

using pillows for support in the required position. . . . Where there is incontinence of urine and fæces, a pad of absorbent wool may be placed on a drawsheet, and when soiled the pad should be immediately burnt. . . ." Amongst precautions to be taken by the nurse she suggests the following:—Bedpans and urinals should always contain a disinfectant (unless orders to the contrary) and be carried away covered immediately after use; before emptying a *reliable* disinfectant, i.e., Lysol 10 per cent. must be added to *kill* the typhoid germs. Immediate destruction by fire is the best procedure.

Stools for inspection to be placed in a glass jar with lid (this should be kept in a well ventilated space), extra disinfection before finally disposing of them.

A bowl containing Izal, carbolic 1-60 or Lysol 2 per cent. must be kept near bedside. A nurse must wash and disinfect her hands after the slightest contact with patient, and should always wear a mackintosh apron.

Miss Bielby warns us against the following complications: Bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, hypostatic congestion, and œdema of lungs, boils on back, thrombi in the veins, peritonitis, hæmorrhage from the bowels, perforation, tympanitis, constipation, headache, and earache. Relapses may occur during the fifth and sixth week. Death may occur from heart failure. . . . Convalescence may be either a triumph of the art of nursing, or a period of sorely-tried endurance to all concerned, according to the type of nurse in charge. It is a long, weary climb back to health, and the patient needs every moral and mental stimulation that can be brought to his aid. It usually takes five years for the system to recover from a severe attack of enteric.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

What are the main points of difference between the rashes of small-pox and chicken-pox?

THE MATRONS' COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A meeting of the Matrons' Council will be held on October 3rd at 431, Oxford Street, London, W., at 3.30 p.m., when with other business the proposed revision of the Bye Laws of the National Council of Women, of which the Matrons' Council is an affiliated Society, will be discussed.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The provision by Act of Parliament for the Medical Inspection of School Children has revealed an extraordinary amount of undetected disease, and of conditions which, if they remain untreated (as, for example, defects of vision), lead to permanent disability. It has revealed, also, the fact that a large number of children have suffered unnecessary pain and discomfort, and have been liable to reproof and punishment, for apparent idleness and inattention, when in reality these were symptoms of physical defects which should have received medical treatment. The attention of Education Authorities is now concentrated on the necessity for supplementing medical inspection with medical treatment, and the methods whereby this can be most efficiently and economically supplied.

The issue of a book on "School Clinics, at Home and Abroad," by Dr. Lewis D. Cruickshank, D.P.H., Medical Officer and Inspector of Physical Education, Scotch Education Department, late Principal of the Dunfermline College of Hygiene and Physical Education, is therefore specially opportune. It is published by the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, 4, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. (to which we are indebted for the illustrations of this article), and is a masterly and exhaustive review of the whole situation, which should be studied attentively by all concerned in any way with the care of school children—doctors, nurses, teachers, parents. The cost of the book is 2s. 6d. net, and considering the amount of expert information condensed in its pages, in simple form, the excellent print, and the numerous illustrations, it is extremely moderate in price.

The frontispiece, here depicted, represents the operating room at the Strassburg Dental Clinic, which Dr. W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., LL.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., medical member of the Local Government Board for Scotland, who contributes the preface and the general introduction, tells us is reproduced from a photograph supplied by Herr Dr. Jessen, of Strassburg, who, by his generosity and active advocacy of dental clinics, has done more than any other man in the world of school hygiene to show the full range and immense importance of the school dental clinic.

The general introduction tells us that the present volume has been prepared for the active citizen. It has grown out of an investigation conducted by the National League for Physical

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