

wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?'

The reply was instantaneous, the people signifying their loyalty, crying with one accord, "God save King George."

Thereafter the service proceeded with all the stately solemnity and beauty which could be devised, each act of the Investiture having its own significant symbolism. Thus, the Primate places the Royal Sceptre with the blazing Cross, and the Sceptre with the Dove in the Sovereign's hands with the admonition:—

"Receive the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of Kingly power and justice.

"Receive the Rod of Equity and Mercy.

"Be so merciful that you be not too remiss.

"So execute justice that you forget not mercy."

Then comes a tense moment when, after a solemn prayer that the King's Royal Heart may be enriched with abundant grace, and that he may be crowned with all kingly virtues, the Primate, standing before him, places the jewelled diadem upon his head.

Then follows the homage to the Monarch of the Princes of the Blood Royal and the Peers in their degree, who take the oath of fealty on their knees, and then comes the anointing and crowning of the Queen.

The first act of the crowned Monarchs is an act of homage to the King of Kings, and the strengthening and refreshing of their souls for the tasks which await them by their reverent partaking of the Holy Communion at the service which follows immediately.

Then from the solemnity of the Coronation the King and Queen pass down the Nave and through the great west doors of the Abbey to receive the tumultuous greetings of thousands upon thousands of their loyal subjects. It is a day to be held in remembrance, and one which must make an ineffaceable impression upon the little Princesses who appear so charmingly in the happy family group which we have chosen for reproduction.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM HOLLAND.

We received with much pleasure on May 13th the following telegram from Amsterdam:—

"MRS. BEDFORD FENWICK, British College of Nurses, 39, Portland Place, London, W.1.

"Amsterdam Section Nationalen Bond Verplegenden in celebrating Florence Nightingale's Birthday send congratulations on Coronation of your beloved King and Queen.—Vos, President."

THE WORLD'S NURSES AT THE GUILDHALL.

We learn that it is the intention of the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress to welcome the International Council of Nurses on July 24th at the Guildhall in their National Groups, and that wonderful preparations are being made for the reception of the 1,900 nurses invited to enjoy the splendid hospitality of the City of London.

We hope that some of these groups may wear their National costumes—that the Chinese delegates have decided to do so is wise, as the exquisite taste of the Chinese is proverbial. Would it not be inspiring to see nursing heroines from many lands in the costumes worn by them in the past? We feel sure the City Fathers would be specially interested in such a demonstration.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

WHAT IS THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF JAUNDICE? TO WHAT IS IT DUE IN MOST CASES? MENTION THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES, AND THE TREATMENT AND NURSING.

We have pleasure in awarding the prize this month to Miss Winifred Moss, the Royal Infirmary, Leicester.

PRIZE PAPER.

The distinctive feature of jaundice is the yellow colour in the skin, the sclerotic, and the mucous membranes, and the dark colour of the urine, produced by the retention of bile in the blood. In most cases it is produced by congestion in the bile capillaries and the bile ducts.

There are several varieties, *infective catarrhal jaundice*, which sometimes affects young people and occurs in epidemic form, being fairly common. There is malaise, drowsiness, loss of appetite, and continued slight fever, with irritability of the skin, some days before the jaundice appears. Catarrhal jaundice is similar to this type, often due to the spread of infection from the stomach and the pancreas. Catarrhal infections of the stomach may precede the attack. The mucous membrane gets inflamed and this inflammatory swelling blocks the common bile duct. Jaundice may also complicate influenza and other diseases such as lobar pneumonia, and may also be due to certain poisons, such as phosphorus, T.N.T., and chloroform in "delayed chloroform poisoning." This type is known as *Toxic jaundice*, and may accompany certain toxæmias, such as those of pregnancy and also certain tropical diseases, such as malaria and yellow fever, which has the characteristic name, denoting the distinctive symptom.

Icterus Neonatorum, or jaundice of the newly-born child, in most cases, is slight, and is often due to a chill and clears up within a few days. A more serious and fatal form is due to blockage or malformation of the bile ducts, and there is no satisfactory treatment.

Hæmolytic jaundice is due to a disease of the spleen, in which the red blood cells are destroyed in abnormal numbers there, and there is a resulting amount of excess bile pigment in the blood, which results in jaundice or the typical yellow coloration. This condition may be congenital, and is usually accompanied by severe anæmia, the patient getting gradually weaker. Very good results are obtained after a splenectomy, the patient usually making a rapid recovery.

Obstructive jaundice indicates that the bile is formed in the normal way, but its passage is obstructed in some way or other through the biliary passages, either from within, or from without. It may be due to a gall stone or a blood clot stopping its flow into the duodenum, or some changes in the wall of the common bile duct, such as a stricture following an injury, or a twisting of the duct. Obstruction may also be due to pressure from without, due to a malignant tumour, such as carcinoma of the head of the pancreas, enlarged malignant glands in the fissures of the liver, and more rarely to abdominal aneurism, fæcal accumulation, or a pregnant uterus.

Thus it can be clearly seen that jaundice is usually a symptom of some other condition and not often a disease in itself.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)