

2. A standard of education—three years being fixed as the minimum period of training—has been established, and, after considerable correspondence with the hospital authorities, certain hospitals in each of the Australasian States and Colonies have been duly recognised as training-schools for nurses. Each hospital so recognised is required to furnish returns at least once a year, and a report of the names and number of all probationers under training, and the means and facilities afforded to them, including the number of lectures delivered.

3. The Association has obtained recognition from the Government to the extent that the nomination of no Matron or nurse to a hospital receiving Government subsidy is approved unless such a Matron or nurse holds a certificate from a hospital recognised as a training-school by the Association and is entitled to become a member thereof.

4. Lectures, forming post graduate courses, have been arranged.

5. A Midwifery Nurses Auxiliary Branch has been formed, and certain hospitals recognised as training-schools for midwifery nurses. A scheme will shortly be in operation by which a central examining board will undertake at fixed times the examination of all nurses who have undergone training in midwifery in recognised hospitals, and are seeking certificates entitling them to registration. It is hoped before long to organise a central examining board, with branches in local centres, to undertake the examination of all nurses at the end of their training, instead of leaving this duty, as at present, to the medical officers and Matrons. The Association claims that its work has been carried on in no spirit of trades unionism merely for the benefit of the members. In raising the standard of education among nurses, and in publishing the Register, it has conferred benefits on the public by providing them with nurses better qualified to carry out the important duties of their calling, and by enabling them to distinguish between those nurses who are qualified to undertake those duties and those so-called nurses who possess neither the training nor experience to render their employment safe or expedient.

The logical outcome of this splendid record of work is a Bill providing for the legal registration of nurses, and we learn that such a Bill may be submitted to Parliament in the near future.

Space fails us to quote further in detail from this interesting journal. We must note, however, with pleasure, the announcement that it is probable that an Association similar to the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association may be formed in Queensland under like conditions.

UNA.

The Journal of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association, *Una*, is also a quarterly publication,

and crammed full of interesting information and articles. The name requires some explanation, and this is given in the editorial remarks as follows:—

"We have given our Journal the name of the 'lovely lady' of the Red Cross Knight of the 'Faery Queen'—

"The gentle Una, born of heavenly birth.' Faithful, long suffering, patient, she brought her dear lord—

" . . . feeble and too faint,
And all his sinews waxen weak and raw'—
'unto an holy hospital,'

"An ancient house, guided evermore
Through wisdom of a Matron grave and hoar.'

"In this 'holy hospital' he is nursed back to strength and victory to live in fame thereafter as

ST. GEORGE OF MERRY ENGLAND,
HER PATRON SAINT AND FRIEND.

"As the embodiment of gentle and devoted womanhood the name of UNA will appeal—we trust not inappropriately—to the women of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association as the title of their Journal."

The editor shows that with the success of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association uniting in a community of interests and responsibilities nearly a thousand of the nursing profession of Victoria, the Council of the Association recognised that in conserving those interests and in defining and emphasising those responsibilities a medium for the expression of the nursing "mind" would prove a valuable factor.

We have nothing but praise for this journal, which is full of interest from cover to cover. It gives at length the history of the Association and contains a lecture given by Miss M. D. Farquharson, Matron of Bendigo Hospital, to the nurses of the Association on the Methods of Nursing some of the Infectious Fevers; a lecture by Miss E. Glover, Hon. Secretary of the Association, on Preparatory Training; and one on the Nursing of Midwifery Cases by Dr. R. H. Morrison. Under the heading "Dietary of the Sick Room" many excellent recipes are given by Mrs. Ross (certificated South Kensington). It will thus be seen that if the Journal keeps up to its present standard it will be of great value to the nurses of the Colony.

One suggestion we should like to make, namely, that there should be associated with the able editor, Dr. Felix Meyer, a trained nurse as co-editor, and the Association would not have far to seek to find the woman qualified for this post. As a matter of principle, nursing journals should be edited by members of the profession whose views they voice, and we have only to point to the success of the *American Journal of Nursing* and—we may say without vanity—of the BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING,

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