A Well-Deserved Honour.

Dr. H. W Langley Browne, of West Bromwich, has been elected by a unanimous vote the Chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association. Dr Langley Browne has a long record of splendid work for his profession and the public, which qualifies him well for the honour conferred upon him by his colleagues. Trained nurses also owe Dr. Langley Browne a debt of gratitude for having during the present year attended before the Select Committee on Registration, and warmly supported their claims for State protection. Moreover, Dr. Browne was one of the representatives of the British Medical Association who were good enough to attend the Protest Meeting at the Board of Trade, so that he has proved himself a very sincere friend of nurses indeed. This, of course, is no doubt natural in a brother of two such eminent nurses as the Matron-in-Chief and Miss Alicia Browne; both we are proud to claim for our own pupils.

A Public Danger.

We cull the following from a weekly paper :—

A NURSE, DISENGAGED, for Midwifery. General or Fever. Also holiday work. Age 28. Apply, &c.

Surely it is time there was some supervision of nurses, when a woman actually advertises herself as prepared to take midwifery and fever cases indiscriminately.

The Children's Sanatorium.

An appeal has been issued on behalf of a proposed sanatorium for the treatment of consumptive children which it is desired to erect on a site—already acquired through the liberality of friends—in Norfolk between Holt and Cromer. It is stated that while there are very many homes for children suffering from surgical tubercular diseases, few, if any, of the existing sanatoria for consumptives take patients under sixteen years of age, so that children on leaving a hospital must return to their often wretched homes, whereas a stay of a few months in pure air, with good and proper physical exercises, would in all probability effect a complete cure. In order that no time may be lost in doing something to mitigate this evil it is proposed to commence with a small building to accommodate some twenty-five children and the necessary staff, but so planned as to allow of further extensions as funds become available. The amount required to make this beginning is estimated at £8,000, and as the need is an urgent one and the scheme is for the benefit of the whole community an earnest appeal for help is now made.

Practical Points.

To Remove Rust from Instruments.

The *Pharmaceutisches Zentralblatt* gives the following formulas for removing or preventing rust on instruments:—The instruments are placed over night in a saturated solution of stannous chloride, which causes the spots to disappear by reduction. The articles are then rinsed in water, laid in a hot solution of soda soap, and dried. It is well to rub them with absolute alcohol and prepared chalk. Another convenient method for removing rust is to lay the instruments in kerosene. Paraffin oil is the best preservative against rust, and the most convenient way of applying it without getting an unnecessary thick coating is as follows:—One part of the oil is dissolved in 200 parts of benzine, and the objects, after being thoroughly dried and warm, are plunged into the solution. Instruments with joints, as scissors or needle-holders, are worked in the fluid, so as to cause it to penetrate into all crevices, and the benzine is then allowed to evaporate in a dry room.

Disinfection in Tuberculosis.

For disinfection in tuberculosis the following solutions and preparations are recommended:—

Soap Suds Solution.—For simple cleansing, or for cleansing before or after disinfection by chemicals, 1 oz. of common washing soda should be added to 12 quarts (3 gallons) of hot soap (soft soap) and water.

Strong Soda Solution.—Dissolve ½ lb. of common washing soda in 3 gallons of hot water. This solution is stronger and more effective than the above. It should be applied by scrubbing with a hard brush.

Weak Soda Solution.—1 oz. common washing soda to 12 quarts hot water.

Heat.—Boiling or steaming in closed vessels for one-half hour, or boiling in the weak soda solution in open vessels for the same time, will destroy all germs. The soda has the additional advantage of preventing rust in the vessels.

Dry Chloride of Lime.—This must be fresh and kept in closed vessels or packages. It should have the strong pungent odour of chlorine.

Chlorinated Lime Solution is made by adding 6 oz. of fresh chloride of lime, having a strong odour of chlorine, to 1 gallon of water. It must be well mixed, and should be prepared an hour before using. This solution, when fresh, is a reliable disinfectant and deodoriser.

Formalin is a 50 per cent. watery solution of formaldehyde; it must be fresh to be reliable. A 5 per cent. solution of formalin is an efficient deodoriser and a measurably good disinfectant. Large cloths or sheets hung in a room and sprinkled or sprayed with formalin may be used. Ten ounces of formalin are requisite for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space. For scientific disinfection, however, there must be fumigation. For this formaldehyde should be used.

Many proprietary disinfectants, whose composition is not revealed, are relatively expensive and often unreliable. It is essential to remember that deodorisers are not necessarily disinfectants; besides, they give an altogether fictitious sense of security.

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