

opportunities for the fulfilment of a high destiny. Never before was it so perfectly evident to members of the nursing profession that we must work out our own salvation, that we must work it out to certain ends, that we must control the currents or be controlled by them. Never before has there been such need for concerted action; never was a time when necessity demanded that we should stand close together. Then let us close up, and so surround our common enemies—prejudice and ignorance—as to completely vanquish them.

“Perhaps the question now most thoroughly enlisting the attention of nurses all over the land is that of Registration by the State. The manner of its accomplishment in the various States depends upon the laws and customs of those States. . . . It would seem as if the time for advocating the necessity for State Registration has passed; but evidently it has not, or every nurse in the United States would be found working for it. Realising this, your Executive Committee decided to devote a large part of the programme of this Convention to that subject; and, therefore, you will have its principles presented to you from points of view both old and new, all of which you are urged to earnestly consider, judiciously weigh, and conscientiously practise in your homes during the coming year.”

Examinations at Kingston Union Infirmary.

We have pleasure in publishing Dr. Cantlie's report of the recent examinations at the Kingston Union Infirmary.

THE REPORT.

The following nurses passed the examination held at the Kingston Union Infirmary on August 30th, 1904, for certificates of proficiency in nursing:—J. Wilson, E. Barber, E. N. Watson, E. M. Barter, C. M. Simkins, R. Harman, M. Jackson, N. Smith.

Nurses Wilson, Barber, and Watson are deserving of high commendation for their work, and Nurse Barter of commendation.

The nurses have been well taught, theoretically and practically; their knowledge of anatomy and physiology was extensive and accurate; their knowledge of practical nursing and ward hygiene was excellent.

JAMES CANTLIE, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

August 31st, 1904. Examiner.

We have omitted from the report the details of marks, but we may mention that full marks were 100, and Miss Wilson, who heads the list, obtained ninety: forty-three for her written paper and forty-seven in her *vis-à-vis* examination. No one obtained less than sixty marks out of a possible 100. With the exception of Miss Harman, all the nurses hold the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society.

Nursing Education in New Zealand.

Mrs. Grace Neill, Assistant Inspector of Hospitals and Asylums in New Zealand, instead of a written paper, sent to the meeting of the International Council of Nurses the subjoined syllabus of subjects for examination of New Zealand nurses. In enclosing it she said: “Roughly speaking, I should like every nurse to have four years' training, beginning not younger than twenty-one. The first year to be spent in the Nurses' Home, not in hospital at all, learning household management and cookery, &c., also studying a certain number of general subjects as well as Anatomy and Physiology. An examination at the end of the year should pass the probationer into the hospital, where she should remain for three years to qualify for registration, and be allowed to take up obstetric nursing during her last year. I frankly own this idea would be unworkable out here for a variety of reasons.”

SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION UNDER THE NURSES' REGISTRATION ACT, 1901.

Elements of Anatomy.

1. General structure of human body: Systems of body.
2. Osseous system: Number of bones; names; structure; classification.
3. Articulatory system: Joints, definition of; classification; structure; movements; levers of body.
4. Muscular system: Voluntary muscles—Structure, uses; names and position of chief muscles of body; involuntary muscles—Structure, uses; where found.
6. Circulatory system: General sketch of systemic, pulmonary, and portal circulations; organs of circulation; names and position of chief arteries and veins; thoracic duct and lymphatic circulation.
6. Respiratory system: Anatomy of various parts; position of various organs in chest cavity.
7. Digestive system: Mouth, tongue, teeth, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach; small and large intestine; liver; pancreas; salivary glands; peritoneum; position of various abdominal and pelvic organs.
8. Secretory system: Names of glands; position.
9. Excretory system: Kidneys, ureter, bladder, urethra; structure of skin.
10. Nervous system: Brain, its main divisions and coverings; spinal cord and its coverings; nerves, their structure.
11. Organs of special sense: Eye, ear, nose.

Elements of Physiology.

1. Structure and uses of epithelium, connective tissue, adipose tissue, cartilage: Bone; tooth; tendon; ligament.
2. Muscle: Varieties; muscular movement; relation of muscle to nerves.
3. Circulatory system: Blood, its colour, composition, temperature, and uses; coagulation; heart, its structure and mode of action; heart sounds; cardiac impulse; frequency of heart's action; influence of age, posture, &c., on heart's action; arteries, veins, and capillaries, uses and structure of; pulse; sketch of course of circulation.
4. Respiratory system: Respiration, definition; respiratory apparatus with structure of each part;

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)