

proposed, Dr. Ralph Vincent spoke of the difficult task with which the promoters of the hospital were confronted in its early days. There was no precedent to which they could refer, and, indeed, they found that they had to give up visiting other hospitals, as they were only confused by what they saw.

Dr. Vincent referred to the important work of the milk laboratory from an educational point of view. The cost of the milk for each infant was, he said, working out at about 6d. a day, or 3s. 6d. a week. They were proving that the condition of the dirty milk put about London was due to ignorance, that to secure the conditions necessary to a pure milk supply

mixture of concrete and asbestos, the secret of which remains with the Italians who laid them. They can be tinted to any colour, and in a ward in which the walls and screen covers are green, the floor continues the general colour scheme with excellent effect.

On the first floor are the milk laboratories, in which, as the Matron points out, everything is sterilised except the milk. Both the apparatus sterilising room, and the modifying room are in charge of a trained nurse. Our illustration, reproduced from the annual report, shows the modifying room, where the milk—produced and handled under conditions which are the nearest approach to perfection attained



The Milk Laboratory.—Modifying Room.

was not costly, and, indeed, that it is an absolute economy to the milk producer to provide these conditions, because the milk keeps good and, therefore saleable, for longer.

After the business meeting those present adjourned to the lecture theatre, where tea was dispensed by the recently appointed Matron, Miss Margaret Worthington, and then a visit was paid to the wards, where, under the best possible conditions, infants handicapped at the beginning of life by the evils of malnutrition are nursed back to health, or cared for till death relieves them of their sufferings.

A noteworthy feature in the wards are the floors, which present a smooth, even, and unpolished surface; they are composed of a

in this or any other country—is modified according to the prescription of the physician for each little patient. The supply is prepared for twelve hours, the amount for each feed being put in a sealed bottle. These bottles are then placed in racks, as shown in the illustration, with the patient's number attached, and kept on ice until required for use. Those who have attended Dr. Vincent's lectures at the hospital will understand that the principle adopted is to separate pure cow's milk into its constituent parts, and then to re-combine them in the prescribed proportions. So long as milk is kept at a temperature of 40 degs. Fahr. the multiplication of the organisms it contains cannot take place.

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