

distance of the time when Nurses who are not members of their recognised professional Corporation, will find that they have considerable difficulty in persuading the public that they are Nurses at all. From which facts, and from the manifest advantages which the Association offers to Nurses, it is not difficult to foresee that in a very few years the Royal Chartered Association will probably be one of the most powerful, one of the largest, and one of the most wealthy Corporations in the British Empire.

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"ALL LATHER AND NO PLAY."

SUCH was the title given by a contemporary to a pitiful account of white slavery in Camden Town. David Jackson, aged 15, having been brought up in a Home, with a large H, viz. : the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, was apprenticed to one Robert Kretzschmar to learn hair-dressing, and all that pertains to the barber's art. From eight in the morning till ten at night was the orphan drudge kept at work by his task-master for five days in the week ; but in order, doubtless, to impress him with the beneficence of Sunday's rest, two hours more were extracted from him on Saturday, when he was kept at work till twelve ; and then, lest Sunday rest should be too terrible a contrast to the week of toil, he had to work on Sunday from eight till two ! Once the boy was allowed out for a walk, and he went on the ice in the park and caught a cold, and as a result he coughed in customers' faces while lathering them. For that reason he was not allowed out afterwards, but was told he might read when not at work in the shop. He had never threatened to murder the lad, but he rebuked him when he spoke disparagingly of Germans. Formal proof of the number of hours the boy having been employed having been put in, Mr. Hannay dismissed the summons against Jackson, cancelled the indenture, and allowed him 10s. 6d. costs. He fined Kretzschmar 20s. with 4s. costs. It seems a terrible pity that Institutions for the shelter and up-bringing of children should place them out in the world without keeping a most careful supervision of their progress and welfare ; but at present this is not by any means universally done, and such episodes as the above, and that of the poor little workhouse "slaveys" of whom one occasionally hears in police-courts, are ample proof of the truth of this assertion. Things have bettered considerably since Mrs. Browning wrote "The Cry of the Children," but in spite of our improvement that cry is an exceedingly bitter one, and the fining of Kretzschmar and his kind, is merely the recognition of the symptom of disease, and not an attempt at its cure.

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Fevers and Fever Nursing.*

By FREDK. F. CAIGER, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent of the South-Western Fever Hospital.

PART II.

(Continued from page 281.)

IN order to facilitate peeling, warm baths will probably be ordered sooner or later. The time at which they are commenced, and their frequency, like the diet and treatment, will of course depend on the particular views of the medical man in charge. The temperature of the bath should be about that of the body heat, or rather less, viz. : from 90° to 98°, and the patient, after being rapidly dried, should have his skin well rubbed down with a rough towel, and be taken back to bed in a blanket. The bath room should be warm, and care taken to avoid chill. My own practice is to commence baths on the day after that on which the temperature is normal, and continue them every other day. When the patient is getting up he may be allowed to soak his feet in warm water regularly every day, as it will give him something to do, and at the same time hasten the separation of the hard skin on the feet.

In a private house, or in fact anywhere out of a fever ward, it is advisable to anoint the skin daily with some greasy application in order to check the aerial dissemination of the infectious cuticle. An ointment composed of lanolin, lard, and lavender or rose water, is a good form of application, or even simple vaseline.

The most common complications during the acute stage for which the Nurse should carefully keep her eyes open are : 1st—Abscess of tonsil, or suppuration in the glands of the neck, evidenced by rise of temperature, increased pain in swallowing, extension of tenderness and swelling in the neck, with pain, often of a shooting or stabbing character, showing a tendency to dart into the ear. 2nd—Otitis, or inflammation of the ear itself, indicated by rise of temperature, earache, tenderness over the cartilaginous end of the canal or the bone behind the ear, and, usually after a day or two, the appearance of a discharge from the passage ; this is at once attended with a fall of temperature and a diminution of the pain. 3rd—Rheumatism. This almost constantly appears at the end of the first week, when the temperature

* Being a Lecture delivered at a Meeting of the Royal British Nurses' Association, on Thursday, April 27th, 1893.

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