

of frequently-used drugs; anæsthetics; 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 Australian Nursing World.

The Victorian Trained Nurses' Association has accomplished an immense reform in holding central examinations for the nurses of the Colony, and the Committees and Matrons of the Training Schools have proved themselves worthy of confidence, in that they have acceded to this fundamental principle in examination. After uniformity of education, competitive examination is the only useful and just method of testing a person's knowledge, and an immense impetus to thoroughness will be given to training-school work all over Victoria now this system is in practice.

#### *CENTRAL EXAMINATIONS.*

An examination, under the auspices of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association, was held at the Melbourne Hospital and two country centres—*i.e.*, Ballarat and Bendigo—June 10th and 11th, 1903.

Thirty candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom twenty-one were successful; nine failed to reach the desired standard. Appended are the questions asked:—

#### *Medical Paper.*

1. What is meant by pyrexia, and what by hyperpyrexia? Describe in detail the steps that are generally taken to relieve the latter.
2. What are the symptoms of poisoning by belladonna, mercury, chloral hydrate, and arsenic?
3. Describe in detail the important points in the nursing of a case of diphtheria. What are the nurse's duties after the death of such a patient?
4. In nursing a sick child what information is to be obtained from (a) the facial expression, (b) the cry of the child, (c) the posture of the child?
5. Describe the different kinds of purgative enemata in common use, and state accurately how each is administered.
6. What are the main principles of ventilation applicable in a sick-room? How should fresh air enter and foul air leave the room?

#### *Surgical Paper.*

1. What are the necessary precautions to be taken by the nurse to ensure the healing of wounds?
2. Describe in detail the nurse's duties in preparing patients for the following operations:—(a) Excision of the tongue, (b) tracheotomy, (c) supra-pubic lithotomy. What instruments are required in each case?
3. What steps would you take to prepare for an operation in a private house?
4. Describe in detail the nursing of a case of severe head injury.
5. Describe in regard to inflammation:—(a) The cause, (b) the symptoms, (c) the terminations.
6. What are the chief points to be observed in dressing—(a) An empyema case after operation? (b) A trephined case? (c) A compound fracture of the thigh?

#### *Viva Voce Examination.*

1. Splints—how to pad and clean, and how to adjust.
2. Sponging patients.

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