

. . . . The Nurses' Registration Act of New Zealand uses no compulsion, except that of enlightened self-interest on the part of the nurses themselves, and it is becoming daily more apparent that by the silent pressure of this law the nursing profession of New Zealand will be effectively organised. The whole working of it has been entrusted to Mrs. Grace Neill (Assistant-Inspector of Hospitals and Asylums), and the tact and skill by which she has carried out all the arrangements, often complicated and difficult, as regards the examinations, have earned my highest appreciation and gratitude. The bi-annual examinations have been moulded on the system of the New Zealand University. The examiners have no knowledge of the name nor hospital of the candidates whose papers they are examining, and great care has been taken in selecting as examiners medical men who have had special knowledge of the training of nurses. The examination in practical work of each nurse is undertaken by a medical man and a registered nurse jointly."

"The independent examination affords an excellent test of the teaching given in each hospital. Those medical men and Matrons who have confidence in their methods of training and teaching regard it with equanimity."

SOUTH AFRICA.—Dr. Moffat, Medical Superintendent of the Somerset Hospital, Cape Town, in a report sent to the International Council of Nurses, writes:—

"In relation to the working of the Medical Act in Cape Colony as it affects nurses, the legislation in the Act of 1899, Part II, section 4, affecting nurses, is gradually improving the education of nurses and raising the standard of professional knowledge. Nearly all the hospitals in South Africa elect as Ward Sisters only nurses who either hold the Diploma of Trained Nurse granted by the Colonial Medical Council, or, if educated outside South Africa, have certificates entitling them to register here.

"All the hospitals train their nurses with a view to entering for the Government examination at the end of their third year, and it has come to be the regular thing for a nurse to look forward from the beginning of her training to the Government examination as the completion of it, after which she can call herself a trained nurse. These facts show that the Act is working in the right direction.

"I venture to suggest that some of the members of the Council should be trained nurses, who could discuss and vote on nursing questions. Probably in time there will be a Nursing Council; some of those should be trained nurses—at present the members of our Council are all men.

"In the same way I think the examination should be conducted in part by trained nurses."

Registration of Trained Nurses in Natal has

followed on much the same lines as that in Cape Colony.

CANADA.—Miss Snively, Lady Superintendent of the General Hospital, Toronto, writes:—

"A meeting was held on April 2nd at Toronto, in the interests of Legislation for Nurses, which was a most representative affair. It was very encouraging, and we trust, ere long, to see a strong association of Canadian nurses in this Province. We thought best to organise on similar lines to those in the States, consequently we have named this society 'The Ontario Graduate Nurses' Association.' Doubtless other Provinces will follow."

AUSTRALASIA.—In New South Wales and Victoria thoroughly-organised systems of voluntary Registration are in force. In New South Wales the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association registers as training-schools for nurses those hospitals whose curriculum of study is of not less than three years' duration, and whose curriculum of instruction and lectures is equal to that contained in a recognised Schedule of Study. Thus the certificates of these hospitals are recognised as qualifying for Registration. In Victoria, the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association registers the hospitals as training-schools, and its Conjoint Board of Examiners, composed of medical men and Matrons, conduct a final examination in nursing twice a year, which qualifies those who pass for registration by the Association.

INDIA.—It is interesting to note that the *Times of India*, in referring to the question of Registration, regrets that so far nothing has been done to form a central nursing authority for India. It complains that the Nursing Associations are so strictly compartmented that there is little interchange for the purposes of training, and the existing facilities are not fully utilised. Secondly, there is no recognised source whence the Mofussil hospitals which may find themselves in a position to entertain the services of trained nurses can draw their staff. And, finally, the absence of any system of obligatory registration enables women either half-trained or not trained at all to masquerade as nurses and to practise as such. After commenting on the Registration movement in this country, our contemporary says:— "Sooner or later Government will have to take the matter up. There need be no supersession of the existing Nursing Associations, or amalgamation of the separate funds. But a properly graded and pensionable Nursing Service would be constituted, controlled by a central authority, consisting of Government officers and representatives of the Nursing Associations, which would conduct examinations and issue diplomas."

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—During the past year the Associations of Nurses in the four States where Registration is in force have been earnestly organising their educational curriculum and scheme of examinations. Several other States,

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