

The washing is done thus:—

1. Hold the eyelids apart with finger and thumb, and let a gentle stream of warm water run between them from a bit of fresh rag or cotton wool held a little above.

2. Then move the eyelids softly up and down and sidewise to bring out the pus from inside and wash it off gently.

3. *The saving of the sight depends on the greatest care and cleanliness.*

Each rag must be used only once and then burned immediately; a separate rag must be used for each eye.

4. A little vaseline or lanoline should be occasionally smeared along the lids to keep them from sticking.

5. If only one eye is diseased, the child must be laid on the side of that eye, so that the pus may not flow over the nose into the other eye.

Since the pus is highly contagious, the nurse must carefully wash her own hands after touching the diseased eyes.

The poison of the pus is far more dangerous in the eye of the adult than in the eye of the infant.

Caution.—Do not use any lotions or poultices without the advice of a doctor.

The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has issued an interim report which states that after elaborate experimental investigations the Commissioners have found that the introduction of human tuberculous material into bovine animals has given rise in several cases to acute tuberculosis and in others to the disease in a less severe form. After careful comparison they have found the disease set up in the bovine animal by material of human origin to be identical with that set up by material of bovine origin; and this result seems to show quite clearly that it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures in accordance with the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli are specifically different from one another, and that the disease caused by the one is a wholly different thing from the disease caused by the other.

Oxygen in Vomiting. It is stated in *Treatment* that in the various forms of persistent vomiting, functional, reflex, and organic, no other means has

proved as uniformly effectual as inhalation of oxygen. It is perfectly harmless under all conditions; requires no effort on the part of patient, and involves no suffering nor after-effects of disagreeable character. Being administered by the lungs, it not only acts independently of vomiting, which may continue for a time, but is peculiarly serviceable in such cases as those of gastric neurosis, irritability, inflammation, or ulcer, in which it is undesirable or useless to introduce anything into the stomach, or after laparotomy, when, in addition to this, retching is particularly obnoxious.

Mosquito Nets on Board Steamers. The provision of mosquito nets for use on board steamers engaged in the West Africa trade is under the consideration of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Central Midwives' Board.

At a meeting of the Central Midwives' Board, held at the Board Room, 6, Suffolk Street, S.W., on May 26th, the following business was transacted:—

Present:—The Chairman (Dr. F. H. Champneys), Mr. J. Ward Cousins, Dr. Cullingworth, Miss Oldham, Miss Paget, Dr. Sinclair, Miss Wilson, Mr. E. Parker Young.

1. The further consideration was resumed of letters from the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin; the Coombe Hospital, Dublin; and the Belfast Maternity Hospital, asking for a modification of the Board's Rules so as to facilitate the admission of Irish-trained pupil midwives to the Board's examinations.

After discussion, it was resolved that the Privy Council be asked to sanction the appending of the following note to Rule C I. (2):—

Note.—A certificate to the effect that the candidate has nursed twenty lying-in women during the eight days following labour will be accepted in place of the above in cases (1) where the course of special training in a hospital has extended over a period of six months, or (2) where a course of three months' special training in a hospital has been preceded by a full course of training in general nursing."

It was also resolved that the Privy Council be asked to sanction an alternative form of certificate under Form IV. in the Schedule, to meet the modification contemplated by the above note.

2. Resolved. That reporters of the recognised medical and nursing journals be invited to attend the meetings of the Board.

3. The following Institution was approved as an institution for the training of midwives under Section C of the Rules:—

Chester Benevolent Institution.

4. The following were approved as teachers under Rule C I. (3):—

P. E. Barber, M.R.C.S., Robert Boxall, M.D., H. Spencer Browne, M.R.C.S., H. Caudwell, L.R.C.P., Francis Chown, M.B., F. W. S. Culhane, M.R.C.S., J. W. Fordham, sen., M.R.C.S., G. R. Harcourt, M.B., David Charles Rayner, F.R.C.S., William Shaw, L.R.C.P., A. L. Hall Smith, M.R.C.S.

5. The following were approved as certified midwives for the purpose of signing Forms III. and IV. under Rule C I. (2):—

S. A. Messenger, Katherine Twining, M. A. Webster, L. E. Young.

6. After consideration of applications for certificates the names of 878 women were passed under Section 2 of the Act, and ordered for entry on the Roll.

The following shows the separate numbers of the various qualifications at present appearing on the roll:—Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, 1; Obstetrical Society of London, 1,434; Rotunda Hospital, 64; Coombe Hospital, 28; Queen Charlotte's Hospital, 99; Liverpool Lying-in Hospital, 57; British Lying-in Hospital, 4; Glasgow Maternity Hospital, 49; St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, 85; Manchester Maternity Hospital, 1; City of London Lying-in Hospital, 10; Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, 11; Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, 5; National Maternity Hospital, Dublin, 2; women in *bona-fide* practice July, 1901, 3,480; total enrolled, 5,330.

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