

The Minister of Health felt satisfied, and was supported by the views of the Radium Commission, that the position could best be met, and indeed, could only be met, by more active co-operation on the part of local authorities. Broadly speaking, the division of function between the voluntary hospitals containing treatment centres and the local authorities, would be that treatment would remain with, and be carried on in, the hospitals (the "centres"), while the peripheral "field" work would rest with the local authorities.

"The general view of the situation," concluded Sir Arthur, "is that, even though the results of research may eventually put into our hands one or more means of prevention, their effects cannot be expected to be immediate and striking. Until those effects come to fulfilment we must expect the usual incidence of cancer, and consequently provision of means for diagnosis and treatment cannot be regarded as other than essential."

SAFEGUARDING HEALTH AT THE AIRPORTS.

The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1938, which have been made by the Minister of Health, will come into force on July 1st, 1938. They are designed to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into this country through the medium of air-borne traffic, and they resemble in their general scope the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, which were made to secure a similar object in regard to water-borne traffic. The Regulations have been made in conformity with the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation which was signed at The Hague on April 12th, 1933, and ratified by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on the 15th September, 1934. For this reason the Regulations include provisions relating to sanitary measures to be taken in certain circumstances in regard to outgoing as well as incoming aircraft.

"Sanitary Aerodromes."

The Regulations are applicable to all "customs aerodromes," that is aerodromes on which foreign going aircraft may land or from which they may depart, including landing places for seaplanes. The Minister is authorised by the Regulations to designate any customs aerodrome at which he is satisfied that an organised medical service and the appropriate equipment are available as a "sanitary aerodrome," and in certain circumstances aircraft landing elsewhere may be required to proceed to a sanitary aerodrome. Notice of the designation of an aerodrome as a sanitary aerodrome will be published in the *London Gazette*. The authorities responsible for the administration of the Regulations are the Port Health Authorities for aerodromes at ports and elsewhere the local authorities of the districts in which the aerodromes are situated. In the case of municipal aerodromes, the local authority owning the aerodrome is the responsible authority for the purpose of the Regulations, even if the aerodrome is situated outside its own district.

Detention of Aircraft.

The Regulations authorise the temporary detention of aircraft arriving at aerodromes from foreign places in certain circumstances when there is reason to suspect the presence of infectious disease on board or when the aircraft has come from a locality infected with certain diseases, in order that the appropriate precautionary measures may be taken. Such measures include the medical inspection of passengers and crews, and, for certain diseases, the cleansing, disinfection, etc., of the aircraft and its contents. As regards outgoing aircraft, the Regulations provide for special measures of control in regard to plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever and smallpox, and in certain circumstances the medical officer at the aerodrome may

prohibit the embarkation of persons who may spread these diseases.

The issue of these Regulations marks a further advance in the policy for the provision of health services suitable for modern conditions, and the institution of a health organisation at the aerodromes similar to that which already exists at the seaports completes the nation's arrangements for protecting itself against the introduction of disease from abroad.

APPOINTMENTS.

MATRONS.

Liverpool Maternity Hospital, Liverpool.—Miss E. Elizabeth Robinson, S.R.N., has been appointed Matron. She was trained at the Royal Halifax Infirmary, and in Midwifery at the Liverpool Maternity Hospital, where she later held the posts of Theatre and Ward Sister, Sister Tutor and District Superintendent, and Assistant Matron. Miss Robinson was also engaged in Private Nursing in connection with the Royal Infirmary, Preston; and served as Staff Nurse and Sister in the Territorial Army Nursing Service, 1915-1919.

Winsley Sanatorium, near Bath.—Miss G. E. Jelley, S.R.N., S.C.M., has been appointed Matron. She was trained at Charing Cross Hospital, London, where she was later Sister Tutor and Assistant Matron; and has also been Sister Tutor at the Royal Infirmary, Chester; Sister Tutor and Assistant Matron and Housekeeper at the Royal United Hospital, Bath.

Isolation Hospital, Exeter.—Miss A. J. Price, S.R.N., has been appointed Deputy Matron and Sister-in-Charge of the Tuberculosis Wards. She was trained at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, and has been Sister-in-Charge at the Gladstone Road Nursing Home, Exeter; Staff Nurse at the General Hospital, Treherbert; Night Sister at the County Sanatorium, Milford; and Ward Sister at the General Hospital, Merthyr-Tydfil.

Baguley Sanatorium, Manchester.—Miss Gladys Bishop has been appointed Matron. She was trained at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, and at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Market Drayton, where she was later Theatre Sister and Sister Tutor. Miss Bishop has also been Night Sister, Ward Sister, and Theatre Sister at the Victoria Hospital, Blackpool; Theatre Sister at the Royal Infirmary, Preston; Home Sister and Sister Tutor at the General Hospital, Birkenhead; and Matron at the North Wales Sanatorium, Denbigh.

ASSISTANT MATRON AND SISTER TUTOR.

Purdysburn Fever Hospital, Belfast.—Miss Helen Paterson, R.G.N., R.F.N., has been appointed Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor. She was trained at the Woodend General Hospital, Aberdeen, and at the Purdysburn Fever Hospital, Belfast, where she has since been Ward Sister, Home and Housekeeping Sister.

HOME SISTER AND SISTER TUTOR.

Oldham Royal Infirmary, Oldham.—Miss Madge Langdale, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., has been appointed Home Sister and Sister Tutor. She was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, where she was later Assistant Sister Tutor, Senior Night Sister, and Ward Sister. Miss Langdale has also been Theatre and Surgical Sister at Duchy House, Harrogate. She received her Fever Training at the Seacroft Hospital, Leeds, and her Midwifery Training at the Dudley Road Hospital, Birmingham.

SISTER TUTOR.

Selly Oak Hospital, Birmingham.—Miss Henrietta Henderson, S.R.N., has been appointed Sister Tutor in the Maternity Department. She was trained at the General Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and at the City of London Maternity Hospital. Miss Henderson has been Staff Midwife and Maternity Sister at the North Middlesex Hospital, Edmonton, London, N.

Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, Mon.—Miss M. E. Swire, S.R.N., has been appointed Sister Tutor. She was trained at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, and in Midwifery at the Bank Hall Hospital, Burnley, where she also obtained the Housekeeping Certificate. Miss Swire has been Ward Sister at the Highgate Hospital, London, N.; Sister Tutor at the Birch Hill Hospital, Rochdale; Sister Tutor and Home Sister at the Royal Hospital, Richmond, and Sister Tutor for the West Riding County Council. She holds the Sister Tutor Certificate of Battersea Polytechnic and the Diploma in Nursing, London University.

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