

ment of human tuberculosis. A significant fact, reported by our contemporary, is that the Government of Germany has been applied to, to supply tuberculin at a cheaper rate for this inoculation of animals, and that the official reply has been that such injections shall be supplied at cost price. Those who desire that the State should do something to assist agriculture in this country will doubtless read this news with much approval. And it is significant of the broad principles upon which foreign Governments are conducted, and the care which they take to assist the various industries of the nation rather than leave these to look after themselves.

THE INCUBATOR.

It is well known what excellent results have been gained in rearing infants prematurely born or extremely feeble, constitutionally, by means of artificial heat. Placed in a glass covered receptacle warmed to a considerable temperature, and thus preserved from climatic and other detrimental influences, the infant often grows and flourishes, when under ordinary conditions, its decease would have been certain. But a recent writer, in a French midwives' journal, has taken up his parable against the use of the incubator, and argues that it is only needed in the case of infants of very poor persons, or in Hospitals, or when the child is born very prematurely. In ordinary cases, in which the machine would be used, he holds that it is healthier for the child, and gives equally good results so far as its preservation of life is concerned, if the infant is kept in an ordinary cradle—maintained in warmth by hot bottles—surrounded by a temperature ranging from 95° to 98.5°. He, however, recommends that the infant should be taken out several times daily so that its limbs may be rubbed, and urges that in the incubator the child's lungs and skin are both injuriously affected by the dry heat in which it is kept. So far as we can gather, he leaves the matter very much where it was, so far as practice in this country is concerned, because the apparatus is rarely or never used, except in those cases in which, according to his own showing, its employment would be almost essential for the preservation of life. In other cases, the cradle is the natural receptacle, and when the child is badly developed, or of deficient powers, the Nurse would, as a matter of course, maintain and increase the body heat by the application of artificial warmth, either in the shape of additional coverings or the use of a hot-water bottle.

WITHOUT KITCHEN FIRE.—Hot Water instantly night or day. Boiling Water in a minute. Warm Bath when wanted Ewart's "Lighting Geyser" Factory, 346-350, Euston Road. Immense stock of Plunge Baths on view in new Show Rooms. When gas is not laid on the "Geyser" may now be successfully worked with petroleum.

Reflections

FROM A BOARD ROOM MIRROR.



MISS ANNA A. GWYN has been appointed Matron of the York County Hospital. She was trained at the Winchester Hospital, has held the positions of Matron at the Worcester General Infirmary for five and a half years and of the Harrogate Bath Hospital for the last three years. Miss GWYN has gained experience in other branches of Nursing, and is, therefore, specially qualified for the important position to which she has been appointed.

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MISS HELEN M. LEEKS has just successfully started a small home for the reception of convalescents or chronic invalids at Ealing. For five years this lady worked devotedly among the poor of Ealing as first District Nurse, where the people learnt to value her care and skill at their true worth, feeling confidence in her methods gained by four years' previous training at Charing Cross Hospital. Miss Leek's bright and airy house in Denbigh Road, within five minutes' walk of really charming country, adapt it admirably for children, of whom she is specially fond. And she would be glad to hear of an invalid child who might become a permanent inmate of her cheery little home.

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UNDER the auspices of the National Health Society a Course of Six Lectures were given at Sittingbourne on "Home Nursing," by Mrs. Dixon. The subjects were: "The Sick Room," "Observation and Care of the Sick," "Food for the Invalid," "Medicine—when and how to give it," "How to make a good Poultice," "Infectious Diseases." The Course was most successful, and an examination was held after the last lecture, for which thirty-four candidates entered.

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MISS DIXON and Miss DUNBAR have also given most successful and highly useful Courses of Lectures on "First Aid to the Sick," and "Hygiene," at Hove, Brighton, during the last month. These lectures have been so much liked that similar Courses are being arranged for the next autumn in the same place.

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IN answer to the appeal of the Board of Management of The British Home for Incurables for

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