

In 1893 she acted for five months as Assistant-Matron at the Gore Farm Hospital (Metropolitan Asylums' Board), and from March, 1894, to the present date, she has been Sister-Housekeeper at the London Temperance Hospital.

MISS SYBIL BIDDULPH PINCHARD has been appointed Matron of the Princess Mary Convalescent Home at Bognor, the new branch of the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, Shadwell. Miss Pinchard was trained in children's nursing at the East London Hospital, Shadwell, from 1889-91, she acted as nurse at Gordon House Home Hospital from 1891-93, and as Sister at the Royal South Hants Infirmary from 1893-94. From 1895-96 she worked on the staff of Charing Cross Hospital, and from 1896 to the present time she has been Sister of a ward at the East London Hospital for Children.

MISS MARY GARDNER, who received her training at King's College Hospital, has been appointed Matron of the New Fever Hospital, Ham Green, Bristol. Since completing her training Miss Gardner has held the positions of Ward Sister at the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, Eastbourne; at the Staffordshire General Infirmary; and Night Superintendent at the North-Western Fever Hospital, Hampstead. She has also had some experience of private nursing.

### The Red Cross Society's Steamer, "Mayflower."

THE *Mayflower* is a stern paddle steamer, 140 feet long, which has been chartered by the National Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War (the British Red Cross Society), to convey sick and wounded soldiers from the Soudan between Assouan and Cairo. She carries two Medical Officers and eight men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, lent by the Government, and two nurses sent out by the Society. Reconstructed from a pleasure vessel into a Hospital Ship to hold 52 sick and wounded, and on an emergency 72 patients, she is fitted out with the most modern medical and surgical appliances, and medical comforts of every description. The sick and wounded will thus enjoy the luxury of being conveyed by river, and be saved the heat, choking dust, and severe discomforts of the railway journey of about 600 miles between Assouan and Cairo, which a high authority has described as the worst part of the transit between Khartoum and Cairo. The ship was inspected by the General Officer Commanding, and started on the 6th September on her first errand of mercy, and left Assouan for Cairo on the 15th September with 28 wounded and 24 sick, including six officers, Molyneux, Hopkinson, Clark, Geohegan, Sloggett and Dyke, all doing well.

## The American Red Cross Society.

### OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Continued from page 250).

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WORST CASES.

Mrs. Lesser found that the soldiers were nearly famished; some had not received a morsel of food for two days. Oatmeal gruel, coffee, and quantities of prune juice, were at once prepared at the Red Cross Hospital, in big cans which had come from the *State of Texas*, and with the assistance of the ever-active and indefatigable Chaplain Gavitt the wounded soldiers received such food as their conditions allowed. Unfortunately, the surgeons lost track of the greater number of their cases. The patient marked for re-dressing was placed on a table, and the surgeon in charge of that table re-dressed the wound. Thus it was hard to say what result one or the other had obtained, with the exception of a few cases, which, by special request, one was allowed to continue to observe. Some of the patients came down with their wounds dressed in some hospital at the front, and I may here mention that I saw some excellent work coming from the hospital in command of Dr. Woods.

#### THE SPANISH WOUNDED.

When the rush was over, I was called to the camp where the Spanish prisoners were located. I prescribed for their ailments, while the Sisters supplied their food. In addition, I answered the calls which came from Cuban families in Siboney. Some Spanish prisoners were wounded, and others suffered from fevers. Those who were wounded had their wounds dressed at the scene of battle, and although some of the dressings were temporary, they feared to have any person touch them until I assured them that they would be treated as gently as possible. Several cases required larger operations, which I prepared to perform on a certain day, when the proper arrangements required for that kind of surgery could be made in their camp. Two of them were seriously wounded in the thigh, and had been placed in splints and bandaged in the field, but were in bad condition.

#### YELLOW FEVER DISCOVERED.

Dr. Guiteras, who visited all the hospitals daily, informed me, one afternoon, that he had found a case of yellow fever in camp (not in our hospital), developed in a place near Siboney. There were two or more suspicious cases which he had watched, and he believed that yellow fever would develop rapidly. I called the Sisters together, presented the situation to them, that they might decide whether to stay in the field or return to the *State of Texas*. Their unanimous decision to stay and face the consequences made them continue their work without any hesitation. The Red Cross hospital building became crowded. One room

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)