

ting, Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses has been appointed to a Chair recently created in connection with Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, to be known as "a Professorship for the purpose of investigating and instructing in the administration and management of institutions and asylums." Included in this department in future will be the present course of Hospital Economics organised by American nurses.

An English nurse, Miss Maud Banfield, trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who for many years has held important appointments in the United States, has this year been appointed President of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.

An item of news showing the public spirit of the American Superintendents is that they have, through their professional Society, as a body offered their services to the War Department at Washington, as Volunteer Nurses, and have been accepted in that capacity by the Surgeon-General's department. This is a splendid example to the nurses of the world.

The calamity of the terrible earthquake at San Francisco appalled the world, but through all that tragic time the trained nurses of the city were to be found at the post of duty doing their work right bravely.

In Victoria, Australia, the Royal Victorian Trained Nurses' Association has held its first examination for Matrons at present holding posts, for its certificate of competency. The United States of America has for years past had its special course of instruction for Matrons at Teachers' College, Columbia University. Victoria, thus showing that it also considers Matrons should give evidence of their capacity. In Great Britain, in the civil hospitals, no such guarantee is at present demanded. Any trained nurse, and indeed any partially-trained nurse, can apply for the position of Matron, and, if she has sufficient influence, can obtain it.

In India the Association of Superintendents of the United Provinces and Punjab has extended its borders, and is now known as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India. A new movement in India is the foundation by Lady Minto of a society which is named "Lady Minto's Nursing Association," and has as its object the nursing of Europeans in India. The nursing sisters employed will, as a rule, be English trained nurses, but English Nurses trained in hospitals in India will also be selected by the Chief Lady Superintendent in India.

In France the visit of the French doctors to England last year has undoubtedly stimulated

the desire for a higher grade of nurses. This should help those schools which are already endeavouring to give an efficient training to educated girls—such as Madam Alphen Salvador's school in the Rue Amyot, and that in the Rue Vercingetorix, Paris, as well as the excellent training schools at Bordeaux bearing eloquent testimony to the hard work of Dr. Anna Hamilton. But it is to the *Assistance Publique* that Paris must look for the supply of nurses in large numbers, and here also the higher demands of the French doctors will no doubt help to create a higher supply. Already the *Assistance Publique* has arranged to build a school for nurses to be organised on the English plan. We must not forget that Paris already possesses within the walls of the Salpêtrière an institution which London as yet lacks, namely, its Nursing College.

In Germany the German Nurses' Association, under the Presidency of Sister Agnes Karll, is doing fine work. It has this year enlarged its borders by sending ten sisters to nurse a hospital in Merida, in the province of Yukatan, in the South of Mexico. It has also undertaken the most essential, but onerous, task of publishing a very excellent professional journal, *Unterm Lazaruskreuz*, as the mouthpiece of its members, which has already an assured welcome in professional nursing circles.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES.

The International Council of Nurses is arranging for a Nursing Conference in Paris next June, and it is hoped that this may be as successful as was the Quinquennial Meeting in Berlin in 1904. Already many interesting papers have been promised and much international interest has been aroused in the Conference.

THE MATRONS' COUNCIL.

In May last the Matrons' Council appointed a delegate who formed one of the deputation received by the Prime Minister at the Foreign Office on the question of Woman's Suffrage. Its Hon. Secretary also recently attended the United Hospitals Conference at University College in the course of which she directed attention to the injustice of the campaign against trained nurses of the Central Hospital Council for London, and showed that, while nurses were providing funds to defray the expenses connected with the registration movement, the constituent hospitals were invited to defray the expenses of the Central Hospital Council for London, and therefore these hospitals presumably bore, out of charitable contributions, the expenses incurred by the Council in fighting the nurses on the registration question.

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