

behaved splendidly to us." The hospital is a very fine institution, with accommodation for 600 patients, and the general organization really good. English Nurses find it strange to have a man as "Superintendent of Nurses," but the routine work and treatment is novel and interesting. "Cholera is a ghastly disease—I hope we shall not have it in England—it is terrible to see little tiny babies of a few months' old suffering with it. Princess CHRISTIAN'S gracious message has been received with immense delight."

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 THE Executive Committee of the Royal British Nurses' Association have met several times, to discuss and organize the Volunteer Corps of Cholera Nurses. I hear that many have offered their services in Hamburg, but, as a number of Nurses have been sent from Berlin, it is expected that the German Nurses will be able to cope with the epidemic.

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 DURING the past week, Dr. HERON has kindly instructed classes of Nurses on Cholera Nursing at the Offices of the R.B.N.A., at 8, Oxford Circus Avenue.

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 SISTER EDITH KIRWAN-WARD, who nursed the late Duke of Clarence and Prince George of Wales, was, I hear, one of the first to sign the Roll at the Office of the R. B. N. A.

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 PARIS has also, of late, made an appeal for Volunteer Nurses; and the sad death of Mdme. MIEDERLANDER, at the St. Antoine Hospital, is deeply regretted:—

The *Daily News* correspondent says that Mdme. Miederlander, the hospital nurse, who died, was a model to the other Nurses. When it was thought requisite to create special wards for choleraic patients, an appeal was made for volunteer Nurses, and Mdme. Miederlander was the first to come forward. She said, "Let me have the hardest post." She was accordingly told off for night duty, and had as many as 60 patients to look after. She was a small, wiry woman, and looked delicate, but would not allow that she was not strong, before she fell ill. The house doctor noticed how worn she was, and sent for her one morning to his room to say that she must take a few days' rest. Thinking this was a polite way of saying she was no good, she burst into tears. He insisted on her leaving the cholera ward, but she asked to come back there, and Dr. Lesage at the same time said that he could not spare her. After her return she worked wonders in bringing patients through, but on the 6th, as she was following the doctor on his rounds, note book in hand, she was taken ill. A young doctor who was on duty bled her, thinking to prevent suffocation. Collapse immediately ensued, and it was then proposed to transfuse blood into her arm.

WORTH TRYING.—Dodd's Borax and Camphor Soap.—Mrs. Henry King-Parks, F.R.S.A., says: "For washing the hair it eclipses all others, rendering it smooth, lustrous and elastic, and is one of the best for toilet purposes; prevents and cures many skin affections." Sold everywhere, in tablets, 6d. each, or post free eight stamps; from Sole Proprietors, Dodd Brothers, Stamford Hill N.

She was buried yesterday, her husband—a printer—and many members of the hospital staff following her coffin to the grave. The funeral, not to frighten people, was quiet and simple as it could be. The chairman wrote a letter to her husband to tell him that she was to be buried at the expense of the city, and to have a perpetual grave, and her name written in what is known as the Golden Book at the Hotel de Ville.

* * *
 Reuter, telegraphing from Paris says:—Particulars are published of the attempt to save the Nurse's life. The patient being placed in a hot bath, an incision was made in one of her arms, through which every drop of decomposed blood was drawn, while at the same time the warder's blood was injected into the other arm in sufficient quantity to revive the action of the heart and fill the blood vessels. Although the patient's life was only prolonged for an hour by this experiment the doctors regard the result as justifying its repetition in other cases. The warder experienced no ill effects beyond some slight pain from the incision and a temporary feeling of faintness.

* * *
 THE one glaring and inexcusable blot in this report which will strike an English Nurse, is the extraordinary fact that one woman was placed in charge of *sixty cholera patients* at night. Under such conditions, the death of this noble woman was as inevitable as the deaths of many of the sufferers, to whose needs it was impossible that one woman could minister. There is evidently no *Nursing Record* in Paris, or such gross neglect, both of Nurse and patients would be impossible of repetition.

* * *
 TURN from practice to theory, and we find science making rapid strides in the laboratory of the great investigator, M. Pasteur. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"Mr. Hankin, of St. John's College, Cambridge, recently appointed Bacteriologist to the North-West Provinces, India, having recently gone to Paris and subjected himself to M. Haffkine's inoculations with cholera vaccine, gives, in the *British Medical Journal* of this week, an account of his experiences, and of the mode of preparation of the vaccine matter. M. Haffkine, working in Pasteur's laboratory, has succeeded by methods described, in obtaining an attenuated virus which confers on rabbits, pigeons, and guinea-pigs an immunity against the cholera microbe in whatever way it be inoculated, and one which has been found undiminished two months after treatment. These facts led M. Haffkine to inoculate himself and seven other gentlemen who presented themselves. Mr. Hankin describes his own case. The symptoms are markedly characteristic, and local immunity is produced against subsequent inoculation. Mr. Hankin concludes that the evidence at present existing shows that M. Haffkine's method of inoculation is not attended by any grave disturbance of health, and that it can be practised on human beings with perfect safety. The fact that it produces immunity against cholera in any form in animals of such widely different organisation as guinea-pigs and pigeons, gives reason for hoping that it may produce an equally good effect in human beings, but it must neces-

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