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HOSPITAL AND TRAINING-SCHOOL NOTES



ON December 7th exercises were held in Florence Nightingale Hall in celebration of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York. The address was given by Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

THE pupil nurses of the Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital at Lincoln, Nebraska, are to have an opportunity for graduate work at Bellevue, New York, after completing the two years' course in their own school. The superintendent of nurses is Miss Hardwick, a graduate of the New York City Training School.

ON November 23 the Vedder Memorial Pavilion, an addition to the Faxon Hospital at Utica, N. Y., was thrown open to the public for inspection. The new building, which is four stories high, opens directly into the main building. On the first floor are a large operating room, with a smaller one adjoining, a sterilizing room, doctor's office, dispensary, pathological room, and a diet kitchen. In the basement is a disinfecting room.

The second and third stories contain rooms for private patients, including a most attractive child's room. The fourth floor contains accommodations for six nurses, intended for those who are on special duty at the hospital.

THE graduating exercises of the class of 1907 of Faxon Hospital, Utica, N. Y., were held on the evening of November 23. Hon. William Cary Sanger, president of the Red Cross Society of the state, was the guest, and made an address to the graduates on Red Cross Work. The founder's portrait was draped with a Red Cross flag. Dr. Glass also addressed the graduates who were: Harriet D. Church, Rosa A. Peterson, Mary Lincoln, Adelaide M. Baumgardner, Bertha Frances Williams, Alvilda Wright, Pearl Stout and Nettie Edith Metzger. A pleasant reception followed the formal exercises.

A NEW sanitorium is being erected at Charlotte, North Carolina, to be opened next April and to be known as the Charlotte Sanitorium. Thirty-five nurses will be needed.

ON October 23, 1907, a class of fourteen young women graduated from the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses before a large audience in the Hall of the Old People's Home. After music by an orchestra the opening prayer, and an address of welcome by Dr. Howe, president of the Hospital, Miss Lucy Porter of the graduating class read a paper on the "History and Growth of the Hartford Hospital."

Miss Annie W. Goodrich, of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, then addressed the audience. Her paper first treated some of the vital questions of the day regarding the growth and improved standard of the modern training school.

She then addressed herself to the graduating class and welcomed them to the large army of graduates with a few forceful words of advice as to their future career.

Dr. P. H. Ingalls, Secretary of the Executive Board, closed the exercises with a short address to the class and the presentation of diplomas and pins. A reception and dancing followed at the nurses' residence, No. 37 Jefferson Street.

On October 1, at the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Connecticut, a new private room pavilion was opened for patients, containing ten private rooms, with lavatories connecting with each room. An operating room with sterilizing, dressing, bath and supply rooms attached, is the gift of Mr. Cornelius Dunham.

This is to provide a service for doctors not on the hospital staff who, under a revised clause in the hospital constitution, may bring private patients into the hospital under their own care, both medical and surgical, with a fee for the same. The rooms were filled as soon as opened and the private service in the hospital now fills every available space, with a large corps of special graduate nurses assisting the training school in the care of the patients.

MISS FREEMAN, of the Civil Hospital, Manila, sends printed matter describing the opening at that place on October 23, of the University Hospital. The hospital has a capacity of thirty beds, with provision for both charity and private patients. The hospital staff consists of one surgeon and one physician. The nursing staff consists of five American nurses, one dietician, and six native nurses. A school for native nurses will be maintained in connection with the hospital. The hospital is an outgrowth of St. Luke's Dispensary which was established by Bishop Brent and which could not care for all the sick poor. The hospital and dispensary will be under one management. It is not quite clear whether the University is to be considered a mission hospital or not. It will, at any rate, be doing much needed mission work. At the formal opening, addresses were made by Reverend Mercer G. Johnson and by Secretary Taft. The plans for the hospital seem to be those of a growing pavilion system, each pavilion to be named for some university in the United States which contributes the amount needed for building. This first pavilion is named for the donors, the students of the University of Pennsylvania.

THE following are the questions of the New York State Board of Nurse Examiners as used in their examinations of last June. The applicant was allowed to choose ten questions from the fifteen given on each subject:

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

L. B. Sanford, Examiner

1. Define anatomy, physiology.
2. What are the divisions of the spinal column?
3. What are the vertebræ?
4. What is the periosteum?
5. Locate (1) the sacrum, (2) the scapula, (3) the clavicle.
6. What is respiration?

