

the old way of ligaturing above the bite, sucking, etc., while the collapse is treated by the usual methods and artificial respiration: incidentally, a very clear description of Schäfer's method of artificial respiration is given in this chapter.

This little book is one which young trained nurses, as well as the children's nurses to whom it is addressed, would find very useful. When we read that out of every 1,000 children born in England and Wales 140 to 150 die in their first year, while in India the mortality is 250 to the same number or 1 in 4 (the statistics for this last March give the infantile mortality in Bangalore as 369 per thousand): this, combined with the falling birth rate, surely "gives to think" seriously. Major Blackham treats the matter imperially, and gives the keynote in his preface to the second edition:—"It appears to be essentially the duty of Medical Officers of the Crown to exert all their energies to preserve those young lives.....which constitute the true wealth of the nation and the hope of this great empire." May we add, that it is also essentially the duty of all nurses.

J. E. PRITCHARD.

HINTS FROM "THE CARE OF CHILDREN".

Simple method of pasteurising milk:—The required amount of milk is placed in a bottle, the neck of which is closed by a plug of clean absorbent wool instead of a cork.——The bottle is immersed in a saucepan of water, which must be kept on the boil for forty minutes. The bottle is then removed from the water, and cooled as rapidly as possible. The milk should be kept in the bottle until it is required.

Humanized Milk:—Let half a pint of fresh cow's milk stand for three or four hours and then skim off the cream and put it aside. Warm the skim milk and add a teaspoonful of essence of rennet which will curdle it; drain off the whey and reject the curds. Mix the whey and cream with half a pint of cow's milk and one ounce of sugar of milk and sterilize the mixture in a bottle. The result is a preparation very closely resembling human milk.

A concentrated lime water which is very convenient for travelling or for use in the tropics can be made up in the following way. Take of slaked lime 1 ounce: refined sugar in powder 2 ounces: distilled water 1 pint. Mix the lime and sugar thoroughly. Transfer the mixture to a bottle containing the water; cork and shake occasionally. Siphon off the clear solution with a piece of clean india-rubber tubing after twelve hours, and keep in a stoppered bottle. The solution contains eight grains of lime to the ounce, so is sixteen times stronger than ordinary lime-water. Five or fifteen drops according to age of child is sufficient to add to each bottle.

Egg julep for the hair:—Beat up the yolks of two eggs with an ounce of glycerine of borax. Add gradually four ounces of water. Dissolve twenty grains of salicylic acid in three ounces of spirit of rosemary and pour this slowly into the mixture of egg, glycerine of borax and water, stirring well. Make up the product to one pint with infusion of soap bark (quillai). This preparation cleanses the hair without removing the natural grease and leaves it glossy and flexible instead of dry and brittle.

The best all-round insecticide for domestic use is kerosine oil emulsion. This is made according to the following formula:—Common soap three parts; water fifteen parts; kerosine oil eighty-two parts. The soap is dissolved in the water by aid of heat and the kerosine oil is warmed and gradually stirred into the mixture. One part in a thousand of this solution will kill fleas in two minutes. It should ordinarily be diluted with twenty parts of water.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MY DEAR MRS. KLOSZ:

Upon receipt of your letter, October 25th, I suffered a twinge of conscience; the same thing happened upon receipt of a copy of the Indian Journal of Nursing. By the enclosed you will see that I have repented of my past slothfulness and hope that it will bear some message which you had in mind when you asked for a paper.

You state in your letter, that you would like to know what to do with the small schools for nurses which do not come up to any sort of standard. Here, in Illinois, we allow only graduates from Schools which have been placed upon a recognized list to come up for the examination for registration. One of the results of this procedure is that when the pupils have found out that they were not eligible for registration, they have been influential in presenting the matter to their Boards, and the schools, rather than to be without pupils, have made an effort to meet, at least, minimum requirements, though often unwilling. Some of the schools are stating definitely that they are recognized, to the applicant, and when the facts are found out, the pupils are not aiding the reputation of the school.

The size of the School does not make the entire difference in training. I believe that the woman at the head of the school makes or mars a great many women in the making. Our efforts should