross anatable from several of the pro- academic year 1966-67 at Dal- omy, anatomy and physiology, vincial departments of health, in housie are - Senior matricula- medical and surgical conditions, return for a period of service to tion which must include English, phychiatry; physiotherapeu-

treatments as well as a nursing choice or directly to the Deputy The cost of training in this orientation course. The final Minister of Public HEALTH, Dalhousie University offers a course is approximately the same month of the first academic year 2. You may apply to a volun- and in points of emphasis, teacher diploma course in Physiotherapy, as for any other at Dalhousie, ex- is spent in clinical practice. tary organization, e.g., the Can- training programs among the Atconsisting of two academic years, tra expenses being the cost of Swimming and water safety tech- adian Arthritis and Rheumatism lantic universities or, as a matter niques are taught throughout this Society.

for membership in the Canadian able from the office of the Regis- half-days per week spent in clin- awarded, as for other faculties, Physiotherapy Association and trar, Dalhousie University, and ical practice. Medicine and sur- according to academic merit. the provincial licensing require- sent to the same office as soon gery, psychiatry, and physiothe previous year.

> BURSARIES AND SCHOLARSHIPS (see calender)

1. In Nova Scotia, you may tation centre, etc.

Scholarships under general similar.

The second year includes five university regulations may be THE NATURE OF THE

PROFESSION Physiotherapy can be a satishands, is physically active, and Bursaries are available from added attraction of a wide choice or children, hospital or Rehabili-

CAREERS

Teacher training has two functions

Of Teacher Education By DR. HAROLD UHLMAN

Professor of Education Teacher education has two maior functions which are not always understood and which are not always distinguished from each other. One of them consists of an intellectual grasp of fundamental knowledge, including an under-standing of the way humans behave, learn, and think, and the manner in which we have come to live and work together. The other consists of method of teaching. The first deserves rather extensive study, and is of such substantive quality that it might well be part of the general education of every person. The second is very specific and relates directly to the act of instructing a class or an individual student. This procedural part ought to be singled out, simplified, and reduced to a set o f workable ideas which can be spelled out in practice in the

classroom. Excessive em phasis on the first function produces the theorist who is often disillusioned and discouraged when carefully conceived theories must be drastically modified to meet the actual classroom situation. On the other hand, excessive emphasis on the second function produces the 'artisan' who can follow an instuctional "blueprint" but who is unaware of his latent possibilities as a teacher. A happy blending of the two functions can produce the instructional "artist" - the master teacher who is remembered by his students long after many of the facts are forgotten.

Programs of teacher training are designed with the foregoing functions in mind; however, eign language, physics, and chem- apy, techniques progressing to apply to the hospital of your proper balance is not always maintained. Although there are some variations in course content of fact, across Canada are quite

At Dalhousie University, for example, classes for the development of professional concepts are offered in general principles of education, theory and history of education, and psyfying profession for the person chology of education. Methods who is interested in using her classes at the elementary and junior-senior high school levels, who likes people. There is the in the subjects taught in the public schools, including art, drama, provincial governments in two of work once qualified e.g., adults and physical education, provide opportunities for the development grams, Missionary programs and

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techniques. Practice teaching in the schools makes it possible for teachers-in-training to apply theory to practice and to test instructional methods and techniques in actual classroom situa-

tions. One of the major problems in teacher training is to maintain a satisfactory balance between theoretical and practical training, and, at the same time, to provide opportunities for the development of individual tale nts and capabilities. Classes of students going into teacher training vary greatly in potential from year to year, and each class is ex-

tremely heterogeneous in nature. And then there is the matter of dedication. This cannot be taught in a formal class of instruction; however, it must somehow be developed. It can quite safely be said that successful teaching incorporates three major ingredients knowledge, ability to impart knowledge in a meaningful way, and dedication - but the greatest of these is dedication.

By MISS ELECTA MacLENNON Director of Nursing

To enter the University Nursing School a student must hold a Nova Scotia Grade X11 certificate with a pass (50%) and an average of not less than 60% in the following five subjects: English, Mathematics (Algebra and Trigonometry), a language other than English, two from Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Geography, History, Ancient and Modern Languages. It is recommended that one of the electives be Chemistry. Students must be in good health and possess a suitable personality for professional

The field of public health nursing, which includes school nursing, nursing in industry, clinic, nursing in the home, offers wide opportunities for nurses. Our Northland is one of the most exciting spots in Canada today and many nurses are required in all types of health services. Opportunities abound for nurses in overseas programmes such as World Health Organization, Colombo Plan, External Aid Proof specific classroom skills and myriad others.