7. Into how many acts is respiration divided?
8. What is the trachea?
9. What is the pleura?
10. What is peristaltic movement?
11. What is the diaphragm?
12. Name the special senses.
13. Where are the sebaceous glands located?
14. Define secretion, excretion.
15. What membrane incloses the heart?

GENTO-URINARY NURSING FOR MALE NURSES

L. B. Sanford, Examiner

1. State how you would proceed to catheterize a patient and mention dangers to be avoided in so doing.
2. How should a catheter be sterilized and cared for?
3. How should the bladder be washed out?
4. State the normal amount of urine voided by an adult in 24 hours.
5. What is retention of urine?
6. How might retention of urine be relieved without the use of the catheter?
7. What is suppression of urine?
8. State the specific gravity of normal urine.
9. What is incontinence of urine?
10. What is epididymitis?
11. How should the parts be supported in a case of epididymitis?
12. In caring for a case of gonorrhoea what precautions would you advise to prevent the spread of the infection?
13. How should an injection be given?
14. What symptoms would you watch for when a patient is being treated with mercurials?
15. What is orchitis?

MEDICAL NURSING

J. E. Hitchcock, Examiner

1. Describe the procedure in saving and measuring urine voided in a given length of time.
2. Give *two* symptoms of intestinal hemorrhage in typhoid fever and state the nurse's duty in such an emergency till the arrival of the physician.
3. Should a nasal douche be cold or warm, acid or alkaline?
4. What is the objection to the use of bichlorid of mercury in the disinfection of linen clothing?
5. What objection may be offered to the use of chlorid of lime for disinfection of clothing?
6. Mention a nursing measure that may be used as a heart stimulant.
7. What should be the temperature of the water for a hot bath? In what cases should a hot bath be avoided?
8. What is the characteristic posture of a patient suffering from abdominal discomfort?
9. Distinguish the difference in the appearance of a hemorrhage from the stomach and a hemorrhage from the lungs.

10. Give immediate treatment of faintness.
11. What is the character of the vomitus when there is intestinal obstruction?
12. Mention *three* methods of applying heat to the abdomen.
13. Suppose that while you are nursing a case of acute Bright's disease, the physician becomes isolated at a distance and asks to have sent to him a concise, written, daily report; mention *five* points that should be specially noted in such a report.
14. In reference to the above case mention *two* emergencies either of which would make it imperative to send to the nearest physician for immediate medical assistance.
15. In either of the above emergencies what should be done by the nurse till the arrival of aid?

OBSTETRIC NURSING FOR FEMALE NURSES

B. Fraser, Examiner

1. Mention *three* complications of pregnancy.
2. Describe in full the nurse's care of a case of eclampsia.
3. When drying up the milk what care should the nurse give the breasts and what diet should she give the patient?
4. Mention *three* complications that may occur during labor.
5. How should an obstetric patient be prepared for an examination?
6. What diet should be given the puerpera during the first week?
7. By what would you be guided in making selection of a room and how would you prepare it for a confinement?
8. If ordered, how should you give a colonic flushing to an infant?
9. Mention some of the conditions of the child and of the mother, that would make it difficult for an infant to nurse.
10. Mention *three* complications of the puerperium.
11. When the breasts of an infant become enlarged what care should be given them?
12. Mention *three* of the disorders that may arise during the first weeks of an infant's life.
13. State the temperature of the water for an infant's bath. At what age should that temperature be lowered?
14. What are the symptoms of a deficient milk supply and what may the nurse do to increase the supply?
15. How long should the infant be allowed to nurse at each feeding?

NURSING OF CHILDREN

A. Damer, Examiner

1. What is artificial feeding?
2. Describe the proper care of bottles, utensils, etc., used in feeding a child.
3. How would you restrain a delirious child?
4. In what ways may a child with skin disease be restrained?
5. What is the rule for ascertaining the dose for a child?

6. How would you give a tub bath to a child without frightening the child?
7. How would you disinfect a room and utensils after a contagious illness?
8. How would you disinfect yourself and your patient after scarlet fever?
9. How would you care for intubation and tracheotomy tubes?
10. What is inhalation?
11. What would the nurse be expected to do for a child with ophthalmia?
12. How would you give food to a child after tracheotomy?
13. How would you syringe a child's ear?
14. What dangerous symptoms should the nurse watch for in cases of inflammatory diseases of the ear?
15. What is thrush? What would the nurse be expected to do for a child troubled with thrush?

