

nurses) personally known to her who would care to volunteer their services for their month's holiday to undertake work in the temporary hospitals in Ulster should necessity arise for the mobilisation of the Ulster Volunteer force.

Nurses who wish to volunteer should apply to Miss du Sautoy, G.F.S. Lodge, Donegall Pass, Belfast, and enclose a copy of their certificate, and state previous posts held and their present work.

A three years' certificate is essential, and experience as sister and in general administration is desirable, and absolutely necessary, for those who volunteer as Matron, and all must be prepared to come at a few hours' notice.

Travelling expenses will be refunded, and maintenance provided during stay in Ulster.

Members of the local V.A.D.'s will be used to staff the hospitals as probationers, &c., and the members are now working very hard with much keenness to qualify themselves to become really efficient "aid nurses."

Thoroughly trained nurses who wish to volunteer for service in Ulster should they be required, which we all devoutly hope may never be the case, may also apply to Miss Platt, Kingston, Taunton, and Mrs. Ogilvie Graham, Larchfield, Lisburn, Co. Down.

There is no nationality in nursing—North or South—just wherever there is need of their services—there, we feel sure, trained nurses will be found caring for the sick irrespective of politics or religion. These are questions, fortunately for us, which have nothing to do with our duty.

We have received several personal letters from India (which we are therefore unable to publish) presumably from private nurses, who evidently feel that the competition of what is called "Lady Minto's Charitable Nursing Association" interferes with free competition in the private nursing field in India. One correspondent considers the salary insufficient for India—although the cost of a nurse often exceeds what is received by the Association for her services, and it is this result in its economic arrangements which she considers undermines the financial stability of private nursing in India.

We would point out that the cost to the Central Fund of the Association of a Nurse, taking the whole of the working staff into account, works out at Rs. 1,481 per annum for each individual member, exclusive of outlay involved on account of transfers from one Branch to another, charges in connection with

illness, *i.e.*, chemists' bills, hospital fees, and sick leave expenses.

In view therefore of the necessity of increasing the income of the Association to meet increased expenditure occasioned by ordinary expansion, expiring contracts involving passages to and from India and payments from the Provident Fund, Her Excellency the President and the central committee have come to the conclusion that a readjustment of the present scale of fees is necessary, and that an enhancement is required to enable them not only to maintain but to extend the present sphere of the Nursing Association in compliance with requests received, requests held in abeyance for financial reasons only.

The following scale of fees for subscribers has accordingly been adopted:—

Incomes up to Rs. 750 per mensem: Ordinary and infectious cases, Rs. 4 per diem; Maternity cases, Rs. 150 per mensem and Rs. 100 (15 days). Incomes above Rs. 750 up to Rs. 2,000 per mensem: Ordinary and infectious cases, Rs. 6 per diem; Maternity cases, Rs. 210 per mensem and Rs. 140 (15 days).

Slight alterations in the above fees to suit local conditions have been permitted in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, and Baluchistan.

UNETHICAL JOURNALISM.

We are not surprised that Miss E. M. Templeton, Secretary of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, complains that a garbled and incorrect report of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of that Society, should have been sent to a proprietary nursing paper by an unauthorized person present at the meeting, more especially as the Society has its own official organ, in which its official reports are published. One of the most unpleasant features of commercial journalism is the shamelessness with which it secures copy; regardless of professional ethics, it induces members of professional societies to supply it with information which should be regarded as private. Equally reprehensible is the action of professional persons who sell private information of meetings they are entitled to attend.

When the paper in question first started on its career a determined attempt was made to shatter the solidarity of the National Council group by such methods; but the danger was recognised at headquarters, and through the loyalty of its members such unprofessional proceedings were prevented.

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