

PRESENTATION TO MISS ANNIE McWILLIE PETERKIN, C.B.E., S.R.N.,

General Superintendent, the Queen's Institute of
District Nursing, at Lyons' Corner House, Coventry
Street, London.

On April 25th some six hundred Queen's Superintendents and Queen's Nurses assembled to entertain Miss Peterkin to tea and present to her on the occasion of her retirement Farewell Gifts.

Miss Peterkin entered amid acclamation to the strains of "For she's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Miss Margaret Hardman, Inspector for the London area, called upon Miss Rosalind Paget, whom she introduced as the first Queen's Nurse ever enrolled, to say something of what they were all thinking. Miss Paget said that although it was forty years since she had retired, she still kept in touch with them all and recognised many old friends. She expressed her delight at seeing her colleagues from North, South, East and West to pay tribute to Miss Peterkin, who had been through every work that a Queen's Nurse could go through.

The reading of a resumé of Miss Peterkin's career by Miss Margaret Hardman was received with applause. Miss Paget then presented to Miss Peterkin an 18th century yew wood Tea Caddy and mahogany Tea Tray, a cheque for £285 and an Album with covers tooled and made by Miss A. M. Campbell, Superintendent, the Camberwell Home, containing the signatures of 2,772 Queen's Superintendents and Nurses, ex-Queen's Nurses and a few friends (all of whom had subscribed to the gifts), and the following illuminated address:

Laborare est Orare,
1893-1932.

"Those who have been privileged to be associated with you in the great work of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, who rejoice in the further recognition of your services by His Majesty The King, and whose names are here inscribed, while regretting your retirement, wish to express their admiration for your personality which has always given them a feeling of confidence and stimulated their exertions to loyal endeavour, and hope in all affectionate sincerity that you will have health and great happiness in the leisure you have so admirably won and Fare Thee Well."

Miss Paget said she could not imagine a more suitable remembrance from Queen's Nurses than a Tea Caddy (laughter) and read from the inside of the lid the inscription:

"Miss A. M. Peterkin, C.B.E., General Superintendent of Queen's Institute, as a token of love and devotion from 2,588 Queen's Nurses in England, Wales and Ireland, April 25th, 1932."

Then Miss Beardshaw presented a bouquet of pink roses. Miss Peterkin on rising to receive these gifts was much moved, and in thanking the Queen's Nurses hoped a speech was not expected as she would only "break down" in the attempt. She could only say no woman could have had a happier working life, and that she would never cease to be one of them. Miss Peterkin visited many tables, having a word for everyone.

A string band played the National airs of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. After tea, hands were joined round the tables for "Auld Lang Syne." So ended a notable occasion.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF SURVEY OF NURSING EDUCATION IN CANADA.

By courtesy of the Canadian Nurses' Association.

The Survey of Nursing Education in Canada was initiated and, for the greater part, financed by the Canadian Nurses' Association in co-operation with the Canadian Medical Association. This action was taken in order to get at the facts of the nursing situation in Canada.

In 1927, the Canadian Nurses' Association and the Canadian Medical Association appointed three representatives each to form a National Joint Study Committee. This Committee was entrusted with the responsibility of devising ways and means for undertaking the Survey. The Committee decided that the Survey must follow scientific methods and that it should be made by a specialist in education. Professor G. M. Weir, Professor of Education in the University of British Columbia, who, some years ago, conducted a Survey of Education for the Government of British Columbia, was asked to make the Survey of Nursing Education. Fortunately, the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia, realising the necessity and importance of this work, were good enough to give Professor Weir leave of absence for almost two years, in order to undertake it.

The completed report deals with many angles of Nursing education and Nursing practice. The Committee now submits the whole report to the careful study of the nursing and medical professions and to the general public, trusting that it may form the basis upon which will be built a constructive plan for the improvement of the nursing service in Canada.

The following headings will give an idea of some of the most important aspects. The recommendations are Dr. Weir's and are printed as a basis for discussion:

I.—ECONOMIC.

The whole question of Nursing education is bound up with the finances of the hospital. The opinion commonly prevails that the Training School for Nurses provides cheap nursing for the hospital; hence the protests of small, inadequately equipped training schools against closing their schools and staffing their wards with graduate nurses. The Survey has some interesting facts to present on this problem, based on a study of costs in 33 representative training schools—9 small, 15 medium size, 9 large—well distributed throughout Canada. The fact is that under present conditions there is an average annual loss to the average hospital in Canada for each student that is really given an education in Nursing. But in a number of the cases of small schools brought to the attention of the Survey, their pretence at offering an educational course of training should be considered little more than mere sham.

The necessity emphasized throughout the report is that Training Schools for Nurses should no longer be left to the haphazard methods of individual hospitals, but should be subsidized, controlled and supervised by the Government in the same way as Normal Schools are. An approved training school should be defined by law, and hospitals, otherwise qualified, should not be legally authorized to establish training schools unless on the explicit written statement of the Provincial Board of Control, to the effect that the supply and demand situation among nurses and the needs of the community warrant the establishment of such a training school.

To quote from the Report in regard to the necessity of subsidizing Training Schools for Nurses:—

"Surely the State is no longer justified, in the face of unimpeachable facts, in complacently standing by and ignoring its duty to contribute to a great national enter-

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