

mother. We have children who come here half-starved, and recover visibly from hour to hour with good feeding and care. But all who come here do *want* care."

Of course the children are given quantities of milk and plenty of plain, wholesome food. As is often the case in Germany, the meat and vegetables are boiled together more often than separately.

I asked whether the children enjoyed the food, and was told that this was not at all an invariable rule.

"Many of the children dislike the milk, which they are not accustomed to, and asked for bread and butter at dinner. But they generally soon get used to proper food, and we are always delighted to see them eat heartily."

We stopped to speak to a deformed boy, who was ingeniously manufacturing a rope of wool with the aid of a cork and four nails.

"It is useful for many things," said the teacher, who had followed us. "One can make reins for playing at horses with, too."

The boy painfully raised the one beautiful member of his distorted frame—his head with its soft blonde hair and lovely face—towards us, and smiled happily. There was a strange pathos in his occupation—the child that could scarcely move, contentedly making toys for boisterous sport.

"I am afraid," said the Matron, sadly, as we moved away, "that we will not keep him long. God will take him home."

In the kitchen older children in neat overall pinafores were busy and important threading beans for preserving. Through the window of the kitchen we looked out upon the well-stocked kitchen garden.

"Here those children who are able delight to make themselves useful." I was told. "They weed and sweep the paths and learn to take quite an interest in the growing things about them."

The garden adjoined the playground, where various go-carts, and other implements of outdoor amusement were ranged in a shed waiting for the weather to clear, for a shower had driven all the children indoors.

Upstairs we saw the neat airy bedrooms, looking very bright with coloured plates from English pictorials; I recognised quite a number of recent favourites all neatly framed and glazed. At the foot of one bed hung an ominous sand bag; another was specially fitted for the little cripple we had just left. Apart from these sad reminders of the purport of the Home all was cheery, and we told the Matron so.

"And yet," she said, smiling frankly, "my children are rarely sorry to go back to their original surroundings. They may have been starved and neglected, they may have existed under the most miserable circumstances; when their friends come to fetch them away, they are almost invariably glad to go, and," she added, "I think that is a right feeling. I am not sorry to see it."

The Home has been the result of private effort. To the same source it largely owes its support.

L. M.

Inventions, Preparations, &c.

THE NON-RUNAWAY BANDAGE.

WE have on previous occasions drawn the attention of Nurses to ingenious and valuable inventions patented by Messrs. Reynolds and Branson of Leeds, and by no means the least useful of these is one to which our notice has recently been attracted in the shape of what is termed by the inventors a "Non-runaway Bandage." Everyone knows the practical difficulty, inconvenience and loss of time caused by a bandage falling from the hands whilst being adjusted, and rapidly unwinding itself along the floor. The invention in question is the idea of Dr. Alexander Duke, of Cheltenham, and it is admirably carried out by the manufacturers. It consists practically of a small cylinder of cardboard inside the roll and a second cylinder on the outside, the two being drawn together by means of a tight elastic, between which the roll of bandage is encircled; consequently the bandage can only be undone by rolling the outer cylinder back as the bandage is applied, and there is therefore no possibility, even if it falls from the hand, of its unrolling itself. The price is very moderate, and this ingenious invention should have a large and successful sale. It can be obtained from any instrument maker, or direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Reynolds & Branson, 13, Briggate, Leeds.

SAVON DE LUXE.

OF the making of soaps there is no end, and it requires considerable discrimination to decide between the merits of the many preparations which are now offered to the public. But the leading and original soap manufacturers have, as a rule, kept pace with the times, and now produce every year more excellent and more elegant preparations than before. The well-known firm of Edward Cook & Co., of Bow, deserve the greatest credit for the powerful, and at the same time pure, antiseptic soaps which they produce. These are so carefully made that the quantity of the antiseptic in each cake of soap is precisely proportional to its size—a matter in which many other similar antiseptic preparations decidedly fail. But we would draw especial attention to the *Savon de luxe* produced by this firm. It is probably the most luxurious, highly finished, perfumed toilet soap which is at present on the market. Its analysis shows that it is quite free from excess of alkali, and, indeed, that it is super-fatted. The Soap Cream for infants, prepared by the same manufacturers, is a form of soap with which every Nurse should be acquainted, for it has special advantages for the delicate skins of the newly born.

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