

duties the health examination of school children in their districts and the other work generally carried on by the Public Health Nurses. All the work in the district is undertaken by the District Nurse, except where she finds cases beyond her skill; these cases are advised to go out, or to have medical attention brought to them.

**Travelling Clinics.**

In 1924 the Department asked each District Nurse to make a survey of the schools and of her district generally to ascertain the number of children and others requiring medical advice and attention. A doctor, dentist and nurse visited the district later and held Clinics. Where children were found with minor defects, such as tonsils and adenoids, operative procedure was undertaken with the consent of the parents. This work proved so satisfactory in these outlying districts that the Minister decided last year to offer the service to any district in the Province desiring same, at a nominal cost, providing they were willing to organise.

The School Boards were circularised, and as a result some 120 districts were organised, comprising 640 School Districts. However, the Department was only able to reach 42 centres in five and half months. The following figures will indicate the amount of work accomplished by our Clinic in 1927 :

No. patients examined .. .. .	2,346
No. T. and A. and other Minor Operations ..	772
No. Dental Patients examined .. .. .	2,575
Treatments .. .. .	796
Extractions .. .. .	1,311
Fillings and Prophylaxis.. .. .	550

Previous to the visit of the Clinic, a trained Public Health Nurse visited the schools, and where defects were found, the parents were advised to bring their children to the Clinic. At the Clinic each child received a complete physical examination, and operative measures were undertaken where necessary with the parents' consent.

This service is proving a great boon to the people of the Province, as many children receiving treatment this way would not receive it otherwise. This year we are embarking on a more extensive programme, and at the present time the Clinic is operating in the Peace River District, where ten points will be visited, and on their return from the north country, two Clinics will be operating for the balance of the year.

While the medical men have opposed this service, they are gradually becoming reconciled to it, and in some districts are organising local Clinics.

As regards British nurses coming to this Province, while the field is not large, any nurse with the qualifications necessary for district or Public Health Nursing, and the ability to adapt herself to conditions in these districts, would not be long in securing a lucrative position.

**AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.**

An old member of the Royal Victorian Trained Nurses Association writes in *Una*, its official organ, "With the passage of time past events become hazy, and one is apt to overlook those to whom honour is due. . . .

Now that most of the pioneers of the Association no longer take an active part in its affairs, is not the time ripe for an Honours Board being hung in the office as a small token of appreciation of their hard work for the betterment of the Nurses?"

**THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NURSES IN 1929.**

**Organization by the Canadian Nurses' Association.**

The proceedings of the Fourteenth General Meeting of the Canadian Nurses' Association, held at Winnipeg in July, which dealt with much important business, is fully reported in the August issue of *The Canadian Nurse*, which states that it "will be held long in memory by those delegates and visiting members who, from July 3rd to 7th, 1928, were the guests of the Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses. 'Lavish' best describes the generous hospitality which continued throughout the week, and which permitted the visitors to see Winnipeg's hospitals, beautiful parks, and residential districts. Possibly, the drive to Lower Fort Garry with high tea on the broad screened porch of the old residence within the Fort will be remembered as the greatest attraction of all. The visit to the Fort and a brief account of its history made the visitors realise that fifty years ago, or less, the early settlers sometimes found it necessary to seek protection for themselves and their families within the fortification, which, to-day, stands in the midst of a peaceful and prosperous country."

At the meeting, on the evening of July 3rd, which was open to the public, "the Association was welcomed by representatives of the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba, the Manitoba Medical Association, and the hostess organisation, and Miss M. F. Gray (Acting President) replied to these welcomes. The Chairmen of the three national sections, Miss Jean I. Gunn (Nursing Education), Miss Elizabeth L. Smellie (Public Health), and Miss Emma Hamilton (Private Duty), then briefly outlined the accomplishments and aims of their respective sections. Prof. R. C. Wallace, of the University of Manitoba, gave an interesting, informative, and thrilling address on the health and social needs of the northern parts of the Prairie Provinces."

Of special interest was the Report of the Committee on Arrangements, International Council of Nurses, 1929, which we print below:—

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS, INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES, 1929.**

The Committee on Arrangements for the Montreal Congress was appointed at the Interim Meeting of the International Executive in Geneva, 1927.

Members of the Committee to be:

- Miss F. M. Shaw, chairman.
- Miss Jean Browne.
- Miss E. Smellie.
- Miss E. Hussey.
- Miss M. F. Hersey.

Later, Miss M. K. Holt was asked to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Miss Shaw.

Several meetings of the Arrangements Committee have been held in Montreal, the local members attending all meetings, the out-of-town members attended as many as possible.

The date of the International Congress was fixed by the Board of Directors for July 8th to 15th, 1929.

The Sub-Committees were appointed as follows:— Finance, Entertainment, Housing, Registration, Transportation, Publicity, Exhibits, and Printing and Advertising.

The General Committee prepared a tentative budget, which was accepted by the Finance Committee; this was later added to, and now stands at \$20,000.

A provisional office was opened at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Buildings have been secured for the meetings: Montreal Forum (seating capacity, 10,000), for the general sessions; and a high school in University Street for registration purposes, sectional meetings, and exhibits. This high school has a cafeteria used for students, and we

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