

It was the beginning of a new era in which the Christian Church was called to witness as it has never witnessed before. The deeds committed in this war filled us with shame; but in Palestine, where all missionary work was closed, one woman, Miss A. Lawford, declined to leave, and remained to nurse her enemies. She invited her hearers to determine to do better and greater things than ever they had done before.

Miss Macfee spoke for a few minutes on things of general interest to the League. She said it was wonderful how, in spite of many hindrances, the hospital meetings had, without a single exception, still been continued. Members of the Nurses' Missionary League were working at Dunkirk and Boulogne, seventeen were at the Hospital Arc en Barrois, Haute Marne, and one was on an ambulance train. They were forming an Anglo-French *entente cordiale* by passing on a spirit of friendship and love. Two of their members, besides Nurse Lawford, were still in Palestine, Miss Johncock and Miss Croft. Miss Hope Bell was President of the Nurses' Association in China, and in India three of their League were members of the Executive of the Trained Nurses' Association. It was satisfactory to state that the Fund had been better than ever supported this year. In the different spheres of war, slums and distant lands the members were gaining deeper inspiration, fuller power year by year.

#### EVENING MEETING.

At the evening meeting the chair was taken by Dr. H. Crichton Miller, who in moving the adoption of the Annual Report said that it was most satisfactory that the work of the League should have continued and progressed at this difficult time when many societies had been all but overwhelmed. In dealing with financial matters, he drew attention to the fact that fully half the income had been raised by the members themselves, but that, unfortunately, one generous friend was obliged to discontinue a subscription of £100 a year, and in the future that would have to be made good. He then spoke of the great service which the League was rendering in giving Nurses a wide outlook before they went to the mission field. As in drilling each unit had to know its work in relation to other units, and to the whole battalion, so a missionary needs a broad outlook and a Nurse needed to realise that she was not only a member of such and such a training school going to a certain country, but also that she was a part of a great whole. This wide outlook it was the work of the League to give.

After the adoption of the Report, Miss Richardson read a letter from Dr. Gordon Mackenzie, deeply regretting that he was unable to be present as all leave had been stopped, and he was still on duty at the Front.

#### THE REQUISITE QUALITIES OF A MISSIONARY NURSE.

Dr. Hugh Weir, of Korea, was the next speaker, and took as his subject the requisite qualities in a missionary nurse. He put first *meekness and*

*humility*. It was not true to think that there was some wonderful glamour about missionary work; it was, of course, a privilege to work where there were fewer workers, but the surroundings were civilised, there were even some luxuries. If there was drudgery at home there was more out there, and the missionary must go out not for Korea, but for *service*. There was no better place for service than the mission field; the missionary was first of all a servant of God, his main work to manifest his Master, but he was also a servant of his own mission, and his fellow-missionaries, and must be willing in the very restricted quarters, with little variety, to yield to others and serve them. Above all, the doctors and nurse missionaries were servants of their patients in even greater measure than at home. The patients were often ignorant and dirty, and the worker must remember that he was there to *serve*, not to "boss" or manage them. The same was true with regard to the native staff. Authority must be used, but not so as to hinder their spiritual life. The second requisite was *adaptability*, and being able to fit in with existing conditions, which were often very bad. The Koreans did not see the use of cleanliness; there was no money to spare, and appliances were consequently few; the native workers were unreliable, for instance, it was almost impossible to get them to stay awake as night nurses; the customs were different, a Korean liked to lie on something *hard*, and his dietary was quite different. For these reasons the nurse must not try to attain her ideals too quickly, but must be full of resourcefulness to extemporise the necessary things out of next to no materials. The third requisite was *efficiency*. The bulk of the work might be fighting dirt, and generally supervising, but times would come when every power and every single bit of skill would be necessary, and therefore the most fully trained nurses were required. In closing, Dr. Weir said that there was a very great call for more missionary nurses. The war was showing up the constant existence and the awfulness of suffering. Surely when it was over many who were taking their part in nursing the wounded would go out to the mission field where the need was so great.

#### CLOSING ADDRESS.

The closing address was given by the Rev. E. S. Woods (Chaplain to H.M. Forces), who spoke on Revelation vii. 9-17. He contrasted the conditions when St. John wrote, faced with the appalling hostility of the great world power the Roman Empire, with those which exist to-day. To the sorely pressed Churches St. John sent the message of the omnipotence of God, and the permanence, certainty and reality of spiritual things, facts which we too needed to remember. Christianity was again in the arena, and we might well look at the picture drawn by St. John. First of all he dwelt upon the *membership in a glorious fellowship* of the saints, and to-day, too, the unseen reaches of this fellowship were

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