

Nurse in her turn should write and present similar reports on her particular department.

2. The Conference afforded opportunities for working out a problem with reference to either any particular student for her better progress and advantage while in training, or any problem with reference to changes in administration or additions to the established system.

3. Assistance and co-operation could be planned in organising any new service which the Hospital Authorities might have in contemplation.

4. Such action and attitude in a Hospital would convince the Head Nurse that she is, in her particular department, as essential a unit as the Superintendent, for the perfect carrying through of all branches in the working of the Hospital. She in her turn needed to be a good teacher for the benefit of both the patients and the students, and, as emergencies arose, theory could then be well demonstrated by the Head Nurse in her highly developed capacity of practical nurse.

Miss G. V. L. Hillyers, Sister of the Preliminary Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, recalled the pride of the time when the certificate was gained. From that time onwards the opportunity to specialise was opened up before the Nurse. She could then take her choice between such branches as Maternity, Ophthalmic, X-ray or ward work, Tuberculosis or Health Visitors' Course. She enumerated the Scholarships that are now awarded in the British Isles and available for the benefit of nurses, including the International Course for students at Bedford College under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies. Any nursing student wishing to enter for the Diploma of Nursing of the London or Leeds University can apply to those bodies for advice and guidance on the procedure.

These means helped a Nurse to maintain an active interest in her profession, and she could accordingly thoroughly fit herself for her particular task.

She mentioned the interest it was to watch the younger Nurse rise to their opportunities and the need for a Matron of a Training School to keep herself well informed.

Mlle. Chaptal spoke on the methods of a French Hospital which had been in existence since the 11th century. Oberin Scheven, who followed, said that in the development of personality, a combination of mind, heart and memory, coupled with the teaching and study of psychology, was the main need.

Refresher courses gave the best opportunity for enlarging the mind, while the teaching of ethics and religion should not to be forgotten. Oberin Freudweiler, Jugendant de Canton Zürich, Zurich, thought the study of three languages at least was

essential, which would allow for the exchange of trained and experienced Nurses and so afford an opportunity for the peoples learning to appreciate and love other nationalities. We should then hear less of the expression, "The Stiff English Nurse."

Miss Nylander, Finland, quoted in her speech from the late Miss Isla Stewart's classic, "The Spirit of Nursing," which she had read, she thought, in THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

Miss Nelson, Superintendent American Hospital, Constantinople, spoke on the abrupt change from Staff Nurse to Head Nurse. By experience she had found Community Recreation and Sports the most satisfactory way of bridging the difficulty. The getting together of all grades in a Hospital Training School in leisure hours led to good team work in duty hours.

The discussion was then thrown open, but the allotted time had passed before any resolution had been arrived at, but the Chairman made a summary of the many suggestions, including travelling and reading, especially close attention to Reviews, both National and International.

#### METHODS OF SUPERVISION AND RECORD KEEPING IN PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANISATION.

The Chairman, Miss Hester Viney, opened the session with a short address to a much interested audience of about 40 nurses.

Miss Hodgman then read her paper on Supervision and dealt with its value in the Public Health work and the special difficulties which have to be surmounted. Supervision was, she said, necessary to good Public Health Nursing, but the usual definition of supervision—*i.e.*, the act of overseeing, inspection, superintendence, oversight—was not fully descriptive of the present-day conception of supervision.

Supervision was necessary (a) to teach and maintain accepted standards of work and policies authorised by the organisation under which a work was carried on; (b) to develop means for changing standards and policies in accordance with the changing needs of the work, by keeping those in charge of the administration in close touch with the actual conditions of work and opinions of those most closely related to it; (c) to bring about helpful co-operation between workers in the same organisation and between workers of different organisations; (d) to develop the initiative and independent thoughtfulness of each worker in her work, to provide expert help and advice as needed.

Success in supervision was, said Miss Hodgman, a matter of educational methods. Good teaching measures in Public Health Nursing might indicate (a) a programme of organised instruction relating to the policies and ideals of the organisation; (b) supervision in homes and clinics; (c) regular systematic study and



A FRANCO-AMERICAN VISITING NURSE (LYON).



NURSES OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS.  
In the centre: The Marchesa Irene di Targiani Giunti.

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