

advised, together with a full diet, for even though the state of the stomach may seem to contraindicate this over-feeding, in most cases it will relieve the symptoms more quickly than the most carefully adjusted, but quantitatively insufficient, *régime*. By these means bodily waste of all sorts, nerve and muscle, is reduced to a minimum, and the depleted cells are enabled to regain their normal tone and vigor.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE BOWEL.

The passage of blood per rectum has been noticed as occurring in enteric fever, in ulcer of the stomach, and in dysentery; it may of course happen with any considerable breach of surface, but simple oozing without obvious rupture may also lead to considerable hæmorrhages. The way in which the blood is passed may give a clue as to the point whence it comes. In bleeding from gastric or duodenal ulcers the blood is considerably altered by the secretions, and forms a black, tarry, semi-liquid, or treacly mass (*melæna*); in hæmorrhages from typhoid ulcers the blood is equally unmixed with *fæces*, but brighter red and more fluid than in the former case, from the action of the alkaline contents; the blood in dysentery is in streaks or small clots, mixed up with mucous or pus or thin *fæcal* matter, though from time to time small quantities of pure blood may be passed. Large quantities of blood may be lost from piles or from an ulcer of the rectum. Here the bleeding is generally caused by the act of defæcation, the blood either streaking one side of the solid *fæcal* mass or coming more or less pure in drops or streams after the motion is evacuated. In scorbutic, purpuric, and hæmorrhagic conditions (*scurvy*, *purpura hæmorrhagica*, acute yellow atrophy of the liver, malignant *variola*), blood comes from the rectum more or less mixed with *fæces* or pure, according to the part of the intestine yielding it or the freedom with which it escapes.

EYES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Milliken pleads for the utilization of the oral method of teaching to a larger extent than is now practised, especially in the earlier years of school life. The greater use of the blackboard with lectures, thus avoiding close eye application, would prevent much mischief in the future life of the pupils who suffer from any degree of ocular defect. He insists on the need of the earliest possible discovery of any existing ocular weakness in school children.

Appointments.

MATRON.

Miss Flora J. B. Cameron has been appointed Matron of the Children's Hospital, Bradford. She received her training at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, and has held successively the positions of Night Superintendent, Home Sister, and Assistant Superintendent at the Royal Infirmary, Bradford.

Miss Jessie Hall has been appointed Matron of the Portsmouth Poor Law Infirmary. Miss Hall at present holds the position of Superintendent of Nurses at the Union Infirmary, Burnley.

Miss Blanche Drake has been appointed Nurse-Matron at the Wetherby Isolation Hospital, Sicklinghall. She received her training at the Essex and Colchester Hospital, and for five years has worked on the staff of the York Home for Nurses.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

Miss Alice Mutter has been appointed Assistant Matron at the Chelsea Infirmary. She was trained and certificated at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, from 1894-1897, since which time she has held the position of Charge Nurse at the Western Hospital, Fulham. Miss Mutter holds the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society.

Miss Hannah Goode has been appointed Assistant Matron at the Portsmouth Poor Law Infirmary. She at present holds the position of Superintendent Nurse at the Union Infirmary, Swansea.

HOME SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss Emily Legat has been appointed Home Superintendent at the Chelsea Infirmary. She holds the certificates of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, and of St. George's Hospital, London. After receiving her training at St. George's Hospital she returned to the Edinburgh Children's Hospital as Night Superintendent.

Army Nursing Notes.

By the courtesy of the Secretary of State for War we are informed that the eleven Nursing Sisters of the Army Nursing Service Reserve, whose names are subjoined, proceeded to South Africa in the S.S. "Briton," on the 9th instant: Sisters A. B. Smith, M. Calverley, H. H. Mason, A. M. Harrison, A. Lawrence, A. Campbell, C. E. Mernagh, A. M. A. Turner, A. A. Watson, E. T. Powdrell, S. Dauneey.

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