extent and also with much benefit. On this ground, bromoform is being at present extensively tried, and, in many cases, gives excellent results. It moderates the violence of the paroxysm, diminishes their frequency and often shortens the duration of the disease. Large doses, however, have several times made the child stupid and drowsy, and in rare instances there have been distinct symptoms of poisoning, such as pallor, a staggering gait, dilatation of the pupil, and either coma or heart failure. With small doses none of these bad results have been observed. The drug is best given dropped on sugar, as it does not mix with water. It is, however, safer to give it with alcohol in a mixture so as to prevent any chance of overdoses, as it is rather a difficult solution to "drop" accurately.

## TEMPORARY BLINDNESS WITH URÆMIA.

A VALUABLE paper in a German contemporary calls attention to the rarity with which acute blindness occurs in cases of uramia, and how still more rarely it may be the premonitory or, indeed, the only symptom of the affection. When it does happen, it is usually bi-lateral, and, if it continues for long, total loss of sight may ensue. If the pupils continue to react to light, the probability is that the blindness will be only temporary. The probable cause of the loss of sight is that the cedema which is so common in other parts of the body in kidney disease, occurs in these particular cases also in the sheath of the optic nerve.

## ERYSIPELAS IN CHOLERA.

A Russian contemporary has reported some curious cases of Asiatic cholera in which erysipelas occurred. In each of these, the choleraic symptoms abruptly ceased when the erysipelas intervened; the cramps and the diarrhœa disappeared, and the patients made good recoveries; the subnormal temperature, characteristic of cholera, gave place at once to the high febrile temperature which is so well known in erysipelas; the suppression of the urine disappeared, and the typical apathy also was lost. The conclusion would seem to be that the onset of erysipelas shortens the course of an attack of Asiatic cholera. From this, it might be almost argued, that, to a considerable extent, erysipelas has an antidotic effect so far as cholera is concerned, and that, therefore, it may prove that an injection of the poison of erysipelas would cure an attack of cholera. This matter, therefore, deserves the most careful consideration and investigation.

## Reflections

FROM A BOARD ROOM MIRROR



Miss Emily Jones has been appointed Matron to the Islington Workhouse Infirmary. Miss Jones was trained and certificated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, being on the staff from 1884 to 1890. She qualified for Maternity Nursing at Queen Charlotte's Hospital in 1888. Miss Jones held the post of Night

Superintendent at the Chelsea Infirmary in 1892, from whence she obtained her present post—Assistant Matron at the Homerton Fever Hospital. Miss EMILY JONES is a member of the Royal British Nurses' Association, has a seat on the Council, and is a Registered Nurse.

MISS BEATRICE COLBORNE, trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, lately, the popular Home Sister at St. Mary's Hospital, has been appointed Matron of the Children's Hospital, Belfast.

MISS FOULKES has been appointed Matron of the Forfar Infirmary. She was trained at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and joined the Scottish Branch of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute at Edinburgh. Miss FOULKES has lately been working at District Nursing in Forfar, so that her excellent qualifications are well known to the Committee of the Institution which has been fortunate enough to secure her services.

MISS MARY PAVYER has been appointed Matron to the Livingston Cottage Hospital, Dartford. Miss PAVYER was trained at the Tottenham Hospital, and was subsequently Nurse for three years at Westminster Hospital. She has held the position of temporary Nurse-Matron at the Bexley Cottage Hospital.

MISS JULIET CURTIS has been appointed Sister Charity at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Miss Curtis was trained and certificated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but has of late held the position of Lady Superintendent to the Nurses' Institution at Cambridge. Miss Curtis is a Member of the Royal British Nurses' Association, and a Registered Nurse. The Nurses at Cambridge presented Miss Curtis with a brass standard lamp as a token of their appreciation of her kindness during her term of office.

Miss Mary Louise Johnstone, who was trained at St. Mary's Hospital, doing good work there

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