

THE NURSES' REGISTRATION BILLS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 19th.

NURSES REGISTRATION (No. 2) BILL.

On Friday afternoon, December 19th, in the House of Commons, the Lords Amendments to the three Bills were considered.

On the Nurses (No. 2) Registration Bill, MR. J. M. HOGGE (Edinburgh, E.) asked, "Would my right hon. Friend tell us what is the general effect of these Amendments?"

DR. ADDISON (Minister of Health) replied, "There are no Amendments of substance. They are all drafting Amendments to carry out the understanding given on Report."

The SPEAKER then moved, "That this House doth now agree with the Lords' Amendments," and this was done.

NURSES REGISTRATION (IRELAND) BILL.

On the consideration of the Nurses Registration (Ireland) Bill, the Attorney-General for Ireland (MR. DENIS HENRY) explained that with one exception the Amendments were Amendments to bring the Irish Bill into line with the English Bill. No substantial change was suggested. That exception occurred in the Schedule in connection with the Constitution of the Council. As originally proposed, the Council on its first constitution was to be composed of four persons appointed by the Chief Secretary, and six more after consultation with such associations, or organised bodies of nurses or Matrons, who represent that they desire to be consulted in the matter. The Lords' Amendments raised the four to six, and the six to nine. By an oversight, however, a consequential Amendment altering the total of ten to fifteen was not made. Therefore, if the House decided to agree with the Lords' Amendments, he would move a consequential Amendment repairing that oversight.

The Lords' Amendments were then agreed to, and also the consequential Amendment moved by the Attorney-General for Ireland.

NURSES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The Lords' Amendments to the Nurses Registration (Scotland) Bill were then considered and agreed to.

THE THREE BILLS RECEIVE THE ROYAL ASSENT.

On Tuesday, December 23rd, at the Prorogation of Parliament, by a Royal Commission, in the House of Lords, the Royal Assent was given to the three Nurses Registration Bills for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, conferring Legal Status on the Nurses of the United Kingdom, and raising Nursing into a legally constituted Profession.

PRINCIPAL POWERS AND PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO THE NURSING PROFESSION IN THE ACTS.

1. The establishment of a General Nursing Council to prescribe standards of nursing education and training.
2. Regulating the conduct of examinations.
3. Regulating the formation, maintenance, and publication of the Register.

4. Providing for the adequate direct representation of Registered Nurses on their own Governing Body with a majority of voting power.

5. The protected title of Registered Nurse.

6. Provision for the institution of a protected Uniform and Badge.

7. Power of appeal to the High Court of Justice.

8. Disciplinary powers to maintain the honour and well-being of the Profession.

The Nurses Registration Acts are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, and can be purchased through any bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and 28, Abingdon Street, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin, price 2d. net.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF QUINSY AND HOW IS IT TREATED?

We have pleasure in awarding the prize this week to Miss Lilian Hayward, 48, Culverdon Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.

PRIZE PAPER.

Quinsy is the popular name for acute parenchymatous tonsillitis, or diffuse inflammation, not limited to tonsils only, but affecting the soft palate and fauces.

Some persons are very liable to this affection, and are attacked by it whenever they get a chill, or sometimes as the result of a slight stomach disorder; others suffer from a chronic enlargement of the tonsils, and acute inflammation often occurs. Quinsy appears to occur more frequently during the autumn months than at other times during the year, and is more often found between the ages of fifteen to twenty-five than at other ages, and is comparatively rarely seen in children, and adults over the age of forty-five; it is often caused by the inhaling of foul air caused by the escape of sewer gas into a house.

The usual symptoms connected with quinsy are an enormous increase in size of tonsil, which forms a red shining mass projecting into the fauces, and which may be felt in the neck; there is much pain in the side of the neck, which may extend to the ear, this is increased by any attempt being made to swallow; there is usually a profuse secretion of saliva, the tongue is coated with thick mucus, and the voice is nasal and thick. The disease comes on suddenly, and is accompanied by chills, high fever, headache, aching of limbs, pulse 100 to 120, full and bounding, temperature 100-103° F.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)