

dietaries, and daily weighing of the patient. A special apparatus was used for the purpose of weighing bed patients. The following record of one case will show that on certain days the amount consumed exceeded the standard 20 degrees allowance for an average-sized man, at moderate work. The patient, a man 24 years of age, ten days after development of symptoms, temperature ranged to 105 degrees F. During the following week had three severe hæmorrhages, but very little prostration; during the fourth week nourishment consisted mainly of milk and broths, with a little cream. Commencing about the end of the fourth week and during the fifth week a little oatmeal jelly and milk sugar preparation were added; then throughout the remainder of convalescence the dietary consisted of milk, broths, olive oil, milk sugar, cream, oatmeal jelly and butter at first; later on, bread and eggs were added, as the table on page 244 will show:

Milk sugar solution equals 1 oz. water, 15 grs. milk sugar.

Oatmeal Jelly.—1 lb. of oatmeal, sifted and sifted, then the sifted (or meal portion) is boiled slowly in 2½ quarts of water, until consistent; when jellied and cool, serve with cream or milk sugar solution.

This patient's convalescence was unusually short, considering the early developments, and the usual weakness and emaciation were almost totally absent when the patient reached the sitting-up stage.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND THE WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Dr. Collingridge, the medical officer of health for the City of London, in a report to the Corporation, states that he can see no reason why persons contracting illness from the nature of their employment should not receive similar protection under the Workman's Compensation Act to that afforded to persons liable to contract anthrax, lead poisoning, &c., as the result of their occupation. He thinks, therefore, that the schedule of diseases of the Act should be enlarged so as to include hospital nurses and attendants, sanitary inspectors, disinfectors, and others who, by virtue of their avocations, are peculiarly liable to contract infectious disease. As the insurance companies have repudiated liability under the Act, on the ground that deaths from disease so contracted are not deaths "by accident," the Corporation have made representations to the Government on the subject.

THE AFTER-CARE OF OPERATIONS ON OUT-PATIENTS.

On a tropical day towards the end of July there occurred an incident in a motor-bus, which I consider of sufficient importance to record, as it touches the welfare of thousands of poor children subjected to operations in out-patient clinics. The bus in which I was travelling down Regent Street stopped to take up six passengers—two poor, weary-looking women; a girl; and three little waxen images of boys. We will dub these little lads, Tom, Dick, and Harry.

Mother—I am sure she was the mother—carried one of the children, aged about six, in her arms, and when the family had arranged themselves around me, Tom reclined on his mother's lap, limp with exhaustion, half hiding his deathly white face behind a dirty rag. Dick sat opposite in drooping and sickly silence; and on my left Harry was busy mopping the trickling blood from his nose, with a very grimy *mouchoir*. I was interested.

"You have been to a hospital?" I asked my right-hand neighbour.

"Yes."

"Which?"

"The Throat 'Orspital, Golden Square."

"All these little boys have been operated upon, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Adenoids?"

"I think so."

"How long since?"

"About two hours; they rested a bit. Then we was told to take them 'ome."

Then I asked the mother opposite: "Have you any directions for the care of the children?"

She replied she had not; so I gave her some, in simple Saxon. I explained that if there had been an unhealed wound on the outside of the head, it would be covered by a dressing to keep out dirt and draught, and that it was quite as necessary to protect a wound inside by covering the mouth and nostrils. I told her to put the children to bed as soon as she got home, and keep them lying down and warm for two days; that the food should be cool and soft; and that if Harry's nose continued to bleed to call in a doctor at once.

The poor woman "thanked me kindly" before alighting with the ghostly trio at Charing Cross.

Then the tongues of the passengers began to wag.

"They gave me quite a turn," said one.

"It's a shame to turn children out in that condition," said a second. "Sort of thing as makes Socialists," said a third; and so on.

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