

The Doctor or the Health Visitor goes round visiting with the nurse one evening a week. Each nurse has an average of twenty-five "waiting" cases in her maternity register.

Sewing classes are held in all the centres. At present the mothers come and sew babies' jackets. When the jackets are finished nicely they are allowed to take them home for their own babies. While they are sewing the Doctor or the Health Visitor gives the women a simple lecture on why a child should be vaccinated, the importance of cleanliness and regular bathing, keeping their clothes clean as a preventive of scabies, the danger of flies and various other subjects.

Large coloured posters on cholera, small-pox, etc., are displayed at each centre and talks are often given on the subject of the posters.

The Madras centres are all situated in the poorest quarters of the city. The conditions in which the people live in these parceries is appalling. Most of the children are underfed, untaught and very dirty, and the mothers are in the same condition. It is uphill work trying to teach them better habits. Our nurses live at the centres and we aim at making the nurse's house an example for the parchery in cleanliness and order. She is always at hand to help in any emergency. If cholera or small-pox breaks out the nurse at once reports it to the Head Office, which sends on the information to the authorities. It is a responsible post for a nurse; indeed the whole work depends on her efficiency and suitability. No end of patience and courage and good humour is necessary.

Sometime the women refuse to go to hospital and need endless persuasion. A few weeks ago, when a woman died in hospital, the family blamed our nurse for sending her there and caused quite a lot of trouble. The nurse (in fear and trembling) went on quietly with her work, visiting other women in the same street in spite of jeers and bad words from these people. Now she is visiting another woman and her baby, just out of hospital, belonging to this same family.

Babies whom we have fed and whose progress we have watched most carefully are taken away with the family for a few days to some feast or to visit other relations and come back with diarrhoea or dysentery or some other disease. There are many such drawbacks but the work is well worth doing.

SCORPION STINGS.

By X. Y. Z.

I SUPPOSE almost every nurse in India at some time or other is called upon to treat a scorpion sting.

The pain experienced from such has been described as first like the prick from a needle, but in a few seconds it assumes an agonising form as if many needles were thrust into the part. Usually the injured part swells a little, and sometimes the lymph glands are affected. The effect is not generally reckoned to be dangerous although death has been known to result from the sting of a scorpion.

There are a variety of known and adopted remedies. It would, I am sure, be interesting to know all the remedies that are adopted and with what measure of success. The few known to the writer are given.

A very common remedy seems to be a rag soaked in vinegar and tied round the affected part, while at the same time two tea-spoonsful of vinegar are given to drink. Miss Carmichael in her book "Mimosa" states that a little eucalyptus oil rubbed on the part is a sure and immediate remedy. Another treatment is to mix a small quantity of Dover powder into a paste spread on rag and apply to the part affected. Others are poultices made of equal parts of opium powder and Ipecacuanha powder, rags steeped in Scrubbs ammonia or salvolatile and bound on the part. The writer has treated many cases with good success by rubbing the part with eucalyptus oil and giving 10 grains of aspirin internally.

**PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF
THE TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA TO BE
HELD IN THE LADY READING HEALTH SCHOOL, DELHI,
FROM NOVEMBER 18TH. TO 20TH, 1926.**

Thursday, 18th November 1926.

- 10 a.m. to 12 noon .. Opening address by the President.
Reports of the Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, Editor
and Business Manager of Journal.
Election of new Officers.
Discussion of Finance.
(a) Allocation of Surplus receipts from the Handbook.
(b) Further means of raising funds for paid Secretary.
(c) Rate of subscription to I. C. N.
- 2-30 p.m. Paper.
- 3 p.m. Visit to the Lady Reading Health School, Delhi.
- 4 p.m. President At Home :
33, Ragpur Road, Delhi.

Friday.

- 10 a.m. to 12 noon ..1. Discussion on Provincial Representation.
(a) To receive reports from Provincial centres.
(b) Further development of the scheme.
..2. Suggested measures for securing a standard of
nursing in the Punjab and Delhi.
- 2 p.m. Drive through New Delhi including the Parano Kila
and Hammayun's Tomb.
Tea at the Lady Hardinge Hospital and visit to the
Hospital.

Saturday.

- 10 a.m. to 12 noon .. Visit to Chandni Chowk and Delhi Fort.
- 2 p.m. Final Business.