

never complained. Consequently, the Committee could "see no reason to suggest any alteration," although the evidence both as to insufficiency and badness of the food, given by various Nurses, was very strong. And the Committee in their Report admitted, that during the four months after the inquiry, they had changed their meat contractor twice: a very convincing proof of the necessity and value of Miss YATMAN'S crusade. The Lords' Committee tenderly avoid reference to the London Hospital—although, once more, this was the only Institution against which such charges were made—but they relieve their consciences by making the following important suggestion:—"That not less than one full hour should be allowed for dinner, that special care ought to be exercised, that as well as being sufficient in quantity and in quality, the food of the Nurses should be served in an appetising manner. To bring about this end, the Committee are strongly of opinion that at the Nurses' dinner one of the head Officials of the Hospital should preside, and that the dinners should be frequently visited by members of the governing body." Once more, further comment is surely needless.

A MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.

ONCE more we must protest, as a matter of common justice, against the absolute untruths stated in the *Hospital* newspaper concerning the Royal British Nurses' Association. As our readers are aware we have, on several occasions, previously, been compelled to express our strong disapproval of the extraordinary misstatements made by that journal. The personal opposition of its editor, to the Association is perfectly well-known and understood, and that he has never forgiven the Nurses' Association for succeeding in carrying through the Registration of Nurses, upon which he and his amateur friends made such a *fiasco* a few years ago. We, as outsiders, naturally see most of the game, and we cannot but think that the managers of the Association have been unwise to permit the persistent attacks and false statements made by *The Hospital* to continue unchecked. Doubtless, they have imagined them to be beneath their notice; but they have overlooked the fact that these lies, being uncontradicted, have deceived many. In our humble judgment, the Committee of the Association owe it to themselves, and to their members, to take measures to prevent the repetition of these libels, in future. The latest falsehood appears on page xciv. of the supplement of the *Hospital* for July 2nd, and is as follows: "The report of the Lords' Committee on the Metropolitan Hospitals ably sums up the question of the registration of Nurses as proposed by the Royal British Nurses' Association, which they find will be no protection to the public, though it would tend to reduce all Nurses to one common level." We have read the Report most carefully. We find that their Lordships do not express any opinion at all upon the question of Registration, and that the statement is therefore absolutely false, misleading and malicious.

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"The Best Thing to do."

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON,

Author of "The Art of Dispensing."

PART II.—MINOR ACCIDENTS.

CHAPTER I.

(Continued from page 572.)

THE best method of dressing a ragged wound such as that caused by a crush, or jamb, is to wrap a piece of lint saturated with Carbolic Oil (1 in 20) round the injured part, and place a bandage over it. This dressing should be renewed each day until the flesh heals.

Care must always be exercised when dressing an old wound. First bathe, or soak the part thoroughly with warm water, until the old dressing can be easily removed without force. Never drag it if inclined to stick, or you may re-open the wound. When all the old dressing has been removed, and the part washed, dry with a soft cloth before applying the new dressing.

CHAPTER II.

GATHERED FINGER, BURNS AND SCALDS, BLEEDING OF NOSE.

Gathered Finger.—A gathering such as commonly occurs on the finger, usually commences with a burning sensation in the part affected, accompanied by a throbbing pain. When this is felt, soak the finger frequently in hot water, and if relief is not obtained, apply a poultice of bread and water, changing it as it becomes cold. If the gathering is not inclined to break on coming to a head, medical assistance should be obtained, as it may require lancing. After it has broken, a dressing composed of equal parts of resin and spermaceti ointments applied on lint, will assist the process of healing.

Burns and Scalds.—A burn is caused by dry heat, such as when the flesh comes in contact with a piece of hot metal, while the scald is due to moist heat. The treatment in both cases is much the same, the object being to exclude the air as quickly as possible. The remedy should be applied promptly, utilising the first suitable thing that comes to hand. Bicarbonate of soda, which is usually to be found in every household, may be mixed into a soft paste with cold water, and quickly smeared all over the part. Allow it to remain on till the pain goes, then it may be washed off by pouring cold water over it. Sweet oil applied on soft rags also

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