

"Is the paint guaranteed?"

"It surely is. This paint will not come off, for she is painted from the inside. Carrots, onions, beets, and green leafy vegetables have produced those sparkling eyes, pink cheeks and red lips. Exposure to the sun improves the colouring of this car. It's kept clean behind the hind guards." Mother gently looked behind Joan's ears.

"What is the best oil to use for this car?"

"Butter," said John, "keeps it free from blemishes and infections."

"And petrol?"

"It is best to fill the tank with milk three times a day," said John. "It takes only a few minutes, and we get much better results by putting in at least one glass at a time. No matter how far it travels, it gives sufficient results."

"Well, I have decided that this is the car for me," said mother. "Will you please deliver it to the garage upstairs, the first bedroom to the right? I have found that my cars always hold up and work best when they have ten hours rest each night in a well ventilated garage. Please open the windows from both the top and the bottom."

MAINLY FOR STUDENT NURSES

LOUIS PASTEUR: A GREAT FRENCHMAN

*By Miss E. F. MASON, Nursing Superintendent,
Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana*

Most of us are familiar with the term "Pasteur Institute", yet how many really know the origin of these great institutions for research in medical science which are found in almost every country of the world?

Louis Pasteur was a Frenchman, born on 27th December 1822 in a little village in France, called Dole. His parents were of humble origin; his father was a tanner. He had brothers and sisters to whom he was very much attached. He attended the village school till he was 14. Then he went to school in Paris, but he was so unhappy and homesick that his father fetched him back. He returned to this school three years later, and began, while studying science there, his researches in connection with crystals and racemic acids.

After graduation he became a Professor of Physics and Chemistry, and his first great work was in connection with the silkworm disease which was destroying the great silk industry in France. He also did much valuable work on wine fermentation, also on anthrax or splenic fever which was causing great loss of life amongst sheep and cows.

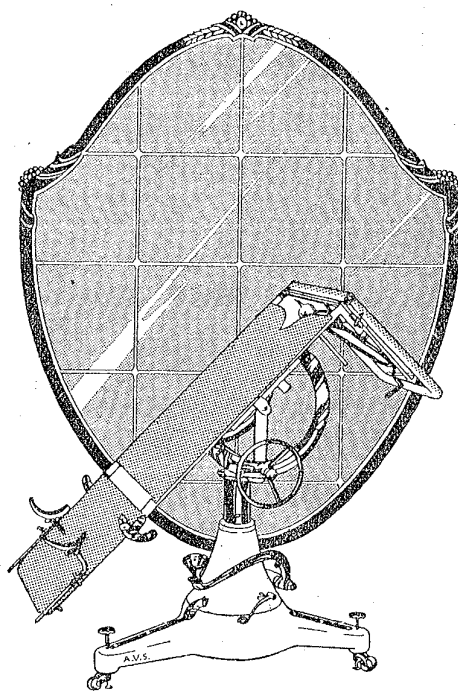
In 1873, though not a doctor, he was made a member of the Faculty of the Academy of Medicine in Paris. He became very interested in the septic conditions which were rampant in hospitals

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at that time and discovered in puerperal infections a microbe resembling a chain or chaplet, which he cultured and declared to be the cause of infection in recently delivered women. He declared that the medical and nursing staff carried this microbe from an infected woman to a healthy one on their clothes, hands and instruments, and that patients were also infected from dirty bedding and utensils.

He was also doing experiments at this time on bubonic plague, which was then epidemic in Europe, and on typhoid and yellow fever. He then turned his attention to chicken cholera and swine fever, which were causing the death of thousands of fowls and pigs.

All these researches contributed to the benefit of agriculture and industry in France and other countries, and saved the lives of man and beast.

But Pasteur's greatest service to mankind, in the East as well as in the West, was his work on hydrophobia or rabies. He inoculated dogs, rabbits and other animals with the virus which he found in mad dogs, and then made vaccines with which he inoculated persons who had been bitten by mad dogs; and thus established the science of anti-rabic vaccination with which we are so familiar.

His first patient was a little boy, nine years old, who had been bitten in fourteen places on his way home from school by a mad dog. He cared for this child in a hut near his laboratory, and he recovered. Four children were sent to Paris from America, and they all recovered. A party of nineteen men arrived in Paris from Russia who had been bitten by a rabid wolf fourteen days previously; the only French word they knew was "Pasteur"; sixteen of these men returned to Russia cured. Pasteur personally injected these rabic patients and supervised their nursing care. He was very persevering and painstaking, and though benign and gentle in character, he fought valiantly for what he felt to be the truth. Many eminent doctors and scientists opposed his theories, but he was never deterred from declaring what he felt to be the truth, though he made no hasty decisions.

His humility was most marked. In August 1881 he went as a delegate to the International Medical Congress which was being held in London. As he walked down the crowded Queen's Hall to the platform, the audience rose, with a tremendous burst of applause. Pasteur turned to his son who was with him and said: "It is no doubt the Prince of Wales arriving; we should have come sooner." It was some time before he could be convinced that the applause was for himself.

He was a great Frenchman, and possessed a great love for France and desire for her future good. He was very sympathetic and loved children, and they loved him devotedly in turn.

He was a contemporary of Lister, the founder of antiseptic and aseptic surgery; these two great men helped each other in their work for mankind.

Pasteur died in 1895, aged 73; he was at the time of his death working on the cause of diphtheria; mothers from many parts

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of the world pleaded with him to investigate the cause of this fatal disease of childhood, but it was given to another to discover its germ.

Pasteur made by his life and work one of the greatest contributions to humanity.

BOOK REVIEW

A Textbook for Nurses in India. Prepared under the direction of a committee of the South India branch of the Nurses' Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association of India. Edited by Miss Sigrid C. Johnson. Published by the Christian Literature Society for India, Madras, Colombo, Bangalore, Secunderabad. Price Rs.3-8-0.

We cordially welcome this **Textbook for Nurses in India**, which will fill a very long felt need. It is comprehensive, and the information it contains is built upon the background and particular needs of Indian nurses.

The chapter on the history and ethics of nursing is extremely useful, and tropical diseases are given their true perspective, although it is surprising to read that anti-rabic vaccine is "prepared from the dried spinal cords of rabbits which have died of rabies", since it is now prepared from the brains of infected sheep. One would also like to suggest that the water be changed, at least once, during the process of blanket bathing a patient.

There seems to be some confusion between American and English spelling and terminology. Centre is spelt center in one place and centre in others, spermatazoan appears instead of spermatazoon and polyps in place of polypi; the name of one of the committee members is wrongly spelt, and the absence of diphthongs throughout the book is a strange omission. The terms probation nurse, senior nurse and head nurse are used instead of probationer or student nurse, staff nurse and sister; we feel that this will cause confusion in the minds of many readers. It is also hard to know why the administration of oxygen by nasal catheter is given under the section dealing with the anatomy and affections of the ear, nose and throat.

It is a pity that these details were not corrected by the Editor and that the proofs were not more carefully read, but, in spite of this, the book is useful and suitable for the purpose for which it was written.

Since it is almost impossible to obtain textbooks from England, the value of an Indian textbook cannot be too highly estimated.

The chapters on elementary materia medica, deficiency diseases and diet merit special mention, and it is a joy to find that many things essential to India are included, since they are not to be found in English textbooks.

The illustrations are most useful, and there is a good index.
