

provisions rests with the parents or guardians of such children.

Any person knowingly infecting any other person with venereal disease, or knowingly doing anything likely to lead to such infection, is liable to a fine of £100 or imprisonment for twelve months.

The responsibility of directing the attention of a patient to the infectious character of the disease and to the above penalty rests upon the medical practitioner treating the patient, whose duty it is also to warn the patient against marriage until cured or non-infective, together with such other information as may be prescribed by the Department.

No person suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form shall be engaged in any capacity requiring them to handle food, under a penalty of a fine of £100 or a year's imprisonment; and a similar fine may be inflicted upon any person who knowingly so employs any person suffering from such disease.

A penalty of £100 or a year's imprisonment is imposed on any person, other than a registered medical practitioner, who accepts payment or reward for treating the disease.

The sale or supply of any drug, unless prescribed by a registered medical practitioner, may be prohibited by Order in Council. The Minister has power to appoint persons, with the powers of police constables, to act as health patrols and protect the health and morality of young people, but no person so appointed has power to address a member of the opposite sex.

Hospital Boards, if required by the Minister to do so, must make effective provision for venereal-disease patients. They must keep a separate account for all money so expended, and are entitled to receive subsidy amounting to 75 per cent. of such expenditure. The Minister has also power to arrange for clinical, bacteriological, and other examinations to be made free of charge.

The last clause of the Act gives ample powers to be taken by regulation for administering the foregoing provisions. The provisions of section 19 of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1913, still remain, which enable regulations to be made for the detention in institutions of persons suffering from contagious diseases until cured. The Prisoners' Detention Act also remains in force.

Regulations will shortly be framed, and it is hoped in next month's issue of the *Journal of Public Health*, New Zealand, which gives the above interesting information, to be able to give complete details as to the administration of the Act.

NURSING AND THE WAR.

His Majesty the King conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross on the following Nurses on Thursday last:—

THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

(SECOND CLASS).

Sister Winifred Eardley, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service; Sister Margaret Greig, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, and Matron Kathleen Macintyre, Civil Nursing Service (retired.)

MILITARY MEDAL FOR NURSES.

For coolness and gallantry displayed in the performance of their duties when a casualty clearing station was heavily shelled, the Military Medal has been awarded to:—

Sister, Miss Mary Gladys Connie Foley, R.R.C., Q.A.I.M.N.S.

Sister, Miss Mabel Jennings, A.R.R.C., T.F.N.S.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

The following nurses have been mentioned in despatches by General Sir Archibald Murray, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief, Egyptian Expeditionary Force:—

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

Oram, Principal Matron (temp. Matron-in-Chief) Miss S. E., R.R.C.; Willis, Sister (Actg. Matron) Miss M., A.R.R.C.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE RESERVE.

Chaffey, Asst. Matron Miss E. A.; Christopher-son, Asst. Matron Miss F. W.; Gawler, Staff Nurse Miss K.; MacGillivray, Sister Miss J.; MacIlrath, Staff Nurse Miss C. A.; Mackenzie, Sister Miss N.; Orr, Asst. Matron Miss E.; Smith, Sister Miss D. S.; Wood, Sister Miss A. A.

TERRITORIAL FORCE NURSING SERVICE.

Lamb, Staff Nurse Miss H.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Ensor, A.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

An inspired par in the press states that the London Hospital is justly proud of the fact that in the list of eight Matrons to whom the bar has been added to the Royal Red Cross already gained, no fewer than three were trained at the London Hospital, holding the posts of Matron-in-Chief in England, in France, and the Mediterranean respectively.

The paragraph omits to mention that the Chairman of the London Hospital has a seat on the Nursing Board of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, which makes these appointments a privilege accorded to no other chairman of a large training school! It would appear to us more equitable under the circumstances if all the best paid posts of authority in this Service had *not* been allotted to nurses

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)