

The Registrar of the Infant Welfare Workers' Employment Bureau is writing to matrons asking them to recommend young nurses for Infant Welfare Work, as they are often asked to find nurses for Homes for both sick and well babies, and they are anxious to get nurses to complete their training for it.

We have gone through the salaries for the various grades of workers required, and do not think that until they are raised that the supply is likely to meet the demand, especially as the candidates must pay for their training as follows:—The Battersea Polytechnic Course, £14 per annum; the Bedford College Course, 15 guineas; and the King's College Course, 30 guineas per annum.

The C.M.B. certificate now needs six months' training, and costs from £18 to £35. Many nurses pay these fees. Yet it is claimed by those who are attempting to organise the Nursing Profession on charity doles that a trained nurse cannot afford to pay 2 guineas for registration and legal status.

Under the chairmanship of Councillor F. J. Oakley, convener of Public Health, it was agreed to form a Newport Corps of Voluntary Nurses to undertake whole-day, half-day, and night nursing, and also domestic help.

What have the trained nurses in the district to say to this scheme? Presumably neither trained nurses nor patients are to be consulted. If there are a number of unemployed women at Newport, let them be efficiently trained as nurses or domestics, and thus qualify for responsibilities they are apparently prepared to assume without it.

We are glad to note that at Dr. Falkiner's lecture on "The Nurse and the State," in Dublin, the majority of the speakers deprecated campaigns of begging, such as that promoted by the College of Nursing, Ltd., and we hope these sensible people will encourage Irish nurses to stand out against charity doles.

Some of the hospitals in Ontario are owned by the Government, and in these hospitals there is a shortage of nurses. Some two or three weeks ago General Manley Sims, the Agent-General for the Province, received a communication from his Government asking if he could do anything towards filling up the vacancies. "The Government," said General Manley Sims to a representative of the *Canadian Gazette*, "required 150 young women, between the ages of 20 and 33, with good references,

who would be willing to sign on for three years as probationers. The salary was to be \$25 a month for the first year, \$30 a month for the second year, and \$35 for the third, with food and lodging, washing and uniform. The Government is advancing, where necessary, transportation charges, which are to be repaid by instalments. We have met with a wonderful response in the north of Scotland. A party of 50 young women has been organised in less than a fortnight, and they will sail for Canada on March 5th. A second party will sail a little later, and a third will follow. We are receiving applications from very fine types of young women. Many of them have been war workers, who do not want to remain at home doing nothing. The Women's Emigration Society, the Women's Legion, and Mrs. Yeamens, of the Canadian Emigration Office, have sent us many young women who are eager to take up the work. Fortunately, I have also been able to take advantage of the help of a lady now in this country who has herself qualified as a nurse in Ontario, and in whom great confidence is felt. This lady has interviewed a number of the applicants, and has passed on those who were suitable to Mrs. Yeamens to be passed according to the Canadian Government regulations. The double examination ought to ensure us getting the right type of women. As a matter of fact, those who have been passed as suitable seem to be fine samples of Old Country young women."

One of the interesting topics to be discussed at the Biennial Convention of the American Nurses' Association at Atlanta, U.S.A., in April next, will be "industrial nursing." The chairman of the Committee of Industrial Nursing of the National Organisation for Public Health Nursing (Miss Florence Wright) sends notice, through the *American Journal of Nursing*, to her colleagues interested in this special branch, of the intention of that body to form a section of Industrial Nursing, the object of which is the formulation and maintenance of high standards for nursing service in industry. One of the things to be discussed is the necessity for the development of opportunities for special training in this department of work, in large centres. In this, as in all special branches of nursing, those who take it up without preparation have found the need for special instruction, closer co-operation, and broader opportunities for their department of work.

We also have our problems in industrial nursing, amongst them the efficient nursing of insured persons, both preventive and curative.

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