

audience straggled in. All the members of the club are engaged in the Lambeth dustyard, so that the teaching had to be of the simplest description. They were all interested in learning how to remove dust from the eyes, but the interest reached a climax when I demonstrated the inflammability of flannelette, and by means of a doll in a pink flannelette frock showed what to do when the dress was on fire.

*Thursday, 13th.*—"The scene was changed," and so was the audience, for my next lecture was given in a place which might be described as "The dream of Princess Ida." I arrived in time for dinner, which was served on tables which seated eight. A governess sat at the head of each table, and the head mistress presided at the high table. I sat on her right, and she discoursed on the Positivism of Comte. I was not sorry when dinner was over. Against all rules of hygiene, a small party assembled in a class-room, and I demonstrated the first aid which should be rendered in cases of broken bones. There was a sound of boxes being dragged about in the dormitory overhead, and each successive sound increased the look of happiness on the students' faces. I showed how the sick could be transported by hand, and left them putting my precepts into practice, and, judging by the sounds which followed me down the garden path, they were letting off the steam which had accumulated during the whole term of lectures.

*Friday, 14th.*—My rôle was changed from lecturer to examiner, and I found my way to a palatial building owned by a suburban school board, and there I found a large class of intelligent-looking girls. Their first feeling was one of awe, but that quickly passed away when they found that my object was to discover what they knew and not what they did not know. By simple questions I soon found those who had mastered the first principles, and then I had to test their practical work. I found that they had been well taught, and that their bandaging and poultice-making would do credit to a probationer in a hospital. I visited two other schools, and thus the morning and the afternoon were fully occupied, and I returned home too tired to do anything but rest.

*Saturday, 15th.*—There is no demand for health lectures on Saturday, but to-day was not spent in idleness. My morning was spent in classifying the examinees of yesterday and in writing a report on this special branch of the work of the three schools. "By teaching we learn." This is quite true, and the past week has taught me many useful lessons, but not enough to satisfy me. Knowledge should grow from more to more, and for that reason I attended Professor X.'s lecture on "The Nervous System" this afternoon. It is only by taking advantage of such opportunities as this that one's own teaching can be vitalised and kept from degenerating into the dry facts which are derived from text-books.

## The Progress of State Registration.

### REGISTRATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

We learn that Registration in New Zealand is working quietly and steadily. The bi-annual examination was held early in December, in which seventy-eight candidates took part. The nurses are permitted to go up for their Anatomy and Physiology examination at the end of their second year's training; but the Practical Nursing examination, which entitles to registration, cannot be taken till the close of the third year's work in hospital.

This arrangement so far works well, as the examinations are always held on two following nights—the first Tuesday and Wednesday in May and December—the Anatomy and Physiology papers on Tuesday, thus leaving the second year's nurses free to take charge of wards whilst the third year's nurses are answering their paper on Wednesday evening. The examination questions, which are before us, appear very comprehensive and practical.

### THE NURSES OF MARYLAND FORM A STATE ORGANISATION.

About two years ago the superintendents of the training-schools of Maryland and the presidents of the alumnae associations met at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, says the *American Journal of Nursing*, to devise plans to form a State association, the main object being to procure State Registration. Although nothing definite was accomplished at this meeting, it was the means of bringing the question before the nurses of Maryland. In 1903, another meeting was called at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, when the superintendents of training-schools, presidents of the alumnae, and a few representative nurses formed a preliminary committee, and at once devised plans to bring the nurses of the State together at a public meeting. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws to be presented at this meeting. A committee was also appointed to prepare a Bill to be presented to the Legislature at the next session, after having been presented and acted upon by the nurses at the public meeting.

On December 14th, 1903, a public meeting was held in the New Assembly Room of the Arundell Club and nearly 400 nurses were present, representing nearly every hospital and alumnae association in the State. Miss M. Adelaide Nutting, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Training-School for Nurses, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers, who were Mrs. William M. Ellicott, president of the Arundell Club; Judge Henry D. Harlan, of the Supreme Bench; and Dr. William H. Welsh, of the Johns Hopkins University.

Mrs. Ellicott welcomed the nurses, and assured them not only of her own interest in an organisation to procure State Registration, but also of the interest of the Arundell Club.

Judge Harlan treated the subject from a legal standpoint, speaking particularly of the advantage to the profession in having a uniform standard of nursing established, which could be obtained only by a State Board. He also encouraged the nurses by telling

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