

If diarrhoea is excessive, bismuth and opium or lead acetate and morphia, or an enema of starch and opium may be ordered. Enemas may be given every other day for constipation. No purgatives after first week. If motions are offensive an intestinal antiseptic, as salol, is sometimes given.

For bacilluria and cystitis, and for prevention of infection of others, urotropine mist. is used as directed during course of fever, and for three weeks of convalescence.

Peritonitis, with or without perforation, may occur. The liver, the spleen and mesenteric glands may be affected. In high fever the anti-pyridin group is dangerous to the heart, but aspirin (5 gr.) four-hourly may be useful, also the use of quinine and tepid sponging; the object of keeping temperature at even level is to relieve excessive waste and to tranquilise the nervous system and lessen liability of complication. Attendants must strictly adhere to general principles of typhoid nursing and disinfection and absolute cleanliness, with faithful observance of doctors' instructions.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention:—Miss Kate Ellis, Miss Dorothy Jean, Miss M. James, Miss P. Thompson.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

What do you know of the methods by which tuberculosis is transmitted from one person to another, and the measures necessary for the prevention and eradication of the disease?

NURSING ECHOES.

The *Journal Officiel de la République Française* announces that the *Medaille de la Reconnaissance Française—Argent*, has been awarded by the President of the French Republic to Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, with the following citation:—

“Mme. Bedford Fenwick (Ethel Gordon), de nationalité britannique; fondatrice de ‘French Flag Nursing Corps’ dont les infirmières diplômées, ont rendu de si grands services aux blessés dans les hôpitaux militaires; en plus, a largement payé de sa personne en visitant pour le comité les hôpitaux où sa compétence professionnelle étendue a beaucoup aidé au bon fonctionnement de l’œuvre.”

The title “fondatrice” of the F.F.N.C. belongs to Miss Grace Ellison, who initiated the Corps in 1914. It was as professional Hon. Superintendent that we enjoyed the privilege of helping to relieve the sufferings of the heroic French soldiers throughout the war—splendid

patriots for whom we shall always entertain the profoundest veneration. To have come into personal touch with the inimitable “Poilu” during this searching test of character was to realise the height of human dignity. Further reward—though gracious—is superfluous.

Nurses of both sexes are eligible for the new French War Medal in commemoration of the war, which is to be awarded to all soldiers and sailors serving with the Colours or in the Navy between August 2nd, 1914, and November 11th, 1918. The medal will be of bronze.

Under these conditions all Sisters of the French Flag Nursing Corps will, we presume, be eligible for the medal.

The Queen Mary's Hostel at 194, Queen's Gate, S.W., is to be placed upon a permanent basis, and a meeting of the friends and subscribers will be held at the Hostel on July 28th. It is hoped to provide holiday hospitality in London, through its agency, to both military and civilian nurses. There are still a number of Sisters and Nurses with the Armies of Occupation, to whom a hostel is a much appreciated convenience on their return to England for a time, as well as nurses working in connection with the Serbian Relief Fund, the British Committee of the Russian Red Cross, and others. It is also open to nurses employed by the Ministry of Pensions, to Queen's Nurses, and to members of the Colonial Nursing Service. The Chairman is Captain Sir Harold Boulton.

It was reported at the annual meeting of the Essex County Nursing Association that many new developments had been under discussion, and it had been decided to increase the usefulness of the nurse midwives by allowing them to act as school and tuberculosis nurses, under the direction of the County Council officers. Twenty-two new centres had been added to the list of affiliated centres, 18 of these being entirely new associations. The Association had at present 105 affiliated local associations, and there were in addition, a considerable number of local associations in process of formation. As last year, the great difficulty now facing the Association was the lack of nurse midwives willing to do district work. There were large numbers of certified midwives in the county, but the great majority of these would not take up district nursing—(They show their sense.—Ed.)—they appeared to prefer institution or private work. Neither was it easy to get suitable candidates for training. The higher wages and better conditions now prevailing for women's work in

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