

in an open vessel. To disinfect in this way it is necessary to have two pails, a small one holding about a gallon, and a larger one holding probably five or six gallons.

For an ordinary sized room one set of pails is sufficient, but two or more may be used, according to the size of the room to be disinfected. In preparing the room all cracks or openings should be packed; all drawers, closets and cupboards opened; blankets, rugs and clothing spread out. There should be no curtains or other hangings immediately over or against the pails. Everything should be arranged so as to leave the room promptly.

The required amount of potassium permanganate is put into the smaller pail, and this pail set in the larger one. The solution of formaldehyde is poured over this solution.

The crystals should not be dropped into the formaldehyde. The amounts used are—Half a pound of potassium permanganate and one part of a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde to every 1,000 cubic feet of air space. Not more than one pound of potassium permanganate or one quart of the solution of formaldehyde should be used in each pail. It is preferable to use only half that amount in each and use more sets of pails if necessary.

The pails should be equally distributed about the room. If only one is used it should be placed in the centre. Newspapers spread widely underneath the pails will catch any overflow.

It is advisable to have the formaldehyde in wide-mouthed bottles so that it may be poured out quickly.

The door is closed immediately and packed round at once. The room should be left closed for a minimum of three hours, then opened and aired.

Formaldehyde gas generated in this way reaches its maximum of disinfecting power in a very few moments. Bacteria which would withstand a similar quantity generated slowly yield to the gas in this highly concentrated form. The effect of temperature in this method of disinfection is not yet known. It is uncertain whether at a temperature below 60 deg. it would be efficient. Good results have been obtained at 66 deg.

Those who know how largely condensed milk is used by the poor, and the difficulty of keeping the contents free from con-

tamination by dust and flies when once a tin has been opened, will be glad to know of a practical appliance designed to meet this need, by Nurse Bennet, of 48, Agnes Street, Waterloo Station, S.E. It is a lid made in tin, having an edge of about three-quarters of an inch in depth, which fits over the top of a tin of condensed milk or a half-pint glass. In the top of this lid there is a hinge by means of which it can be opened and closed at will. The lid can be made in any size from 1d. and upwards.

We are also told by the Matron of a tropical hospital that an excellent cover for a glass of milk can be made of a piece of mosquito netting, the edge being weighted by beads to keep it strained and in place. This keeps the flies out, at the same time letting the air in. It is a simple and useful method of protecting milk and other drinks.

Appointments.

MATRONS.

Isolation Hospital, West Bromwich.—Miss Annie Davis has been appointed Matron. She was trained at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, S.W., and at the Monsall Fever Hospital, Manchester, and has held the positions of Charge Nurse and Night Superintendent at the North Eastern Fever Hospital, Tottenham, and Assistant Matron at the Norwich Isolation Hospital.

Ruchill Fever Hospital, Glasgow.—Miss H. G. Landles has been appointed Matron. She received her training at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, where she has held the positions of Sister in the outdoor and electrical departments, Surgical Ward Sister, and Superintendent of Night Nurses. Miss Landles has been Matron of Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Kinross, and of the Knightswood Hospital, Partick. The Ruchill Hospital is one of the most beautiful hospitals in the world—in which most valuable experience in nursing is to be gained. We congratulate Miss Landles upon her appointment to so important a charge.

ASSISTANT-SUPERINTENDENT.

Lincolnshire County Nursing Association.—Miss Frances Gibson has been appointed Assistant-Superintendent. She was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and at the Ladies' Charity and Lying-in Hospital, Liverpool. She has been Queen's Nurse in Liverpool and at Woolton, and has also done private nursing. The Lincolnshire Nursing Association is affiliated to the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute.

SISTER.

Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum.—The following Nurses trained in the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, Bromley-by-Bow, E., have been appointed to the position of Sister in the same institution: Miss Ada Helen Hewitt, Miss Maude Harris, and Miss Martha Windmill Wiltshire.

NIGHT-SUPERINTENDENT.

Stepping Hill Poor Law Hospital, Stockport.—Miss Katherine Burman has been appointed Night Superintendent. She was trained by the Liverpool Workhouse Nursing Association, and has held appointments both in Liverpool and London.

SUPERINTENDENT NURSE.

Braintree Union Infirmary.—Miss M. A. Newns has been appointed Superintendent Nurse. She was trained at the Rochdale Infirmary, and has been Charge Nurse and Night Superintendent Nurse in the same institution for five years.

The Workhouse, Chapel-en-le-Firth.—Miss Kezia Groundwell has been appointed Charge Nurse. She was trained at the Union Workhouse, Bramley.

STAFF NURSE.

Blackwall Branch Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum.—Miss Alice Charlotte Collett has been appointed Staff Nurse. She has held the positions of Day and Night Nurse at the Infirmary, Plymouth, for the last three years.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned lady has been appointed Staff Nurse provisionally:—Miss Jessie Hume Congleton

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