

gress there, which dealt with many interesting questions, including a Report from Sister Agnes Karll, the President, on "The Organization of Nurses in Foreign Countries and in Germany."

Sister Karll and her co-workers are now seriously taking in hand the preparations for the International Congress of Nurses at Cologne in August, 1912.

In France.—In Paris the pupils of the Nursing School of the *Assistance Publique* are being trained not only in practical work but to take a share in important nursing events in other countries. Thus at the foundation of the new School of Nursing in Brussels the Paris Nursing School was represented by its Matron, Mlle. Clément, and two of the monitresses, Mlle. Gosselin and Mlle. Danviray; and Mlle. Gosselin and Mlle. Bordet officially represented the School on the occasion of the Isla Stewart Oration in London.

At Bordeaux.—At Bordeaux the work of training nurses on modern lines, inaugurated with such success by Dr. Hamilton at the Protestant Hospital, continues to extend. Owing to the endowment provided by M. Nathaniel Johnston for a district nurse, this service has developed, and promises to relieve a great amount of misery. The infants' consultations have also proved a great success.

In Belgium.—The new School for Nurses, inaugurated in Brussels by the Burgomaster, and which is located in the Hospital of St. John, is a development which will be watched with great interest by the nurses of other nations.

In Italy.—On the recent declaration of war with Turkey the Duchessa d'Aosta applied for and obtained permission to work as a pupil of Miss Grace Baxter at the Gesù e Maria Hospital, Naples, before enrolling herself as a Red Cross nurse.

Cholera has come close home to the Nursing Schools in Italy. At the Hospital Gesù e Maria one of the infirmiere developed this disease, and was nursed by the Blue Cross Nurses of the school till removed to the infectious hospital, and the mother of a probationer at the Policlinico Hospital, Rome, developed it while her daughter was on leave, and the saving of her life is attributed to the excellent nursing she received.

At the Policlinico Hospital, Rome, the pupils of the Scuola Convitto Regina Elena, of which Miss Dorothy Snell is Matron, have now been submitted to the test of examination at the end of their first year's training. Thirteen out of eighteen satisfied the examiners. The standard of nursing is high, and the school is full of promise for the future.

In Holland.—In Holland the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Health to consider the petitions sent to the Government by the Dutch Nurses' Association in 1907, asking for State Examinations for nurses, issued its report, which was not satisfactory to the Association, and its wording indecisive.

In Denmark.—In Denmark the Danish Nurses' Association are still working to obtain their legal status.

In Finland.—Nurses in Finland have also still to gain their State Registration Act, for which they are working through their professional Association and its organ, *Epione*.

In Sweden.—The year has brought sorrow to Swedish nurses in the sudden death of Miss Estrid Rodhe, the editor of their professional organ and a valued collaborator of this journal.

In China.—In China the establishment of a training school for nurses at the Tientsin Hospital, under a Chinese Matron, trained at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, is a hopeful sign of progress.

In Korea.—Professional organization is reported from Korea, and a league of Korean Nurses has been formed.

In Japan.—The practical organization of nursing in Japan is highly developed, and nursing regarded as a most honourable profession.

THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

The Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses, composed of delegates from eight influential societies of medical practitioners and nurses, met early in the year, under the presidency of Lord Amptill, and considered the Nurses' Registration Bill, which was subsequently introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Hon. R. C. Munro Ferguson, M.P., backed by members of all parties in the House. It was not, however, successful in gaining a place in the ballot.

Once again the urgent need for the adoption of a definite standard of nursing education has been brought home to nurses and the public. While the National Insurance Act was under consideration the quality of medical treatment and of the care to be given by midwives to insured sick persons was standardized by restricting it to registered medical practitioners and certified midwives. As there is no statutory definition of a trained nurse, the quality of the trained nursing to be provided and paid for is left indeterminate. It remains for trained nurses to urge, and for enfranchised members of the public to insist, that the term "trained nurse" shall have a definite meaning.

The Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses continues to voice the necessity

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