

She was pale, pulse weak, and although conscious she could not speak. The legs, chin, mouth and fingers were stained the characteristic brown colour. The breathing became stertorous and tracheotomy was about to be done, when the pulse absolutely failed, and death took place only 35 minutes after the mixture had been taken. The post-mortem appearances were only those of hyperæmia of mucous membrane of stomach, the shortness of time accounting for the caustic action being only superficial. The liver was enlarged and fatty. It is noteworthy that when used in medicine, permanganate of potassium has been known to produce toxic symptoms, so that it will evidently be necessary to contradict the popular belief that the drug in question is perfectly harmless.

EYE ACCIDENTS IN TRADES.

Last August Mr. Simeon Snell, delivered before the Ophthalmic Section of the British Medical Association, an introductory address "On the Prevention of Eye Accidents occurring in Trades." During the last fifteen years out of a number of 48,262 accidents among miners, no less than 2,506 were eye-accidents, *i.e.*, roughly, 5 per cent. In the iron and steel works the grinders suffer severely, dry grinding being many times more injurious than wet grinding. The fans in use for the sake of the health of the operator serve as some protection but spectacles were obviously the greatest safeguard against ocular injuries. The author showed a pair of spectacles used by a myope which was bespattered with dots from flying particles, and pointed out that the corneæ may become dulled in a similar way by myriads of small nebulæ, only recognised by a strong magnifying lens. The most serious eye accidents happened to men engaged in working iron or steel. Out of 359 eye accidents admitted to the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, no fewer than 173 were caused by iron or steel. A large proportion of the accidents are occasioned by "chipping" and "fettling." In steel works where 1,000 men are employed, 200 or more will be occupied in "chipping." The size of the chips vary from the most minute to others measuring some inches in length. A method now adopted for chipping large ingots of steel and one which prevents flying particles is that performed with the pneumatic chipper. It is more rapid than chipping by sate and hammer, and almost free from danger. Much damage is done to eyes in the forges by sparks and splashes of molten metal.

Army Nursing Notes.

THE Princess of Wales, whose interest in the wounded is well known, received the twelve nurses whom she selected, in her capacity as Hon. President of the British Red Cross Society, for service in South Africa, at Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness was most gracious and kind to the nurses, and presented each of them with a badge which she had embroidered. Besides the names which we gave last week, the following nurses have been selected:—Miss Louise Asman, Miss Mary Isabella Burdett, Miss Amy E. Davidson, Miss Mary F. Lightfoot, and Miss Louisa Barry Peers, and, with Miss Skillman, will leave early in January.

We learn that the nurses selected by Her Royal Highness from the London Hospital, have been required to conform to the regulation laid down by the War Office that all those sent out from this country to nurse our soldiers shall be members of the Army Nursing Reserve.

The accompanying block of Miss Hibbard, and the Nursing Sisters of the *Maine*, will, we feel sure, be of great interest to many of our readers. We are indebted to the *Lady's Pictorial* for the block of this photograph, which is obtainable from Lafayette, of Bond Street. All the profits from the sales of the photograph are given by this firm to the funds of the *Maine*.

The following members of the Army Nursing Reserve have sailed for South Africa to work in No. 5 General Hospital:—Miss M. A. Bindloss, Miss J. G. Willetts, Miss E. Kitching, Miss M. Herring, Miss G. E. Morgan, Miss A. Teesdale, Miss K. Moxon, Miss A. B. Noble.

The nurses mentioned below have also been despatched to the Cape. They will be deputed to stations where they are most required upon their arrival:—Miss A. F. Bedwell, Miss E. A. Chaffey, Miss F. N. Learmouth, Miss L. H. M. O'Ryan, Miss V. D. Chawner, and Miss E. M. Monck-Mason. Miss L. G. Graham Kell, who is already in South Africa, has also been selected by the Committee of the Army Nursing Service Reserve for active service.

The following Irish nurses have been selected for service in South Africa in connection with the Army Nursing Service Reserve:—Miss Mary Talbot, Miss Sarah J. Callwell, Miss Mary Anna Davis, and Miss Rosa Lawless, members of the staff of the City of Dublin Nursing Institution. We have every sympathy with Irish nurses in their desire to take their share in nursing the sick and wounded in South Africa. What we must regret

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