

"In regard to wages, if the Nurses attached to the Institution are dissatisfied with their present and prospective positions, this is, as you say, 'a free country,' and they are of course at liberty to leave in accordance with the terms on which they undertook their work."

It is clearly hopeless to discuss the matter further with this gentleman. It is notorious in professional circles how he has opposed Nursing reforms; how, like the lay managers of some other Institutions, he has arrogated to himself the right to speak with authority on Nursing matters; and how he has attempted to prevent the great body of medical men and nurses comprised in the Royal British Nurses' Association from carrying out the work of Registration. And all this on the supremely ridiculous ground that he and a few other laymen consider that this professional reform would be detrimental to the medical men and nurses who are anxious to carry it out.

But there is some little sense of justice, and hatred of cruelty and oppression left amongst English men and English women. There are, amongst our contemporaries, men who will hold with us that the manner in which Guy's Hospital treats its Private Nurses is a disgrace to the name of Charity, and to our day and generation. There are amongst the members of the Select Committee of the House of Lords—who, only the other day, recommended that, "considering the large amount of money these Nurses can earn for the Hospital," the Private Nurses of Hospital Institutions should be paid more fairly—who will probably be surprised that their views are so contemptuously ignored at Guy's, the London, and other Hospitals.

It is clearly hopeless to discuss the matter with Mr. EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON. But we appeal to the public and to our contemporaries to express their views upon the matter, and we are confident that those views will be very widely different from those held and expressed in our columns, to-day, by the Treasurer of Guy's Hospital.

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The Treatment of Cholera.

BY G. SHERMAN BIGG, F.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Allahabad, India.

CHAPTER I.

(Continued from page 836.)

CHOLERA.

- A** WARM bath, daily, refreshes the system.
- Avoid catching cold by wearing suitable clothing.
- A cholera belt is a safe precaution.
- When heated, avoid exposure to night air.
- The diet should be plain and wholesome.
- Meat should be eaten in moderation.
- Meals should be regular, and too long an interval between them should be avoided.
- Tinned provisions are dangerous.
- The drinking water and the milk should be boiled.
- The source of all aerated waters should be investigated.
- Avoid unripe and overripe fruit.
- Fruit should not be eaten, unless cooked, after midday.
- See that the dustbin is emptied once every forty-eight hours.
- Flush the drains regularly with a plentiful supply of water.
- Keep the cistern clean and have a well-fitting cover to it.
- Have the slops removed three times a day.
- Keep the mind amused without entertaining the certain conviction that cholera is inevitable.
- Avoid excesses of every description.
- Check at once any tendency to diarrhoea.
- Pay strict attention to the general health.
- The burning of sulphur fires in the streets during one epidemic seemed to give most favourable results in arresting the progress of the disease.
- Simple Diarrhoea.*—Any tendency to diarrhoea should be immediately restrained. A teaspoonful

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