

happy work he had passed at Kasr' el Aini, and of the love and esteem he had for his chief. He caused great amusement once, when getting very excited he forgot his own language, and said, "what do you call it in English?"

He was succeeded by Dr. Abd el Fabar Effendi, who as an old student, on behalf of other old students and doctors, presented Mr. Milton, in a few well-chosen words, with a silver tea service. The other gift was a beautiful native filigree coffee service, given by the male nurses and ward maids, which was presented by the head nurse, Ali Hamdi. Mr. Milton in replying, thanked those present warmly for the reception which had been given to himself and his wife. He said he had many blessings which he owed to Kasr el Aini. Much good work, good health, many and loyal friends, and greatest blessing of all, his dear wife. He spoke of his long intercourse with Dr. Sandwith, one of the first who welcomed him to Egypt, and with whom he has been associated in his profession ever since. He spoke in generous terms of the help the English Nursing Sisters had been to him in carrying out his reforms. Passing easily from English into French, he warmly thanked many of his former colleagues who were present for their assistance. Herr Dinckler, Professor of Chemistry in the hospital, who was present with some of his German assistants, heard his work highly spoken of in his own language. The Arab students and nurses present rejoiced to hear the words of praise and affection spoken in Arabic by their beloved "Hakeem Pacha" (chief doctor). Long and loud was the applause which greeted him as he sat down, and the band struck up "For he's a jolly good fellow." A well-arranged buffet was provided for the refreshment of the guests. Before separating, all present joined hands and sang "For Auld Lang Syne."

The chief fact in this meeting was that it was got up and managed entirely by the Arab doctors. It is the first time we believe that such a demonstration has been got up by natives to do honour to an Englishman. It was absolutely spontaneous, and was the outcome of affectionate esteem and regret at the loss of one who has worked amongst them for so many years.

Many of those present knew the hospital in its old days, when the patients walked or were carried down to the doctors who made their visit sitting smoking in the Square. Prisoners suffering from fever were brought to the hospital in chains. The nursing (!) was equal to the medical attendance. Major amputations were allowed to crawl about and were put into a bath the day after operation. Unlimited "backsheesh" was demanded. The Doctors, themselves, say that the whole place was like a stable. Nearly ten years ago one of the first English Sisters, in writing to a friend, said, she thought it would take a Hercules to clean the Hospital. The Hercules has done his work. To-day, the great fact which seems to impress visitors most, is the cleanliness of the whole place.

Two beautiful theatres, one for male and one for female operations, where one may see the latest methods of sterilized dressings, &c., carried out; a bakery, a steam laundry, the finest Pharmacy in Egypt, are among a few of the improvements. No one who does not know the difficulties which had to be contended with, and the native love of "letting things slide," can understand the enor-

mous amount of work which has been done in organising and directing the various departments of this large place. English, French, Germans, and Arabs are represented among the employes; and all these various nationalities had to be kept in harmony that the work might be successfully carried on. Among the alterations in the new scheme for the administration of the hospital, it is said that the post of sub-directrice of the Girl's Medical School is to be suppressed. This post has been ably filled by Miss Beatrice Cutler for seven or eight years. Trained at St. Bartholomew's, she left that hospital nine years ago to come out to Cairo as one of the earliest English Sisters in the Kasr el Aini. Not very long afterwards she was transferred from the Sanitary Service to that of Public Instruction. She has had charge of the Midwifery Wards of the Hospital, and has lately worked up the Gynecological Section. The number of Laparotomies (among which have been several Cæsarian Sections) which have been successfully performed during the last two or three years, speak surely almost as well for the nurse as the operator! Her great experience and skill will be of much benefit to those with whom she may in future be connected; but wherever she is, either at home in England, or abroad, she will carry with her the heartiest good wishes both of the many native girls whom she has helped to a livelihood by her training and example, and also of her colleagues. In October next, the administration of the Hospital is to pass into other hands, but the new director and committee will, we feel sure, acknowledge that what has been accomplished in the past has been noble work, nobly done.

"HABEEBA."

A NOTE FROM THE STATES.

By our Special Correspondent.

ALTHOUGH the war news is daily becoming more exciting, yet so far, to the nursing world it has not become a practical reality. Hundreds of nurses have volunteered their services in the event of war, and are awaiting, with more or less impatience, the turn of events. The naval authorities decline to accept any women nurses at all, and the military arm of the service, at present, is unready to engage any save yellow-fever immunes, as it is not thought wise to take to Key West or to Cuba unacclimatised nurses. As comparatively few trained nurses have had any yellow fever experience this will exclude many. Moreover, it has not yet been given to the world just how the nursing in a modern day war in America would be conducted. Whether the Red Cross would have full charge or would only work side by side with the Army Service. Thus, volunteers are left to choose to whom they shall apply, and some enthusiasts are offering themselves to all three, Army, Navy, and Red Cross, in hopes of being chosen. Many associations are offering nurses, the Protective Association of New York State, having been among the first. The Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada which has just completed its first annual meeting, voted a resolution offering the services of its members to the Secretary of War. With the Red Cross, nurses' expenses are defrayed but no salaries paid. With the Government Service, I am not sure, but presume some remuneration would be paid. It is just possible that trained men nurses may find them-

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