

I had been ten days nursing the wounded at the Casino, when it was suggested that a hospital for isolation would be indispensable in a very short time, as no provision had been made for the arrival or outbreak of contagious disease.

My first visit to the Villa revealed a house absolutely empty except for beds and a cupboard of linen, and it fell to my lot to make out a list of every article required for this new installation.

Even before the cooking utensils, dishes, and cook, &c., arrived, and at the same time as some of the furniture, four typhoid patients appeared on the scene. Luckily they required only milk, or they might have fared badly that day.

My work was entirely amongst typhoid patients for three months, and then, as a "Salle" had been arranged specially at the Casino, the Villa was to be reserved for other infectious diseases. Thus, when I left Deauville, the patients of the Hôpital Marie Anne, including French, Belgians, and Algerians, were suffering from: Measles 2, typhoid 3, erysipelas 1, syphilis 4, and tuberculosis in advanced stage 1. One could thus almost spend a day in disinfecting one's hands alone.

By degrees, and with the aid of the Mayor and our own friends, the house became more complete, the patients had more comforts, and the three

rooms of the English nurses became furnished with chest of drawers, wardrobe and rugs which people gave from their own houses.

The two nurses left each morning at 7 o'clock for the Casino, where they worked all day, thus leaving me alone in the Villa with the help of an orderly, who made a really most excellent probationer and learned quickly. This "infirmier" did the night work every second night in turn with me, calling for aid if necessary.

But six months of this constant, single-handed

work calls for much strength and endurance, and though indeed sorry to say good-bye to my "malades," I was glad to leave them in the hands of a fresh and enthusiastic nurse."

A Sister who is nursing typhoid in France writes: "We are all very interested in the totally different treatment of typhoid here, which is utterly opposed to the teaching we have had. The cases do well, however, and we think there is much to be said in the matter of not enforcing absolute stillness on typhoids. Here they move about as they like, and they do not

seem to suffer in the same way as in England from extreme weakness and delirium. Then they each have a jug of milk and one of tisane beside them, and they help themselves, which they generally do willingly, so again it is not a case of forcing two hour feeds on reluctant patients. Besides the milk which they get hot twice daily, they have coffee in the morning, soup at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., and tea at 3 p.m. The treatment when the temperature is high consists of tepid baths, generally five daily, lasting about 10 minutes, followed by a hot drink each time, aperients regularly when required. They get out of bed to use specially constructed "seaux,"



THE VILLA, HÔPITAL MARIE ANNE.

and there is a nice warm mat beside each bed, as they wear neither dressing gown nor slippers. Hypodermics of huile camphrée are used freely, many cases having it twice daily. The majority have some chest trouble, either slight bronchitis or a slight pneumonic condition. Cupping is frequently ordered, also painting with iodine, mustard plasters, and poultices. Patients always sit up to be sounded. We had a case of bad hæmorrhage recently. He was given ergotine hypodermics, ordered an

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