

Louis XII.) by persuading him to alter his dinner hour! The Musée is crammed with the most beautiful old furniture, glass, tapestries, china, arms—every sort of curio, which shows to perfection in the old rooms. It is my favourite museum, and I have seen many. On this side of the water is the Rue des Ecoles, here is the students' quarter, and grouped round the gates of the great schools of medicine, you see the French equivalents for Bart's men—much the same, only French; and the streets around have the same shops filled with books, instruments and specimens. The out-patient question seems to worry them there as here, and was being discussed in one of the dailies whilst I was in Paris. Here runs the interminable Boulevard St. Germain, here is the Luxembourg Palace with its museum and gardens, here is the Pantheon—sometime the Church of St. Geneviève, with its beautiful frescoes, and a dawdle along the Quai D'Orsay past the dealers in old books and curios will bring you to the Invalides, and the grand tomb of the man who, for good or ill, was France's greatest son, over the entrance to whose tomb is engraved his well-known pathetic request for burial "sur les bords de la Seine au milieu de ce Peuple Français que j'ai tant aimé."

And throughout all Paris one feels that quick, courageous, and lively French spirit, great in the arts of peace, but that has never feared war and has risen with sublime elasticity from the shattering blows of the most ruthless invasion, the most terrible internal revolt.

M. MOLLETT.

The Passing Bell.

We regret to record the death at Dalhousie, after a short illness, of Nursing Sister Hensley, of Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, India. The funeral was attended by the General Officer commanding the 3rd Division and the officers from all the regiments in the station. Full military honours were paid to the deceased. The following Special Station Order was issued with a black border by Major-General F. W. Kitchener, C.B., at Dalhousie: "In announcing the death of Nursing Sister Hensley, Q.A.M.N.S.I., the officer commanding the station wishes to express the regret we all feel and to place on record an appreciation of her devotion to duty. No soldier that falls on the battlefield more truly dies for King and country, and to this, in her case we may add, for countrymen in a foreign land."

The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, telegraphed from Simla his regret at the loss the Nursing Sisters' Service has sustained.

Practical Points.

Care of a Premature Baby without an Incubator. Writing in the *American Journal of Nursing*, Miss Mary E. Hayes gives the following directions for the Care of a Premature Baby without an Incubator.

As soon as possible after birth the child should be oiled, in front of a warm fire, and the cord dressed in the ordinary manner. A shirt, abdominal band, and a diaper are put on. The shirt is necessary to protect the arms and shoulders, as the cotton in which it is afterwards wrapped separates with the motion of the hands. A close-fitting flannel cap should protect the head.

The room should be chosen with reference to its heating capacity; one with an open grate preferred; if this is impossible, a stove will be necessary. The temperature should be kept at about 90 deg. Fahr. An ordinary clothes-basket, with a feather pillow, will serve as a bed. The basket is to be preferred to a crib, as the sides protect the child from draughts. As the child has very little vitality, it will be best to keep this bed warm with hot-water bags. When the child is taken out to nurse, it should be placed on a hot-water bag and covered with a light blanket, head and all. During nursing the child is close enough to its mother to be kept warm by her body heat. During this time, the child's own room can be aired for a few minutes, after which the temperature should again be raised to the required point before bringing the child back.

Oil rubs should take the place of baths, and should be continued until the child has gained sufficient strength to admit of a sponge bath, but in the meantime the eyes and mouth will need washing with sterilised water morning and evening. Special attention should be given to the ears, as the little cap holds them close to the head, and they may become sore from heat and pressure.

Breast milk for a premature babe is almost a necessity. He should be fed ever two hours during the day and every three hours at night. Perhaps at first the child will be too feeble to nurse. In that case the milk should be pumped from the breast. This is put in a measuring glass and kept warm by placing the glass in warm water; then a medicine dropper can be used to feed it to the child until he can suck. In the meantime he should be frequently placed at the breast to teach him to nurse. A premature babe sleeps almost all the time. He should be fed regularly in spite of this, and as a certain amount of nourishment is necessary to the maintenance of life, great patience and perseverance are necessary in order to make him take the required amount; but do not give up until you have accomplished your purpose. It may take an hour to get him to take one tablespoonful of milk. If the food is sufficient in quantity and of good quality, the child will gain steadily from six to eight ounces a week, after the first week.

When the child is taken up to be fed the diaper should be changed, olive oil and absorbent cotton

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