

India, got six months' "leave," and sailed for England with his two daughters to get them into Moody's meetings in London. And the girls were both converted.

2. *Have we received the HOLY GHOST, in all the fullness in which he offers Himself to us? Think! Answer!* (Esther 5:3.)

3. The servants of our God are always safe in beseeching men to repent. (Ver. 22.)

4. Simon might, like Saul of Tarsus, have become a leader in Christ's cause. He chose the service of Satan. How many make the wretched choice still.

5. We smile at Simon's "bewitching" the people. Yet how many are involved in the superstitions and abominations of "spiritualism," so called, among ourselves.

6. This visit to Samaria prepared Peter for the fuller revelations of God's mercy toward people other than the Jews. *Christ died for others, as much as for us!*

The Holy Spirit,

GOD'S GIFT, WITHOUT MONEY, PRICE.

PRIZE BIBLE QUESTIONS FOR MARCH.

7. Speech is likened in one of the epistles to a natural product of vegetation. What is it?

8. A city, more than once conquered and relinquished by England, is mentioned twice in the Old Testament. Give name and quotations.

9. Give an argument of the Apostle Paul which should inspire us with an earnest desire to send the Gospel to the heathen.

A NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

A finely illustrated paper in a recent *Century*, belonging to which is the beautiful frontispiece portrait of Florence Nightingale, is Franklin H. North's description of The Bellevue Training-school for Nurses, of which he says, in part:

The stranger in New York who may chance to visit the east side of the city in the neighbourhood of Twenty-sixth street will have his attention called to a long, grayish, four-story prison-like structure, with a wing, situated in a block which extends to the East River, and inclosed by a high, forbidding stone wall. This is Bellevue hospital, the chief free public institution of the kind in New York. For many years it has been famous for the high medical and surgical skill of which it is the theatre, its faculty embracing many of the leading members of the profession in the city. For many years to come it is likely to be popularly associated with another high development of the curative arts,—the results of the founding, in 1873, of the Bellevue Training-school for Nurses, and of a new profession for women in America. * * *

At first but six pupils were obtained. The scheme adopted—that developed by Miss Nightingale—demanded in the applicant a combination of requisites the mere enumeration of which appalled many who had been encouraged to seek admission to the school. These are: Good education, strong constitution, freedom from physical defects, including those of sight and hearing, and unexceptionable refer-

ences. The course of training consists in dressing wounds, applying fomentations, bathing and care of helpless patients, making beds, and managing positions. Then follow the preparation and application of bandages, making of rollers and linings of splints. The nurse must also learn how to prepare, cook, and serve delicacies for the invalid. Instruction is given in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, and of warming and ventilating the sick-room. In order to remain through the two years' course and obtain a diploma, still more is required, viz.: Exemplary deportment, patience, industry, and obedience. The first year's experience was far from satisfactory. Among seventy-three applicants, hailing from the various States, only twenty-nine were found that gave promise of ability to fulfil the conditions. Of these, ten were dismissed for various causes before the expiration of the first nine months. To serve medicine to the patients in the wards of a great public hospital smacks not a little of novelty and romance, and goes far, at first, to compensate for an hospital's unpleasant surroundings and its odour of disinfectants; but a short period of wound dressing and night-watching is sufficient to dispel such illusions. Every year, young women whose abilities warranted their admittance at the commencement of the course have been permitted to depart before its completion, owing to an evident distaste on their part for the duties imposed upon them. But the managers, though surprised at the result of their first efforts, were not discouraged. As time went by, the number of applicants increased, and, though the high standard first established was not departed from, the proportion of those capable of fulfilling the requirements multiplied. Some applicants, who did not seem especially adapted to the work, proved most efficient, and on this topic the managers say that, after their long experience, they have found that the fitness of an applicant can be determined only by absolute trial.

The nurses at the Bellevue school may be divided into two classes; those who study the art of nursing with a view to gaining a livelihood or supporting their families, and those who look forward to a life of usefulness among the poor sick. All are lodged and boarded free of charge during the two years' course, and are paid a small sum monthly, while in the school, to defray their actual necessary expenses, and, in order to avoid all distinction between rich and poor, every nurse is expected to receive this pay.

The "Nurses' Home," the head-quarters of the school, is No. 426, East Twenty-sixth street, a large and handsome building, erected for the purpose and given to the school by Mrs. W. H. Osborn.

THE Cardinal Archbishop of New York advises people not to be too easily induced to send contributions to Ireland.

THE French National Library the, largest in the world, and twice as large as that of the British Museum, contains 2,078,000 volumes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, is talking of giving up lighting its streets by electricity, and going back to the old-fashioned, just-as-good and cheaper gas. The electric light costs too much, and taxpayers are growling.