

Orridge Macmillan, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir John Rahere Paget, Mr John Danvers Power, Mr. Arnold Royle, C.B., Mr. Edgar Speyer, Prebendary Henry Wace, and Mr. James Wigan, Sir Felix Semon, and Dr. Ormerod were nominated by the medical staff, and the Earl of Dudley was elected President. A letter was presented, signed by fifteen governors of the hospital, protesting against the proposal to elect as the board of management ten entirely new members; but the chairman, in the exercise of his discretion, declined to read it to the meeting.

We hope this does not mean that the new powers intend to adopt an autocratic attitude—if so, they will be very unwise. We naturally tremble for discretion and justice where the arrogance of Sir James Crichton Browne is permitted full swing.

Madame Albani has proved herself a good friend to the Jenny Lind Infirmary for sick children at Norwich, and at the musical festival held in the cathedral last week which brought in £900, she was presented with a large silver bowl as an acknowledgment of her interest in the charity.

Sir Donald Currie, managing owner of the Union Castle Line, has presented £1,000 to the trustees of the new Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, towards the Endowment Fund.

The Obeah man, or "duddy doctor," still practises in Jamaica, despite the efforts of the authorities to stamp out all such superstitious traffic. One of these exorcisers of evil spirits carries on a "revival camp" as a blind, and it is said that coloured people from all parts of the island, many of them well-to-do folk who drive buggies, resort to him in secrecy. The side of the patient's head is painted blue, red, or yellow—the choice of the colour depends on the nature of the demon in possession—and then the "revival girls" sing and dance about the supposed demoniac until the demon comes out and departs, when the doctor receives his honorarium. Another exorciser, albeit in a smaller way of business, is yet able to pay a number of "revival girls" from four to six shillings a week and to drive a smart buggy and a pair of good horses on the proceeds of his secret profession. A third whose method consists in flogging out the "duppies" with switches and supple-jacks is naturally less popular; nevertheless he contrives to earn a living. It is difficult to obtain sufficient evidence for a conviction in such cases owing to the reverence with which these medicine men are regarded by the vast majority of the Negroes.

The strong feeling aroused at Macclesfield in the minds of just men by the "boycott" of medical women by the honorary staff of the Infirmary has not yet subsided. At a Meeting of the Governors held on Monday, after a very animated discussion a resolution was passed giving absolute power to the medical staff in the selection of the house-surgeons, thereupon Mr. Moir, Chairman of the House Committee, stated that he would not seek re-election next month. Mr. Whiston took the same course. The ejection of Miss Murdoch Clarke takes effect in a fortnight's time, and she proposes to start practice in Macclesfield.

The Malarial Mosquito at South Kensington.

Every nurse should make a point of seeing the beautiful models in the Central Hall at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, made by Miss E. D. Emett, showing the life history of the malarial parasite. These models are enlarged 6,000 times in diameter, and are exquisitely made. It is pleasant to know that they are the work of a woman's clever fingers, indeed, there would seem to be much scope for women in this direction. With their love of detail, and delicacy of touch, they are peculiarly suited for this kind of work.

THE MOSQUITO.

On one side of the case containing the models are those of two mosquitoes (1) the female of the *Culex pipiens*, or common grey gnat. This stabs with its proboscis, but does not convey malaria.

(2) *The Anopheles Maculipennis*, the spotted gnat or mosquito, which stabs with its proboscis, and is capable of conveying malarial fever. In the same case are actual specimens of both these mosquitoes.

(3) On the adjoining side of the case are models of the common black gnat, a perfectly harmless midge. It is distinguished from the true mosquito by the absence of the long proboscis, characteristic of the latter, and also by the length of the front legs. It rests on these raised front legs while the mosquito rests on the raised hind legs. But the most interesting part of the exhibit is that which shows the cycle of the malarial parasite in the human blood and in the mosquito.

IN THE HUMAN BLOOD.

1. The Exotosphere, or malarial germ, is introduced into the blood of man by the prick of the mosquito.

2. After entry into a red blood corpuscle it enlarges and undergoes certain changes. Black granules appear, which are derived from the haemoglobin, or colouring matter of the corpuscle.

3. The next model shows the division of the Amæbula within the corpuscle to form Enhæmospheres.

4. Then come the liberated Enhæmospheres.

5. A model of the Enhæmosphere after entry into a red corpuscle.

6. Shows the growth of the Enhæmosphere into a crescent at the expense of the corpuscle, ending with the fully formed crescent. Nothing could bring more graphically before one the course of this parasite, and the reason for the anaemic and sallow appearance of residents in malarial districts. The haemoglobin of their red corpuscles is absorbed by this pest.

IN THE MOSQUITO.

The crescents appear to undergo no further de-

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