

for a hospital exhibit; also that other Eastern Schools are to show in the Anthropological Building, but so far both buildings are in the hands of the enemy—*i.e.*, the cosmopolitan working man—and it is not likely that any exhibit can be installed for weeks to come.

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Dr. OWEN'S Emergency Hospital, which is in the Service Building, is in capital working order, and is proving of the greatest use. 5,000 patients were attended in it before the opening day, and in the first fortnight since the Fair was opened; 100 patients a day have been attended, mostly minor accidents amongst workmen. The Nursing is under the charge of Miss BROWN, a Graduate of St Luke's Hospital, Chicago, and the perfect order and cleanliness of the Hospital (which, by the way, was not built for the purpose) amply proves the excellence of her training. The Hospital contains 30 beds, 10 in each ward, with a small lying-in ward attached, and here are a staff of six Nurses, all in new dainty seersucker uniform—one I was glad to see—trained at Guy's—wearing the Badge of the B.N.A. The accommodation for Patients and Nurses is most complete, and the inspection of this little Hospital was reassuring, after the depression inspired by the general confusion and unfinished condition of nearly every department of the Fair."

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SIR JOSEPH FAYRER recently delivered a very interesting and valuable lecture on Cholera to the Queen's Nurses at St. Katherine's Hospital. Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH took the Chair, and H.R.H. Princess CHRISTIAN was present.

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THE following excellent and sensible Recommendations have been issued by the Council of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses for the information of Queen's Nurses in view of the threatened outbreak of Cholera. The following suggestions as to the best way in which First Aid may be rendered to persons attacked with premonitory diarrhoea, until the help of a Medical Officer can be obtained, are based upon the recommendations of the Royal College of Physicians.

- 1.—*Recumbent Position.*—Every person attacked with diarrhoea should go at once to bed.
- 2.—*Warmth.*—The patient should be kept warm. Hot blankets and hot water bottles should be applied if needful.
- 3.—*Hot Applications.*—In the case of cramps and pains, fomentations, linseed, or linseed and mustard poultices should be applied to the whole stomach. Friction to the limbs is also useful.

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4.—*Nourishment.*—Boiled milk thickened with rice or arrowroot, or broth or mutton-tea, &c., may be given; these should be cool.

5.—*Alcohol.*—If there is pain, depression, or faintness, a tablespoonful of brandy may be given occasionally.

6.—*Drink.*—Ice, or iced or cold water may be given in small quantities at a time.

7.—*Remedies.*—Two teaspoonfuls of castor oil should be given in hot milk directly there is any looseness of bowels. If the looseness increases to a watery diarrhoea an injection of a quart of hot water with two drachms of benzoate of soda, or 30 grains of tannin may be given and repeated if necessary. Fifteen to thirty drops of laudanum may be added if there is much pain. The injection should be retained as long as it is comfortable to the patient.

In the case of children seized with vomiting, cramps and purging, mustard and linseed poultices should be applied to the abdomen. A teaspoonful of castor oil with peppermint water may be given, or a grain of calome with a little sugar. Milk and lime water for a drink, or freshly prepared whey. A mustard bath, made by adding a tablespoonful of mustard to a gallon of water, and the child kept in it till the Nurse's arms tingle, is also advisable.

8.—*Disinfection.*—The disinfection of all evacuations should be scrupulously observed, as also of all soiled linen, clothes, &c. The Local Government Board gives the following formula as "cheap and efficient":—

½-oz. corrosive sublimate.
5-grs. commercial aniline blue (colouring matter).
Dissolve in 3 gallons of water and add one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid.

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THE following important points for general instruction, as to precautions which should be taken against Cholera, are grounded upon the Memorial of the Local Government Board and the Letter of the Royal College of Physicians already referred to. These, the Nurse should as far as possible endeavour to impart:—

1.—*Cleanly Habits.*—

- (a) Personal cleanliness; especially in the matter of washing and disinfecting the hands if at any time brought into contact with persons suffering from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea.
- (b) Houses should be kept clean and well ventilated.
- (c) Dustbins frequently emptied, and no decaying matter or filth of any kind allowed to accumulate about the house or premises.
- (d) All closets should be kept in good order, well supplied with water, and flushed with such disinfectant as the Sanitary Authority may provide.

N.B.—The Nurse should be able to inform the people to whom to apply in the case of sanitary defects.

2.—*Pure Drinking Water.*—All drinking water should be obtained from as pure a source as possible, and well filtered and boiled shortly (at most 24 hours) before being used.

N.B.—This precaution is the more needful because "water is one of the chief agents by which choleraic infection is conveyed."

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