

### Organisation of Community Services.

Miss Simpson stated that the organisation of services through which the community may be served is a gigantic problem. A well-known medical practitioner had stated that the nursing of the sick in the homes in rural communities was being done by the neighbours, not by nurses, and early this year, in a city in Saskatchewan, a layman attempted to organise a bedside nursing service through a type of lottery or sweepstake. For membership in his scheme he promised graduate nurses on salary, with all travelling expenses paid, for cases in any part of a huge province. He found many young nurses ready and willing to sign up with him and not a little public support.

"So you see," said Miss Simpson, "that if we cannot soon meet the situation, the situation will be met for us, and in all likelihood not to our satisfaction. We have no greater problem than this—the organisation of community nursing services."

### "The Canadian Nurse."

Miss Simpson reported that the appointment of a full time editor and business manager for the Association's Journal *The Canadian Nurse*, early in 1933, had been amply justified. The Journal was in a highly satisfactory condition, with operating deficits so greatly reduced as to be almost negligible, with the largest circulation in its history, and with recognition coming to it from the public press and from other professional journals. "We await," she said, "the announcement of the final results of the 1935-1936 circulation campaign, which it is hoped will indicate not only an increase in subscriptions but also in live interest in the Journal. It must be stated that the campaign brought forcibly to light the perpetual problem of non-renewals; the Editor calls them 'the little foxes which eat the vines.' If we could retain all the subscriptions we list, we should soon have an operating surplus. Your continuous support of the Journal is urged, not on any basis of sentiment, but strictly for its real value to you in your professional life."

### Florence Nightingale International Foundation.

Miss Simpson's reference to the support given by the Association to the Florence Nightingale International Foundation is inspiring:—

"We have kept faith with the International Florence Nightingale Memorial Foundation. This year our third scholarship student will enrol at Bedford College in London, England, and for the third time our contribution will go forward to the endowment fund. These achievements are regarded with considerable satisfaction."

Miss Simpson also referred with gratification to the honour done to the Canadian Nurses' Association when Miss E. Kathleen Russell, Director of the School of Nursing of the University of Toronto, was chosen by the Foundation to direct the study of facilities for nursing education now existing in London.

### Dominion Registration.

Dominion registration is now, Miss Simpson reports, the most recent project before the Association. It is a matter which has long been in mind and is now considered to be timely.

In closing, Miss Simpson referred to the signs of progress which she had defined at the beginning of her address. "The will to know the truth, the sense to face it squarely, the courage to take action." They are all here. . . . Courage, the last in the list of progress signs must be our watchword. 'Courage,' Sir James Barrie says, 'is the lovely virtue and goes all the way.'

## A GLIMPSE OF NURSING IN THREE FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES.

By MISS GLADYS E. STEPHENSON, S.R.N., F.B.C.N.

For many years I had hoped to visit Korea, "the Land of Morning Calm," but not until this summer did an opportunity occur. Instead of taking my usual hot-weather vacation on our near-by hill-top, I had a trip through Manchukuo, Korea and Japan. My companion was Miss Minnie Goodnow, author of several text-books for nurses in the United States.

From Peiping, in north China, we journeyed to Mukden, the old capital of Manchuria. Manchukuo was one of the three north-eastern provinces of China, and in 1931 was declared to be an independent state, under the tutelage of Japan. It is as large a country as France and Germany combined, and has a population of thirty million Chinese and two hundred thousand Japanese.

For many years the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland and Ireland have maintained hospitals and churches there. The Mukden Medical College was founded by Dr. Dugald Christie, a statue in whose honour now stands in the grounds, erected by the governor and people of Manchuria. This medical college has a splendid plant, a fine staff, and for long has enjoyed a great reputation in the East as a Christian medical school. The School of Nursing is an active member of the Nurses' Association of China. It has a fine set of student and graduate nurses. We were surprised to find such up-to-date, modern buildings, excellent wards, modern plumbing of all kinds, and a delightful new nurses' home. The hospital has 300 beds and a separate maternity block.

We addressed a meeting of the nurses, and found that they were facing great difficulties. They are now not allowed to retain membership in the China Nurses' Association, as no diplomas from China are recognised in the new State. As Manchukuo has no nurses' registration, it means that the graduates are unable to obtain any status after their training. The fact that Manchukuo, as a new country, is not recognised by other Powers or China makes the situation difficult.

There are five schools of nursing in Manchukuo, all doing excellent work. These are now left without registration. They are planning to organise a Manchukuo nurses' association, to fill the gap.

From Mukden we travelled on to Korea. It is a beautiful country, with mountains everywhere. We stopped at the city of Pyeng Yang, now called Heijo, one of the oldest cities in the world. In the year 1122 B.C., Viscount Keiju, a distinguished Chinese scholar and reformer, went to Pyeng Yang and became the ruler of Korea. He founded the civilisation of the land. I was able to visit his tomb and temple.

There are in Korea, now called Chosen, several mission hospitals, belonging to the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of America. We were delighted to meet the nurses of those hospitals and talk with the Korean students, whom we found very lovable girls of fine character. The costume of Korea is white, the children only wearing bright colours. The women wear a small white bodice, tied at the side with a bow, also a very full, pleated skirt fastened high up under the arms. This fashion has been in vogue ever since the fifth century. The women carry burdens on their heads and their babies on their backs.

Missionary work is just 50 years old in Korea, and ever since the great revival of 1910 large numbers of people have become Christians. In Pyeng Yang city there are over thirty churches, each one too small for its congregation. Between 15 and 20 per cent. of the population are Christian.

I visited the churches, both in town and country, also

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