

An infant would often injure the mother's eye by clawing at it; this would require instant care.

Children had a short eyeball, and needed much more accommodation of vision than an adult.

The stretching of the eyeball in the young caused myopia.

In the Secondary School period, all near work and fine work was bad. If very young children's eyes were observed while intent on fine near work the majority would be found to squint while so employed, and one eye only used. As large an area of the brain was employed to control the muscles of the eye as those of the thigh, so it would be seen that these children were straining an enormous area of brain.

The kinema for young children called for legislation and the headache it produced was more common than all the other causes of headache put together. It was caused by the children having to look upward for a considerable period.

Infant schools ought to be brighter and better lighted than any other part, and all fine work, pens, paper and needles excluded.

Once the back of the eyeball had yielded there was no hope for the myopic child; any change would be for the worse. It was simply wicked to give a high myopic near or fine work.

In his opinion not half the glasses ordered for children were required.

Many children were using glasses to work with, when instead the work should be arranged to suit their vision. Good feeding was essential, and debility avoided at all costs, then 10 per cent of bad vision would be diminished.

#### FIRST-AID LECTURES IN FRENCH.

Another course, lasting about a month, of First-Aid Lectures is being organised by the French Red Cross, Comité de Londres, at the French Hospital, Shaftesbury Avenue, to commence at the beginning of the month of June.

The lectures are delivered in French by a well-known doctor—a member of the staff of the French Hospital.

This will enable ladies who intend to take up Red Cross work in France an excellent opportunity to keep up and improve their French and acquire at the same time a preliminary knowledge of the science of bandaging and dressing wounds.

For full particulars apply to Madame Girard, French Red Cross, 9, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

#### PRIZE ESSAY.

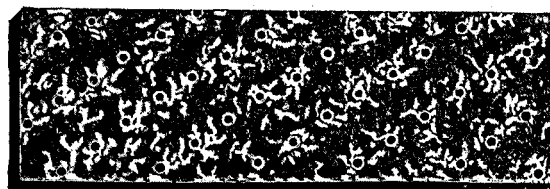
The Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, W., offer a prize of £50 and the medal of Institute for the best Thesis, setting out a complete and practical scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare Work, suitable for adoption by local authorities. The Thesis to consist of not more than 6,000 words, to be delivered on or before September 1st, 1916. Two competitors may join in sending in a Thesis. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute.

## PRACTICAL POINTS.

### New Splint Material.

Perfofelt, which is described in *The Modern Hospital*, is the name of a splint material which has recently been put on the market. This material is a chemically treated wool felt. The chemical treatment renders it rigid and board-like, and it is claimed that the rigidity is retained indefinitely. It becomes soft and pliable when immersed in hot water, but immediately begins to harden after it has been moulded to the part, and the moulded form is retained perfectly. The validity of this claim has been verified by the writer.

Perfofelt is made in two thicknesses— $\frac{1}{8}$  in. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. The lighter material is suitable for hand, forearm, foot, and ankle dressings, while the



PERFOFELT. A NEW SPLINT MATERIAL.

heavier affords ample support for fractures and injuries to the long bones. The superiority claimed for this splint material over anything heretofore used in felt is its ventilation. It is perforated to the extreme limit that will not weaken or diminish its rigidity and retaining power, which provides for the radiation of inflammatory heat, which is so essential to physiological rest and repair. Another advantage possessed by this splint material is that it may be remoulded and readjusted to the varying changes of contour and size during the process of repair. The material is furnished in a sterile covering, and the makers claim that it can be kept sterile or resterilized by hot water. The X-rays penetrate the material perfectly, and therefore it is not necessary to remove the dressing when X-ray examination or skiagrams are to be made. The material can be procured from surgical supply houses, or from the National Perfofelt Company, Knoxville, Iowa.

The *American Journal of Nursing* quotes the following interesting points:—

### Treatment of Ringworm.

A writer in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, says a simple and efficacious method of treating ringworm of the scalp or body is to shave the part, if necessary, clean it with ether, and apply 50 per cent. tincture of iodine. The infected area is then frozen with ethylchloride. One treatment suffices for body ringworm; two or three for ringworm of the scalp.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)