

The cord is a longer time in drying, and separating from the child, and often leaves a grey, sloughy-looking spot, with slight obstruction of the umbilicus.

In about four or five days the eyes begin to show some effect of the disease. Eyelids get swollen and inflamed, and pus gathers underneath them. The very greatest care should be taken to keep the eyes free from pus, washing it away as often as it shows, and carefully carrying out the doctor's instructions in regard to treatment. Congenital blindness and deafness are also very often due to venereal infection.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

Miss Gladys Tatham (Roehampton) Miss M. E. Robinson (Birmingham), Miss M. James (Surbiton), Miss Macdonald (Glasgow) and Miss P. Walker (Gloucester) receive honourable mention.

Miss Gladys Tatham mentions "copper-coloured stains on the skin, especially about the buttocks; fissures or sores around the mouth and anus; 'snuffles' and enlargement of the ends of the bones, making the fingers look stumpy and the wrists and ankles clumsy."

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

What precautions should be observed in nursing a case of enteric fever to prevent infection?

LEGAL MATTERS.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Nurses will feel deep sympathy with Miss Powell, a nurse at Tilston, Cheshire, in the terrible experience she has recently undergone, as a result of which a farmer's son was charged at the Malpas Police Court with causing her grievous bodily harm, on Wednesday night, last week. The police constable's evidence was that, as the result of information received, he made inquiries and found that the prisoner had visited the nurse about midnight and suggested admission, which was refused. He then went round to the back and effected an entrance, and went to Miss Powell's bedroom. The door was locked and he tried to force it. The nurse was so terrified that she opened the bedroom window and sprang out. In doing so she hurt herself so much that she was unconscious for a time. After recovering consciousness she was able to crawl over to the Rectory, where she was at once received, a doctor sent for, and the police communicated with. The doctor found the nurse suffering from shock and bodily injuries, the worst being to the spine. The prisoner was arrested, and admitted being at the house and that he was the cause of the nurse's injuries. He was remanded in custody subject to bail in £100 and two sureties of £50 each.

NURSES AND THE NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.

REGISTRATION THE REMEDY.

The National Insurance Bill, which has been before the public for six months, passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Wednesday, and it is not now probable that any important amendments will be made to it. When presented to the House of Commons as a compulsory contributory measure against sickness—that is, as a National Health Bill—even those who approved the principle grasped the fact that, so far as its provisions referred to women, it was a measure of incomprehensible injustice, until we realised that, so far as citizenship is concerned, *women do not exist*. The Law Lords have decreed that a woman is not a "person," and that Enfranchisement Acts refer only to "persons," whoever they may be.

During the passage of the Bill through the House of Commons concessions have been made and a few glaring injustices removed; but the two classes to which this journal appeals—trained nurses and midwives—have secured no substantial reform. Our legislators have been dealing with an Invalidity Bill which compels millions of people to insure against sickness, and a Bill which grants a maternity benefit, and yet "trained" nurses are not mentioned in the Bill, and neither to trained nurses nor midwives has been secured any representation on the administrative bodies empowered to define and to enforce the law, to which the majority of both professions will have to subscribe, and the benefits of which cannot be given in many instances without their practical assistance.

WHAT NURSES HAVE DONE.

In July a public meeting of nurses was held in London. The feeling of the meeting was then against trying to contract out of the Bill, and the Nurses' Protection Committee was formed of certain public-spirited members of the profession, which has held a watching brief for the profession as a whole. The Irish Nurses' Association considered the Bill and put forth certain amendments, and isolated Leagues of nurses passed amendments and forwarded them to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the overwhelming majority of matrons and thousands of nurses maintained their usual apathetic inactivity when professional dangers loom ahead; so that if the Nursing Profession

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