

Honey is perhaps the most wonderful of all natural foods. It should take the place of white sugar whenever possible for sweetening purposes.

It should be pure without anything synthetic added in any way. It is one of the few foods which cannot be imitated by any known method. It is assimilated directly by the body into the bloodstream as it consists of sugars which do not require digestion.

It is a wonderful food for children for it contains, apart from the nutritive sugars, a percentage of lime and iron, which assist the body functions. Also it is slightly laxative.

If fresh fruits, honey and real wholemeal bread are used generously in the daily diet, health will benefit to a great extent, and the body will develop a greater resistance to disease. Further, should sickness show itself, a body kept clean and healthy by wise eating, will recover sooner than one that is overfed with potatoes, white bread and other starchy products.

Nursing Echoes.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY has been graciously pleased to appoint 139 nurses to be Queen's Nurses: 115 in England, 3 in Wales, 18 in Scotland and 3 in Northern Ireland.

MEMBERS OF THE Old Internationals Association (the Florence Nightingale International Foundation) attending the Summer School, were entertained to a delectable tea at the Royal British Nurses' Association by the International Council of Nurses on Thursday, July 17th, when Miss Daisy Bridges, the Executive Secretary, presided and Miss Ellen Brøe presented a Paper on the work of the Foundation.

How elated Mrs. Bedford Fenwick would have been when she founded the R.B.N.A. in 1887, could she have visualised so far into the future.

At the close of this very happy occasion, the guests were invited to view the History Section of the British College of Nurses, Ltd., which included the Florence Nightingale relics.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE claim for a general increase for all grades of nurses and midwives the Management side and Staff side of the Nurses and Midwives Whitley Council held separate meetings throughout the morning of August 13th. In the afternoon the special negotiating committee of the Staff side met representatives of the Management side. No conclusion was reached and it was agreed to meet again on September 9th.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1952, will commence a Nurse Recruitment Week at the Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall, Lancs., and this will be culminated in an Open Day on September 13th. Matron arranged for the mobile Nursing Van to tour the district and its programme will be as follows:—

Saturday	6th—Rossendale General Hospital
Monday	8th—Bury Market Place
Tuesday	9th—Ramsbottom
Wednesday	10th—Bacup
Thursday	11th—Rawtenstall Market Place
Friday	12th—Haslingden Market Place
Saturday	13th—Rossendale General Hospital

The Open Day will be commenced at 2.30 p.m., when

the Opening Ceremony will be performed by Sir John Stopford, the Chairman of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester. The Chairman of the proceedings will be Mr. F. C. Mosley, the Chairman of the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee and it is hoped that Mr. Anthony Greenwood, M.P. for Rossendale, will be present, as also the Mayors of the surrounding towns. Members of the public will be conducted through all the Departments of the Hospital and, apart from that to recruit nursing staff, an attempt is being made to impress upon members of the public that this Hospital is being up-graded to a General Hospital from that of a Public Assistance Institution.

THE THIRD Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference organised by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from July 8th to July 11th inclusive. Over 800 representatives from 51 countries were present: doctors, hospital administrators, public health officials, nurses, social workers and private individuals. Although the Conference was especially concerned with tuberculosis in the Commonwealth, the control of the disease is a world-wide problem. It is therefore of vital importance that knowledge and experience should be shared, so it was particularly gratifying that so many foremost authorities from other countries were present.

The Duchess of Kent, President of the N.A.P.T. attended the Conference on the first afternoon. In her speech she referred to the progress which had been made in the past few years, and mentioned two problems which, if they could be solved, would do much to assist the control of the disease in this country: the grave shortage of houses, and the lack of nurses trained in tuberculosis work.

Miss Elizabeth Cockayne, Chief Nursing Officer, Ministry of Health, dealing with the shortage of nurses in Great Britain—a shortage which is paralleled all over the world—said that although there had been an increase since 1948 in the number of tuberculosis nurses and staffed beds, there were still 2,300 unstaffed beds needing 2,600 nurses. It was therefore of the greatest urgency that every effort should be made to prevent the spread of the disease both amongst the public and amongst nurses themselves. Miss Cockayne spoke of the wonderful work which is being done for tuberculous patients, and made a plea to nurses to recognise the interest and importance of this type of nursing and to sanatoria to provide a really good standard of training and experience for their nurses. This last point was stressed very emphatically on another occasion by a health visitor who appealed to doctors to explain difficulties and discuss treatment with their nurses. Nurses did not mind extra work if they could share in the new developments in the tuberculosis field.

WE HAVE BEFORE US A copy of the Report for 1951 of the International Council of Nurses with which is associated the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, compiled by Miss G. Buttery.

All who read it must realise what an imposing record it is and the tremendous amount of work achieved.

Yet, in assessing budget for future work, we feel that in view of the present national effort, and added activities

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