[MARCH 16, 1893

I AM asked to call attention to the important Lectures on Fevers and their Nursing, which will be delivered by Dr. CAIGER, the Medical Superintendent of the South Western Fever Hospital, before the R.B.N.A., on Thursday next, the 23rd inst., at 3, Hanover Square, at 8 p.m., and at the same hour at 20, Hanover Square, on Thursday, April 27th. Members of the Association, of course, are admitted free. Other Nurses can obtain cards of admission, at one shilling to each lecture, from the Secretary of the Association, at the offices, 8, Oxford Circus Avenue. I would strongly advise as many Nurses as possible to avail themselves of the opportunity of gaining such valuable practical information on a branch of work in which few can gain experience. \* \*

MISS AGNES DAVIES has been appointed Charge Nurse of the Male Medical Ward of the Lincoln County Hospital. She was trained at this Institution, and is a member of the Royal British Nurses' Association, and a Registered Nurse.

IN respect to our article "Miss Mary Wardell at Home," we are requested to state that the Jubilee Oak was a gift from H.R.H Prince CHRISTIAN, from Windsor Park, not from Princess CHRISTIAN; also that the uniform worn by the attendants in the Home is not permitted to be worn outside the grounds; the bright colour was chosen in order to prevent the wearers going outside the gates without being immediately detected.

THE Annual Meeting of the National Health Society was held at the Committee Room, 53, Berners Street, on March 8th. It was attended by a representative body of members, amongst others, Sir Robert Rawlinson, Lady Baker of Ranston, Lady Duckworth, Mrs. Gascoigne, Mrs. Lawrence Cave, Mrs. Alexander Siemens and Mr. Bernard O'Connor. The Secretary's report for 1892 gave satisfactory evidence of the active work done by the Society in diffusing sanitary and hygienic knowledge in town and country. That branch of it connected with the County Council scheme of technical education, has now extended to 13 counties. Lady BAKER was eloquent in her acknowledgement of the good effected by the Society's lecturers in Dorsetshire where at least 150 lectures and "Homely Talks" have been given during the past year. Miss LOUISA TWINING, one of the earliest members of the Society, spoke of the increasing interest shewn by the people at large on sanitary subjects and hygiene-an interest largely due to the efforts of the National Health Society. Sir ROBERT RAW-LINSON also dealt with the subject of sanitation.

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## Inventions, Preparations, &c.

## CONDENSED MILK.

We have examined several samples of the "Milkmaid" condensed milk, including the "English Milkmaid" and "Swiss Milkmaid" brands, prepared by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. It is claimed that these condensed milks are made from pure cow's milk, containing all its original fat, and that they are free from all additions except cane sugar—that is, sucrose. The results of our analyses show that these statements are perfectly accurate. None of the samples we have examined contained less than 9 per cent. of milk fat, the amounts present varying from rather over 9 per cent. up to 11 per cent., the other constituents of milk being present in due proportions, together with the cane sugar added in the course of manufacture.

The samples had, in fact, been prepared from genuine milk of good quality, and they were entirely free from chemical preservatives and from all other adulterants.

The company has several factories, three of them being in England. We have inspected the factory at Aylesbury, and have observed every step in the process of production, which is of considerable interest.

The churns of milk, as they arrive in the farmers' carts, are taken up by a crane, and a small portion ladled from each churn and tasted by an expert "taster," any abnormality of flavour being thus detected. Samples are also taken for analysis. The milk is poured through a fine sieve into a large pan and weighed, while the churns are at once passed on, cleansed inside and out with boiling water in a rotary brush machine, then placed over a steam jet, and finally, after drenching with a stream of cold water, are returned, the tops being separately cleansed. After weighing, the milk runs into protected cisterns, and thence is drawn into metal buckets, in which it is heated

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