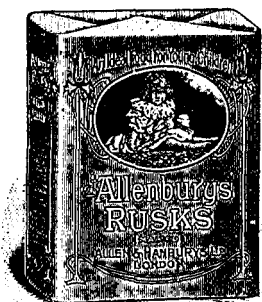


### The "Allenburys" Rusks.

It is important that when infants get beyond the age of nine or ten months—i.e., when they begin to cut their teeth, showing that the time for more solid food has arrived, that such food should be supplied, and in a form which is suited to the newly-developed and developing powers of the child.

The "Allenburys" Rusks will be found well suited to supply the need at this period. They are baked from specially selected flours, rich in proteid, or muscle-forming constituents, and are liked and readily taken. Moreover, most children when



teething instinctively gnaw and nibble at hard substances, and the "Allenburys" rusks, if eaten dry, mechanically aid the eruption of teeth. If added to hot milk and water, and sweetened, they provide an easily assimilable, semi-solid, and nourishing meal. They are also much liked by adults, eaten as biscuits with butter and cheese. They are issued in tins at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. Messrs. Allen and Hanburys will be pleased to send a sample tin of the rusks for trial to any nurse making application to 37, Lombard Street, E.C.; and also, if desired, samples of "Allenburys" Diet, which has a wide popularity.

### Glaxo.

Most mothers in these days know the importance of human milk for infants, because such milk, under normal conditions, is perfectly suited to the needs of the baby. While the next best substitute is cow's milk, it will be readily understood that the milk designed by nature for a healthy young calf is unsuited without alteration for a normal, much less a delicate, infant. And the reason is not far to seek. Apart from the fact that the constituents of cow's and mother's milk are blended in different proportions, it must be remembered that a calf has four stomachs, consequently, when the large clots consequent upon the action of the gastric juice on the milk in the stomach of the calf are formed they stay there till thoroughly digested.

In the case of a baby, digestion takes place mainly in the intestines; and while mother's milk, which forms a light curd, is suited to this process, unmodified cow's milk is eminently unsuited. Few mothers can modify cow's milk with sufficient accuracy, even if they can rely upon a pure milk

supply, to be certain of a milk always modified in the correct proportions. Glaxo is a modified dried milk, which is now placed upon the market with the hope of meeting this want. The strong points about Glaxo are:—(1) The proprietors control the milk supply. (2) It is made only from milk, with added cream and lactose, and owing to the process used the curd in the milk undergoes a physical change, which prevents the formation of a dense, leathery clot. (3) It is proved in practice that alternate feeds of Glaxo and mother's milk can be given without causing digestive disturbance, and its value as a substitute for mother's milk is proved by its adoption by the corporations of important towns during recent years. (4) It is germ free, and therefore keeps indefinitely. (5) As it is really dried milk, all that is necessary when making it is to add water in the right proportion. The wholesale agents for Great Britain are Messrs. Brand and Co., Ltd., Mayfair Works, S.W.

### More News of the Nurses' Convention in New York.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 18th, the American Society of Superintendents and the Associated Alumnae, met together in the Horace Mann Auditorium of Teachers' College. Dr. Wood, Professor of Physical Education in the College, presided over the meeting, and Dean Russell delivered the address of welcome to the delegates. It was extremely gratifying to find in such prominent educationalists such a sympathetic attitude toward the work of nursing bodies and such an appreciative grasp of the problems which they are seeking to meet. Dean Russell spoke of the recent developments in other departments of professional education, and particularly emphasised the need of preventive work in teaching and nursing as well as in medicine. He indicated some of the directions in which expansion and improvement were needed and emphasised particularly the necessity of thorough educational preparation in the training schools. In this connection he spoke most warmly of the work of Mrs. Robb, and paid a very high tribute to her personal character and influence, and to her splendid judgment and vision. Dean Russell spoke also of the work which the Nursing Department in Teachers' College had been doing, and of the new course for the training of nurses in social work.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of invalid occupations. Miss Tracy read a paper on "the training of the nurse as instructor in invalid occupations." She showed the great necessity of occupational work in the various phases of illness and convalescence, and the importance of some comprehensive training which would enable the nurse to adapt the work to the tastes and capacities and conditions of the patient. Such a course is regularly carried out in the Training School connected with the Adams Nervine Hospital, where Miss Tracy is Superintendent.

The paper by Dr. Mary Lawson Neff was en-

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