

## Victorian Nurses' Address to the Queen.

The members of the Council of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association at their September meeting adopted the Address, submitted for their inspection by the President, for presentation to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and which His Excellency the Governor had undertaken to forward.

The Address, which is signed by the President, Vice-President, and Hon. Secretaries, is as follows:—

May it please Your Majesty,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, representatives of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association, which includes some thousand members of the Nursing Profession in and around the State of Victoria, humbly approach Your Majesty with earnest assurances of our attachment and devotion to Your Majesty's throne and person.

We desire to show Your Majesty that in these distant parts of the Empire the training and welfare of the Nurses are not forgotten, and we beg to offer for Your Majesty's acceptance the accompanying slight evidence of our local progress and position.

We have ventured to do so because it is well known and recognised amongst us that Your Majesty's interest in Nursing is a deep and personal one, and because we believe that Your Majesty will graciously measure our humble gift, not by its intrinsic value, but by the spirit of gratitude and devotion in which it is respectfully offered.

We venture to think that it will give Your Majesty pleasure to know that the Nursing Profession in Victoria is upon a satisfactory basis, and that the Nurses of Victoria join with their sisters at home in looking up to Your Majesty as the wise and beneficent Head of their Order.

*Una*, the official organ of the V.T.N.A., is to hand. We regret that we have not space in this issue to do full justice to it, and we shall refer to it again; but we must heartily congratulate the Association on the great amount of organisation and professional work accomplished.

## The Passing Bell.

The many friends of Mrs. Bridges, best known to us as Miss Miriam Ridley, the much respected and popular Matron of the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis in Regent's Park, and who went out to Australia on her marriage with Dr. Bridges, will be grieved to hear of her deep sorrow at the loss of her husband, after a few days' illness, at Germanton, New South Wales. Dr. and Mrs. Bridges had only resided for a short time at Germanton, but it was sufficiently long for his sterling qualities to be appreciated by all with whom he came in contact. Much sympathy will, we are sure, be felt with Mrs. Bridges in her sad bereavement.

## Practical Points.

Writing in the *American Journal of Nursing*, Miss Jessie McCallum and Mask. says:—A practical and simple

method of keeping in place a head-dressing is one which has been in use for some time in the babies' wards of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. It is particularly useful for application over a dressing which must be frequently changed, being much more quickly applied than a bandage, and has also been found to answer well in cases of pediculosis. It is, however, especially adapted to cases of eczema of the face or scalp in children.

It is made of one piece of gauze, full width, and about 24 in. in length, one selvedge-edge being folded over the other about 2 in., and is applied so as to envelop the entire head, forward as far as the face, the two ends of the under selvedge-edge being tied under the chin, while the other two are carried around the neck and fastened behind. In this way the folds of the gauze, which form the back of the cap, are secured.

In case of eczema of the face a mask of gauze is made, openings being cut for the eyes, nose, and mouth. This mask is firmly held in place by the cap, put on as above.

To successfully manage an eczema case in a child it is necessary to restrain the hands. Formerly a binder, neatly pinned in place, was used; but a satisfactory substitute has been found in the application of carefully padded splints, so arranged that the little patient cannot bend the elbow, all possibility of reaching the face or head being thus avoided. It also has the great advantage of liberating the hands and giving the patient sufficient freedom to handle playthings, &c.

Celluloid sleeves, adjusted with strapping across the back and waist, have also been used with considerable satisfaction, and when these cannot be obtained they can easily be improvised from stiff card-board.

Dr. C. A. Abbott, Chief of the Bureau of Health in Philadelphia, and warns the public that during an epidemic of typhoid fever all bottles in which milk is served to customers

should be thoroughly scalded before returning them to the milkman. Dr. Abbott says: "Milk bottles are one of the prime causes of the spread of typhoid fever. Milk forms the principal diet in the treatment of typhoid fever patients, and doubtless the bottles are frequently allowed to stand in the room of the sufferer. The typhoid germs settle in the milk that remains on the sides and bottom of the bottles, and as milk is a first-class culture for the germs, they rapidly multiply in it."

Dr. S. W. Tufts (*Amer. Medicine*) has had difficulty in controlling mouth-breathing by the ordinary methods. A simple plan of overcoming the difficulty is to fasten the lips together with a piece of silk isinglass court-plaster. He has used this method, and finds it as popular as the ordinary headgears are objectionable. For a number of years he has made mouth-breathing a subject of careful observation. He finds that 90 per cent. of his patients with acute and chronic diseases of the respiratory tract are mouth-

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