

colleagues were able to be more specific and thus occasionally of more direct usefulness to their fellow Texans than could those writing for a national area. Their approach is highly practical. For example, eight pages of this manual describe in detail the physical plant and construction of the hospital building as a whole, while other sections are devoted to obstetrical wards, delivery rooms, and nurseries. The lay-out of formula rooms and the techniques of formula preparation and sterilization contain much helpful advice for the smaller hospital. The care of premature infants is also described in terms which would meet the needs of institutions where special premature nur-

series are not indicated because of small numbers of such deliveries. A practical, common-sense consideration of simple accommodations and regulations for rooming-in of infants with their mothers is a welcome feature.

On the whole, and largely because of its simplifications, this manual should be most useful to the hospital of modest size and relatively small staff. Its wisest use may well be as a local supplement to the Academy's 1953 Standards and Recommendations for the Hospital Care of Newborn Infants. Such a publication suggests a form of highly fruitful future co-operation between Obstetricians, Pediatricians, and Health Administrators at the state level.

ERRATUM

Volume 12, Oct. 1953, No. 4, page 354, "Total Amino Acid Composition in Mature Human Milk" by Mung W. Cheung, M.D., Edward L. Pratt, M.D., and Dorothy I. Fowler, B.Sc.

The value for methionine in our original paper does not include its oxidized product, methionine sulfoxide. In our chromatograms, this compound appears as a skewed peak, suggesting that it contains more than a single substance. However, if this possibility is disre-

garded and the methionine sulfoxide calculated as methionine, Pool A would have a value for methionine of 19.4 instead of 15.4 mg./100 cc. milk; and Pool B a value of 18.1 instead of 14.3 mg./100 cc. milk. The average total value for methionine of 18.8 mg./100 cc. milk is thus closer to those reported by P. Soupart, Stanford Moore, and E. J. Bigwood, *J. Biol. Chem.* 206:699, 1954, for human milk analyzed by the ion exchange technic which we employed.

TABLE I (Correction)

<i>Total Amino Acids</i>	<i>Pool A</i>		<i>Pool B</i>	
	<i>mg./16 mg. Total Nitrogen+</i>	<i>mg./100 cc. Milk+</i>	<i>mg./16 mg. Total Nitrogen</i>	<i>mg./100 cc. Milk</i>
Histidine.....	1.97	26.5	1.62	22.3
Lysine.....	5.94	80.1	5.19	71.7
Arginine.....	3.45	46.5	3.02	41.7

ERRATUM
Pediatrics 1954;14;284

Updated Information & Services

including high resolution figures, can be found at:
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/14/3/284>

Permissions & Licensing

Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
<http://www.aappublications.org/site/misc/Permissions.xhtml>

Reprints

Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
<http://www.aappublications.org/site/misc/reprints.xhtml>

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



PEDIATRICS®

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

ERRATUM

Pediatrics 1954;14;284

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/14/3/284>

Pediatrics is the official journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics. A monthly publication, it has been published continuously since 1948. Pediatrics is owned, published, and trademarked by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, Illinois, 60007. Copyright © 1954 by the American Academy of Pediatrics. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 1073-0397.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

