

Cold compresses applied to the forehead usually ease headache, or sometimes a rubber hot-water bottle gives relief.

Morphia, hypodermically, or chloral hydrate, may be given for restlessness.

A rash may come out all over the body, having the appearance of dirty brown spots, and may be faint, well marked, or absent entirely.

The tongue and mouth are usually dirty, with herpes on lips. The throat may be congested, and should be cleaned with lotion, such as sod. bicarb., hydro. peroxide, &c., and ointment applied to lips.

After the fourth week, improvement may be expected. Food may be given, but not too much, though the patient may feel very hungry.

About the fifth week the patient may be allowed to sit up, if convalescence is assured, and be allowed out of bed at the sixth week.

Complications are chiefly paralysis, which usually affects the eyesight and the mental condition. Relapse is common during convalescence. The termination of this disease is usually fatal.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention:—Miss D. W. Saddington, Miss D. M. Clarke, Miss A. Phipps, Miss L. M. Innes, Miss L. M. Moffitt, Miss C. G. Cheatley, Miss G. L. Sheppard, Miss S. Simpson, Miss M. Macintyre.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

A patient becomes unconscious from cerebral hæmorrhage: what would you do in such a case? In the event of the patient becoming helpless from hemiplegia afterwards, indicate how you would nurse the case.

EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE.

During the present war, medical men both in France and in the East have had to treat a disease of which the symptoms are yellow staining of the skin, fever, and general disturbance, to which the name of epidemic jaundice has been given.

A similar outbreak occurred in Tokyo in 1914, which resulted in the discovery of an organism called the *Spirochaeta icterohæmorrhagia*.

Recently, at a meeting of the French Academy of Medicine, Dr. L. Martin and Dr. A. Pettit proved that in certain cases the jaundice occurring in France was the same condition as the Japanese disease. It is hoped to prepare a specific anti-serum.

NURSING AND THE WAR.

It is not necessary after the wide publicity given to the recent War Office scandal to allude to it in detail—especially as justice has been rendered by the Commission of Inquiry to the young officer concerned, though we fear his health has been permanently injured. But what is of importance to trained nurses is that they should not be associated in their hospital work and patronised by women of the type of the "Lady in the Case." Such association and patronage has been on numerous occasions thrust upon them and warmly resented, and it is high time that these mischievous old Society women should be prevented from using their social influence in Government Departments to the very serious injury of the body politic. We congratulate the Prime Minister on making justice possible, and Mr. and Mrs. Birch on their public-spirited and self-sacrificing conduct throughout. Thousands of pounds have been spent on this investigation, and there is no doubt that Second-Lieutenant Barrett would have been sacrificed to social influence had friends not found the funds to fight his case.

We have recently had placed before us several cases in which Sisters in the Imperial Nursing Reserve consider themselves justly aggrieved, and complain of the discourtesy with which they have been treated by the Matron-in-Chief. As redress appears impossible by appeal to the Army Council, we should advise for the future that these complaints be brought before Parliament. We feel sure that Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, who is the head of the Imperial Nursing Services and herself a model of courtesy, would desire that her nurses should be treated with every consideration and politeness by the senior official in the Service, and that their needs should be generously considered.

Army nurses are delighted to hear that Taplow Court will be re-opened next month for their reception. Those who have been hospitably entertained by Lady Desborough in the past are unanimous in their praise of her kindness, which is of a very charming and personal nature and, therefore, the more appreciated. No trouble appears too much for Lady Desborough to take in furthering the welfare of the nurses who come into touch with her. Some far from home have told us, "We just love her." One Canadian wrote: "How describe her? Why she is just superwoman." An Australian said: "It is such lovely people who make England truly great. I've written home about her. My dear old dad is for coming half across the world to thank her—only he can't leave his sheep." So we see how far-reaching is gracious goodness.

Quite a number of trained nurses have recently arrived in London from Australia for Military service in France. They have been "doing" London and were shown over the Houses of

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)