

With rectal tube attached the apparatus is equally suitable for proctoclysis, as shown in our illustration.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

1. Remove cap, fill flask with saline at temperature required (120 deg. to 130 deg. F. as a rule), replace cap; close tap.
2. Squeeze rubber ball, place finger over small hole just beneath ball, release ball. Saline rushes round syphon and is seen to rise in gauge.
3. Hang it by the chain to any convenient support above patient; connect needles or rectal tube with nozzle by means of rubber tube.
4. Open tap, fill tubes and make sure that the flow is free.
5. Turn off tap, insert needles or rectal tube. Turn on tap and with it adjust rate of flow, observing quantity delivered on gauge.

For subcutaneous infusion first sterilise the apparatus by filling as above (1 and 2) with *boiling* water, and letting water run off by tubes.

If it is desired to restart the flow after discontinuing for some time, first empty cold contents of syphon by side nozzle of three-way tap.

The apparatus should be rinsed out with plain water before being put away. Otherwise corrosion from the salt may result.

The tap should be oiled from time to time.

THE CARE OF THE SCHOOL CHILD.

Dr. Eric Pritchard was the lecturer on Wednesday, June 21st, in the course on the Care of the School Child. His subject was "The Care of the Nose, Throat and Ear." He described the course of a common cold and its causes. In the Arctic regions, he said, which were germ-free, colds and infectious catarrh were unknown. He deplored the practice of some Council schools, when giving breathing exercises, for they compelled some children to breathe through the nose when from malformation it was almost an impossibility, thus aggravating the trouble they sought to cure. Teachers should be taught to recognise this condition.

INNOCENT LITTLE VICTIMS.

The Local Government Board have asked the Metropolitan Asylums Board to undertake the control of children suffering from venereal disease. It is stated that the City Guardians have offered accommodation. Every help and care should be given to these innocent little victims.

TO BE SOLD.

A lovely tinted print of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra as Princess of Wales at the time of her marriage—in a tulle ball gown and veil—a lifelike portrait with facsimile autograph in gilt frame. Published March 31st, 1863, by Paul & Dominic Calnaghi Scott & Co., Publishers to Her Majesty, 13 and 14 Pall Mall, London. J. A. Vinter, lithographer; Day & Son, lithographers to the Queen. Price, £5 5s. Write G. M., Box 63, BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, 431, Oxford Street, London, W.

THE PEOPLE WHO RUN.

The greatest tragedy of the war is not seen upon the battlefield.

"Pray that your flight be not in the winter." The familiar words have new force as we read the story of the "Béjente," the graphic Russian word for the refugees—the people who run.

The story of the flight of "five and a half million dazed and terrified people who fled away from their homes in the summer and autumn of 1915 before the great German advance into Russia" is fascinatingly told by Miss Violetta Thurstan in her newest book.* It is of special interest to nurses, who regard the author's talent as belonging not to herself alone, but to the great profession of nursing, of which she is a distinguished member.

"Pity," says Miss Thurstan, "is one of the most marked in most beautiful characteristics of the Russian people. So the whole generous heart of the people went out to these fugitives in their terrible distress during the great retreat into the interior. The sympathy and compassion were there; alas, that there was no organisation ready also to cope with the awful need!"

It is sad to read of the inertia from which so many refugees suffer and which has now been recognised as a definite medical lesion brought on by their privations and to be distinguished from slacking and shamming.

"No one who does not know Russia can imagine the immensity of the great empty distances, the absence of roads and railways, and the difficulty of transport even in times of peace, much less can they fathom the depth of misery that this hurried flight entailed on the people who run. . . . The English language lacks words to express the suffering that these people underwent, and nothing that we can imagine could be worse than the reality."

It is hard to pass over the description of the night journey through Sweden and on to Petrograd, but our main concern is with "the people who run." "Many," we are told, "are the stories of the wonderful trek, and they all had a grim fascination about them. No one can be blamed for the lack of organization. The Russian retreat will live in history as one of the finest and most heroic ever effected, but at what terrible cost, both for soldiers and civilians!"

Some of the refugees travelled on cattle trucks, and the scenes "almost defy human imagination. Lunatic asylums in the line of advance had to be emptied of their unfortunate occupants, isolation hospitals contributed their quota of cholera, typhus and almost every other known disease to the outside world. The trucks were, you would have said, as full as they could hold with these, and yet at every little station there was a crowd

* "The People Who Run." By Violetta Thurstan. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 24, Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2s. 6d.

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