

with the object of giving effect to these resolutions."

All the resolutions were carried, and a strong Committee on co-operation in regard to prevention of Summer Diarrhoea, appointed (with power to add to their number), consisting of the Medical Officer of Health, the Mayor and the Chairman of Public Health Committee of each of the three Boroughs of Bethnal Green, Shoreditch and Hackney, the Chairmen of the Boards of Guardians of the three Boroughs, four representatives of the Medical Staff of the Hospital, three members of the Committee of the Hospital, Mr. Joseph Meller, Miss Goodlee (representing the Ladies' Committee) and the Rev. E. S. Burrows; the Almoner, Miss Miller-Jones, and the Secretary of the Hospital, Mr. T. Glenton-Kerr; one representative each of the Social Welfare Association, the Charity Organisation Society, the L.C.C. Care Committees, the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Oxford House (Bethnal Green), the Maurice Hostel (Hoxton), St. Hilda's Settlement, St. Margaret's House (Bethnal Green), the Salvation Army, the Shoreditch School for Mothers, the Shoreditch and District Nursing Association, Nichol Square.

It would scarcely be possible to have appointed a more representative committee, and we hope its efforts will result in the diminution of the mortality from Summer Diarrhoea in the next hot season.

A PURE MILK SUPPLY.

One of the most important articles in the dietary of an invalid is milk, while for infants, deprived of their natural nourishment, its purity is a matter of life and death. Nevertheless, under present conditions it is a most difficult problem how to obtain, in London, milk which approximates to that originally drawn from the cow. Most people know, or will realise if they stop to think, that Nature intended milk to pass direct from the supplier to the consumer. London's morning milk supply is for the most part drawn on the previous afternoon, and has spent the night in transit in railway vans, under conditions which favour the multiplication of germs present in all milk when drawn under the most hygienic conditions, and the production of toxins. The purest milk, unless consumed or chilled immediately, changes its character before it reaches the consumer.

It cannot therefore be too widely known that milk can be obtained in London which reaches the consumer within three hours of its being drawn. Mr. E. J. Walker, of 48, Sloane Street, S.W., keeps a herd of shorthorns in Church Street, S.W., under conditions which satisfy the most rigid tests. The cows are milked from 4.30 to 6 a.m., the milk is then conveyed to 48, Sloane Street, filtered and bottled under conditions which customers are invited to inspect for themselves, and, by 7 o'clock, it is delivered to the consumer. This special nursery milk costs sixpence a quart, and surely Kensington, Belgravia, and Mayfair,

which areas are principally served, will not grudge the extra pence when the purity of the milk supply for their invalids and infants is at stake.

Nurses will do well to note Mr. Walker's address and they are invited to call either at Sloane Street or Church Street and inspect the arrangements for themselves. Lastly, when they have satisfied themselves of the purity of the milk supplied for their patients, they must on no account forget to stir it, with a glass rod if possible, immediately before use, otherwise there will be an excess of fat in the top portion, and that at the bottom will be deficient. Fat intoxication from an excess of fat in the milk consumed, as well as rickets from a deficiency, is a real peril for infants.

THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ABERDEEN.

It is satisfactory to learn that the action of the Committee of Management of the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital in severing the Hospital from the Dispensary and Vaccine Institution has been fully justified by the results, and that Lord Provost Maitland, who presided at the Annual Meeting last week was able to congratulate the Committee on a splendid General Report and a satisfactory Financial Statement.

Amongst the points noted were (1) That the relation of the Hospital to the National Insurance Act has improved, and a large number of Approved Societies under the Act now willingly pay 10s. for cases treated in the Hospital, and 7s. 6d. for cases treated outside by the staff and visiting nurses. (In this connection we may remark that 2s. 6d., the difference between the payment for indoor and outdoor patients for ten days or a fortnight seems very small, as in the former case food, washing of bed linen, &c., and nursing care, day and night, are included.) A movement has been initiated to bring the whole of the Scottish hospitals into line in relation to the National Insurance Act, and steps are being taken to present a case to the Insurance Commissioners so that if possible their influence and authority may be secured to strengthen any plan of joint action which may be agreed upon, and which it may seem desirable to carry out. With this end in view a conference was recently held in Edinburgh which the Chairman of the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital attended, when the general terms were agreed upon on which the Commissioners should be approached, and the principal results which ought to be sought after through their influence. The directors believe that when patients themselves realise what an advantage it is to have either the indoor or outdoor treatment which the maternity hospital can supply, there will be no lack of persons, not only willing, but anxious to receive such benefits as the hospital is so capable of conferring upon mothers and infants. Altogether, the position of the hospital is satisfactory and hopeful, and

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)