

is a chapel, provided by the generosity of Mr. EDWARD HOMAN. After defraying the cost and the expenses attending the erection and furnishing of the building, the trustees will have at their disposal an annual income from the endowment fund of about £3,500, and any deficit in the management will be met by the founder. Last week a number of gentlemen interested in the home inspected the building. A short dedicatory service was held in the chapel, and an address delivered by the Rev. EDGAR SHEPPARD, Sub-Dean at the Chapels Royal. Amongst the guests were the trustees, Lord Sandhurst, Sir William M'Cormac, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Sir H. Edwardes, Canon Cazenove, and Mr. Lushington, Treasurer of Guy's Hospital. The institution was opened for the reception of patients last month.

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In a recent case against the New York Hospital, the judge dismissed the case on the ground that, the Hospital being a charitable institution, the laws of the State did not admit of a suit being brought against it. In this special case \$50,000 was sought, on the ground that a boy lost his leg from the incompetence and negligence of the hospital surgeons and nurses.

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In view of the danger of the appearance of cholera in England, the National Health Society, ever on the alert to prevent danger to the health of the community at large, arranged a lecture on the subject, by Dr. THORNE THORNE, C.B., F.R.S., in the Rubens Gallery of Grosvenor House last Saturday. "Prevention is better than cure" runs the proverb, which the Society has adopted as its motto, and if we can prevent cholera from attacking us we shall have accomplished a good work. The Princess CHRISTIAN, a warm patroness of the Society, honoured the meeting with her presence, and appeared to take a keen interest in the lecture. A number of trained Nurses were also present, notebooks in hand, apparently, like the busy bees, gathering stores of knowledge against a rainy day. The information they gained must be of considerable value to them, should they have, in course of their professional work, to deal with a case of cholera, and they will at once recognise the importance of a pure water supply and strict sanitary measures. Dr. THORNE said, in the course of his lecture, that cholera had visited England on several different occasions—in 1831, 1832, 1848, 1849, 1865, 1866, 1874, 1885, and 1892. In 1874 and 1885 the disease was limited to imported cases by the care of the sanitary authorities, joined by the individual action of the members of the community and by the progress of sanitary reform. In Ham-

burg 18,000 persons were attacked during 88 days, and 8,200 died. The disease was plainly traceable to the polluted water supply, in which lies the great danger. Some 5,500 Russo-Jews passed through Hamburg last year, and were located in wooden huts on the American quay. Their sewage passed into the docks, and thus polluted the water supply. The danger is greatest in the early and unrecognised attacks of the disease, where the discharges contain the cholera bacillus, and are dealt with so as to reach our water supplies. There is grave risk of cholera where the water in bulk is specifically polluted by the cholera bacillus; it generally means there is organic pollution, and hence the water affords a means of growth for the bacilli. Dr. THORNE pointed out the grave necessity for all houses being properly disconnected, as regards the sewers. The technical teachers of the National Health Society should take a general view of the villages, which are so often the centres of a polluted water supply, as was the case in Essex last year.

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THE Hon. Maude Stanley was to have presented prizes and certificates to students at the London School of Medicine for Women on Tuesday, but was kept away by illness. To the company who assembled, very favourable reports were presented. Mr. Norman showed that the finances were in a satisfactory state, though further contributions to the building fund would be welcomed. Mrs. Garrett Anderson, as dean, read the list of students who gained the prizes and certificates. Prizes were awarded to Miss Vernon for *materia medica*, chemistry, and biology; to Miss Stoney for practical organic chemistry, anatomy, and physiology; and to Miss May Harris, practical chemistry; Miss Hayward, histology and practical physiology; Miss Piercy, pathology; Miss Despard, organic chemistry; Miss Latham, anatomy; Miss Cornall, medicine; Miss S. Hughes, surgery; Miss Wynne Edwardes, physics; and Miss Edith Knight, operative midwifery. Miss Rachel Mackenzie had gained the Dufferin Scholarship, Miss Latham the Gilchrist Scholarship, and Miss Bertha Webb the St. Dunstan's Scholarship. Mrs. Garrett Anderson, in speaking further of the work of the year, showed that fourteen women had qualified for the medical profession, and that three who already had the M.B. degree had taken the M.D. It had been a fairly good year in respect to honours gained by students at the examinations, though not the most brilliant in their history. Schools had been opened to women at Newcastle and Cork; and it was probable that the Durham University would soon allow women to enter for their degrees.

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[previous page](#)

[next page](#)