

so society should make of him a strong and well-constituted being, capable of contributing to the betterment of the race, and of raising the degree of physical culture of the generations to come.

The mission of the teacher is to educate without injuring the health of the child, without bringing on fatigue or mental exhaustion. The distribution of the school work, the employment of the time, the hours of recess, the methods of instruction, and whatever relates to the mental discipline of the child, has to conform to certain principles and proceedings which can only be obtained in the field of physiological psychology.

It is evident that the physical education of the child and his mental discipline should be accompanied by the teaching and practice of morals in the home. And morals are also health. To teach the child good principles and good habits, to guide the development of his conscience and the cultivation of his sentiments, in order to leave in his heart, as Riant has said, a fruitful and lasting impression, is to do a work of preventive hygiene, the results of which can only be appreciated at the hour when the passions are kindled. Moral education guarantees the existence and the progress of a community. When the educative mission is disregarded the virtues become corrupted, the instincts predominate, and the intellect withers.

The very careful attention which learned men in all countries have given to the study of this arduous social problem has made evident to the governments of the world the necessity of lending their intelligent and effective co-operation to the useful work of human selection. It is not strange, therefore, that school and sanitary legislation should have been subjected in recent times to constant reforms, until they have attained the degree of perfection which is to-day observable in the public administration of the most cultured nations. Notwithstanding the feeling of alarm which was created among teachers by the establishment of the new system, in spite of the conflict which sometimes occurred between the sanitary and the school authorities, in spite of the misgivings of the parents, of the indifference and disdain of the sceptics, of the popular resistance, and even in spite of the protests of certain physicians, who condemned the inspection of the school children as a new form of competition in professional life, the organisation of this service was not long in winning a place for itself as a social necessity, and since then this branch of sanitary services has acquired all the interest and importance of a real form of social defence.

Conference of Nursing Superintendents in India.

The annual Conference of the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India was held in Agra on December 8th and 9th. The Sessions were held at the residence of Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite, Principal of St. John's College. Mrs. Haythornthwaite had kindly offered to arrange for the entertainment of the delegates, and the success of the Conference is largely due to her untiring efforts and generous hospitality.

The first Session was opened by Rev. Theodore Wynkoop, of Allahabad.

In the absence of the President, the opening address was made by the Vice-President, followed by the report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President.—Miss Tippetts, Mayo Hospital, Lahore.

Vice-President.—Miss Creighton, Jaunpur, U.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Miss Thorpe, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency.

Miss Tindall, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, Bombay, was appointed a member of the Executive Committee.

Ten new members have joined the Association during the year.

The following papers were read and discussed:—"Provincial Training Schools in India," Miss Martin, St. Catherine's Hospital, Cawnpore. "Some Advantages of Joining the Trained Nurses' Association of India," Miss Mill, St. George's Hospital, Bombay. "Three Years' Training," Miss Tindall, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, Bombay. "Private Nursing and Nurses in India," Mrs. Davies, Chief Lady Superintendent, Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, Simla. "How are We to Find a Better Class of Indian Girl for Training; and is it Wise to Raise the Standard?" Miss Creighton, Jaunpur, U.P.; Miss Ferguson, Palwal, S. Punjab.

A provisional constitution and by-laws were drawn up for the Trained Nurses' Association of India, and arrangements were made to publish a monthly journal as the organ of the two Associations.

The first number of the Journal will consist chiefly of the reports of the Conference, and will, it is hoped, be ready by February 1st, 1910. The magazine will be edited by Mrs. Klosz, Akola, Berar, and Miss Thorpe, Belgaum, will be its manager.

J. W. THORPE.

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