

filtered, sterilised, and put through other refining processes, and the whole is put into an incubator. The germs rapidly multiply under these favourable conditions, and in a given time the fluid is impregnated with them and their products, which transform it into a high poison to the animal tissues. After having been brought to a definite concentration, a small amount of the fluid is injected into perhaps a guinea-pig, which, if all is favourable, dies of the disease, the origin of which is attributed to this organism. If the experimenters are satisfied that death was caused by this disease alone, similar injections are given to the horses, in amounts so small as to produce symptoms of greater or less severity, but not death. Upon recovery, which takes place in about ten days, a second and larger injection is given, the subsequent attack of the disease being milder than the first. In other words, the horse's tissues, in withstanding the influence of disease germs once, have acquired still stronger resistance against a second invasion of the same disease, or something akin to immunity. These successive and increasing doses are continued till the individual horses are able to take injections of perhaps 500 cubic centimetres of the infected fluid with no ill effect, their powers of resistance having steadily increased.

This point having been reached, each horse is bled 8,000 cubic centimetres each month. The blood withdrawn is carefully protected from contaminating influences and allowed to clot, then all the serum is extracted and its strength determined. After passing through the various stages of purification this serum, containing the material which is capable of neutralising or overpowering the activity of the disease germ from which it has been indirectly made, is sealed up in small tubes and distributed for use among physicians.

We are told that Dr. Flexner does not hope to perfect this valuable serum till next summer, but is confident of its specific action when finally given to the public for use.

Because of his discovery of an anti-toxine for cholera infantum, Dr. Flexner has received his appointment of directorship of the fifteen million dollar Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Several medical men have pronounced against the wear of sandals for children in cities; they point out that the microbes of disease readily lodge between the sensitive flesh of the toes.

## Appointments.

### MATRONS.

Miss E. Davies has been appointed Matron of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro. She was trained at the Royal Hospital, Portsmouth. Miss Davies has had a wide experience of nursing, and has held the following positions: Staff Nurse, Children's Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Charge Nurse, North Devon Infirmary, Barnstaple; Staff Nurse, Poplar Hospital for Accidents; Sister, Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle; Head Sister and Matron's holiday duty, County Hospital, Huntingdon; Sister, Night Superintendent and Home Sister, Royal Infirmary, Bristol.

Miss K. Maud Moore has been appointed Matron of the Gordon Hospital for Fistula, London. She was trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and has also held the posts of Sister, Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond Street, and Matron of the Convalescent Branch; Matron of the Royal Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo Bridge Road; Lecturer of the London School Board, and District Nurse in Whitechapel.

Miss Edith M. Barrand has been appointed Matron of the Kilton Hill Infirmary, Worksop, Notts. She was trained at Fir Vale Infirmary, Sheffield, where she was promoted to be Charge Nurse. Miss Barrand has also been Sister at the City Fever Hospital, Sheffield. She holds the L.O.S. certificate.

Miss Agnes Cottle has been appointed Matron of the Royal Victoria Homes, Brentry, near Bristol. She was trained at the Royal Hants County Hospital, by the Cheltenham Nursing Association, and has since held the position of Sister at the Fulham Infirmary, Hammersmith, and Assistant Matron of the institution of which she is now promoted to be Matron.

### ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss Grace Wood has been appointed Assistant Superintendent and Charge Nurse at the Steyning Workhouse Infirmary. She received her training at the Camberwell Infirmary, and has since been Assistant Nurse at Yarmouth Union Infirmary.

### NURSE-MATRONS.

Miss Lizzie Muir has been appointed Nurse-Matron to the Port of London Sanitary Hospital, Denton, near Gravesend. She was trained at Lightburn Fever Hospital, and Small-Pox Hospital, Berwick-on-Tweed. Miss Muir has also held the positions of Nurse-Matron, Gastro Hospital, Skye; Charge Nurse, Edinburgh Poorhouse Hospitals; and Nurse-Matron, Berwick-on-Tweed Small-Pox Hospital.

Miss E. Musker has been appointed Nurse-Matron of the Birkdale Isolation Hospital. She was trained at Salford Union Infirmary, and has with other posts held that of Sister at Hope Hospital, Pendleton, Manchester.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)