

## Appointments.

### MATRONS.

Miss F. K. Monkhouse has been appointed Matron of the Ipswich Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital. She was trained at St. George's Hospital, London, and obtained experience in the nursing of infectious cases at the South-Eastern Fever Hospital, New Cross. She at present holds the position of Matron of the Darwen Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Miss Isa Nicoll has been appointed Matron of the Chailey Isolation Hospital, Lewes. She was trained at the St. Marylebone Infirmary, and has held the positions of Night Superintendent at the Fulham Infirmary, Sister at the London Fever Hospital, and of Sister and Assistant Matron at the Delancey Hospital, Cheltenham. She has also had experience in infectious nursing under the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

### SISTERS.

Miss A. Margaret Bird has been appointed Night Sister at University College Hospital. She was trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and is a member of its Nurses' League.

Miss Frances Robinson has been appointed Home Sister at St. George's in-the-East Infirmary, where she was trained, and has held the appointments of Staff Nurse and Ward Sister.

Miss Rebecca Marston has been appointed Sister of a medical ward at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh. She was trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and is a member of its Nurses' League.

Miss Florence M. Brooks has been appointed Sister of the Men's Surgical and Accident Ward at the Mission Hospital, Billingsgate. She was trained at the Tottenham Hospital.

### NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss Agnes Fletcher has been appointed Night Superintendent at James Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth. She was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Perth, and has held the position of Sister at the Fever Hospital, Liverpool, and at the General Infirmary, Macclesfield.

### SUPERINTENDENT NURSE.

Miss Eva Gertrude Monks has been appointed Superintendent Nurse at the Union Hospital, Barton Regis. She was trained at the Workhouse Infirmary, Stapleton, Bristol, and has held the position of Charge Nurse at the Union Hospital, Barton Regis. She holds the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society.

Miss Annie Heaton is not taking up the appointment of Sister at the Fulham Infirmary which was officially notified to us and reported by us last week.

## The London School of Tropical Medicine.

### WHAT IT HAS DONE, IS DOING, AND HOPES TO DO.

No more interesting story has been told in recent times than that of the scientific work of the Schools of Tropical Medicine, through the agency of which not only has a flood of light been thrown on the obscure origin of tropical diseases, but also means have been pointed out whereby these diseases may be combatted, so that residence of Europeans in localities formerly regarded as "the white man's grave" has been shorn of many of its terrors. No one is better able to tell the history of this movement than Sir Patrick Manson, whose name will for ever be associated with this movement so fraught with benefit to humanity, and the lecture which he delivered on Monday last at the London School of Tropical Medicine, Royal Albert Dock, when Admiral Sir Robert More-Molyneux took the chair, was of extreme interest.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND SCIENCE.

The lecturer began by paying a tribute to the services rendered to the community by the late Colonial Secretary, whom he described as the main-spring in the movement for education in tropical medicine; without whom the world would certainly have been poorer in respect of many important facts which the different schools of tropical medicine that he had called into existence in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere had added to the common stock of knowledge. The Fiscal Policy was insignificant in comparison with the solid and enduring contributions to knowledge which the tropical schools have made in the last few years.

### ELEPHANTIASIS.

Going on to detail particular instances of notable triumphs already achieved by the London School, Sir Patrick Manson described the discovery there made by its present Superintendent, Dr. Low, who by an observation made in their laboratory for the first time showed in what manner the blood-worm, responsible for an important group of tropical diseases, represented by the hideous and disabling disease known as elephantiasis, gained access to the human body. He showed that this worm at an early stage of its existence, like the germ of malaria, was introduced into the human tissues by the proboscis of the mosquito. This important discovery had a very practical bearing, for it indicated with precision the way by which elephantiasis and its congeners might be avoided.

Only those who have lived in tropical countries where elephantiasis is rife can gauge fully the importance of this discovery. Its terrible frequency amongst the natives, the life-long disablement, disfigurement, and discomfort which it causes have to be seen to be appreciated.

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