

## THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th.

Morning—

Demonstrations and visit to Skin Clinic.  
Nutrition, Dr. Watson.

Afternoon—

Demonstration—Karitane Hospital.

Evening—

Lecture: "Control of Infectious Diseases."  
Dr. Hughes.

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th.

Morning—

Discussion: "Child Welfare."

Afternoon—

Demonstration: Diets. Technical School.

Evening—

Lecture: "Mental Hygiene." Dr. Paterson.

## SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th.

Morning—

Public Health Nursing Problems.

The above course was much appreciated by nurses who attended from Whangarei, Thames, Hamilton, Rotorua, Taumarunui, as well as from Auckland district at their own expense. The interest shown was most encouraging, and all the lectures and demonstrations were well attended, and discussions were freely entered into, as many as 60 and 70 being present. Miss Broadley, of St. Helens Hospital, gave a splendid demonstration of a case delivered in a private house.

The doctors who so kindly consented to lecture gave most interesting and instructive addresses, some of which we hope to publish later.

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## Notes from Nurses Abroad

Nurse E. Wilson, formerly of Wai-kato Hospital, writes from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, where she went last year with a friend.

She says there were ten nurses on the "Beltana," five of whom disembarked at Durban, the remaining five going on to London. Owing to some difficulties over reciprocal registration between New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, they were not at first taken in the Durban Co-operation. However, on communicating direct with the Registrar of the Medical Council and sending their certificates they were registered for a fee of £2/10/- and they got work. They were warned not to invite other New Zealand nurses to come until negotiations were completed with the New Zealand Nurses' Registration Board. They then went to Maritzburg where they got plenty of work, mostly in the country and with good fees.

They then intend to travel to Johannesburg, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony. The country is so vast and extensive after our minute, but all important Island, and sometimes we are just hundreds of miles from a case. It gives us an opportunity of seeing this country at little cost.

Nurse Wilson gives an interesting account of the life in South Africa. Owing to native labour, even in the humblest

of homes, the nurses have nothing to do but attend to the patient.

Some native riots had been rather disturbing, and Europeans were warned to remain indoors at night.

The climate in winter was gorgeous. The tropical flowers and foliage are very gay. There were devastating hailstorms in Durban which smashed the windows of the hotel where they were, and the whole roof caved in, fortunately after they had gone downstairs, leaving all their belongings among the ruins.

News from Durban comes from Sister Fanning, who sent the annual report of the Society for the Protection of Child Life and the Lady Buxton Hospital. The Society is modelled on the Plunket Society, and the hospital was started by two New Zealand Plunket Nurses. Miss Mitchell is still matron, and Miss Fanning, who belongs to the Plunket Society here, has been on leave assisting Miss Mitchell for the last two years and taking charge during Miss Mitchell's leave of four months during which she acted as a delegate from South Africa to the Montreal Conference.

A letter from Nurse Charles, late of Invercargill Hospital to Miss Keddie, of Waikato Hospital, is of great interest, especially in view of the disturbances in Palestine.