thanks to the International Council of Nurses, for the
unfailing help and advice it has afforded us at all times.

THE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA.
President: Mrs. Victoria Pon Yen.

In this report we shall not deal with depression, wars,
floods, famines, bandits, and the like, since all nations
have been visited by one or another of these catastrophes
and we sympathise with each other, but our report is to be
a message of the joy and progress that have come to our
nurses.

Early in 1930, at the request of the Minister of Health,
we moved our office from Peiping to Nanking, in order
that we might be of greater service to our country in all
branches of nursing.

For several years our members have been collecting funds
in order to establish their own Headquarters. This dream
has been realised, and we have purchased our Headquarters
building in Nanking, where our General Secretaries reside
and where all nursing work is handled.

Our General Secretary, Miss H. E. Shih, one of our
representatives at Montreal, was appointed the first
Director of Nursing under the Ministry of Health. She
left to be married in September, 1931. Early in 1932,
Mrs. Grace Swen entered on her duties as General Secretary
of the Association. Miss Simpson remains with us in her
former capacity.

One cause for great rejoicing is the registration in July,
1932, of our Association with the Government. This
automatically gives registration status to all our members,
until such time as individual registration is called for by
our Government.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kong Mei, assisted by the English editors
is the able editor of The Nursing Journal of China, which
was established in January, 1920, and has always been
owned, controlled, financed and edited by nurses and self-
supporting from the first issue. It has a circulation of
about three thousand copies.

In 1931, sixteen of our Provinces were suffering from the
great flood, and our national examinations, at the request
of our Government, were postponed for the first time in
our history, in order that all our nurses might be free for
relief work. This was not only a help to our Government,
and the distressed people, but was a wonderful opportunity
for service for our nurses, and brought our profession into
the public eye.

Much of our work is handled by our many committees,
our Headquarters being the clearing house for all activities.
The President and General Secretaries are members ex-officio
of all committees. The rules for the registration of nurses
and schools of nursing in China are, in a way, more rigid
than in many other countries. We have registered 153
schools. Every school which is registered with the Nurses'
Association of China has to conform to its rules, and no
school is allowed to employ a non-registered nurse on its
staff, nor is it allowed to award a diploma to a nurse before
she has passed the examinations set by the Association.

These examinations are given once a year, at December,
and the diplomas are issued annually on Florence Nightin-
gale's birthday, May 12th. In order to receive an Honour
Seal on her diploma, a nurse must obtain over 85 per cent.
in all subjects of the examinations. The one receiving the
highest marks is known as the "Honour Graduate" for
that year.

Public Health Nursing has also made rapid strides in
these years. Many nurses are entering all fields of health
service, including Rural Health, Industrial, School, Visit-
ing, and Midwifery.

THE TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.
President: Miss M. E. Abram.
At the outset I must call attention to the peculiar
difficulties in India resulting from its size—its different
religions and caste systems—its different languages.
It is all so vast that one quails at the thought of attempt-
ing any account of nursing developments. Had I been
asked to write on nursing problems in India, my task
would have been much simpler. I certainly should have
found an abundance to write about as our problems are
 legion.

In the unchanging East progress is slow and fraught
with many side-issues and complications. The most
important developments are probably those connected
with State Registration of Nurses.

Here again, peculiar difficulties arise and Registration
is very slowly being achieved, province by province,
and only those who are striving and have striven to obtain
it can form any idea of the problems arising.

Madras succeeded in getting its Registration Bill through
in 1928, and reciprocal registration now exists between
Great Britain and Madras. The Punjab is the next and
latest province to achieve success and passed its Regis-
tration Act in January, 1932.

Bengal, Bombay and the Central Provinces all have
Bills in preparation. Bengal's Bill has reached the last
stage and is now before the Government of India and it is
hoped that 1933 may see it an accomplished fact.

Each province has its own system of examinations and
Examination Roll under an Examination Board or Faculty.

There is at present little attempt at uniformity—that
is for the future.

The training schools are doing excellent work and many
have a definitely high standard of education. There is
no dearth of applicants for training where a high standard
exists, and the head-mistresses of well-known schools offer
their best pupils for training in nursing in these schools.

It is hoped that ultimately the way will be paved for an
all-Indian scheme of Registration, and that the procedure
of examinations and registration will be directed by the
Trained Nurses' Association.

The number of active members of the Trained Nurses'
Association on September 30th, 1932, was 650. Develop-
ments here, too, are difficult, owing to the great distances
involved, and Executive Meetings of the Association are,
as a result, infrequent. The Association meets annually
for conference in different parts of India and the Executive
Committee meets half-yearly.

It is usual for members of the Executive to travel long
distances to attend these meetings.

At the Executive Meetings held in July, 1932, Nagpur
was chosen as being the most central place in India, and
each Committee Member who attended travelled over 1,500
miles and no single journey was shorter than 24 hours.

There is great enthusiasm evident whenever the Associa-
tion meets, and one feels that the Trained Nurses' Associa-
tion, though a small body, is a very "live" one.

There are about 116 recognised Schools of Nursing in
India, 80 of which are Government Hospitals and the re-
mainder Mission Hospitals.

Many of the hospitals in this great land are well equipped
and are very beautiful.

THE NEW ZEALAND TRAINED NURSES'
ASSOCIATION.
President: Miss E. J. Young.

AMENDMENT TO THE NURSES AND MIDWIVES
REGISTRATION ACT.

The 'Trained Nurses' Association of New Zealand was
early in 1930 confronted with a Bill introduced into the