

respected by rich and poor that she was frequently sent for by people not only in the capacity of a nurse but that of a friend. She belonged to a nursing association and he requested that a letter should be read, which the ladies had written on her behalf.

Examined, Mrs. Willis stated that she had dressed the abscess of patient for two days, not knowing that it was of an infectious character, but that on being told so by the doctor she had ceased to attend patient and had disinfected herself by taking a lysol bath and boiling her clothes. She had omitted to send a record to the Local Supervising Authority as she was so busy at the time that she forgot and was very sorry about it.

The Board were very favourably impressed by her, Mr. Fordham (representing the L.C.C.) himself stating that he was unaware that a tuberculous abscess would come under the heading of infectious cases.

Mrs. Willis was spoken to very kindly and told to be careful in the future.

The list of cases, most of which were of the ordinary type, were as follows:—

1. Mary Jane Blackler, cautioned.
2. Helen Buck, cancelled and struck off Roll.
3. Elizabeth Campbell, struck off.
4. Sarah Maria Clerke, merely censured, and the Board at Manchester are to report about her in three months.
5. Ita Feldmann, struck off.
6. Susan Haslar, struck off.
7. Alice Hilton, struck off.
8. Phoebe Hoy.—Dr. Tresh and Dr. Stevens appeared on her behalf, and said she was a respectable woman of the ordinary type of the bona fide midwife, her greatest drawback being her lack of knowledge of the thermometer, and that there was spite in the evidence given against her. The Board requested that she should be taught the use of the thermometer, and that they were to report about her in three months.
9. Nanny Ford, struck off.
10. Mary Ann McGrath, struck off.
11. Margaret Ellen Manns, struck off.
12. Sarah Patrick.—This was the case of drunkenness, of neglect, and of dirt, and she was immediately struck off.
13. Hannah Porter.—This was a serious case of having laid out a patient who had died of blood poisoning, and neglecting to send for a doctor at her next case suffering from puerperal fever. She was removed from the Roll, as Dr. L. Grey, who appeared against her, said in answer to Miss Paget that she was a distinct source of danger.
14. Elizabeth Rogers was reported by the local medical officer. The case was not a very clear one, and the Board decided not to take any further action.
15. Emily Smith, severely censured.
16. Caroline Spiers, struck off. Admitted herself to be in the wrong.
17. Sarah Uren, struck off.
18. Eliza Willis, was kindly reprov'd and told to be more careful in the future about suppurating wounds.

A Substitute for Human Milk.

At one o'clock on Tuesday morning, "The Jungle" in hand, we were, in spirit, suffering the penalties of the condemned in Packingtown, U.S.A. By twelve noon, we had been whirled down to Ware, and surrounded by sunny meads, and sylvan streams, were as the guests of Messrs. Allen and Hanburys, being conducted round their fine airy factories to see the processes of manufacture of the now world-famed "Allenburys Food" and "Allenburys Diet," under quite ideal conditions.

Much has been heard of late of our declining birth-rate, and of infant mortality, and no question more vitally affects the welfare of the nation than the health of its children. It is a startling fact that every year 120,000 children in England and Wales die before reaching the age of twelve months. In other words, 17,139 infants out of each 100,000, expire within a year of birth. Moreover, nearly 25,000 per 100,000 fail to complete five years. What a terrible indictment of ignorance.

The remedy for this shocking waste of human life would in many cases be the natural nourishment of babes by their mothers; but, alas! in these days of town life, many mothers are not vigorous enough to do their duty in this respect.

It is just here that the scientific experts in connection with the great firm of Allen and Hanburys step in.

Under the most perfectly hygienic conditions, the "Allenburys" Foods for infants are prepared, and so exactly is this beneficent work done that the foods are of three separate qualities.

The No. 1 Milk Food is adapted to the first three months of the life of an ordinary child, and may further be so modified by dilution and the addition of cream as to be easily digested by a weakly or premature infant. The No. 2 Milk Food may be used from the third to the sixth month. It contains, in addition to the milk, some predigested soluble albuminoids and phosphates of wheat, and so conduces to the formation of firm flesh and bone. The No. 3 Malted Farinaceous Food, mixed with pure cow's milk, provides nourishment for children of six months of age and upwards. It is an ideal food upon which a child will thrive and grow, and will carry it safely to the time when the simpler forms of a mixed dietary can be introduced. It is a partially-digested food, composed chiefly of a carefully cooked wheaten flour. To this are added the active and nutritive constituents of pure malt in soluble form, thus excluding the irritating particles usually found in the common varieties of malted foods, and which are liable to cause diarrhoea.

All these foods are manufactured at Ware and supplied from the factories direct to all parts of the world.

The present head of the firm which has made so successful a contribution to the solution of the problem of infant mortality, is Mr. Cornelius Hanbury—not the least of the remarkable men who have presided over its fortunes.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)