directly opposite. In the circumscribed area enclosing the back courts of these buildings there had been a stray cat which had eventually obtained a home with one of the families affected. This cat, when examined, was found to be suffering from post diphtheritic paralysis of the legs. The above cases demonstrate to householders the necessity for watchfulness as to the condition of domestic pets, and more especially for their isolation from children if any disease is suspected.

THE RELATION OF THE MOSQUITO TO MALARIA.

The scientific research of recent years has established beyond question the active agency of the anopheles mosquito in the conveyance of malaria. But this is quite a different matter from inducing municipalities and public health bodies to attempt the extermination of this pest. It is probable that the numberless mosquitoes which infest many tropical localities are regarded by the authorities as a necessary evil, and it is considered hopeless to compass their abolition or even diminution, the view being held that as fast as they are thinned out or destroyed by treating their breeding places with petroleum, other mosquitoes come in from outside to take their place. This idea, however, is combatted by Sir Ronald Ross in a recent paper. He considers it equivalent to saying that the population of the United States would remain the same if the birth-rate were reduced to zero, and that the adoption of the preventive measures suggested by the reformers must result in the diminution of mosquitoes not only locally but generally. If a wind blows mosquitoes into a place, Sir Ronald Ross points out that it follows others are blown out of it, but he doubts if wind has any appreciable effect upon them Mosquitoes are found on coasts exposed to strong sea breezes, and in Madras even the South West Monsoon does not appear to drive them either towards the east or from the west.

A combination of prophylactic measures in regard to malaria probably gives the best results. The extermination of the anopheles mosquito is, of course, the only radical cure, but much may be done by making houses mosquito proof.

Appointments.

MATRON.

Miss Mary Whitlock has been appointed Matron of the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Hartlepool Port Sanitary Authority. She was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, and has worked at the Fever Hospital, Hull, and in connection with the Nurses' Co-operation, Sunderland, the West of England Nurses' Co-operation, Plymouth, and the Nursing Institution, Blackheath.

Sisters.

Miss Rose While has been appointed Sister at St. George's Infirmary, Fulham Road, S.W. She was trained at St. Pancras Infirmary, and has held the position of nurse at the Samaritan Free Hospital.

Miss M. Adelaide Baker has been appointed Sister at St. George's Infirmary, S.W. She was trained at the Central London Sick Asylum, W.

Asylum, W. Miss E. M. Page has been appointed Sister at St. George's Infirmary, S.W. She was trained at the Greenwich Infirmary.

NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss Emily Duncan has been appointed Night Superintendent at the Shoreditch Infirmary. She was trained at St. George's Hospital, London, and has held the position of Charge Nurse at the Grove Hospital, Tooting, and of Sister at the Lewisham Infirmary. She is certified by the Central Midwives' Board.

CHARGE NURSES.

Miss Mary Crossland has been appointed Charge Nurse at the Ashton-under-Lyne Union, in which institution she received her training.

Miss C. Dyne has been appointed Charge Nurse at St. Olave's Infirmary, S.E. She was trained at the Poor Law Infirmary, Sunderland, as well as at the Eye Infirmary in the same town, and has held the position of Charge Nurse at the Poor Law Infirmary, Newcastleon-Tyne, and of District Nurse at Gatesheadon-Tyne.

NURSES ON FOREIGN SERVICE.



