

clean their teeth night and morning often gave the youngsters biscuit and milk the last thing before going to bed. It was the very worst thing that could be done, as the particles left in the mouth and around the roots of the teeth readily decomposed in the equable temperature of the body, which was about 100 degrees, and so caused the teeth to decay. His advice was not only to clean the teeth night and morning, but to rinse out the mouth after every meal. It was not, however, sufficient at all times to wash out the mouth without using a toothbrush. As to tooth powder, there could not be anything better than charcoal, which every one could make for himself by burning wood. Charcoal thus prepared had two great advantages. It possessed just the right degree of roughness and it was a splendid disinfectant.

Colonial Medical Council.

Those nurses who are interested in educational matters will be glad of an opportunity of comparing the standard required by the Colonial Medical Council with that at home. The following questions were set by this Council at the last examination in Cape Colony:—

EXAMINATION FOR TRAINED NURSES.

(Time allowed, three hours.)

1. How would you sterilise (a) the instruments for an operation? (b) a catheter before passing it? (c) silk sutures? (d) the skin of a patient for operation? (e) the hands of the nurse and operator? (f) dressings?
2. (a) What are the signs of the occurrence of severe hidden hæmorrhage after operation? (b) In what cases should the nurse be on the look-out for such an occurrence? (c) Describe in detail the preparation to be made for the operation of transfusion.
3. What special precautions would you observe when nursing the following cases:—(a) After abdominal section; (b) tracheotomy; (c) operation for cleft palate; (d) phlebitis of a limb; (e) excision of tongue; (f) fractured spine.
4. (a) What general precautions would you take to prevent the spread of infection during the care of a case of infectious disease? (b) What particular precautions would you take in the case of each of the following diseases:—Scarlatina, small-pox, diphtheria, enteric fever, plague.
5. Enumerate the different kinds of nemata, and state how you would prepare each.
6. (a) Describe the course of the blood from one side of the heart back to the same side of the heart. (b) Mention briefly the changes which it undergoes during the different parts of its course. (c) What are the characteristics of arterial, venous, and capillary hæmorrhage respectively?
7. (a) Give the ordinary dose for an adult of the following drugs:—Castor oil, hypodermic injection of morphia, tincture of opium, Dover's powder, ether, hypodermic injection of cocaine. (b) What effects should be watched for and reported in a patient treated by the following drugs:—Arsenic, iodide of potassium, mercury, copaiba, carbolic acid.
8. Describe how you would feed, from the end of the first month to the time of weaning, an infant brought up by hand, giving the kind of food, the manner of preparation, and the method and the frequency of administration at each stage of its existence during this period.

The American Nursing World.

The American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools for Nurses and the Nurses' National Associated Alumnae of the United States will hold their annual conventions in Washington during the first week in May. The Shoreham Hotel has been chosen as the headquarters of the societies. Every arrangement is being made to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the members of these two important societies during their week in Washington.

The occasion will be made doubly interesting owing to the fact that it has been decided to have Wednesday, May 3rd, a day for the American Federation of Nurses, and on that day both societies will meet together. The question of international relationships will come up that day, and it is hoped to present a programme dealing with matters of vital interest to both societies.

The Board of Examiners of Trained Nurses of North Carolina have issued the following interesting letter to Superintendents of Nurse Training Schools:—

"Dear Madam,—I beg your early co-operation in the following undertaking:—

"That the training-schools for nurses in North Carolina establish a three-years' course and a uniform curriculum. That all the superintendents of training-schools in the State unite in an effort to have a preparatory course for nurses established at the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro', N.C., this six or nine months' course to be a part of the three-years' course and cover the following subjects: Anatomy, physiology, household and personal hygiene, materia medica, chemistry of foods, invalid cookery, elementary biology, bacteriology, a review of English and mathematics.

"A similar course is now in operation at Johns Hopkins, Drexel Institute, and Simmons College; Harvard is about to establish such a course.

"I already have the promise of help from Dr. McIver, President of the Normal and Industrial College, and Superintendent of Public Instructions, Mr. Joyner. I feel confident that this course can be established if we show its need; and that in a few years we can supply our training-schools entirely from those who have taken this course. From the very first we should give them the preference.

"Would you suggest a meeting of all the superintendents, or a committee to look into and decide the matter? I am anxious that this course be put in next fall.

"Any suggestions would be greatly appreciated.

"Yours very truly,

"M. L. WYCHE,

"Secretary."

The North Carolina Board is going the right way to work by enlisting the sympathy and help of the Superintendents of the Training-Schools, and by seeking their early co-operation in this educational scheme.

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