DIET COOKING

A. Damer, Examiner

1. Mention *five* important things to be considered in feeding the sick.
2. How may milk be contaminated?
3. Mention *four* advantages of milk as a food.
4. In what way does skim milk differ from whole milk?
5. Give recipe for creamed sweetbread.
6. How should a potato be baked?
7. Give recipe for cornstarch pudding requiring one and one-half table-spoons cornstarch.
8. State the composition, digestibility, food value and use of ice cream for invalids.
9. Give recipe for preparing barley water for an adult, requiring two table-spoons barley.
10. Give *two* examples each of white fish, oily fish and shell fish which may be considered in invalid cookery.
11. Why are vegetables valuable and necessary as food?
12. How would you feed a helpless patient?
13. Give the general rules for feeding a typhoid patient.
14. Outline a course of feeding for a patient who has ulcer of the stomach.
15. Outline a *dinner* for a child from 12 to 16 months old.

BACTERIOLOGY

S. F. Palmer, Examiner

1. What are microorganisms?
2. Mention the class of diseases caused by microorganisms.
3. Why is dirt a source of danger to human life and health?
4. Give the effect of *each* of the following on disease producing germs: heat, cold, sunlight.
5. In the ordinary laundry process, what is the important effect of boiling?
6. What precautions are necessary to prevent a person who is suffering from tuberculosis from giving the disease to others? Why?

7. In caring for a patient with an infectious disease, how should the nurse care for her own hands? Why?
8. At what temperature is water made safe for drinking in a community where there is danger of its having been polluted?
9. Mention *three* ways by which disease producing germs find entrance into the human body.
10. What are (1) parasites, (2) saprophytes?
11. Which kind of microorganisms is the more numerous, disease producing or non-disease producing?
12. Which is generally considered to be the better food for a child, clean milk or pasteurized milk?
13. In what *two* common articles of food do bacteria play an important part?
14. Why is formalin, besides being a germicide, specially valuable as a disinfectant?
15. Have the fumes of carbolic acid any value as a disinfectant?

SURGERY

S. F. Palmer, Examiner

1. Describe the symptoms of shock without hemorrhage and outline the treatment that the nurse should give, if a physician is not within call, depending on such remedies as would ordinarily be found in a private house.
2. What is hysterectomy and how should a bed be prepared for a patient after this operation?
3. How would you sterilize all supplies and instruments to be used for an abdominal operation in a private house? Specify the things that would be needed and describe method in detail.
4. What is the object in raising the foot of the bed in shock or in case of abdominal hemorrhage?
5. Why is it undesirable to use bichlorid of mercury in the sterilization of instruments?
6. How would you prepare normal salt solution in a private house?
7. How would you control arterial hemorrhage below the knee?
8. Define aseptic, disinfectant.
9. What special precautions should be taken when a patient vomits while under the influence of ether?
10. Describe the preparation of the field of operation for an abdominal incision and give the reasons for this preparation.
11. How would you control capillary hemorrhage from a wound on the chest?
12. How would you change the mattress under a patient three days after an abdominal operation?
13. What is a fracture?
14. How would you cleanse a rubber sheet that had been soiled by discharges from a wound?
15. Why is a punctured wound more likely to be serious than an incised one made with a sharp instrument?

MATERIA MEDICA

B. Fraser, Examiner

1. In case an overdose of morphin has been given, what should the nurse do while awaiting the arrival of the physician?
2. What is a safe dose of morphin?
3. Of a solution of strychnin sulfate gr. ii to $\frac{5}{i}$, how many minims would represent gr. 1.50 — gr. 1.400?
4. Define counter-irritants, antiphlogistics, diaphoretics, antidotes. Give an example of each.
5. How would you administer a dose of oleum ricini to (1) an adult, (2) an infant?
6. What is a sinapism and how would you prepare it?
7. Before applying cantharides what precautions should you take, how long would you leave the application on and how would you dress the part after its removal?
8. Of a stock solution of lysol 100 per cent, how much would you take to make a quart of a 2 per cent solution?
9. What are the first symptoms of an overdose of arsenic?
10. What is the emergency treatment in belladonna poisoning?
11. What are the mildest evidences of an overdose of mercury?
12. Write the table of (1) apothecaries' weight, (2) apothecaries' measure.
13. What is the dosage of (1) a tincture, (2) a fluid extract, (3) an infusion?
14. Name *three* easily procured emetics.
15. State what is contained in each of the two papers of a Seidlitz powder. How should they be prepared and how administered?

