

Passing next to diseases of the nose, the lecturer showed the immense advances and improvements which have been made recently in this department of surgery. Once more the chief methods of treatment consisted in spraying, syringing, and the application of powders. He briefly described the anatomical arrangement of the nose, showing that the middle of the three channels into which each nostril is divided was used for the purpose of respiration, and the superior meatus as an organ of the special sense of smell. The old-fashioned plan of treatment by sniffing up a lotion has, to some extent, been superseded by the use of the atomizer or the spray, but it still is a simple and effective method of cleansing the nostrils or applying drugs to the diseased surface. The fluid to be used being taken in the palm of the hand, and the patient closing the opposite nostril, sniffs the application up the affected side. The patient, whose nose is to be syringed, should be seated, should hold the basin under his face, bending the head forward and slightly downward, and opening the mouth widely, breathing quietly and not swallowing. In this position the fluid that flows into one nostril will flow around the nares and out at the opposite nostril. The hydrostatic douche is superseding, to some extent, the use of the syringe, because by its means the pressure can be so easily regulated, and it is much more easy for the patient to use this himself. The douche-tin being hung at the necessary height above his head, all he has to do is to turn the stop-cock in the tube and hold the nozzle steadily in the nostril until the fluid has all passed through. At the same time, the lecturer emphasised the importance of never placing the douche-can very high above the patient's head, as in that case the pressure of fluid might even cause the entrance of some, up the Eustachian tubes, into the inner ears. The lecturer described the various other applications which were employed in the treatment of nose diseases, and the instruments that were used in their treatment. He described the various causes of epistaxis or bleeding from the nose, and the methods of plugging the nostril in very severe cases. He explained the position and nature of adenoids or post-nasal growths, and showed that these often arose in children after scarlet fever or measles, and that, briefly, they were merely an overgrowth of the tissue of the tonsil. They cause snoring at night, and difficulty always in the passage of air through the nostril, often attacks of false croup, enlargement of the glands of the neck, and sometimes deafness and discharge from the ear, so that the indirect harm they cause to the health of the patient is altogether out of proportion to the importance of the disease. Mr. Lake described the method of removal of these growths, and, finally, the diseases to which the antrum was liable and the methods of their treatment, thus concluding the series of most practical and useful lectures he had so kindly given, and which have been so valued by those members of the Royal British Nurses' Association fortunate enough to be able to hear them. We much regret that the exigence upon our space has compelled us to give only an abstract of these lectures.

WITHOUT KITCHEN FIRE.—Hot Water instantly night or day. Boiling Water in a minute. Warm Bath when wanted. Ewart's "Lighting Geyser" Factory, 346-350, Euston Road. Immense stock of Plunge Baths on view in new Show Rooms. When gas is not laid on the "Geyser" may now be successfully worked with petroleum.

## Nursing Echoes.

\* \* \* *All communications must be duly authenticated with name and address, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.*



HER Royal Highness, Princess CHRISTIAN, distributed at the Albert Institute, Windsor, on Saturday afternoon, the medals and certificates awarded to the members of the Windsor centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association, of which she is the president.

HER Royal Highness also presided over the annual meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association, held at the United Service Institution, when there was a distinguished gathering. It was reported that the receipts had been £6,663, and the total amount expended in relief for the year amounted to £2,000. The Princess of Wales, President of the Council, wrote expressing her interest in the work of the association, and the great pleasure which the establishment of a nursing branch had given her.

THE Hon. Superintendent of the Registered Nurses Society will be glad to receive, as soon as possible, the names of three years' trained Nurses, who are desirous to join the Society. It was thought well at first only to select a limited number of members, as it was expected that it would be some time before the Society became sufficiently well-known for them to obtain constant employment. But the demand has already exceeded the supply of workers, and as the Society is about to commence an important new departure it will probably become necessary to elect a further number of members very shortly.

MISS ISLA STEWART, Matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has issued invitations to a limited number of her past and present colleagues, for 5 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., to discuss the advisability of constituting a Council of Hospital Matrons for the discussion of matters concerning their professional work and status.

WE would draw the attention of the Members of the R.B.N.A. to the notice in this week's official column, that the offices of the Association are now at 17, Old Cavendish Street, Cavendish Square, and that these will be opened formally, at an early date, to be named by Her Royal Highness Princess CHRISTIAN, the President.

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