

could vouch for it that hair combed with Binns' nit comb (Bradford), after soaking it in hot vinegar, would be clear of nits.

The lecturer said that acetic acid had no action on the nits; on the hair, the action of acetic acid and vinegar was probably the same.

A member asked what to do with a dirty country bedroom, and the lecturer replied, "If you are after bugs," the room should be stoved. Headlice on bedding would not get food. The naphthaline method was good, provided the crevices were pasted up and the heat maintained. Naphthaline should be scattered on the floor and on the bedding.

The member intimated that she *was* after bugs. Was there any Act under which a house full of bugs could be condemned?

The lecturer thought it could be effectively disinfected if it were sulphured twice. The eggs were very resistant, and it was necessary to sulphur again after an interval of about three weeks; then there would probably be no more trouble. He agreed with Miss Brodrick that a blow-lamp was useful.

In reply to Miss Kent, who enquired whether it was a fact that lice germinated on the bodies of people in extreme weakness, the lecturer said that under these conditions people were careless of their persons, and lice lived in dirt and disease. Otherwise the connection was adventitious.

Questioned as to the amount of sulphur to be used in disinfecting a room, the lecturer considered it should be at least 3 or 4 lbs. to 1,000 cubic feet. He emphasised the importance of sulphuring twice.

The Chairman said that under a section of the Public Health Act a notice could be served on premises unfit for human habitation. In the L.C.C. schools pediculosis was under control, owing to the nurses working so unceasingly. Since there is no darkness but ignorance, why should not this subject be dealt with, and since the control of any serious ill does require personal effort, let us go away fortified with a knowledge of the sufferings of the men at the front, and determined to have their homes ready for them on their return.

MISS MARSTERS said she took the opportunity of testifying to the great work the school nurses are doing. But when school children are cleansed, every one in the house should also be cleansed. Parents are often a source of trouble, and their cleansing cannot be insisted upon. One remedy was to cut the hair short. In connection with the heads of school children, she had known as many as 670 out of 700 disqualified from being sent into the country by the Children's Country Holiday Fund. Now the heads of the school children were practically clean.

THE HONBLE. ALBINIA BRODRICK said one infallible remedy had been suggested by the Workers' Union. Insist on the children of the rich getting educated on the same bench as the

children of the poor, and there will be no more pediculosis.

WAR SAVINGS.

The last address on Friday, and a most interesting and important one, was given by Mr. Evans Hughes, head of the Organizing Department of the National War Savings Committee. Mr. Hughes emphasised two main points:—

- (1) Educate the public in the need for economy.
- (2) Get the small investor to save.

Mr. Hughes said that those who have not much money, and who want it handy frequently, do not consider the question of investing it, but the certificates sold by the War Savings Association amounted to 126 millions.

The public did not at first realize what a good thing was being offered to them. A War Savings certificate costs 15s. 6d. and at the end of five years its value will be £1 free of income tax and at compound interest. Mr. Hughes declared it to be the best investment the Government has ever offered.

Mr. Hughes described the instalment plan, whereby—for example—50 nurses in a hospital co-operate together and form an association affiliated to the National Committee. As the money comes in, the Secretary takes a lump sum and buys as many certificates as possible. These certificates are bought in blank and dated the day they are bought. She keeps these till some one has paid 15s. 6d., then she gives that nurse the oldest certificate, and she gets the financial advantage of an interest-bearing certificate, dated some months earlier than she would otherwise have been able to secure it.

He told the meeting that when he informed the Controller that he was going to speak to nurses the Controller remarked, "Well, Hughes, if we had all done our duty as well as the nurses have done theirs the war would have been over long ago." He hoped a War Savings Association would be formed in every hospital, and was leaving the matter in the hands of the Committee of the N.U.T.N. The real reason why it is necessary to economise is that otherwise there will not be enough left over for the fighting forces. There is scarcity of labour and of material, the imports are less, the submarine menace continues, the supply of goods is less than usual, and it must be remembered that whenever we buy anything unnecessary we are robbing the fighting forces. There are two ways of getting to Berlin, (1) By expenditure of munitions, (2) By expenditure of life. Let us see that our men have an overwhelming supply of munitions. Further, by economy we can make the war a cheap war. Not everyone has had war bonuses. Many people are having a very rough time with salaries fixed and the cost of living nearly doubled.

The best apostles of the War Savings movement are the children in the elementary schools, and there is not a harder working body of women than the trained nurses, whose loyalty and personal

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