

or plant the tables and lockers, except in one case where I observed a sorry-looking bunch, forlorn in the flowerless waste!

The beds looked untidy and not too clean. I was disappointed in the cheerless, depressing aspect of these wards. Yet the good Sisters radiated smiles and graciousness with great liberality. With all due respect for these excellent women, my observations on several occasions have led me to the conclusion that they do not make good nurses.

As a contrast, the hospital was furnished with all the newest appliances for the alleviation of suffering both in the medical and surgical departments that modern thought and human ingenuity could devise. In the basement there were rooms for various kinds of treatment by mechanical appliances, etc. A room for sulphur baths, a Turkish bath-room, a medical gymnasium, fully equipped with electrical appliances for the treatment of every kind of stiff joint and decrepitude imaginable. Then there was a hot air room for inhalation for the treatment of nose and throat diseases. Also an electric light bathroom, and another for Finsen ray treatment. It was marvellously interesting, and I almost doubt if there were such a thing as an incurable disease in that hospital.

I was also introduced to a very fine theatre, splendidly equipped with every modern requirement except what seems to me ought to be part of the furniture of the theatre of every hospital, large or small, and which I have only seen at the Cottage Hospital at Wemyss—an oxygen cylinder mounted on a trolley, with funnel and tube attached, ready for use upon emergency.

The floor was of marble, and everything was beautifully clean and polished.

B. K.

(To be continued.)

THE HULL SANATORIUM SCANDAL.

A special meeting of the Hull City Council was held on Monday to discuss the question of administration at the Hull Sanatorium. This was in consequence of the allegations arising out of the resignation of the Medical Superintendent and the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee that the Matron (Miss C. M. Duffy), who had been suspended during the inquiry, should be asked to resume her duties at the Sanatorium.

After a prolonged discussion it was decided to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, that the minutes be printed and circulated, and the Matron be suspended.

The Matron, following upon the decision of the City Council, immediately sent in her resignation. The letter stated:—"My health has been so seriously affected by the ordeal through which I have had to pass for so many months, that although I assert my innocence of the serious charges brought against me, I feel that the best course for me is to resign my appointment, and to sever my connection with an institution to which I came with splendid credentials, and in which I have conscientiously discharged my duties to both officials and staff, and the ratepayers. I therefore resign my position, to take effect forthwith."

Miss Duffy is seriously affected by the course of events, as she went to Hull with excellent credentials.

Pure Milk Campaign.

The question of pure milk for babies is one of no little difficulty, and in their world midwives and nurses are constantly consulted how to procure it. The first duty is, of course, to impress upon the young mother that no food can equal her own milk if the supply is natural and healthy, but alas! this is often not the case and substitutes must be given. Even medical opinion differs as to infant feeding, and little wonder, babes have their idiosyncrasies, and what suits one poisons another, and owing to the extreme difficulty in obtaining our absolutely pure milk supply, the labour and cost of preparation. Doctors, nurses, and midwives are constantly met with the difficulty of procuring sufficient nourishment for the weakly infants of ill-nourished and poor mothers.

To meet this need, modified standardised desiccated milk (Glaxo) has been most carefully prepared, and whilst in no way wishing to depreciate other methods of milk feeding—all designed to assist in reducing the heavy infantile mortality in large cities, it is well to acquaint oneself with the excellent work toward the same object which upon the evidence of medical officers of health is being accomplished by the use of Glaxo.

Some three years ago, Dr. Newman, the then medical officer for Finsbury, and Dr. Fenton, the then M.O.H. for Barking Urban District Council, had brought to their notice the modified standardised desiccated milk (Glaxo), which they subjected to an exhaustive trial. The former doctor had 30 infants fed upon it persistently for twelve months and over 100 for different periods of time, and the average weekly gain was 4.6 ounces. In his annual report to the Health Committee, he reported:—

"There can be no doubt that it provides an excellent substitute for much of the milk upon which infants are now fed . . . that it can be well used and when so used, yield excellent results . . . that the progress made (average increase per week, 4.6 ounces) indicates that the milk was not only nourishing. . . ."

Equally satisfactory results were obtained at Barking, the annual report containing the following statement:—"Most children can be brought to the depot . . . and are supplied with a preparation of pure, waterless milk. The particular form I have been using is called Glaxo, and my results have been very satisfactory indeed."

Several other similar bodies have since adopted its use in preference to either pasteurised or sterilised milk, owing to its sterility (the process assures the death of the tubercle bacillus), economy, and convenience. It keeps indefinitely in the hottest weather, its constant composition and increased nutritive value compared to either ordinary milk, pasteurised or sterilised. It is easier digested than ordinary milk, owing to the process causing a physical change in the Protein, which prevents it subsequently forming a dense, leathery curd.

The cost of running a milk depot with Glaxo is considerably less, and much more convenient, than

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