

Both Miss Stewart and Miss Mollett explained fully the government and management of the British hospitals, and Miss Stewart began her address with the following general outline of hospital administration:—

"The broad lines of administration are much the same in a large majority of the hospitals of Great Britain and Ireland, which are either endowed, or partially, or wholly supported by voluntary contribution. Many hospitals have as their highest representative, a figure head, a Patron or President, who, in quite a large number of cases, is a royal personage, and they are by no means merely ornamental, as their patronage implies not only a personal contribution to the funds, but very material assistance in attracting the gifts of the public, who feel a certain guarantee of efficiency by the use of the name being allowed. The subscribers elect the governors from among themselves. These form a court which meets annually, half-yearly, or quarterly."

Miss Banfield, Superintendent of the Poly-clinic Hospital of Philadelphia, had "Hospital Administration in America" as the topic of her address. With commendable courage she attacked the management and discipline in many United States hospitals where politics corrupt the board of managers, and where the management is lax. Miss Banfield's paper called forth warm discussion from a number of delegates from different sections of America, whose experience had been in hospitals where the management was all that could be desired, and, as we know, these are very numerous. Miss Banfield explained later that her experience with the medical fraternity and with the members of the Board of her hospital had always been of the pleasantest, but she knew that all hospitals were not models, and as we learn to improve only by a knowledge of our faults, she was going to state the case as it existed.

Miss Riddle, Assistant Superintendent of the Training School of Boston City Hospital, spoke on Hospital Administration in Relation to Training Schools. As the interests of any hospital and its training schools are closely woven, no argument is needed to confirm the statement that they are mutually dependent. That which militates for the advantage of one reacts for the good of the other and vice versa. Since they are so closely allied, and participate so nearly equally in the results accruing from their collaboration, the proper adjustment of their relationship seems a simple matter. Organized training schools for nurses are of recent date, and their modes of growth have been that of evolution from the simpler and less complex organizations of the beginning to the present, when we find

their managers contemplating university education for the pupil nurse.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Mrs. Hunter Robb, of Cleveland, O., President of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States, gave an interesting paper, discussing the attitude of nurses toward women on hospital boards, and placing a true value upon women's services in such work. She suggested proper selection, and the best methods of organizing women's work by which the most effective service may be rendered, and harmony preserved for all. The paper was discussed by Miss Gilmour, of New York, and Miss Louisa Stevenson, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Miss Kimber, of the Superintendents' Society, told of the objects and workings of the nurses' co-operative societies in America. She was followed by Miss S. E. Cartwright, of London, who described the Registered Nurses' Society from which she is a delegate to this Congress. The lines upon which the Society has worked are as follows:—

First—It demands a three-year certificate of general training from all applicants for membership.

Second—It requires, in addition, adequate training in specialities, such as maternity nursing, midwifery, mental nursing, massage, fever nursing, etc., of members undertaking nursing in these special branches.

Third—It inculcates and encourages in the members a sense of their direct responsibility for the well-being of the society, and of the duty which they owe to the public in maintaining an efficient standard of nursing education for private nurses.

An interesting paper was given by Miss Emilie Waind, of England, describing St. Bartholomew's League of Nurses, a Society formed of the graduates from the training school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of London. This hospital is one of the oldest in England, founded in 1123 by a monk named Rahere, whose tomb is just outside the gates of the present hospital buildings. Passing through many vicissitudes which befell the religious and charitable institutions of early times, and receiving royal support in the reign of King Henry VIII., who refounded the hospital, it gradually became what it is at the present time, one of the first schools of medicine in the kingdom, and one of the great training schools for English nurses.

Miss McGahey, Superintendent of Nursing in Prince Alfred's Hospital, Sydney, Australia, described the nursing organizations in Australia. The principal society was formed in 1899. It is the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association,

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