

The nurses quarters are roomy and there is a good class and demonstration room.

A T.N.A.I. Meeting was held and there was a large attendance and a number of application forms were given out.

Sister Laetitia of the Holy Family Hospital and Mrs. Brown, the Matron, very kindly invited all the nursing staffs of the Patna Hospitals to tea to meet the T.N.A.I. Secretary and it gave a very good opportunity for her to meet and chat with the Sisters and Nurses of Patna.

It was a very big disappointment that Sister Laetitia, our Hon. Branch Secretary for Bihar, was unavoidably called away to Delhi on the day the General Secretary reached Patna.

The General Secretary would like to take this opportunity of thanking all who contributed to the interest of the T.N.A.I. Meetings during her tour and for all the great and many kindnesses shown to her. It is no easy task these days to arrange for the nursing staff to be fairly free and for all the details involved in such visits to busy hospitals, and the greatest appreciation and thanks are due to all concerned.

The Student Nurses Page

A Peep into the Delhi Anti-Malaria Exhibition

New Delhi Town Hall was the centre of attraction and enticed large crowds during the Anti-malaria week. The exhibition connected therewith was held from 1st to 8th Sept. 1945. Like any other exhibition, the one under comment was very alluring from the artistic point of view as well as in the variety, beauty, and arrangement of the exhibits comprising of pretty photographs, models, posters and malaria-fighting equipments. Rich and poor, young and old thronged to the exhibition and the whole show was a great success as the laymen by making a merry go-round of the Hall were able to get an insight into the horrors of malaria and the remedial measures to be adopted.

Just at the entrance was prominently hung a striking poster under the caption "Mrs Anopheles Dying to meet you" characterizing the female mosquito. She was well dressed in long slacks and a matching long sleeved blouse but one is led to think that she would certainly prefer to have all whom she come across practice semi-nudism to show the might of her sting! From this one will naturally deduce the importance of protective covering as an anti-mosquito step.

Culex and Anopheles types of mosquitoes right from their larvae to the adult stage were on display. It was interesting to notice these terrible baby creatures wriggling in the water held in the glass cisterns, not knowing the havoc wrought by them when grown up. Dead and live specimens of mosquitoes were also on show. The breeding grounds were represented by miniature cisterns, clay models of irrigation channels etc. Photographs of such grounds had an added

effect. A microscope was available for the public to study minutely a mosquito, which presumably must have been a novel experience to many a visitor.

Every visitor stopped at the miniature beds neatly arranged, depicting the correct and the incorrect methods of putting the mosquito nets. Though no training in particular is necessary for using a mosquito net, many are liable to overlook the details in tucking the bottom end of the nets, thus depriving themselves of the benefits of the net. On one of the beds was a malarial patient with a nurse on duty with her inseparable temperature chart. Just enough to send a thrill and be on guard.

Equipments used in Anti-malaria fighting were set conspicuously, including items from flit pump to D.D.T. The hand spray (American Brand) for individual use drew much attention. Apparatus for catching mosquitoes included handnets for larvae and suction tubes for adults. There were pocket cages for conveying the mosquitoes to the laboratories for tests and experiments. For long distance consignments, the Barrand's Box found the solution. It is a closed wooden box having a wet lint floor and roof and a wire netting inner safe where the mosquitoes rest and these culprits are provided with raisins while in transit.

In miniature aquariums the tiny American fishes, Gambusian were swimming. They do full justice to the larvae by swallowing them up thus rendering indirectly a humanitarian service.

On a table were seen different preparations of anti-malarial lotions and creams. Most significant was the D.D.T. (Dichlor-Diphenyle Trichlorithan) which was demonstrated. This is a chemical compound which destroys all insects other than mosquitoes. It is used in powder form mixed with an inert diluent e.g. a little talcum or china-clay; or better still as a solution dissolved in Kerosene, Diesel or fuel oil etc. This solution when sprayed on a wall will act as an insecticide for a month. Against lice, D.D.T. is utilized either in powder form or by impregnating clothes with it to 1% of weight of garment.

The charts on the wall indicating the types of malaria and treatment for the Forces were worth perusing. It may be summarized as under:—

Types	(1) More common	Benign Tertian
	(2) Less common	Malignant Tertian
	(3) Rare	Quartian malaria
Treatment	(1) Initial attack or a simple recurrence, the patient having had not more than 3 attacks in 12 months	
	1st day	9 tablets Mepacrine.
	2nd day	6 tablets "
	3rd day	3 tablets "
	4th to 9th day	1 tablet.
	(2) Relapse—more than 3 in 12 months.	
	Quinine 30 grs.	} daily for
	Plasmoquin 03 grs	} 10 days
	(3) Severe—where signs of involvement of brain or a high temperature with a danger of heat stroke.	
	Quinine injection into vein to be followed by treatment (2) above.	

Complications;—Cerebral fever, heat stroke, heart failure, enlarged spleen—possible rupture.

The last thing to see was the portrait of Sir Ronald Ross, generally known as "the Conqueror of Malaria." He was the pioneer in this

line to devote his life time in fighting against malaria and finding causes thereof. Thanks to his service, he left to posterity the means to eradicate this great destroyer of mankind.

The obliging organisers and attendants of the Exhibition deserve much appreciation for their readiness in parting with knowledge on anti-malaria for common benefit. They in fact spared no pains in explaining all aspects of malaria to the visitors more, especially to the laymen. Undoubtedly, such exhibitions are a good medium for educating the public in Public Health.

Everybody must be wiser by their visit to the Anti malaria Exhibition. It is convincing that if the breeding of mosquito is stopped and if every one rise to the occasion, this malaria menace can be kept under control. The world war has come to an end, but the war against mosquitoes must continue for the freedom of mankind from a disease which takes a heavy toll of human lives, namely, a million a year, besides leaving one in a debilitated condition.

By a Student Health Visitor
Lady Reading Health School.
Delhi

Miss Abram's Visit to Cawnpore

There was much excitement among the Nursing Staff of the Alice Horsman Memorial and Dufferin Hospitals, Cawnpore when the Nursing Superintendent announced the visit of the T.N.A.I. Secretary to Cawnpore.

Almost every trained nurse on the staff is a member and others had applied for membership, and we were desirous to meet Miss Abram.

I had been talking to my student nurses about the S.N.A. and these young people were keen to learn more of such an association, as they and I are anxious to have a visit in our hospital,

The following programme was drawn up and sent to Miss Abram for approval :

Arrival at Cawnpore. 16th October, 1945

9.30—11 a.m.	Visit A.H.M. & Dufferin Hospital.
11.30—1 p.m.	„ Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital.
1—2 p.m.	Lunch A.H.M. & Dufferin Hospital.
3—5 p.m.	Visit Hallet Hospital—Tea to be followed, by a meeting.
8 p.m.	Dinner A.H.M. Dufferin Hospital

11th October, 1945

10.30. a.m.	Visit St. Catherine's Hospital.
12. noon	A.H.M. & Dufferin Hospital, Senior Staff to be presented. Discussions.
4.30,—5.30. p.m.	Miss Moncrieff & Staff "AT HOME" to local Nursing Superintendents and their Staff. Guest of honour Miss Abram, Meeting & talk by Miss Abram—Student nurses presented
8.30,p.m.	Dinner St. Catherine's Hospital.

It was accepted, and Miss Abram arrived at Cawnpore on the morning of the 10th October, 1945. The Programme was duly carried out.