

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING OF NURSES AND CHILD WELFARE.

Miss Jentie Paterson appears to have found her *metier* in helping to give publicity to the special work of Dr. Truby King, the Director of Child Welfare Work in New Zealand, and making known its wonderful effects throughout the world. Miss Paterson is still in New Zealand, and writes that:—

'Just lately the Prime Minister of Queensland, cabled the Prime Minister of New Zealand asking him to arrange with Dr. Truby King so that nurses from Brisbane might be received and trained at Dunedin in N.Z. (Truby King) lines, the Queensland Government defraying all expenses. The nurses will then return to Queensland and open the new baby clinics.

"Sydney has already a Karitane Hospital (the name used throughout all infant hospitals where the nurses are trained and the children treated on Dr. Truby King's system). The Matron, Miss Elizabeth McMillan, is a daughter of Sir William McMillan, of that city; she trained in infant work at Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, London, where Dr. King founded a training school in 1917. Twenty-five nurses were trained on N.Z. lines during the year, and the Government Infant Clinic Nurses are being passed through in turn.

"In Tasmania the Superintendent Nurse in the Government Health Department was also trained in London after the war, while all the Clinic Nurses in Hobart and Tasmania were sent to Dunedin.

"Victoria has sent several nurses to N.Z., who have returned and are working in 'Truby King' clinics throughout the State. Western Australia has been supplied with nurses from N.Z.; whilst, of course, in Central Europe, the infant clinics established by Lady Paget's Mission are all run by nurses trained in the N.Z. method.

"Dr. Truby King, as Director of Child Welfare for the Dominion of N.Z., has been conducting a Health Campaign for the last eleven months. Practically every town and many outlying districts in both islands have been visited. From end to end of N.Z. there is uniform authoritative advice given to mothers and nurses. Post-graduate lectures for midwives and talks to the school children of the fifth standard upwards have been the outstanding features. The Government of N.Z., of course, by publishing an authoritative guide to parents (free of charge), have done much to educate the people, and prevent the multitudinous variety of advice (some quite erroneous) given by various bodies running infant clinics in Great Britain.

"During the whole time I have been lecturing with Dr. King and lately conducting all lectures for him while he has been engaged on other important duties."

A GENEROUS GIFT.

A cable was received on Tuesday from Miss Jentie Paterson from New Zealand, notifying a most generous gift of £5 towards the expenses of the Parliamentary Council.

THE NORWEGIAN COUNCIL OF TRAINED NURSES.

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State authorisation has, of course, stood on N. C. T. N.'s programme since 1912, but we did not dare to come forward with a proposal until we had more three years' schools. We were working our way steadily forward, but we were obliged to take so many things into consideration, partly out of gratitude for the good work that many women and men had done for the cause of nursing and partly because many of our members belong to the different institutions and are in a position of dependence towards them. The Norwegian Medical Association forestalled us and appointed in 1915 a committee consisting of representatives from the different schools. This committee was large and the nurses were in the minority. Everyone held firmly to his own views, seeing that the reforms would cause the schools much trouble. The committee was at once divided into two factions. Our demand for three years' training was admitted as regards the other branches of our work, for it could not well be rejected, but not for district nursing. The plans of the majority were to the effect that there should be two different kinds of schools:—

I. Schools where the nurses shall be trained for three years and obtain the title *authorised sick-nurses*.

II. Schools where the nurses shall be trained for one and a-half years and be called *officially examined sick-nurses*.

These latter should be more suitable for employment in the country districts and more willing to do rough work.

The minority (the nurses) wished to have only one class of nurses and that authorisation should be given only after three years' training in schools with sufficient training material. If this demand could not be carried through, it would be better to postpone the authorisation. During the debate were heard the arguments and speeches for and against sufficient training, with which you are all acquainted. We hear once again the doctor's view and the clergyman's view. We have strong friends and strong enemies. This repeats itself in every country where the question comes up for discussion. In 1918 the storm raged fiercely on the question of authorisation. The Norwegian Medical Association sent a resolution to the Government, in which the Government was requested to take the matter up. The Norwegian Council of Trained Nurses held a meeting of protest and demanded that the matter should be postponed until there was a clearer understanding of the work and training in sick nursing, and if a departmental committee should be appointed, that the professionally trained nurses should be strongly represented, and that regard should be paid to N. C. T. N.'s demand for training. At the same time the committee of the Norwegian National

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