

Inventions, Preparations, &c.

PRACTICAL NOVELTIES.

MESSRS. REYNOLDS & BRANSON, of 13, Briggate, Leeds, have deservedly won for themselves a high reputation as inventors of practical nursing appliances. We have, on previous occasions, described some of these novelties, and now are glad to draw the attention of the Nursing world to others.

THE ENEMA SYRINGE CUPBOARD, as represented in the engraving, will supply a want which has often been experienced.

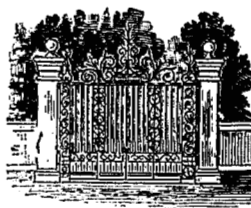


All Nurses know how rapidly india-rubber syringes become dry and cracked from being kept folded up in small boxes, but how they accumulate dust and become untrustworthy and unhygienic if they are not thus put away after being used. The case now patented is made of stout cardboard, and can be hung up on the wall. The syringe when done with is placed in the cupboard—fully extended—the nozzle being held in a notch at the top, the enema pipe fitting into a small bottle at the bottom, so that the syringe drains itself without the usual mess. We have tested this excellent invention, and find that, as might be expected, it saves the syringe from the accidents which usually and speedily destroy it. The cost of the "cupboard" is only one shilling, and we estimate that it repays itself over and over again by the saving it effects in the wear and tear of the syringe. We would suggest to Messrs. Reynolds & Branson that for Hospital use these cupboards should be made to hold, say, half-a-dozen syringes, and that the bottles should be made rather larger, and marked "Poison," in order that they should contain some strong germicide solution, so as to completely antisepticize the enema pipe after each employment of the syringe.

THE BASIN ENEMA CLIP is another valuable appliance. It is a small spring catch which, fixed on the edge of the basin and to the tube of the syringe, holds the nozzle of the latter below the liquid, and thus prevents all chance of air entering the tube—a great practical advantage, as every Nurse knows. The same clip also holds the enema pipe over the basin when the syringe is done with, and

thus prevents the dripping and wetting of bed linen, floor or table, which so frequently happens now. The price is only sixpence, or five shillings a dozen.

Outside the Gates.



PRESIDENT KRUGER'S visit to England is now regarded as certain, and his preparations are being made. He will probably be accompanied by Chief Justice Kotzee, who was, we believe, educated in an English university, and who is a man of high character and moderate opinions, and also by his Postmaster-General. As for the general basis of negotiations between Mr. Chamberlain and President Kruger, there is no doubt that Oom Paul attaches great importance to the question of a guarantee of internal independence, which Mr. Chamberlain has all along been willing to give him. It is possible that this will entail a change in the form of the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and that it may be well in the interests of both parties to substitute for the much-discussed convention a treaty which, while making clear the internal independence of the Transvaal, would recognise the position of Great Britain more clearly as the suzerain power.

The Turkish Government has been making a show of reparation for the wholesale plunder of the Armenians, but it seems very much of a mockery. It is noticed that only the poorest of the plunder is returned at all, and much of the stuff returned comes unmistakably from Kurdish houses, where exchanges seem to have been made for the more desirable Armenian goods. The plunder is returned publicly in the open air in the midst of a great crowd. Claimants are required to identify their property. Many, of course, get more than their proper share, while others get nothing at all. Modest women are afraid to go into the crowd, and so fail to receive anything.

The figures brought by Mr. Goschen before the House of Commons as necessary to expend on our Navy are sufficiently startling. The cost of the whole number of ships to be finished by 1897 will be from £28,000,000 to £29,000,000; and in the ten years—1889 to 1899—Mr. Goschen tells us the aggregate expenditure on new construction will be £55,000,000. Even the most pronounced advocate of a vigorous naval policy will admit that this is a large expenditure. But considering the large naval programme of Germany, and that Russia, France and America are adding largely to their naval resources, it is necessary for us to arm ourselves for a possible fray. And if the proposed British Women's Produce League comes to anything, and the women of England determine to revive agricultural industries and buy only the dairy products of our own country, the money thus saved would amply cover the cost of our increased Navy.

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