

APPOINTMENTS.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

General Infirmary, Leeds.—Miss Mary Gordon Milne, S.R.N., has been appointed Lady Superintendent of Nurses. She was trained at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, where she was a Gold Medallist, and took the Sister Tutors' Course at King's College for Women, Kensington. Miss Milne has been Ward Sister, and Sister-in-charge of District Midwifery, at St. Thomas's Hospital, and Sister Tutor and Office Sister at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford. In 1921, Miss Milne was appointed Sister Tutor to inaugurate a Preliminary Training School at Johannesburg, and to adjust the training of nurses in the General Hospital there, to which Hospital she later returned, by request, for a further period of two years. In 1928 she was appointed Matron of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and in 1933 became Principal Matron in the Public Health Department of the London County Council.

MATRON.

Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, Southampton.—Miss M. Smith, S.R.N., has been appointed Matron. She was trained at Guy's Hospital, London; and has been Assistant Matron at the Royal Infirmary, Huddersfield.

Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley.—Miss E. E. Monie, R.G.N., has been appointed Matron. She was trained at the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley, where she has been Sister-in-Charge of the Medical Wards, and Senior Sister.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

East Riding Mental Hospital, Beverley, E. Yorks.—Miss Mary Macdonald, S.R.N., has been appointed Assistant Matron. She was trained at the Fulham Hospital, London, and at the Bangor Mental Hospital, where she was later Staff Nurse. Miss Macdonald has just completed six months' training for the Central Midwives Board Examination at Aberdeen Maternity Hospital.

NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT.

St. Alfege's Hospital, Vanbrugh Hill, Greenwich.—Miss A. B. Anderson, S.R.N., has been appointed Night Superintendent. She was trained at St. Olave's Hospital, Lower Road, S.E., where she was later Theatre Staff Nurse, Sister in Male Surgical Ward and Sister-in-Charge of the Preliminary Training. Miss Anderson has also been Housekeeping Pupil and Assistant Housekeeper at Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton.

SISTER TUTOR.

Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, London, S.W.1.—Miss Hilda Hamblin, S.R.N., S.C.M., has been appointed Sister Tutor. She was trained at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, and has been Ward Sister and Sister of the Operating Theatre at the Cancer Hospital, London, S.W., Sister at the Lewisham Hospital, Sister Tutor at the National Temperance Hospital, and Ward Sister at the Millbank Military Hospital, London. Miss Hamblin holds the Diploma of Nursing of the London University, the Sister Tutors' Diploma of King's College, the Certificate of Brompton Hospital, with distinction, the Health Visitors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and is an Examiner to the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

ASSISTANT SISTER TUTOR.

Central Middlesex County Hospital, Acton Lane, Willesden.—Miss C. G. Barron, S.R.N., S.C.M., has been appointed Assistant Sister Tutor. She was trained at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, where she was later Ward Sister and Theatre Sister. She has also been Theatre Sister at the General Hospital, Darlington, and Theatre Sister at the Llandough Hospital, Penarth.

NURSE MIDWIFE.

Frontier Nursing Service, Kentucky, U.S.A.—Miss Eileen Grogan, S.R.N., and Miss Gwladys Doubleday, S.R.N., have been appointed Nurse Midwives in the Frontier Nursing Service, Kentucky. Miss Grogan was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and has been Health Visitor in Liverpool and Birkenhead, and has been engaged in private and district nursing in London. Miss Doubleday was trained at St George's Hospital, London, and has been Queen's Nurse at Iver, Bucks.

LEGACIES TO NURSES.

Miss Emma Gibbons, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Westwood, West Malvern, left £100 and £2 a week for life to Nurse Catherine S. Hatherley.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PREVENTING THE SPREADING OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

On the first day of the Public Health Congress, held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Sir George Buchanan, President of the Office International d'Hygiene Publique and Vice-President of the Health Committee, League of Nations, Geneva, gave a most interesting address, as reported in *The Times*, on "International arrangements for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases."

He said that in recent years they had come almost imperceptibly to increase co-operation with fellow-workers in foreign countries and in other parts of the British Empire on almost every technical subject. Health questions were no exception in this respect. Four months ago at Zurich he attended an international congress at work on the radiotherapy of cancer. Physicists, radiologists, physicians and surgeons from all parts of the earth met to do common work and make friendships.

Disease Brought by Air.

With regard to the importation of infectious diseases by aircraft, Sir George Buchanan said that already they had had demonstration that they could carry infections and that passengers from one non-malarious country to another could contract malaria in the course of an ordinary air journey, from bites of infected mosquitoes on the aircraft. Air flights were so short in time that they rarely allowed initial symptoms to occur before the aircraft reached its destination. If the notion of putting passengers by sea, and the ship they went in, under special observation for no other reason than that the ship had touched at a seaport labelled as "infected" was now out of date and usually futile, how much more futile was it when applied to airports?

The International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, signed at The Hague last year, was hammered out at the International Office of Public Health in order to meet all the chief contingencies of transmissible and preventable infections and to provide an international code of conduct. The guiding rules for special diseases were particularly detailed in the case of yellow fever, and had been drawn up with the aid of the experience of America as well as of Africa.

With regard to the detention of persons arriving in an infectious state, it relied generally on two key positions. The first was that the airports open to arrivals from other countries were, for political and Customs reasons, few. It was not difficult or costly to see that they were provided with the necessary nucleus medical service, with access to hospital and laboratory and able to supervise the health of the personnel of the aerodrome and its cleanliness; able also, when circumstances required, to make necessary interrogations regarding the recent movements of particular persons. In this country the co-operation of the local authorities and medical officers concerned had already been secured.

The second key position, without which the first would be useless, was the existence of the international intelligence system about the chief preventable diseases. The wide acceptance it had already received and the advantage which it had been shown to possess in dealing with yellow fever in Africa, were good auguries for the success of the Convention. Where conditions changed so rapidly as in air travel, no code of conduct could be expected to be complete once for all; the Convention contained provisions for its amendment as the result of experience, and its working was already being reviewed regularly by the permanent committee of the Office International d'Hygiene

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