

Practical Points.

The Direct Supply System of Infant Feeding. Under the heading, "The Goat to the Rescue," Miss May S. Elliott contributes an interesting article to the current issue of *The World's Work*, on "Milk for Children Free from Tubercular Infection," in which she points out that both in England and France the working classes often experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining pure milk at a reasonable price. Even in country districts the difficulty of procuring milk is incredible. The poor are obliged to bring up their babies on the tinned article.

"The working classes cannot, of course, afford to buy or keep cows. But why," she asks, "should not every thrifty family possess its 'poor man's cow'—as some one sagely named the goat?"

"The goat supplies just enough milk for the requirements of an ordinary household during the greater part of the year, and as it eats with avidity almost every kind of herb or vegetable, being besides of an uncommonly hardy nature, it is kept with very little trouble and at almost nominal expense.

"The seeds of tuberculosis are plentifully sown through children having an insufficient or impure milk diet. But, unlike the cow, the goat is seldom or never known to suffer from tubercular trouble, and the milk is remarkably rich.

"The French as a nation seem to be more alive than the English to the dangers of impure milk, and the enormous importance of a full and satisfactory milk supply for the poor, first in order to arrest the spread of tubercular trouble, and secondly for the sustenance and development of children of the city as well as of the rural population, is recognised.

"An eminent French physician has recently started a model goat farm and city milk bureau for supplying goat milk. . . . The milk is brought into Paris by cart early each morning. The demand is so far in excess of the supply that the good doctor contemplates an appeal to the French Board of Agriculture for permission to import another herd of fifty goats to add to his present stock."

By the kindness of our contemporary, we are able to publish the accompanying picture, which illustrates the "direct supply" system of feeding infants with goat's milk, which finds

favour in many parts of the Continent. It would be interesting to know whether infants assimilate the milk well when this plan is followed, as goats' milk as well as cows' milk needs modification to conform it to human milk.

Home-made Jam.

It is always a matter of surprise to the country cousin how comparatively few Londoners effect the economy and secure the purity that can be ensured by making their own jam. This is so, no doubt, partly because many Londoners have never tasted the delights of the home-made article, and partly because many of them have tried jam-making on a coal range, and only succeeded in achieving a failure.

That is due to the fact that the great essential to success in jam-making is a steady, constant heat; and that is just where the coal range

fails, and the gas cooker can be absolutely relied upon to succeed.

Therefore, in order to make jam of the very finest quality, first see that you possess that "house-keeper's friend," a gas cooker, and then write to the Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry Rd., S.W., for their booklet, "Real Jam," which contains full instructions respecting the making of jam in the home. One is well repaid for the slight trouble entailed by the confidence that one's jam is wholesome and appetising.



THE DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM OF INFANT FEEDING.

The Danger of Dust as a Cause of Tuberculosis.

Dr. George Homan asserts, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, that efforts toward the eradication of human tuberculosis will fail which do not take full account of household dust as a factor in the dissemination of that disease. Scientific tests have shown that the seeds of pulmonary tuberculosis, harboured within doors in the dried state, are capable of retaining their effective vitality for prolonged periods of time. Any method or procedure employed in inhabited buildings which causes dust to be disseminated must be considered as tending to spread the seeds of consumption. Hotels, clubs, theatres, office buildings, schools, churches, and business establishments generally should be required by law to introduce and operate dustless methods of cleaning; this part of their mechanical equipment being as necessary as provision similarly made for warming and ventilation.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)