

NURSING AND THE WAR.

Miss Julia C. Stimson, R.N., Chief Nurse of the American Red Cross in France, has just been appointed Chief Nurse of the Army Nurse Corps of the American Expeditionary Force.

Miss Stimson's appointment is a most popular one. It will be remembered that prior to America entering the war she came over to this country with the Missouri Unit which formed the Nursing staff of Base Hospital No. 21 of the United States Army, the members of which were drawn not only from St. Louis, but from Kansas City, and Hannibal. Miss Stimson was trained at the New York City Hospital, under Miss A. W. Goodrich, and holds the appointment of Superintendent of Nurses at the Washington University Training School, St. Louis.

"ABCÈS DE FIXATION."

"The influenza epidemic, generally taking the form of septic pneumonia, has been raging with unexampled fury on the Italian Front. In various places the following heroic remedy has met with a certain amount of success:—That a general inflammation sometimes cures itself by sudden local suppuration is well known; the method of Fochier is founded upon this principle, and aims at artificially producing the necessary suppuration in the form of an abscess.

"The irritant medium employed is spirit of turpentine, of which 1 cubic centimetre is injected into the cellular tissue of the loin, thigh or leg. Should no painful reaction follow within twelve hours from the time of the first injection, another must be made at a different spot, and this may be



A HAPPY FAMILY. KING, QUEEN AND WAR WORKERS.

A Sister on the Italian Front writes:

"Since I have been back we have been fighting a most terrible outbreak of Spanish Influenza, and our death roll has been ghastly. It seems now as if the scourge were abating slightly. Perhaps the general cheerfulness of the news has something to do with it. This medical annexe is warned to go forward, so if I get anywhere very interesting, and the censor passes it, I will send you some account. I hear that the Austrians had left behind completely installed hospitals, full of equipment and patients, but with no *personnel*, so I hope we may soon get there and be able to do something for them. I enclose a brief note of what was to me quite a new treatment—the C.C.S. doctors here rejected it as too brutal.

repeated a third or even a fourth time, though the "prognostique" is not very favourable if a second has been made without result, the probability being that in this case the patient's vitality is so much lowered by the course of the disease that no further leucocytic reaction is capable of taking place. It is, therefore, important that recourse should be had to this remedy before it is too late, though naturally from the extreme painfulness of the process, doctors are unwilling to employ it if a cure can be obtained or reasonably hoped for by ordinary means. (In the case of children pure turpentine must not be employed, but diluted with 60 per cent. of sterilised oil, it can be tolerated fairly well.)

"The result expected and desired from the tur-

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