

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the following as "Queen's Nurses," to date July 1st, 1903:—

England.—Agnes D. Edwards, Caroline Billingham, Mary A. Wilcox, Mary E. Gibson, Florence E. Scott, Mary H. B. Empson, Kate Forris, Emily Lane, Constance M. Moulder, Frances M. Rice, Mary G. Searle, Ethel Tilbury, Alice M. A. Watson, Emily M. Whiteman, Eliza Davies, Jeannie Evans, Ellen A. Hancox, Alice M. Knight, Sarah A. Mellor, Alice R. Holden, Esther J. Millican, Harriet Camp, Jane Thompson, Alice M. S. Smith, Grace Lillian Thomas, Mary E. Parkhouse, Emma M. Coles, Edith M. A. Ramsay, Clara A. Hinde, Mary E. John, Eleanor M. Bounds, Alice A. Fudge, Beatrice M. Taylor, Hilda M. Taylor, Nellie West, Eva Pashley, Fanny R. Bicchus, Mary E. Powderley, Alice Prescott, Mary A. M. Fairhurst, Florence White, Mary T. Cunningham, Ethel M. Walby, Ada S. Dearpark, Laura Fothergill, Eva E. Righton, Charlotte Dudley, Sarah A. Robinson, Minnie Burdon, Isabella Jackson, Hannah M. Newton, Annie Woods, Julia A. Hardy, May McMahan, Emma J. Watts, Sarah P. Watts, Kate Henrys, Mary A. Jackson, Hilda M. Newman, Alice M. Moxhay, Winifred Froude, Catherine E. Waldoek, Marian Benbroke, Gertrude A. Gilby, Susan W. J. Hadden, Jessie Matheson, Louise Mitchell, Mary B. Pattison, Constance May, Agnes Colvie Angus, Ellen Lyon Corser, Marion Amy Hall, Ellen Oliver, Harriett Sheridan.

Wales.—Winifred Anne Jones, Eleanor S. Campion, Sarah M. Haswell, Jane Ann Laurence, Margaret A. Bushell, Alice H. Hawes, Katherine Howell, Mary A. Jones, Gertrude E. Clowes, Catherine M. Parry.

Scotland.—Jessie A. Baxter, Margaret Blyth, Annie H. Brown, Isabella Bryden, Jean Cameron, Annie Chalkley, Jessie C. Forsyth, Charlotte McCallum, Mary Millar, Lydia B. Nesbitt, Isabella Robertson, Annie M. Scott, Sydney Sinclair, Margaret F. T. Skene, Annie Smibert, Helena L. Smith, Douglas Stevenson, Mary Stewart, Helen Thorburn, Helen B. Wilkie, Annabell Campbell, Helen E. Smith, Jane B. McAllister, Isabel C. Miller, Margaret Peterkin, Nancy F. Wilson.

Ireland.—Marie Finn, Louise Gillespie, Elizabeth H. McCoy, Elizabeth G. Moore, Louisa Tringham, Aileen L. Keogh, Annie Richardson, Elizabeth W. Tate.

Examination of Midwives.

The London Obstetrical Society examined and certificated one hundred and seventy-six candidates on May 11th. This is hopeful for the Central Midwives' Board.

Poisons.

By Miss E. L. B. FORSTER,
Analyst to the Morgan Crucible Co.

No. XI.

TABLE No. 2.

ORGANIC.

Carbolic Acid—Liquid and Homologous Preparations.

On July 26th, 1900, carbolic acid was added to the poison schedule, and placed in the second table. It was declared as such by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The resolution was approved by the Privy Council, and a publication to that effect was announced in the *London Gazette*. Phenol, commonly called carbolic acid, is also known by the term phenic acid, and phenic alcohol, and hydrate of phenol. Its formula is C_6H_5OH . Phenols are hydroxyl derivations of benzene, in which one or more hydrogens are replaced by hydroxyl, *i.e.*, (OH) constituting mon-acid or di-acid phenol, or so forth. Carbolic is a mon-acid phenol. The formula for benzene is C_6H_6 . Carbolic acid (C_6H_5OH) contains one (OH). It is found in Nature in small quantities in urine. On distilling coal or bones it is formed. It can be prepared from nitro-benzene, or by fusing the sulphonic acids with alkalis. Commercially it is prepared by the dry distillation of coal. In the manufacture of coal gas, the coal is placed in retorts, heat applied, the gas and other products are led away by pipes. The tar and aqueous liquid (which is the well-known ammoniacal liquid, the chief source of our ammonia salts) is deposited in what is termed the hydraulic main; the gases pass on to the condenser. The tar contains the phenol and numerous other substances having various specific gravities, enabling them to be separated by what is called fractional distillation.

The tar is distilled in iron retorts, when, according to the amount of heat applied, one of its component parts will pass out. Water is the first, holding some ammonium salts and a light oil, which contains various hydrocarbons, including benzene. These can be separated and purified.

As the temperature rises a heavy oil is distilled over, called "dead oil"; this contains phenol. The residue left in the retort consists of pitch. The heavy oil is treated with an alkali—caustic soda, or caustic potash—which dissolves the phenol. It is precipitated out by hydrochloric acid, and purified by distillation. This constitutes pure carbolic acid. It crystallises in colourless needles, only several inches long, very deliquescent, with a peculiar strong odour and a sweet pungent taste. It has a very powerful caustic action on the skin. One

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