

MALARIA.

In the case of malaria, Dr. Sambon and Dr. Low, sent by the School with the aid of funds partly supplied by the Colonial Office, clearly demonstrated by an experiment, which might very well have proved to the experimenters a serious matter, that man could live in the midst of malaria if he only employed simple and practical measures against mosquito bite. The School, by importing infected mosquitoes from the Roman Campaña, and then setting them to bite healthy individuals in the laboratory, and thereby promptly conveying malarial disease to those so bitten, gave the final and most telling proof hitherto obtained that malaria was conveyed by the mosquito.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Another pupil of the School, Dr. Forde, who had learned there the value of the microscope in the diagnosis of tropical disease, discovered in the Gambia Colony the presence in the blood of a man of a new parasite, which was subsequently recognised by Dr. Dutton, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, as belonging to a group of germs responsible for many and grave diseases among the lower animals. Only last year Dr. Castellani, another pupil of the School, demonstrated the association of this same parasite, called a trypanosoma, with one of the most terrible diseases to which tropical humanity is liable—viz., sleeping sickness.

Until a fortnight ago, though the presumption was strong that this parasite was the cause of sleeping sickness, it could not be affirmed with certainty. Confirmation had, however, been received in the case of a patient admitted to the hospital last year, in whose blood the parasite was found. Though much knowledge was gained, efforts at treatment proved unfortunately futile. The patient left the hospital last March, but was kept under observation, and about two months ago began to show symptoms of sleeping sickness, and died on the 26th of last month, just two years and three months after infection by the deadly bite of a species of the tsetse fly.

FUNDS NEEDED TO PROSECUTE THE WORK.

In conclusion, the lecturer said their ambition to gather fresh laurels in the field of investigation was cramped. They wished to furnish their museum and library on a scale adequate to the needs of the School. These and many other requirements demanded money. In short, they wanted £100,000, or as much of that sum as they could get. They had given full value for that money. Apart from the education they had supplied to students, any one of the discoveries mentioned was worth this sum ten times over. They had given the public a great deal more than they had received or were ever likely to receive. He had, therefore, no hesitation in asking for something more on account.

The Progress of State Registration.

A well-attended meeting was held at 12, Sussex Square, Brighton, organised by Mrs. Gower, local Hon. Secretary, for Brighton, of the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses. Miss Buckle, Lady Superintendent of the Brighton, Hove, and Preston District Nursing Association, Q.V.J.I.N., presided, and introduced, in a few graceful words, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, who gave an address on "State Registration of Trained Nurses: Its Benefit to Doctor, Nurse, and Patient."

Mrs. Fenwick dealt at length with the effect of State Registration as a lever whereby the educational curriculum for nursing might be defined and a useful standard adopted. She pointed out the benefit of demanding a pass examination for probationers in general education and also in special subjects which could be taught in preliminary schools. She advocated courses for Sisters—as teachers of junior nurses, and also for Matrons, to fit them for their responsible duties. Examination of nurses for a nursing diploma should be conducted by a central and impartial Board, and not by the teachers of the nurses in each hospital, a system which prevented comparative methods, uniformity, and healthy competition. Registration by the State would evolve a General Nursing Council, upon which the interests of all should be represented, the balance of power being retained in the hands of those most interested in such legislation, the registered nurses themselves. Only by providing for self-government of the nursing profession could any Bill meet the needs of nurses, by giving them such a measure of responsibility and authority that they would be able to maintain a high standard of education, and enforce reasonable discipline in their ranks. Touching on the industrial aspect of the case, Mrs. Fenwick said the lack of a definite standard placed the trained and untrained workers on a competitive basis in the open market. Nurses were sheltered and cared for in hospitals, but it was in the wider area of nursing work, such as private and district work, where the qualified nurse most felt the injustice of her present position, and the need of reasonable protection from the innumerable exploiters of nursing labour.

Socially, so long as the trained nurse was classed in the public mind with immoral and criminal persons, so long would she suffer another grave injustice.

Registration by the State would do much to fit women for their responsible duties, and to raise the status of the trained nurse; but such legislation must be effected on a wise and liberal basis, so that government of nurses by a bureaucracy, such as had existed for the past ten years in the

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