

Great presence of mind is needed, and, of course, it would only be in cases of extreme emergency, when there is no alternative, that any one but a doctor would take the terrible responsibility of performing such a delicate and dangerous operation.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention:—Miss C. Ryder, Miss K. Parry, Miss G. Campling, Miss T. Martin, and Miss R. Temple.

Miss C. Ryder writes:—

"If the attack should last, give a drachm of ipecacuanha wine in water. . . . As the patient may perspire freely, the room must be kept warm and the air moist by means of a steam kettle. If possible, notes of temperature, pulse, and respiration, and length of attack should be taken in readiness for the doctor on arrival."

Miss K. Parry states: "If a child has previously suffered from croup, it is always well to have a spirit lamp and all other necessaries in readiness in its room. . . . Also when in bed after a hot bath, a warm drink of diluted milk should be given if possible, and the child encouraged to go to sleep."

Miss G. Campling writes:—"Children liable to croup should have the cure of their attacks anticipated, by always having in the house ipecacuanha wine carefully labelled with full directions as to use in case of emergency. Send immediately for the doctor—in the meantime quickly prepare a hot bath, into which lower the child in a blanket (some children are very nervous of water, especially the very poor, and the gradual immersion is less terrifying, as the bulk of the water is not then realised), and apply a hot sponge to the throat and a cold one to the head."

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

How would you care for a premature infant at the time of birth, and subsequently?

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next Nursing Examinations will be held on the following dates:—The Preliminary on the first Monday in November, viz., November 4th. The Final Examination takes place on the second Monday, November 11th.

Asylum News publishes this month a list of successful candidates for the nursing certificates in May. Three hundred and eighty-nine passed the Final, and 368 the Preliminary. How sad to think that the services of so many mental nurses are required to attend the saddest of all human conditions!

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NURSES.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7th.

MORNING SESSION.

THE SOCIAL WORK OF NURSES.

On August 7th Miss M. A. Snively, first President of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, presided at the Morning Session of the Cologne Congress, when Sister Karll announced a cable from Miss Goodrich in reply to that offering her the Presidency of the International Council of Nurses for the next triennial period. Miss Goodrich's answer, "Accept. Honour deeply appreciated," was received with prolonged applause.

The Chairman then said that the first words attributed to man after he was turned out of Paradise—"Am I my brother's keeper?"—revealed the depth of his fall. The Man Christ Jesus had lived and died in this world to demonstrate the Divine love of humanity. "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friend." The duty of serving humanity was finely incorporated by Charles Kingsley in the lines:—

"I must headlong into seas of toil,
Leap far from self and spend myself on others."

Miss Snively then called on Miss Beatrice Kent to present the first paper.

TRAINED NURSES IN SOCIAL SERVICE.

Miss Kent, who read her most interesting and exhaustive paper in fluent and faultless German, introduced it by saying that, in his humorous-essay entitled "The Two Races of Men," Charles Lamb described them as the men who borrow and the men who lend. The International Council of Nurses met triennially to lend and to borrow ideas from one another corporately. The members gathered seed at one meeting, and at the next showed the fruit of it. She hoped to be able to show that we had made progress since the last meeting of the International Council in London.

DISTRICT NURSING.

Dealing first with district nursing, Miss Kent showed that the earliest efforts of modern times for nursing the sick poor were made by Elizabeth Fry, who founded the Society of Sisters of Charity in 1840. District nursing formed a considerable part of the early work of this society, but was dropped with the organisation of regular District Nursing by other societies. It still survived under a different name for supplying trained nurses to people of limited means. Miss Kent reminded her audience that three great women—Elizabeth Fry, Florence Nightingale, and Agnes Jones—drew their inspiration for organised trained nursing from Kaiserswerth, and then sketched the rise of district nursing in the United Kingdom.

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