

Practical Points.

A New Jelly. On one of the invalid trays on show at the recent Food and Cookery Exhibition at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, was a "Grape-Sugar Jelly." The method of making this is as follows:—

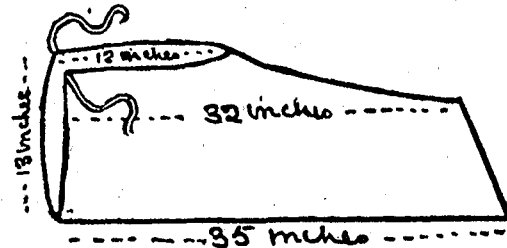
Pour three gills of boiling water on to two tablespoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, and let this soak for some minutes. When cold, strain the water into a pan, add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of isinglass or French gelatine and stir until dissolved. Add the well-beaten white of one egg and two teaspoonfuls of run honey. Strain in the juice of half a lemon, and simmer without boiling till the mixture thickens. Pour into a wet mould and allow to set.

Both the Grape-Nuts water and the honey used in sweetening are highly energising foods, very digestible forms of inverted sugar. This new jelly is, therefore, not likely to irritate, or ferment in, the stomach, as cane or beet sugar jellies are so apt to do. It is decidedly palatable, the lemon juice and honey developing in a very agreeable manner the mild, biscuit flavour of the Grape-Nuts water.

The New York State Department of Health held the first demonstration of the travelling tuberculosis exhibition in connection with the meetings of the seventh Conference of State Sanitary Officers, in Convention Hall, Buffalo. This marks the beginning of an educational campaign looking toward the dissemination of information to all sections of the State regarding the means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis and the proper management and treatment of those who have the disease. The exhibition fully illustrated what is being done in the State of New York by the State Hospital at Ray Brook, the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium at Trudeau, the Loomis Sanitarium at Liberty, the Montefiore Sanitarium at Bedford, and the sanatoriums under the jurisdiction of the cities of New York, Rochester, and Buffalo, in the care and treatment of consumptives. Models of some of the buildings of these institutions were exhibited. The exhibition also showed the educational and other methods used by the various municipal anti-tuberculosis leagues or societies whose object is to prevent the spread of consumption. All the various appliances and apparatus, furniture, special clothing, and all other materials utilised by both of these groups of workers formed an important part of the exhibition. The State Veterinary College and the State Veterinarian contributed charts, tables, maps, and pathological specimens showing the prevalence and the means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis in domestic animals such as cattle and hogs. This travelling exhibition will be demonstrated during the next year in various parts of the State.

Operation Stockings.

In England white knitted cotton stockings are generally worn by patients in the operating theatre. At the Tondur Hospital, Bordeaux, these are replaced by *jambières* or *bottes*, which in shape somewhat resemble a gun case. The *jambières* are made of thick white flannel in the form of a long bag. The seam is left open a few inches from the top, at each corner a strong tape is sewn, which fixes the stocking above the knee, covering the thigh.



This kind of *botte* is specially useful when leg-supports are used. Each leg is well covered without being a clumsy mass in the surgeon's way, and there is little danger of the skin being chafed by the straps which hold the limb in position. If the stockings are not soiled the patient keeps them on until the next day, when all danger of operatory shock is over.

Tuberculosis and the Schools.

In order to control tuberculosis during the school age it is necessary, says Dr. John H. Lowman, in an article in *Charities* on "Tuberculosis and the Schools":—

1. To discover through the records of the municipality and public institutions the children who are infected and those who live in infected houses.
2. To examine and classify the individuals thus found and place the contagious cases in sanatoria and the others in separate schools.
3. To develop the hygienic surroundings of these separate schools to the highest pitch of excellence.
4. To specialise these children even during the vacations by referring them to the special consideration of outing societies.
5. To provide physicians who will, at stated intervals, examine the children and report to the supervisors the conditions found.
6. To use the utmost precaution for the protection of the teachers.
7. To introduce systematic courses on hygiene and tuberculosis into the curriculum of the schools.
8. To provide sanatoria for children.

The difficulties to be overcome are:—

1. The examination of thousands of children in order to detect and classify those affected with tuberculosis.
2. Provision for the contagious cases in sanatoria for children.
3. Teachers for the classes of children with latent non-contagious tuberculosis.
4. Vigilant medical supervision of the tuberculosis classes.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)