

Fund, which gets £250,000. Other bequests are The London Hospital, for a ward to be called "The Ada Lewis Ward," £20,000; to the Sisters of Nazareth, Hammersmith, £20,000; for a home for London working girls, to be named "The Ada Lewis Home," £15,000; for charitable institutions at Cookham and Maidenhead, £15,000; for the relief of the Jewish poor in Dublin, £15,000.

The sum of £10,000 was left to each of the following: Guy's, Charing Cross, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, University College, St. Thomas's, and Metropolitan Hospitals, Maidenhead Hospital, Hospital for Consumption, Sussex County Hospital (Brighton), Jews' College, and the Jewish Board of Guardians for the relief of poor Jews.

Each of the following receives £5,000: Paddington Green Children's Hospital, Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, London Ophthalmic Hospital, and the Jewish Soup Kitchen.

Dr. George Newman, Medical Officer for Finsbury, made some startling statements at the Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health. In introducing a discussion on food inspection, he said:—"The be-all and end-all of administrative control and inspection was to secure for the community a pure food supply, and its contribution in that direction had without doubt been very considerable. Coming to tinned foods, Dr. Newman said that more adequate inspection of tinned meat and similar foods was urgently needed. There was evidence of the existence of much unclean and unwholesome preparation by no means confined to America. Even in London he had come across tuberculosis pus being put into sausages, diseased horse-flesh into potted meat, and decomposing animal matter into potted salmon and shrimp. Such discoveries had recently drawn attention to the slackness and carelessness of some food manufacturers, and the need for much more vigorous inspection and control.

The milk supply needed control from the source like a water supply. At present we were attempting control at the wrong end. What was needed was a veterinary and medical inspection of all cows yielding milk, thorough sanitation and cleanliness in cow sheds and dairies, and the annual licensing of all milk sellers.

It was an indisputable fact that millions of gallons of milk were put on the market each year in a condition unfit for consumption.

Lady Strong has promised to lay the foundation-stone of the new out-patients' hall of the London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, on Thursday, October 25th. at 3 p.m. The estimated cost of the out-patients' department when finished is £25,000, towards which a contribution has been received from King Edward's Fund. An average weekly number of 1,400 patients are treated at this hospital, of which Sir T. Vezey Strong, J.P., is chairman,

Midwifery Notes.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS OF MIDWIFERY.

In January, 1907, the London County Council will award not more than six scholarships to students in Midwifery. Candidates must be ordinarily resident within the County of London and must be between 24 and 40 years of age, on 31st July, 1906. The value of each scholarship will be £25, and the course of training will extend over a period of six months. Forms of application may be obtained from the Executive Officer, Education Department, Victoria Embankment, W.C., and must be returned to the same address not later than Saturday, 20th October, 1906. Further information may also be obtained on application to this address.

The current issue of the *Midwives' Record* is a very excellent number, and contains some appreciations of previous numbers by well wishers. A Blackburn midwife says that her ideal mattress is chopped straw in a clean tick, changed every week. It costs about one penny for straw.

Under the regulations of the Central Midwives' Board a certified midwife is required to carry with her, when called to a confinement: (1) An efficient antiseptic for disinfecting the hands; and (2) an antiseptic for douching in special cases, but the Board, no doubt wisely, refrains from recommending any particular antiseptic. Nevertheless it is of the utmost importance to every midwife that the antiseptic which she decides to carry shall be safe, cheap, and reliable.

It must be safe because the midwife works widely in the homes of the poor, the use of a non-poisonous antiseptic is therefore highly desirable.

For this reason amongst others perchloride of mercury, at one time widely used in connection with midwifery cases, is to a great extent out of favour for use in district midwifery. Not only is it extremely poisonous, but it is incompatible with soap, spoils instruments and coagulates albumens. It is also unsuitable for use if an intra uterine injection is necessary by reason of its toxic properties.

Cyllin, which is prepared by Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Company, Ltd., 64, Cannon Street, London, is one of the coal tar derivatives, and practically a non-toxic bactericide being guaranteed to be at least ten times less toxic to the higher forms of life than carbolic acid, while it is of high efficiency as a bactericide. It is thus both safe and reliable, and, as it can be obtained at the low price of 4d. a bottle, which will make forty pints of solution equal in efficiency to 1 in 40 carbolic, it is also cheap, thus forming an ideal disinfectant for midwives and district nurses as well as for hospital and private use.

Antiseptic dressings impregnated with Cyllin are also supplied, in the case of lint, wool, gauze tissue, and gauze to the extent of 10 per cent., and in the case of Cyllinettes (Sanitary Towels) 5 per cent. We commend this valuable preparation to the attention of all nurses and midwives.

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