

The BADIN BULLETIN

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No. 5

OUR HONOR ROLL

Our boys have been discharged from the military service of our country, and have returned to take their places in the equally important fields of the trades, industries, and professions. So we present herewith a new Honor Roll, which we hope our readers will help us to make and keep correct and complete. It is the roll of former soldiers who are now employed in Badin, both by the Tallassee Power Company and by other businesses.

We keep the first place, however, for our honored dead.

GOLD STARS ON OUR SERVICE FLAG

EDWARD L. SLEDGE WILLIAM SHANKLE
ROBERT FLEMING THOMAS LLEWELLYN

EMPLOYED BY THE TALLASSEE POWER COMPANY:

Adams, C. M.	Coggins, J. R.	Gibson, Chas.	Huggins, T. R.	Lowder, E. H.	Nelson, Roy
Archer, R. B.	Cox, Lonnie	Giersch, R. F.	Humbarrier, Irvin	McCall, B. F.	Newkirk, Nelson
Baumgardner, C. J.	Culp, J. M.	Gill, J. H.	Hyatt, F. H.	McDonald, J. R.	Ritchie, W. S.
Bell, Hermon	Culveyhouse, A. L.	Ginn, Coat	Ivey, Hazel	McLester, C. A.	Robinson, Z. B.
Bickett, William	Currie, L. S.	Greene, J. P.	Johnson, Archie	MacGehee, Virgil	Ross, T. R.
Biles, Wm.	Davis, Henry	Halliburton, Jno. B.	Jones, Coit	Mallory, Guy	Scarboro, John
Blackwelder, F. B.	Davis, W. H.	Hambry, Frank C.	Jones, Robt.	Milton, C. Y.	Small
Bolton, John H.	Dermid, J. F.	Hardon, Norman	Kendall, J. S.	Mitchell	Smythe, I. F.
Bradford, C. J.	Dick, J. C.	Haughton, Thos. H.	King, C. R.	Mitchell, Jno. C.	Sullivan, W. H.
Brown, G. C.	DuBose, McN.	Helms, W. T.	Lemons	Moore, A. G.	Taylor, Joe
Buchanan, C. G.	Efird, Clyde	Henderson, Jas. R.	Leonard, Joe	Moose, B. N.	Thompson, H. B.
Caldwell, John	Frazier, Walter	Hollifield, Dan	Lilly, W. T.	Morgan, Val.	Thompson, Robt.
Childers, Fred	Friar, R. T.	Holtshouser, A.	Long, Adam	Morris, Lacy	Tysinger, T. R.
Vann, James	Weatherspoon, C. B.	Williams, J. E.	Williams, P. L.	Wimberly, Claude	

PAUL REINER: Robt. Elwanger
BADIN SUPPLY COMPANY: Marvin Snugge

MAIN PHARMACY: Earl Ferree
Sides, Ernest E.

SANITARY PRESSING CLUB: Jno. Herring
THE HIX COMPANY: Harlo Hix

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Treatment of Influenza

(Reprinted from "Bulletin" of October, 1919)

As has been said before, the nursing of a "flu" patient is of more importance than medicine. Good nursing is essential in any illness, but is especially so in the disease under discussion.

After the patient has been put to bed in a well lighted and well ventilated room, he should be made as comfortable as possible. Place him on a mattress rather than a feather bed, as it is more comfortable, and the patient can be handled more easily since he is not down in a hole as would be the case with a feather bed. Change the linen every other day, and do not allow it to become wrinkled under the patient, especially one who has been sick for some time.

The mental state of the patient is very important. If he is worried or irritated, his recovery will be postponed.

If a patient seems worried, ask him the cause of it, and see if you cannot relieve it. Do not allow members of the family or visitors to congregate in the room to talk. During any serious illness, all visitors should be excluded. Do not allow yourself to show any worry or trouble that the patient can notice.

The following suggestions will add to the comfort of the patient: Notice when a light worries him, or when he is in a draught. Remember his likes and dislikes, especially in his food. Never take longer than absolutely necessary to fulfill a patient's request. Never whisper in or near the sick room of the patient about whom you are speaking. Never discuss a patient's condition with him or with anyone else in his hearing. As far as possible, avoid telling a patient what medicine he is taking, what his temperature is, or the rate of his pulse, even when it is normal. Never

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Governor on Race Relations

Governor Bickett's address on "Race Relations," recently delivered at Tuskegee Institute, is characterized by His Excellency's customary sound sense and profound understanding of the problem. One passage in the speech is of such breadth that it applies with truth and force to every section of our country. This we have taken the liberty to place in italics.

"I have been asked to speak on race relations. Two things qualify me to speak on the subject. First, a passionate longing to help both races to a level of mutual sympathy and understanding. Second, my own relations with the negro from boyhood to this hour have been those of mutual sympathy, consideration, and affection. This enables me to speak to you with the utmost kindness, and at the same time with the utmost candor.

"The first thought I desire to leave with you is that, in the South, race