

obtained a small piece of suet may be shredded into the milk.

What To Do.

Always feed the baby at regular intervals every three hours.

Always keep the baby very clean.

Always bathe (or sponge all over) the baby once a day in warm water.

Always let the baby sleep in a cradle or cot; a wicker basket makes a good cot (or even an empty packing-case).

Always use Fuller's earth to powder the baby, not starch or flour.

Always attend to the baby when it cries. The baby cries for one of three reasons:—(1) The baby is hungry, or (2) the baby is uncomfortable or something hurts, or (3) the baby is ill.

What Not to Do.

Never give the baby soothing syrups, fever powders, or anything of that sort.

Never give the baby bread, or sops, or gravy, or any other food except milk, till it is more than seven months old.

Never give the baby skimmed milk, or milk that is not perfectly fresh and good.

Never use a feeding bottle with a long tube. No-body can keep the inside of a tube clean.

Never carry the baby "sitting up" until it is five months old.

Never neglect to send for a doctor if the baby is ill. Babies are soon overcome and easily die.

The following technique is, by order of the Medical Committee, employed in regard to the preparation of patients for operation at the Hospital for Women, Soho

**Preparations
for
Operations.**

Square, London, W.

1. The preparation of the patient's skin should be carried out as follows:—

1. By shaving.
2. By thoroughly washing the whole surface with green soap and hot water.
3. By swabbing with ether or turpentine (if the latter is used it should be washed off with spirit).
4. By washing the surface with Lysol, 1 in 100, for at least five minutes.
5. By applying a compress soaked in Lysol, 1 in 200.

The compress should be applied the night before the operation, and reapplied the following morning. In the case of abdominal operations it should be of sufficient size to cover the groins, and should extend to the lower margin of the breasts, and laterally as far as the centre of the iliac crests. For the purpose of retaining it in place a many-tailed bandage should be used.

2. The cleansing of the hands of the Sisters and nurses assisting in any way at operations should be carried out as follows:—

1. The hands and arms should be scrubbed with soap and hot water to above the elbow, and several changes of water should be employed.
2. The hands and arms as far as the elbow should be scrubbed with Lysol, 1 in 200, for not less than two minutes.
3. After the above process, especial care should be taken that the hands touch nothing which has not been sterilised.

Legal Matters.

THE MATRON AND THE LADY GOVERNOR.

An action which has caused a considerable amount of attention was that brought last week by Miss Janet F. Mayne, Matron of the County Hospital, Limerick, against Mrs. Harriet O'Brien, to recover £1,000 for alleged libel and slander.

The plaintiff, in her statement of claim, alleged that in the month of February the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke, and published of and concerning the plaintiff, certain injurious statements in relation to her office and employment, to herself, to Dr. Coffey, one of the doctors of the Infirmary, and to the Committee of Management in a letter addressed to the Chairman. In this letter the defendant said she went to the Infirmary on Sunday (Feb. 5th) to see the patients get their dinner. The Matron, who was carving, seemed annoyed at her remarks. She next saw the Matron in the passage between the kitchen and the back hall; while speaking to her she got a strong smell of iodoform. She added, "I distinctly state that from the time I left the kitchen until I entered my carriage at the front door I saw no person except the Matron." On arriving at home she found her clothes covered with milk and iodoform.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant meant by these words that she had acted in an improper and disgraceful manner as Matron, and was guilty of conduct rendering her unfit to be retained in her office and employment, and that she had thereby been greatly injured in character and reputation.

Mr. R. Barry, for the plaintiff, said it would be conceded when she arrived in Limerick the Infirmary was in a deplorable condition, there not being in it more than one or two patients daily. Within twelve months of her arrival it was one of the most useful and flourishing in the South of Ireland, the average number of patients being at least fifty or sixty. In 1903 her salary was raised, practically by the unanimous vote of the committee, from £60 to £80, the dissentients being Mrs. O'Brien and a certain Mr. Goodbody. Mrs. O'Brien seemed to have conceived the view that too much importance was attached to Miss Mayne, and announced her determination that she was a person to be kept in her proper place. A County Council representative had his mind so poisoned that he intended to propose a resolution with the object of remedying the alleged state of disorganisation, but when he came to ascertain facts he withdrew the resolution, believing there was not a particle of foundation for the charge against the Matron and the nurse. Miss Mayne sought to get an apology from the defendant, but not having got one was obliged to bring the matter into court.

Miss Mayne, in giving evidence, absolutely denied throwing the iodoform, or getting any one else to do so.

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