The result of these examinations was as follows: Anatomy and physiology—passed, 218; failed, 11. Medical nursing—passed, 223; failed, 6. Obstetrical nursing—passed, 202; failed, 27. Nursing of children—passed, 119; failed, 110. Bacteriology—passed, 191; failed, 38. Surgery—passed, 215; failed, 14. Materia medica—passed, 168; failed, 61. Diet cooking—passed, 83; failed, 146. Total number examined, 229; certificates issued to 166.

THE following are the questions used in its first examination by the Nurse Examining Board of the District of Columbia:

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE

1. Name organs of digestion.
2. Locate ileum and ilium.
3. What is the pleura, periosteum, peritoneum, tympanum, and cornea?
4. What is the medulla oblongata?
5. Name largest gland and state its chief function.
6. Describe circulation in a general way, or the process of digestion.
7. How are waste products eliminated from the body?
8. State function of red corpuscles.
9. What are the hygienic essentials of a sick room?
10. How would you dispose of sputum?

MEDICAL NURSING AND EMERGENCIES

1. Mention *three* kinds of enemata, and distinction in the giving of each.
2. Give symptoms of hemorrhage in typhoid fever, and state care of patient until the arrival of physician.
3. State points to be noted in taking the pulse and respiration.
4. What immediate treatment should be given in severe burns and scalds, while awaiting the arrival of physician?
5. What stimulation can be given by a nurse in the above case for shock?
6. State how long patient should be left in hot pack and how is it given?
7. What methods should be used for the prevention of infection in fevers?
8. What care should be exercised in nasal tube feeding?
9. What treatment should be given for morphine poisoning?
10. How would you treat a fainting person?

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

1. What is the duration of pregnancy, and how do you determine the probable date of confinement?
2. What preparation do you consider necessary for an approaching confinement, and what necessary preparations would you make immediately preceding labor?
3. How many stages of labor are there, and state when each begins and ends?
4. What care would you give the nipples before and after confinement?
5. What is colostrum and what is its function? What is the function of the amniotic fluid?
6. State in detail the care you would give an infant for the first twenty-four hours after birth?
7. Are there any diseases from which you would not go to an obstetrical case? If so, name some of them.
8. What care would you give your hands and all articles used for patient in puerperium?
9. Name some of the emergencies that sometimes arise during the puerperal state and what would be a nurse's duty under such conditions.
10. How would you prepare a patient for a gynecologic examination?

SURGERY AND CONTAGION

1. *a.* How would you select and prepare the room for an abdominal section in a private house?
 - b.* Give in detail the supplies needed.
 - c.* How would you sterilize supplies and instruments?
 - d.* How would you prepare the patient?
2. How would you prepare normal salt-solution for hypodermoclysis?
3. If you knew that a patient was to take ether, how would you prepare him in the absence of any orders from the physician?
4. How would you treat post-operative hemorrhage until the arrival of the physician?
5. What are the indications of shock? Give treatment.

6. What emergencies may arise during or after the administration of a general anesthetic? How would you meet or prevent them?
7. What care would you take of your health and person while in attendance on a contagious case?
8. What steps would you take to disinfect a room in the country after a contagious disease?
9. What must be done to the patient after a contagious disease before he can safely come in contact with uninfected people?
10. What solutions are best for disinfecting clothes?

MATERIA MEDICA AND DIETETICS

1. How may materia medica be defined?
2. What is opium? From what is it obtained? Give its two principal alkaloids and their average doses.
3. What are emetics? What two ways do they act? and give example of each.
4. *a.* What are infusions?
b. What are tinctures?
c. What are suppositories?
5. By what methods may drugs be administered?
6. What are the different kinds of foodstuffs, and give examples?
7. What is a proteid?
8. Describe the action of the gastric juice on food?
9. How would you cook rolled oats or wheat?
10. How would you make beef broth and beef juice?



THE state of Michigan is carrying on a campaign against typhoid fever, and the Public Health bulletin of July-September is largely given up to a discussion of methods of prevention of this disease. It introduces the subject by saying: "We have it from the highest authorities in preventive medicine, that of all diseases in the category of diseases, typhoid fever and smallpox come the nearest to being absolutely preventable. Of these, the latter is in a fair way of eventually being exterminated through vaccination. Now, why not try and exterminate the former?"

With the praiseworthy intention of eliminating the disease from the state, the state board of health has issued a circular to local health officers giving statistics in regard to the prevalence of typhoid in their respective localities, asking their coöperation in preventive measures and offering help in the way of advice and suggestion. The circular gives a plan for a sanitary earth closet to take the place of the primitive arrangement so common in country places and so productive of disease.