

When the mosquitoes have bitten the patient and taken their fill of malarial blood they are then removed to a special "hot room," where they are kept until the infection develops in them and they are required for use in transmitting malarial infection to a patient for whom such treatment has been prescribed.

When this occurs 15 or 20 infective insects are placed in a feeding jar and taken by trained assistants to the hospital where the patient is. During transit the feeding jars are packed in a thick leather case to prevent breakage and the consequent escape of the insects.

The mosquitoes are given an opportunity of biting by applying the gauze-covered end of the feeding jar to the external surface of the patient's thigh. To be absolutely certain that transmission of the infection will take place effectively, an attempt is made to get at least ten mosquitoes to bite.

Patients are commonly treated at distances involving journeys of several hours from Horton, but in cases where it is impracticable to use the mosquitoes, the infection is sometimes transmitted by an infusion of infected blood.

A "Report on the Longevity of Mosquitoes in Relation to the Transmission of Malaria in Nature" is also published.

The span of life of the malaria-carrying mosquito is an important factor in determining the degree to which it is likely to endanger human life. During the routine work of providing effective material for purposes of malaria-therapy at Horton, much valuable information about the longevity of the different malaria-carrying mosquitoes of Europe has been accumulated and is set forth in this report.

PORT PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

Evidence of the precautions taken by the Port of London Authority to safeguard the health of the people of Great Britain is given in the annual report of Dr. Charles F. White, Medical Officer of Health.

He states that in July, 1937, two rats from a liner from the Far East were found, after examination by the authority's bacteriologists, to be infected with plague.

Within an hour all work on the vessel was stopped. The ship was emptied of all cargo and fumigated with pungent gas. More than 432 dead rats were then found aboard.

Live rats were found in the refrigeration chamber, so timbers in the holds were raised and the ship was again fumigated.

Lighters into which most of the London cargo had been discharged were similarly treated.

Names and addresses of all persons working in the ship and lighters were obtained. These measures reduced the risk of plague being carried ashore to 1,000,000 to 1.

TYPHOID INQUIRY COST £7,935.

According to the *Evening Standard* the typhoid inquiry cost Croydon Corporation £7,935. It is announced that this includes £1,512 which the Corporation have been ordered to pay by the Ministry of Health for fees of the three members of the tribunal, £3,305 for the Corporation's own legal expenses, £658 for professional witnesses, and £1,687 for the taking of shorthand notes, transcribing and printing. The Corporation have received £265 from the sale of minutes of the proceedings, making a net cost of £7,669.

On counsel's advice the Corporation are to make a test case of one of the 180 actions for damages against them.

In the outbreak of typhoid at Farnworth Lanes, 14 cases are under observation, while 23 are in Ladywell Sanatorium. There have been two deaths.

A WELL-MERITED HONOUR.

MISS MABEL F. HERSEY RECEIVES THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Nurses the world over will rejoice that Miss Mabel Frances Hersey, O.B.E., who during a term of office extending over 30 years has watched the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, develop into the great institution which it is to-day, has, upon resigning this position received the recognition of McGill University by the bestowal upon her of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

We learn from the July issue of the *Canadian Nurse* that "in the gay sunshine of a May morning the Convocation of the McGill University was held in the open air, under the great elm trees. As the long academic procession moved along the winding pathways, the band of His Majesty's Canadian Grenadier Guards, gorgeous in scarlet tunics, struck up a lively air.

"By a happy coincidence the students of the McGill University School of Nursing led the way, followed by the five hundred graduates of the Schools in this great University. Next in order were the members of the faculty, Marian Lindeburgh among them. Then came those appointed to receive the highest honour within the gift of the University, the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, the flaming crimson of their academic robes making a strong contrast with the fresh green foliage. In this distinguished company were the Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada, the head of a great American University, a fearless leader of Jewish thought, our beloved Dr. Wallace, principal of Queen's University, and one woman, Mabel Frances Hersey.

"In presenting Miss Hersey to the Chancellor of the University, Dr. W. W. Chipman, said: 'I have the honour to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, Mabel Frances Hersey, O.B.E. (of the most Excellent Order of the British Empire).'

"The health of mind and body is a fundamental need; its attainment a chief aim of any education. In our struggle to survive, this health knowledge is indeed a higher learning, and in that curriculum the science and the art of Nursing must always find a place. To this nursing education Miss Hersey has devoted the years of her working life. She has done much to improve and to extend the service of this great profession. Hers has been a large and single contribution already recognised, not only in her own country, but also far beyond our gates. To-day, in honouring Miss Hersey and her profession, our University, in very deed, confers an honour upon itself."

Miss Grace Martin, who for ten years has rendered outstanding service as Miss Hersey's assistant, has, at the request of the editor of the *Canadian Nurse*, prepared a tribute to Miss Hersey from her own nurses, in which she says:—

"Her quiet dignity and delightful sense of humour has endeared her to us all. A strict disciplinarian, who commanded the full respect and loyalty of her associates, she will nevertheless be remembered more as a guide, a counsellor and friend. Her broad outlook and rare understanding made it possible for the most junior nurses to approach her with their problems in the full knowledge that they would receive a fair and sympathetic hearing. Her substantial aid and wise guidance have helped many ambitious students to reach their goal, and her graduates have carried the colours of the Royal Victoria Hospital to the far corners of the Empire, bringing it credit and renown."

The delegates and members of the International Congress of Nurses who assembled at Montreal in 1929, will long remember with admiration and respect, the way in which Miss Hersey, as President of the Canadian Nurses' Associa-

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)