

desire to answer any questions that might be put to her about the Association. Many difficulties might arise in their minds which did not occur to her on the work of the Association, and they would do her a great favour if they would ask any questions upon matters she had not sufficiently explained.

The Chairman, Dr. MALINS, said they were all very much indebted to Miss Wood, for the very clear and able manner in which she had put this matter before them. From the remarks which had been made, it seemed to him that the whole question was very simple, and that all that had to be done was to join the Association in large numbers. On the principle that, "United we stand, divided we fall," the best thing they could do was to join this "Mutual Protection Society," as it might well be called; for, as he understood the matter, the object of this Association was the mutual protection of the Nursing and Medical professions. Almost all women seemed to think themselves competent to become skilled Nurses. One was constantly meeting with women of the "measure-glass" kind mentioned by Miss Wood, who yet thought themselves perfectly competent to take charge of the sick. But the time for the "Sairey Gamp" style of Nurse had now passed by, and, happily, we lived in times when we were able to realise the importance of these questions, and understand that tests of efficiency must be applied before a Nurse was allowed to practise in her profession outside a hospital. This Association, then, was for the mutual protection of Nurses themselves, and a large amount of its success must depend on their support. It must be a work of time to fully carry out the objects of the Association, but it had in it, the elements of future firmness and strength, which, if worked upon right principles, must inevitably lead to good results, in what might well be considered a high and noble calling. There was much that struck him in Miss Wood's address. One thing, was the great difference between the supply of Nurses, and the demand for them. If the supply was as four or five to one, it must follow that the wages of Nurses would be much lowered, and that must inevitably lower the profession in the eyes of the public, because it was a strong popular belief that what was cheap was also—well, there was a combination of cheapness, and something else, which need not be mentioned at the present time. Miss Wood had thrown out a challenge to those present, and had expressed her willingness to answer questions or afford information to any present. He hoped they would not hesitate to avail themselves of the opportunity, and ply her with questions in reference either to the general objects of the Association, or its ulterior objects, such as the proposal for the establishment of sick homes, pensions, or some protective scheme whereby the common interests of Nurses should be considered, and discussed, or all things

which pertain to the general good of Nurses. He thought that such an Association as that might be productive of much good. The discussion which followed will be given next week.

FEVER NURSING.—II.

By MISS HARRIS.

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TYPHOID FEVER.

TYPHOID is generally classed with the infectious fevers, though, as we know, it is only very slightly so. As, however, the recovery of the patient suffering from it depends so much upon the Nursing he receives, we will not leave it out of our list on account of its non-infectious character. Perhaps the most important part of Typhoid Nursing consists in the feeding of the patient. As a rule, he is so indifferent, even if not quite unconscious, that, if left to himself, he will neither take, nor ask for, nourishment. And yet it is of the utmost importance that he should take it regularly, and in sufficient quantity. The amount necessarily differs for nearly every case, and of course every Nurse must ascertain, and carry out, the wishes of the medical man whose case she is nursing. As a rule, from four to six pints of milk and beef tea, in twenty-four hours, is the quantity ordered, according to the age and digestive powers of the patient. This should be given regularly, at intervals of two hours, so as to give the stomach time to rest. If thirsty, the patient can take ice-water or soda-water between these times.

The Nurse must carefully watch for signs of undigested milk, and at once report such signs to the doctor as it will then be necessary to give peptonised food. In cases of persistent vomiting, the patient must be fed by enemata or nutrient suppositories. When stimulants are given, the Nurse should watch the effect on the pulse of the patient, as in some cases they do harm rather than good. Of course she will not take upon herself to discontinue the stimulant, if she finds the pulse increasing in rapidity, but will simply report the fact.

Another very important part of the Nurse's duties is to carefully observe the stools of her patient, to be on the watch, not only, as I said before, for signs of undigested milk, but also for hæmorrhage from the ulcerated patches in the intestines. Especially, should she be on the watch for this; when there has been a sudden and unnatural drop in the temperature of the patient. Hæmorrhage will be serious, or not, according to the amount of blood lost, and the effect of the loss on the patient's strength. When it occurs, the Nurse should apply ice to the abdomen, especially over the right iliac fossa; if an ice-bag is not at hand, she can extemporise one with a

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