

triumph of the organisation of the trained nurse. No one could have nicer patients, whether they were Regulars, Territorials or Kitchener's Army. They were used to discipline, and they almost revered the Sisters. *It is the good woman who scores*, she said emphatically. She paid a high tribute to those who were recruited from the school nurses and the excellent way in which they managed their patients. Was there any profession, trade or work more honourable than that of the nurses who served in the war? They had done as well as, and a good deal better than, any other class of worker.

THE NURSES' MISSIONARY LEAGUE.

Miss Macfee, B.A., then addressed the meeting on "The N.M.L. in its world-wide aspect." She said that after much consideration they had decided to hold the Conference as usual, in spite of difficulties in the way owing to the war. There were somewhere about 170 members engaged in the war. In the mission field there were 200 nurses drawn from 90 different training schools. Their nurses were literally all over the world. She alluded to the far-reaching effect of the war, and the members who came into touch with it in consequence. The missionary needs were as great now as before it began; the tale of suffering was still being told. She pointed out how the members of the Nurses' Missionary League were building up the standard of the nursing profession in other lands. Speaking of some of the hardships of mission work she said that one of their members in Gilbert Islands had received only four mails since the war began. She concluded by emphasising the need of being followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, without which all work stood for nothing.

During the short interval that followed, refreshments were served.

COLONIAL NURSING.

It was announced that owing to illness Mrs. Villiers Hawkins was unable to read her paper on "Colonial Nursing," but Lady Macdonald had consented to take her place. The Colonial nurses, she said, had done splendid work in connection with the War. Thrilling accounts had been received from Nyasaland, where they had been actually under fire. In the Penang Government Hospital they had nursed the wounded from the Russian cruiser that was attacked by the *Emden*. In the far-off Falkland Islands after the naval action of December 8th, King Edward's Memorial Hospital had been placed at the disposal of the naval authorities. The naval medical officer in charge could not speak too highly of the skilled nursing of the Colonial Nursing Association's nurses.

In the ill-fated *Falaba* there were two of their members, one joining the Expeditionary Force in the Cameroons, who was mercifully saved. The other nurse, who was returning to her work on the Gold Coast, went to her cabin to fetch some possessions and was never seen again.

MISSIONARY NURSING.

Mrs. James Maxwell (Formosa) spoke on

Missionary Nursing. She said that every nurse training for the Mission Field knew what she was training for. Every true Christian nurse was a missionary, but at home there were many more distractions. Slackers were not wanted, but the best nurses and those who went out for the sake of winning souls. Work would always be done much better if it were the work one really liked. The new language was a great difficulty to have to settle down to master; it was a great trial when one was burning to begin work. Then a new climate and the rearrangement of one's ideas, and the loneliness had all to be faced. The patients presented other difficulties. They had no special desire to be nursed, no idea of cleanliness or discipline. She told of a typhoid case discovered sitting up in bed with an opened tin of meat; of a dysentery patient discovered with a basket of unripe plums. The young native girls who assisted also had quite a different code of morals from British nurses, and their word was never to be depended upon. She urged her hearers who were purposing to go abroad to learn every single thing they possibly could. Nothing would be wasted. Hygiene, cookery, dressmaking, typewriting, photography, all came in useful. She advised them also to learn to teach the Bible simply, so that they would have the advantage of being used to impart knowledge, though they had to learn to do it in a strange language. A missionary, she said, has to play every part.

DEVOTIONAL ADDRESS.

The Devotional Address was given by the Rev. G. Charlesworth, Chaplain at Guy's Hospital.

He said that he was not going to make the mistake of speaking to experts about their work. Nurses after all were ordinary women, and it was wholesome to remember this, not more or less willing to do their duty than members of other professions. Religion should not be a selfish thing, just to get ourselves into Heaven. We should be prepared to sacrifice all. He that saveth his life shall lose it.

Everyone was called to serve, to bear witness, somewhere at home or abroad, but they were not always to expect a definite call. It was sometimes very difficult to decide what God's purpose was for us. Opportunities constitute a call. His experience was that sick people were not more susceptible to religion than sound, but the influence of a Christian Sister or nurse could not be denied. They should ask, "What can I do?" God had put into our hands opportunities of bringing new worshippers to Him which were second to none in the world.

The morning session concluded with hymns, prayers and intercessions.

CONVERSAZIONE.

The afternoon Conversazione was from 2.30 to 5 p.m., and the hostesses were Mrs. Carless, Miss M. C. Gollock, Miss Houghton and Mrs. Hoare. The library during the interval for

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