

Nurses Bill might not be introduced to Parliament and passed into an Act.

The College consented to enter into negotiations with the Committee and drafted a Nurses' Registration Bill as a basis of discussion. But though the Central Committee has met three times to consider this Bill, which has been redrafted several times, and though there have been several conferences between authorised representatives of the Central Committee and representatives of the Council of the College, no agreement as to a conjoint Bill has been reached. Finally, at its last meeting on September 20th, the Central Committee resolved to inform the Council of the College that if four amendments which were set out were not adopted by the College, the Committee would not continue to negotiate another Bill. This was without prejudice to the further consideration of minor amendments. The four amendments to which the Central Committee attached so much importance were those relating to the constitution of the temporary and permanent Nursing Councils, to the registration of nurses in practice at the time of the passing of the Act, and to the qualifications of nurses for registration after the passing of the Act. The Central Committee was of opinion that the clauses relating to these matters should remain in much the same form as they are in the Bill drafted by the Committee six years ago.

A meeting of the Central Committee has been called for October 21st, in order to consider the reply of the Council of the College. It is extremely unlikely, however, that the College will adopt the Committee's amendments. If it does not, there will be no agreed Bill; and the Central Committee will introduce its own Bill to Parliament, after having made certain alterations in the Bill introduced in 1914, in order to bring it up to date.

So far as fever nurses and the Fever Nurses' Association are concerned, the Council of the College agreed to the registration of the Association's certificate as an additional qualification for a trained and registered nurse. But the question of the representation of the Association on the temporary and permanent nursing councils was subsidiary to the larger question of the constitution of these councils and has not, therefore, been settled.

(Signed) E. W. GOODALL,
Chairman.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF FEVER TRAINING.

October 11th, 1916.

General Trained Nurses shall be required to answer only those questions in the paper which relate to fever and fever training.

The time allowed for the Paper shall be two hours for General Trained Nurses and three hours for probationers.

1. Describe the eye. (The microscopical structure is not to be given.)

2. (a) Mention the chief waste products of the human body and the channels by which they are excreted.
(b) Describe briefly the action of the kidneys.
3. What are the most important differences between chicken-pox and smallpox?
4. (a) Give a list of the most common complications of scarlet fever.
(b) At what stage of the disease do they usually occur?
(c) Mention their symptoms.
5. (a) Describe the process of peptonising milk.
(b) Describe a method by which a continuous saline injection may be given to a patient.
6. Describe the stages in the formation of a bed-sore. How can bedsores be prevented?

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES.

Miss L. L. Dock, Hon. Secretary of the I. C. N., writes:—

Since the time of the San Francisco meetings no word had been received from Denmark in regard to the International Council of Nurses, until a few days ago. This was accounted for by us as a by-product of the world-war—of course an accidental, unintentional by-product, and this proves correct. A Danish nurse, arriving in New York recently, brought letters from Mrs. Henny Tscherning, President of the International Council, including copies of those written a year ago and never received. Several from this side must also have been lost. Mrs. Tscherning, like the rest of us, feels dubious as to the near possibility of a truly successful meeting of the International Council of Nurses in a European country. For my part, as secretary of the Council, it seems clear that we must prepare to push our next meeting date a little further on than 1918, as the continuance of war is making it too close to give us time to prepare for a date only a little more than a year off. And, as it was our country's turn to hold a Congress and only a business meeting was possible at San Francisco, it might be better for us to make another attempt, when the time does come, to hold the next meeting here.

In this connection I would like to emphasise afresh and with a little more explanation the point of view of some of us on this side—Miss Wald and the whole Settlement group, and others, as to preparedness for war—why we oppose and resist it. It has not needed the tragic and terrible example of Europe to inspire our sentiments, neither are we lacking in profound sympathy for the nations so fearfully afflicted.

War is an integral part of the competitive system. It is the flower and fruit of competition. In war, such as rages in Europe, we see only the inevitable, acute stage of industrial and commercial

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