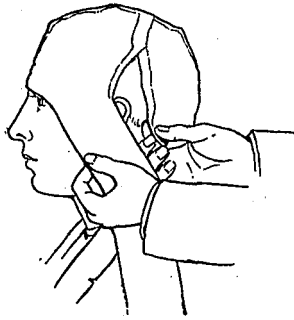


"TABLOID" BRAND ADJUSTABLE HEAD-DRESSING.

Everyone who has had to apply it, knows the disadvantages of the ordinary roller bandage, as a means of fixing dressings on a head-wound. It is difficult to put on; and difficult to keep in position. Of special interest and value, therefore, is



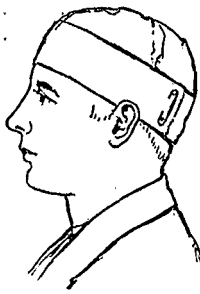
the "Tabloid" adjustable head-dressing, introduced by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., which promises to abolish all troubles connected with bandaging the head. It consists of a cap, to fit over the head, with a length of bandage attached, for fixing it in position. A

pad of double cyanide gauze is supplied along with the head-dressing. This is applied to the wound (previously washed or otherwise treated); the

cap is slipped over the head; the bandage portion passed round the back of the head, across the forehead, and back to the starting-point—where it is fastened with a safety-pin; and the thing is done. The



whole operation is exceedingly simple, and the result is excellent. The "Tabloid" head-dressing does not slip or rapidly become displaced, and it causes the patient little or no inconvenience or discomfort. For first-aid or field-use nothing more admirable could be conceived.



The "Tabloid" adjustable head-dressing, with its accompanying pad of double cyanide gauze and safety-pin, is issued in a package small enough to go in the waistcoat pocket; and well maintains the reputation of "Tabloid" bandages.

These compressed dressings are specially useful for export abroad. We once heard a Colonial medical officer say that the members of the firm of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. richly deserved titular distinction, so much had their "Tabloid" drugs and dressings aided the efficient treatment of the sick.

LEGAL MATTERS.

A SAD CASE.

Several important lessons are to be drawn from the sad case of a mental nurse, heard at the London Sessions last week. The nurse concerned was Miss Ada Gertrude Missenden, for sixteen years in the employ of the London County Council at Claybury Asylum. She was charged with stealing over £60 worth of jewellery from a nurses' residential home, of which she was an inmate, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The solicitor for the defence urged that she was engaged continuously on night duty at the Asylum for seven years, and found it extremely difficult to sleep in the day time. In consequence she took to drugs like veronal, and to drink. As a result she made a wrong report on one occasion, and was given the alternative of being reduced to the position of an ordinary day nurse or of resigning. She chose the latter, and took up private nursing. Between her cases she stayed in the Home above mentioned, where she obtained access to the wardrobes of other nurses by means of false keys.

Although it is impossible to condone the serious offences committed, we must point out that no nurse should be kept on continuous night duty with patients of any kind, and more especially with the insane, for seven years. Insomnia is the almost inevitable result, and with it comes the temptation to take drugs and drink. Once the drug habit is established, the moral sense becomes perverted, and untruthfulness and crimes such as theft follow. We think the London County Council would do well to decree that none of the nurses in its employ should be on night duty for more than three months at a time. Slack work, and wrong reports are the result of sleeplessness and overstrain.

We hope the public will note that when this poor woman left the asylum with the drug and drink habits established she gravitated naturally to the ranks of private nurses, and that pending the passage of the Nurses' Registration Bill there is no means of protecting the public from the ministrations of nurses who, whatever the cause of their downfall, are manifestly dangerous to the sick.

A JUST CLAIM.

Miss Newton, a maternity nurse, recently successfully claimed the sum of £2 2s. from the husband of a patient in the Oldham County Court, the balance of the amount of contract for services rendered. The plaintiff was engaged to attend the defendant's wife from May 21st, 1912, and the following four weeks. Her claim was that she reserved herself for four weeks from that date; the child was not born till June 15th. She had taken another case for June 20th. She stated in court that she had received a letter from the defendant stating that he was not aware of the terms upon which she was engaged, but whatever was wrong must be settled with his wife!

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