

to the injury which would be done to Infirmary nursing if the suggestion of the Departmental Committee of the Local Government Board were carried into effect as to the recognition of probationers as "qualified nurses" after a year's training in a minor training-school.

Mrs. Fenwick said that if a minimum standard of nursing education had been enforced by authority, such a suggestion could never have been made.

Miss Margaret Breay advocated the need of working to obtain an inquiry into the whole nursing question by a Select Committee of one of the Houses of Parliament. Such an inquiry had been held previous to the enactment of legislation providing for the Registration of Medical Practitioners, and was a constitutional and usual proceeding. Further, within the last few years a Royal Commission had inquired into the conditions of service in connection with Army Nursing, and recently the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed in connection with Poor Law Nursing had been issued in two Blue Books. It seemed an unstatesmanlike procedure to tinker piecemeal at isolated departments when the whole nursing question called for inquiry. Judging from the Blue Book recently issued, the one dealing with the result of such an inquiry would be a bulky volume.

When, to bring the question to a practical point, Mrs. Fenwick asked the meeting to express its opinion in regard to the State Registration of Nurses, the demonstration in its favour was hearty and overwhelming.

At the conclusion of the meeting tea and coffee were served in the nurses' sitting-room, where the meeting was held, and dainty sandwiches and cakes were much appreciated. The greatest cordiality and good fellowship prevailed, and it is evident that harmony reigns supreme amongst the nursing and medical staff at the Chelsea Infirmary. It was satisfactory that, in conversation at the conclusion of the meeting, both the medical officers present expressed themselves heartily in favour of the principle of State Registration.

### Windfalls.

A Jewish benefactor has contributed £10,000 to the London Hospital for the erection of a Jewish ward and kitchen. It is stated that, as the centre of the alien quarter, at least one-third of the out-patients treated at the "London" are foreigners, while of the 13,160 patients in residence last year 1,404 were alien Jews, exclusive of other nationalities.

St. Thomas's and the London Hospitals have each received £500 by the will of the late Mr. Edward Unwin Berry.

The Chelsea Hospital for Women has received from its good friend H. M. E. a further munificent donation of £2,000.

The sum of £13,000 has been promised in aid of the Women's Hospital, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

Mr. Abram Lyle has promised to give £500 towards the building fund of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, provided nine other donations of the same amount are given during the next six months.

In memory of Mr. Edward Arthur Crompton, whose tragic death in the hunting-field recently took place, his brothers have sent £1,000 to endow a bed at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.

## Educational Questions.

### PRACTICAL METHOD OF EXAMINATION AND MARKING PUPILS FOR THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD YEARS.\*

By Miss M. HELENA McMILLAN, B.A.,  
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#### FIRST YEAR.

##### Bacteriology.

1. (a) What are bacteria?  
(b) Where are they found?  
(c) What are some of their functions in Nature?
2. Name the most important bacteria causing wound infection.
3. How may disease-producing bacteria gain access to the tissues of the body?
4. What do you mean by the terms :  
(a) Infection?  
(b) Contagion?  
(c) Pathogenic?
5. How does infection with typhoid occur and in what substances is the infection usually carried?
6. Where may the diphtheria bacillus be found :  
(a) In health?  
(b) In disease?
7. (a) How would you sterilise material containing spores?  
(b) Why?
8. Why must greater precautions be taken in a hospital than in a private house in surgical work?
9. Name some bacterial diseases which may be carried by dust.
10. What excretions are dangerous in the following diseases :  
(a) Diphtheria?  
(b) Pulmonary tuberculosis?  
(c) Pneumonia?  
(d) Dysentery?

##### Medical Paper.

1. What do you understand by the terms :  
(a) Cyanosis?  
(b) Dyspnoea?
2. (a) What is a dicrotic pulse?  
(b) What is cheyne-stokes respiration?
3. What is :  
(a) An intermittent fever?  
(b) A remittent fever?  
(c) A continuous fever?
4. What are the good effects of tub baths in the treatment of typhoid fever in the order of their importance?
5. What are the more common and important indications for the removal of typhoid patients from the tub?
6. Define :  
(a) Orthopnoea.

\* Read at the ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools for Nurses, held at Detroit, Mich., September 9th to 11th, 1902.

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