

In 1836, a minister called Fliedner established at Kaiserswerth an institution for the training of women in the first principles of nursing. This was the commencement of the modern trained nurse. The idea once conceived and put into practice, it has spread over the entire world.

Elizabeth Fry, of London, visited the institute at Kaiserswerth and studied its methods. She then organized a body of trained women in London to attend upon sick, poor and rescue distitute and fallen women.

Then came Florence Nightingale with all her genius to create a new condition of things. She had become interested in work of Elizabeth Fry, and went to Kaiserswerth. She returned in 1844 and founded a training school for nurses in connection with St. Thomas' Hospital.

The movement spread to this continent. In 1863, the Hospital for Women and Children in Boston established the first training school for nurses in America. In 1872, Bellevue Hospital fell into line with the second.

The trained nurse has a great field of usefulness, a fact that is amply verified by the enormous growth in the number of training schools and trained nurses. She has practically forced out of existence the so called neighbor nurse. With her knowledge of various diseases and injuries, her acquaintanceship with the principles of antiseptics, her experience in the feeding and routine handling of patients, and recognition of the importance of carrying out the medical attendants orders, she has won for herself a place both with the profession and the public.

It is needless to say that the well educated is not only a help but is also a stimulus to the medical attendant. Her presence tends to beget greater system in the care of the patient. At a recent meeting of graduate nurses held in Toronto; Miss L. L. Dock, of New York, and Mr. I. H. Cameron, of Toronto, urged registration of nurses. The latter speaker said the time would come when nurses would be examined by the state and be registered as doctors are now.

THE VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto Medical Society, Professor M. D. Mann., of Buffalo, read a very interesting and instructive paper upon the above subject.

He contended that toxæmia explained most of the cases. He divided the causes into three classes: 1, the reflex; 2, the neurotic, and 3, the toxæmic.

Properly conducted examinations would reveal the conditions causing reflex vomiting, as erosions, displacements, etc. The absence of abnormal conditions and the presence of a normal condition of urine,