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main the same, such as the educational and preventative part of the work. The ideal nurse is by no means content with nursing the sick back to health, or with easing the last days of the poor chronic; her chief aim and ambition is to maintain and raise the standard of health of all the population amongst whom she works.

The speaker referred to infant mortality and tuberculosis as two great evils in which the district nurse can come to the nation's aid. She insisted that the aim of the nurse should be to put the people in the way of helping themselves, and she should have a distrust of methods which tend to pauperise. She held that the district nurse requires more, not less, training than the hospital nurse, and that the better educated, the better trained, the more capable she is, the more she is able to follow intelligently the current events and economic questions of the day, and to realise her responsibility not to the patient only but to the State.

MISS MAXWELL,

Superintendent of the Nurse Training School, and Delegate of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

Miss Maxwell described the district work done in connection with the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, under the direction of a graduate, by three third year students, and two permanent graduates, who do the tuberculosis work from the Dispensaries. The course is elective, the term two months in the last six months of the third year. The object and advantages of the work from a hospital standpoint are, to relieve the wards earlier of convalescent patients, to visit dispensary patients who cannot leave home, making the prescribed treatment more efficacious by seeing it is carried out, to keep patients under observation until a positive diagnosis has been made, to visit chronic cases, to investigate cases, and report to the office of the Superintendent.

Miss Maxwell reports the course invaluable to the nurse, developing observation, resource, originality, and heart. The advantage of making the course elective is that the services of nurses interested in this special branch are secured, and the majority have shown strong qualifications and special adaptability to the work.

In regard to private nursing, the speaker said that doctors were willing to give work to favourite nurses sometimes to their utter physical ruin, perhaps giving them cases for which they were not suited. A nurse should have the privilege of choosing her own work and doing that for which she had special aptitude, just as doctors specialise in medicine.

Mlle. VILLARD,

Garde-Malade diplômée La Source Training School, Lausanne.

Directrice à l'Hôpital Civil de Reims.

Mlle. Villard said that she must first pay a tribute to the name of Madame Gasparin, to whom was due the foundation of the School. At a time when Switzerland was torn in two by

some such struggle as that now going on in France, Madame Gasparin's ardour and energy started the idea, and her husband's tact and perseverance in the face of hostile public opinion laid the foundation of a Nursing School, in which religious liberty should be assured. The "free" nurses are now at the top of the tree.

But for the union of Valerie Boissier with M. Gasparin the little institution would probably never have seen the day, and Switzerland thus gladly recognises what she owes to France. Mlle. Villard believed that as Florence Nightingale was the pioneer and foundress of the Hospital Nurse, that Madame Gasparin stood in the same relation to the Private Nurse, certainly in Switzerland. La Source still has the object of its foundress in view, but it is not its *only* object. It has given hospital training to many of its nurses, and shortly (through the kind gifts of friends in Lausanne) is to open a hospital of its own.

La Source also gives to girls of the leisured classes such instruction as serves them in good stead, whether they marry or take up work in country parishes or under doctors. It may be called "International," for its pupils come from all countries in Europe, and though its foundation is Protestant, it receives pupils of all religions. The Directors, feeling assured that the Conference would be a great incentive to further good work at La Source, begged Mlle. Villard in their names to gratefully thank the President since in so full a programme a place had been kept for the story of this little school.

MME. FEIGENBAUM-FABRI.

Mme. Feigenbaum-Fabri said that in listening to the ladies of all nationalities, who had so much to tell of the splendid work they had done, and of the development of the nursing profession in their countries, she realised how behind the times they were in Austria, how few their institutions were, and how elementary their nursing is, especially in comparison to England and America. She then gave an instance of how a male nurse, being asked how his patient was, answered, "Oh, he was so restless, so agitated, and talked so much that I couldn't sleep." She mentioned the Rudolfinerhaus, where female nurses receive one year's training, these were respected, and of high reputation; also the nurses of the Red Cross Society, who were trained in "first aid," and as the course and examination are stiff, the certificate enables the holders to practice as nurses. There are also a maternity hospital, and a beautiful convalescent home in a castle in the country. The other institutions in Vienna are the Allgemeines Krankenhaus and that of the Distriktskrankenpflege. She added that when she returned to Vienna, she would tell them of the zeal and holy fire and love which all the speakers at the Conference had shown in their work of relieving

The proceedings of the third day of the Conference will be reported in our next issue.

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