

our own special part of the Empire, we, in common with them, are conscious of the fact that we are immensely benefited by the example of discipline, endurance, and reserve power so abundantly displayed by the Imperial Army Sisters, whether Q.A.I.M.N.S., Q.A.I.M.N.S.R., or Territorial.

"A couple of years ago the C.A.M.C. Sister, with her faculty for initiative, was sometimes a little restive under the heavy hand of military discipline and literal obedience to regulations, but time has proved to her how absolutely necessary rigid rules are in handling the wounded on such a tremendous scale. Canadian women are above all things *adaptable*, and they have learned to readjust their view-point when it is to the advantage of the work in hand to do so.

"Let us whisper it—who knows but the British Sister is a little bolder in asserting herself, since the advent of so many irrepressible 'Colonials.' With due respect to her careful training, one rather hopes that she is—it was just the little 'touch divine' needed to grace her perfection."

Miss Grace L. Meigs, M.D., in a paper read at the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Nurses' Association at Philadelphia, remarked that "Rural school nursing seems just now the key to solving many public health nursing problems in the country. I want," she said, "to tell you what one school nurse accomplished in awakening the sanitary conscience of the children of a rural county through children's health leagues. The state health officer of a southern state told us of a visit he had paid to a rural school in a county where every school has a children's health league established by a county nurse. Just before he arrived a child had been arrested for an offence against the sanitary code, and the regular classes had been dismissed so that all could hear the trial. On inquiry he found that the offence in question was technically described as 'sneezing at large.' The trial was very absorbing and instructive. The child who was prosecuting attorney brought out forcibly the danger to which the prisoner had exposed the whole school; how germs of colds, tonsillitis, grippe, and pneumonia had been scattered many feet by the prisoner's lawless act; how every child might become ill and have to lose many valuable days of school; how some, while not having to stay at home, might become temporarily deaf, so that they could not hear the teacher's instructive words. After a very feeble defence the culprit was sentenced to a severe,

but just and appropriate punishment. The health officer wound up by saying, 'Now you know that child will never sneeze at large again; probably he will never even sneeze again, though he may conceivably explode.'"

PRACTICAL POINTS.

HOLLOW PEGS.

The hollow pegs used by the limbless soldiers at the Pavilion Military Hospital, Brighton, are described by Major Chapple, M.D., M.P., in the *Lancet*. They are made of the fibre-board of which light handbags and portmanteaux are made. The one for a below-knee amputation weighs 19 oz. and the one for a thigh amputation weighs 2 lb. 4½ oz. The cost of material used in the smaller one is 2s. 7½d., and of the larger 4s. The below-the-knee peg is so light that it can be put on as a slipper may be put on, and used without being fixed by the tapes. Though it is light and inexpensive it is very tough and strong, and patients have walked many miles on it. Being hollow, these pegs may be used before complete healing has taken place, and certainly long before the stump has shrunk sufficiently to justify the fitting of a permanent limb. Their use helps the shrinking during the waiting period and hardens the skin over the "bearing" points in preparation for the permanent limb. Patients who have worn this hollow peg have "walked right away" without any training, when their new limb has been made. After the permanent limb is in use these hollow pegs are useful in the home when the heavy permanent limb is put off; or at night, or at other times, when a man must rise from his bed. A well-fitting one is no more difficult to apply than a slipper, and takes no longer time. It would probably be advisable to fit men with these hollow pegs as soon as healing is complete and to send them on furlough for several months before fitting them with permanent limbs, in order to avoid the disappointment and waste that come from applying limbs before complete shrinking has taken place.

These pegs, applied early, often find out a weak spot in a stump and lead to its prompt remedy. If a spot is going to break down on pressure or on skin or scar tension, or if a bulbous nerve is going to develop or small sequestrum appear, it is better that this should be made manifest before an expensive limb has been made. Men are more useful on these pegs than upon crutches. "Crutch paralysis" is avoided, and men have their hands free and can more easily take to light duties and training.

A man with both legs off walks quickly and admirably on his pegs with the aid of one stick.

The council of the Chippewa tribe of North American Indians, by a two to one majority, have accorded the suffrage to their squaws.

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