

physician, who will often allay it by brushing with cocain before the enema is given. The same remarks apply to all cases of diarrhoea, or patients suffering from hæmorrhoids, or after rectal operations.

When opium is given per rectum, starch is usually the vehicle employed, and the usual prescription mxxx. tinct. opii in $\bar{3}$ ij starch. To insure giving the whole of the drug, the nurse should use a two-ounce glass syringe attached to a catheter. The opium must not be mixed with the starch, but the syringe filled half full of the prepared starch, which should be just thin enough to run well, then the measured quantity of opium added, and lastly the remainder of the starch, the opium being sandwiched between its two layers.

A turpentine enema usually consists of $\bar{3}$ j of oil of turpentine in \bar{o} j of soap and water. The nurse should mix the turpentine with three-fourths of the soap and water, leaving the rest until after all the turpentine is injected; this will allay the smarting in some measure. It is also well to wash the patient's buttocks and anus after the operation, otherwise the patient will suffer a good deal of unnecessary pain and discomfort.

Glycerine is given undiluted in $\bar{3}$ j doses by means of a special vulcanite or glass syringe, which just holds the required quantity. It produces an immediate effect, causing a flow of secretion from the mucous membrane lining the rectum, and greatly stimulating it, so that it expels its contents at once. A glass syringe should always be obtained rather than a vulcanite one, as the latter cannot be boiled or sterilised.

It should not be necessary to caution a nurse against giving any sort of an enema, without special instructions, to a patient who has recently undergone an abdominal section. The surgeon may have found it necessary to free the bowel from adhesions or its walls may be in a weakened condition, and any dilatation might possibly cause perforation and a fatal catastrophe.

HELEN TODD.

Vinolia and Vaccination.

We are informed by the Vinolia Co., Ltd., that a number of medical men have advised them that they found if Vinolia Powder was applied at the time of vaccination and the spots kept from the air, the vesicles dried up without the sores suppurating. The Company have also had a number of letters from persons vaccinated, whose sores were accompanied by pain and great irritation, reporting that they found free applications of Vinolia Cream afforded them more ease and comfort than they had been able to obtain from any other emollient.

Army Nursing Notes.

AT HOME.

The many friends of Miss Sidney Browne will welcome her on her return to this country after two years' work for our sick soldiers in South Africa, as Superintendent of Nurses of Numbers III. and XII. General Hospitals. Miss Browne had an excellent voyage home, she looks bonnie, and appears in the best of spirits. She hopes shortly to take up her work as Matron-in-Chief of the new Army Nursing Service at the Army Medical Department in Victoria Street, and she will have the heartiest wishes of her colleagues for her success in the honourable and arduous position to which she has been appointed.

Superintendents of Nursing who have studied the proposed new Army Nursing Warrant will immediately realise that there are two or three regulations which are not conducive to a smooth conduct of business and discipline, and which no doubt will require modification eventually. One thing is certain, with Miss Monk, of King's, upon the Nursing Board, her colleagues may rest assured that professional etiquette will be punctiliously observed between this Board and the heads of the nurse training schools. It was the violation of professional courtesy in this connection which aroused so much dissatisfaction with the methods of the Committee of the Army Nursing Reserve.

ABROAD.

The transports *Rosencrans* and *Hancock* recently conveyed to San Francisco a number of American Army Nurses who are now at the General Hospital in that city awaiting further orders. The nurses were concerned in a recent strike in Manila, which was caused by an order requiring them, in addition to their other duties, to wash dishes. The strike began by the nurses holding a mass meeting, at which they resolved to leave in a body for the United States unless the order were rescinded. When the nurses, above mentioned, left Manila the situation was very tense, about 100 women nurses having refused to go on duty so long as the obnoxious order remained in force. It is said that Mrs. Dita H. Kinney, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, who was at the time on a tour of inspection in the Philippines, supported the nurses in their strike, and public opinion is also strongly in their favour. The position adopted by the nurses was that they were perfectly willing to wash dishes if this were necessary, but that while the work could be done by hired Filipino servants, they thought their duties should be confined to the performance of nursing offices, in qualifying themselves for which they had spent both time and money. The nurses have reason on their side, and we hope that their spirited united action will be effective.

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