

erroneous statement that "the gathering broke up without any conclusive decision being arrived at" has been widely circulated in the press, we must contradict this statement. The fact is that the five representatives of the Society for State Registration, the Royal British Nurses' Association (of which Sir William Macewen, the President of the Scottish Nurses' Association, was one), and the Irish Nurses' Association, agreed on every clause considered, and adopted them unanimously. Time did not permit of discussion of the constitution of the Registration Council—the only clause which remains for discussion upon a future occasion.

Everyone agrees that more representation should be given to Scotland and Ireland, and we should suppose that support would be forthcoming for direct representation of the Matrons in the three countries as arranged in former Bills.

The unanimity of the leading Matrons and delegates from our Colonies, the United States, and all the National Councils who attended the International Congress of Nurses in London, has greatly impressed the nursing world and the public at home. Without an exception, they support registration by the State, after independent examination by a central professional authority. Twenty-eight Registration Acts are now in force, and all incorporate the one portal system.

We have to thank a great number of kind Congress friends for their p.p.c. letters. In the majority "good luck" to the registration cause is expressed. We feel sure such wishes will bring us good fortune in the near future, in spite of vested interests and press boycotts!

### A Uniform System of Training Under the M.A.B.

An important step was taken by the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday last, when, on the recommendation of the Hospitals Committee, it passed the following resolution:—

"That the adoption at the infectious hospitals of the scheme of fever training laid down by the Fever Nurses' Association be sanctioned."

The Hospitals Committee reported to the Board that in January last the Board referred to it a letter from Dr. Caiger and Dr. Goodall, forwarding a copy of a Syllabus of Lectures, and Schedule of Ward Work, which had been drawn up by the Fever Nurses' Association, and asking, in their dual capacity as members of the Council of the Fever Nurses' Associa-

tion, and as officers of the Board (in which latter capacity they had the support of the majority of their colleagues), both Medical Superintendents and Matrons, that the Managers would approve the scheme, and encourage its adoption in their hospitals. They also submitted copies of the syllabus, and the schedule.

Dr. Caiger and Dr. Goodall pointed out in their letter that the Fever Nurses' Association had been formed by a number of Medical Superintendents and Matrons of fever hospitals in the United Kingdom, some of the former being also Medical Officers of Health, that one of the principal objects of the Association was the improvement of fever nursing, and of the status of nurses employed in fever hospitals; that for the achievement of this object the first step necessary was to systematise the teaching given in fever hospitals, and to institute a uniform standard of training; and that the Association had therefore drawn up a Syllabus of Lectures on the subjects it deemed to be necessary, and also a schedule of Ward Instruction, which was intended as a practical guide to those engaged in actual teaching.

The Association fixed a period of two years as a minimum for those nurses who were not in possession of a certificate of general training, and a minimum period of one year for nurses holding such a certificate.

The Hospitals Committee reported that they made the recommendation after the matter had been discussed by their Sub-Committee at an interview with Dr. Caiger and Dr. Goodall.

This is, we believe, the first instance in this country of a public department adopting a standard of training on the recommendation of a Nurses' Association, and we congratulate the Metropolitan Asylums Board on its adoption of the scheme of training prepared by medical men and Matrons, who are experts in the training of nurses in the care of infectious diseases. The adoption of a uniform and definite syllabus of training must increase the popularity of work in the Asylums Board Hospitals, and consequently the prestige of service under the Asylums Board, and equally the efficiency of the nurses in its hospitals.

We print below the schedule of ward work prepared by the Fever Nurses' Association and adopted by the M.A.B. Next week we hope to publish the syllabus of lectures.

#### FEVER NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

##### SCHEDULE OF WARD WORK.

NOTE.—The teaching comprised in this schedule may be completed in the first year of training or may cover both years. It represents the minimum of practical instruction, and should be supplemented when possible. In addition, special attention should be given to quickness, quietness, method, and obser-

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