

food is cut off this symptom disappears. It is the same with the victims of enuresis. In most cases a rigid anti-diabetic diet removes the symptom in a few days. The *cause*, however, due to a general depression of health produced by an excessive starchy diet, requires general tonic treatment at the same time. During the cure starchy food may usually be allowed for breakfast without "accidents" occurring at night. Without any other treatment hospital cases are relieved often at once, and finally cured, by being taken as in-patients and fed on the ordinary hospital diet. In private cases even small quantities of bread or cake, given at dinner or tea early in the treatment, cause the bed-wettings to recur. In about three to four weeks, sometimes sooner if the tonic treatment is pushed as well, a normal diet may be given without enuresis happening. Whilst not wishing to contend that enuresis is a condition of late rickets, the writer is of opinion that it is a weak bodily condition caused by an excessive starchy diet, and associated with inability to digest that excess.

"FLEA-BORNE PLAGUE."

In the bulky reports of the Indian Plague Commission no definite conclusion was reached as to the share which rats take in disseminating plague. The introductory preface, in commenting on the contradictory nature of the evidence, remarked that it was not clear whether rats contracted the disease after its appearance among the human community, or whether they introduced it, or even whether it was shared by human or rat alike. Of course, the active agent of transference would be, not the rat itself, but some parasitic insect living on the rat; and here, again, there was confusion of evidence as to whether rat fleas, for example, were even of the same character as the fleas which bite man. A further contribution to this vexed question is made by Dr. Frank Tidswell, in a report on the second outbreak of plague at Sydney. The species of flea infesting the rat at Sydney were four in number, of which that which occurred least frequently (*Pulex serraticeps*) was also found among men; and the same flea was also obtained from dogs and cats. Therefore one species of flea is common to man, rat, and other animals; and Dr. Tidswell states that two other kinds of rat fleas will bite man if opportunity offers. Hence he, at any rate, comes to the conclusion that the "flea-borne plague" theory is the best explanation of the plague at Sydney.

Appointments.

MATRONS.

Miss H. M. Turner has been appointed Matron of the Sanatorium, Baguley, Cheshire. Miss Turner was trained and certificated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she was gold medallist of her year. She subsequently held the positions of Night Superintendent and Sister in the same institution, and in 1887 was appointed Lady Superintendent of Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, a position which she only recently resigned.

Miss Emily Morgan has been appointed Matron of the Isolation Hospital, Crewe. She was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where she subsequently held the positions of Charge Nurse, Night Superintendent, and Theatre Sister. She has also held the appointment of Matron-Nurse of the Knight Memorial Hospital, Blyth, Northumberland, and of Matron of the Wallsend Joint Fever Hospital, Northumberland.

Miss M. Thomson has been appointed Matron of Chalmer's Hospital, Edinburgh. She was trained and certificated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and at present holds the position of Assistant Matron at the Parkwood Convalescent Home, Swanley, Kent.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

Miss Catherine Borthwick has been appointed Assistant Matron at the Stirling District Asylum, Larbert. She was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Miss Jean McGrigor has also been appointed Assistant Matron in the same institution. She was trained at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Glasgow, and has held the position of Sister at the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley.

SISTER.

Miss Jessie J. Shaw has been appointed Sister of Children's Wards at the Stockport Infirmary. She was trained at the West Ham Hospital.

NIGHT SISTERS

Miss H. M. Challis has been appointed Assistant Night Sister at the Union Infirmary, Kingston-on-Thames. She was trained for three years at the Royal Infirmary, Bradford, from which institution she holds a first-class certificate. On the completion of her training she had charge of a children's medical ward for two months, and was then appointed Sister of a female surgical and gynaecological ward. Miss Challis has also had experience of the nursing of infectious diseases at the South-Eastern Hospital, New Cross.

Miss Eva Jones has been appointed Night Superintendent at St. Luke's Hospital, Halifax. She was trained at the Mill Road Infirmary, Liverpool, and after receiving training in midwifery in connection with the Ladies' Charity and Lying-in Hospital in that city, held the position of Sister in the institution.

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