

posted to Aldershot; Miss E. M. Walby, posted to Chatham.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.—*Staff Nurses*: Miss L. M. Moor, Miss M. E. Richardson, Miss A. M. Pagan.

PROMOTIONS.—The undermentioned Staff Nurses to be Sisters:—Miss M. L. Harris, Miss K. M. Hewetson, Miss L. E. Mackay, Miss E. S. Mason, Miss M. Walker.

CHANGES OF STATION.—*Matrons*: Miss L. Hardement, to Chatham; Miss M. C. S. Knox, R.R.C., Dover to South Africa; Miss C. H. Potts, Curragh to South Africa; Miss H. W. Reid, Wynberg to Pretoria. *Sisters*: Miss E. Beck, York to South Africa; Miss E. H. Hay, Alton to Colchester; Miss L. M. Lyall, Woolwich to South Africa; Miss E. S. Mason, Aldershot to Colchester; Miss R. Osborne, Alton to South Africa; Miss K. Pearse, Aldershot to Chatham; Miss C. K. E. Steel, Aldershot to London; Miss E. C. Stewart, Aldershot to South Africa.

### A Popular Appointment.

We are glad to announce that Miss G. A. Rogers, Matron of the Infirmary, Leicester, has accepted the chairmanship of the Provisional Committee of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland. Miss Rogers is trusted and respected throughout the nursing world in this country, and the notification of her acceptance of office will, we are sure, be received with satisfaction by every member of the Provisional Committee.

### That Quiet Land.

At the opening of the annual sale of work by Countess Grosvenor at the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, she spoke with much feeling. "Ladies and gentlemen," she said, "I am touched by your kind welcome, and thank you for the pleasure you have given me in asking me to take part in the happy gathering within these illustrious walls to-day. The hospital was founded by pious hearts and kind hands—among that circle of friends, as our chairman has remarked, being Lord Mornington, who lived in Ireland more than 150 years ago. One shrinks from the word 'incurable,' but may we not think of those to whom it applies, as having advanced perhaps a step beyond us where, in that quiet land of Beulah, in a country whose air is very sweet and pleasant, they are brought into a clearer light, and extraordinary peace, where they are perhaps helping us more than we can help them? The word 'incurable' is followed by that beautiful word 'hospital'—a place of hospitality, a home for those who enter into it, and we have the privilege of being the honoured guests of this hospital to-day."

### The Treatment of Anæmia.

One of the most practical duties which the modern trained nurse has to discharge is the administration of medicine, and the careful observation of its apparent effect upon the patient, for the information of the doctor. It often taxes all her ingenuity to persuade a fretful invalid to swallow a nauseous mixture; and, on the other hand, she often wishes to know why some particular medicine is given, and what effects it is expected to produce. The former difficulty is naturally intensified in the case of children, and, although most doctors recognise and meet the difficulty, as far as possible, by making the mixtures that they prescribe as pleasant to the eye and taste as they conveniently can, there are still some drugs so utterly repugnant that there is much room for the nurse's tact and knowledge in their administration. However, the pharmacist of the present day is, to a large extent, meeting even this drawback by the improved forms of drug preparation, so that both the appearance and the taste of the medicine is rendered more agreeable than was formerly the case. Unfortunately, however, perfection cannot always be attained, and the nurse's knowledge as well as her tact will probably always be especially important in the administration of medicines to children. On the other hand, the keener interest nurses take in their work the greater will be their desire to understand why certain drugs are used in certain cases, and what results are anticipated by the doctor from their use.

We are led to make these remarks in consequence of several communications which we have received from trained nurses concerning the most recent treatment of nerve cases, of anæmia and of struma, more especially in children—namely, that by the administration of what is known as "Hommel's Hæmatogen." *Anæmia*, which literally means want of blood, is now known to be caused by a more or less marked diminution of the red corpuscles in the blood, which largely owe that colour to the presence of iron in their cells. Anæmic patients are characterised, therefore, by unnatural whiteness of the skin and pallor of the gums, lips, and inner surfaces of the eyelids; they suffer from shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart on slight exertion, giddiness and headache, indigestion in various forms, swelling of the feet and legs, and many other symptoms, all due to the "poor blood"—as it is popularly and not inaptly called—being unable to properly nourish their nervous and muscular tissues. *Struma*, again, is now known to be due to a deficiency in the normal amount of other important salts which the healthy blood contains, so that in strumous patients the bones and glands are subject to disease, because the nourishment they should receive from the blood is lacking in essential constituents.

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