

If some land company could become interested in the forming of such a colony, it should in time become not only a great benefit financially to the consumptive, but also to the company.

I, of course, realise that the drawback to this plan is the objection of the consumptive and his family to living in colonies, but it seems to me that if the houses were made attractive this objection could be overcome. If the public can be taught that the disease is a curative one, those who are affected will be more willing to recognise their condition in the incipient stage and to realise the necessity of care and treatment while in that condition, and this should lessen any objection that might exist regarding this method for them.

These colonies could be formed near enough to the large cities to be of easy access, and thousands of infected persons in that way could be removed from the congested parts of the cities. The gardening and the flower-raising could be carried on by both men and women, the women doing lighter work.

There have, so far, been few forms which have really appeared to be successful for the incipient or arrested cases of tuberculosis.

For those women who are known to be particular about the rules of personal hygiene, peculiar to the disease, plain sewing seems adaptable, if not done too steadily. Canvassing has also appeared to be a good form of occupation.

But few people are really able to support themselves under these forms of work, and are very apt to grow worse instead of better.

The seamstress soon finds the work necessary to enable her to afford the proper nourishment too much for her strength, and a general relapse sets in, and the same result is apt to happen when the canvasser becomes despondent and discouraged from constant rebuffs, and is unable to afford her milk and eggs.

The motorman, perhaps, is not strong enough to meet an emergency if one occurs; he loses control of his car and incidentally his position, and the money grows scarce, and the nourishment decreases little by little, until hope, too, leaves him.

Pressure should most assuredly be brought to bear by all those interested in the tuberculosis movement, to influence those infected with the disease to go out of town and find employment there, but this will never universally be accomplished until there is some general plan to get them out, and some marked inducement to draw them there, and the Consumptive Colonies seem to be the best solving of this very difficult problem.

Nursing Education in Mauritius.

The Medical Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, Mauritius, Dr. F. A. Rouget, has sent me the following questions, and results of the recent examination for probationers.

The maximum number of marks was 950—500 for the written paper, and 450 for the oral part. One nurse gained 900 marks, making full percentage in her midwifery and practical nursing paper.

Physiology.

1. Blood. (a) Its composition. (b) The rôle of the elements which compose it. (c) Its quantity, in ratio to the weight of the body.

2. Enumerate the organs which form the respiratory system.

What is meant by "pulmonary alveoli," and what is the phenomenon which occurs in these alveoli during respiration?

3. What do you understand by the following terms: "Extension," "deglutition," "secretion," "aponeurosis," and "serous membrane"?

Anatomy.

4. Enumerate the bones of the face, and tell what you know of their articulations?

Surgery.

5. How would you recognise an arterial from a venous hæmorrhage?

What would you do, in the case of a wound of the radial artery?

6. Differentiate between *anti-sepsis* and *a-sepsis*, and how would you proceed to render anything aseptic?

Pathology.

7. What is "dysentery"; its symptoms and treatment?

Malaria. (a) Its cause. (b) Different forms. (c) Mode of propagation. (d) Prophylactic means.

Midwifery.

8. Compare the female pelvis with the male pelvis?

9. What are the signs and symptoms of pregnancy?

Oral Examination.

Each pupil had three-quarters of an hour, essentially practical, on clinical observations, surgical appliances, bandaging, nursing (general and special), and midwifery.

The following were a few of the questions:—

1. What would you do in the case of a child having convulsions?

2. What complications would you watch for in pneumonia?

3. What are the complications of plague, and how would you conduct disinfection?

4. How would you carry out the rules of asepsis in dressing a bleeding wound of the

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