

fixed, the tap on the lid opened, and the Steriliser placed on the fire or gas ring. Sterilisation is continued for half an hour after steam has begun to issue vigorously from the escape tap. The tap is then closed and the apparatus set aside to cool.

It is claimed that the efficiency of the Steriliser, which has been repeatedly tested bacteriologically, is as great as that of the most expensive steriliser produced. Anthrax spores in dressings were killed in 10 to 15 minutes, mesentericus spores, which resisted boiling for 20 minutes, were destroyed in 10 to 25 minutes, and streptococci, staphylococci and typhoid bacilli were killed in 3 to 5 minutes.

The Steriliser should meet a real need and have a very useful and successful future.

#### Nursing Cholera.

A correspondent writes in the *Australasian Nurses' Journal*: It may be of interest to nurses to know something of the precautions taken to guard against cholera and dysentery when nursing in countries where these diseases are prevalent.

In Hankow about two years ago there was an epidemic of cholera, and during that time I was nursing a confinement in the house of a doctor who is one of the greatest authorities in the Far East on the prevention of cholera and dysentery. The chief sources of infection are water and flies.

Water for drinking is boiled and put in bottles, which have been boiled, or disinfected with a solution of iodine, and afterwards neutralised by sulphate of soda; and before drinking the water, although it was boiled, it was sterilised with Evans' sterilising tablets, which are preparations of iodine and sulphate of soda.

A good many cases of dysentery were proved to have been contracted through the bath water, and as it was impossible to boil large quantities of both hot and cold water for baths, all water used either for baths or washing patients was always disinfected by iodine, 1 dram to three gallons of water, left for from five to ten minutes, and then neutralised by sulphate of soda 1 dram, followed by Cyllin 1 dram. Water for cleaning teeth was treated the same way.

The precautions taken with regard to foods are as follow:—Eat no cold meat, no raw salads, no fruit, no unboiled milk, and never use Chinese ice.

Fruit is particularly easily infected by the cholera germ.

Uncooked vegetables are never safe, because of the way the Chinese fertilise the ground.

Cold meat may be infected by a stray fly.

Chinese ice is collected in winter from the dirtiest pools that can be imagined, and stored in ice houses until the summer.

All food was carefully covered as soon as cooked, and every precaution was taken to prevent flies touching anything.

No butcher's meat was eaten during the summer; only chickens and pigeons that were killed in the house and cooked at once.

Milk was sterilised in small bottles, and brought

to the table without being opened. In most houses I always sterilised the milk myself.

All crockery was put into an electric oven after being washed.

The doctor for whom I nursed has proved that it is possible to live in one of the worst climates in China through the hottest part of the year, in the midst of Chinese dying by the hundreds from cholera, and yet remain immune by taking the precautions I have mentioned.

## Our Guinea Prize.

We have pleasure in announcing that Miss E. Shareman, The Infirmary, East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W., has won the Guinea Prize for August.

#### KEY TO PUZZLES FOR AUGUST.

- No. 1.—Southall's Accouchement Sheets.  
S(outh)-awls a-couch-men-T S-heat-s.
- No. 2.—Lysol.  
L-eye-sole.
- No. 3.—Welford's Asses' Milk.  
Well-fords asses mill-K.
- No. 4.—Maison Sykes-Josephine.  
MA-sun Sikes Joseph-eye-N.E.

The following competitors have also solved the puzzles correctly:—M. Vant, London; A. G. Layton, London; B. Sheard, Chislehurst; C. Honeybone, Hampstead; D. Thompson, Clapton; E. Macfarlane, London; J. Cook, Portland; E. Dinnie, Harrow; R. H. Johns, Balham; F. Sheppard, Tunbridge Wells; C. Wright, London; G. Hanson, Maidstone; A. Maddock, Shrewsbury; M. A. Bullock, Peckham; S. S. Sherring, West Derby, Liverpool; E. M. Walker, Putney Hill; F. MacDonald, Glasgow; M. Dempster, Ealing; S. A. Villiers, Hither Green; M. W. Burke, Plaistow; A. M. Shoesmith, Durham; M. G. Allbutt, Wakefield; G. Evans, Cardiff; E. S. Sills, Oakham; C. C. D. Cheshire, Woking; G. M. Thompson, Clapham Common; H. E. Ellis, Milford, Stafford; A. Grummitt, Clifton, Biggleswade; L. M. Wilson, Winsford; A. L. Joy, Sydenham; W. Hairland, South Kensington; — des Forges, Wimbledon; R. Conway, Aviemore, Strathspey, N.B.; G. Smart, Cork; E. Douglas, Belfast; S. Arthur, Slough; H. O. Miller, London; A. S. Morriss, Hastings; E. J. Marshall, Margate; H. Leng, Penrith; F. M. Sharp, Castle Bromwich; N. A. Fellows, Edgbaston, Birmingham; M. Jones, York; H. Easton, Inverness; D. Vickery, Bournemouth; M. Innis, Hastings; M. Lord, Burton-on-Trent; E. A. Hood, Ewell; D. E. Gordon, Timperley; E. F. Whatham, Barnsley; L. C. Cooper, Streatham; M. L. Yearsley, Bath; G. Peters, Northampton; O. Fleming, Dublin; D. Enright, Rotherham; V. Newham, Virginia Water; A. Guinane, Limerick; R. L. Wiseman, Parsons Green; K. Walker, London; M. Northwood, Nottingham; E. Dowd, Dublin.

The Rules for Prize Puzzles remain the same, and will be found on page xii. Competitors must sign initials, and write "Prize Puzzle Competition" on the envelope; several competitors lost their chance of the prize by this omission.

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