

you. The first is that of progress, leading, through combination and legal registration, to self-government. If we take this course we enter on one that will probably be troublesome and to some extent vexatious, but which cannot fail, I think, to bring to its supporters, in the end, a feeling of the highest inward satisfaction. The second course is conservative, hanging back from combination and preventing progress. It is a course which is not without its use, and may be followed by quite high-minded people, but which is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it is fighting against the inevitable. The third course is surely neither a dignified nor quite an honourable one for us to pursue.

Before the meeting in December there is time for the members of the League to think over the matter in all its bearings, and for each to come to some decision in her own mind as to the position we shall take up. To those who would like to be heard, but cannot be present, might I suggest that they write me on the subject, so that we may have the benefit of their opinion.

We commend the article to the attention of all nurses interested in the question of professional progress.

### Legal Matters.

Mrs. Bessie Bocquet, of 1, Regent Street, London, brought an action for damages this week at the Leeds Assizes for personal injuries sustained in an electric bath. The defendants were the Harrogate Corporation, owners of the bath, and the Medical Electric Thermic Generator Company, Ltd. The inventor of the bath, Mr. Arthur Edwin Greville, was made a third party to the action.

The plaintiff's counsel said she had on a previous occasion undergone treatment on the Greville system with unsatisfactory results. In the summer of 1902, on the advice of her physician, she placed herself under the care of Dr. Black, of Harrogate, to try the baths there. Seeing the words "The Greville Bath" over the door, she became alarmed, and only consented to take a bath on being assured by the attendant nurse that it had "every modern improvement."

While in the bath she was burnt, and during the night a large blister on her left side burst. The following day her injuries were treated by the nurse, who begged her not to inform Dr. Black, but as they got worse he was called in. She suffered greatly, and was unable to attend to her business in London.

It was obviously the duty of the attendant—who there was no evidence to show was a trained nurse—to at once report the condition of the patient to the medical man in attendance.

The plaintiff was awarded £250 damages.

### Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

We learn that under the revised regulations of the Indian Nursing Service, which is henceforth to be known by the above title, both the pay and pensions of the Sisters will be increased.

### American Nursing World.

The following examining board has been appointed to license trained nurses in the State of New York:—Miss L. Bissel Sanford, of New York, for one year; Miss Annie E. Damer, of Buffalo, for two years; Miss Dorothy McDonald, of Brooklyn, for three years; Miss S. Palmer, of Rochester, for four years; and Miss Jane E. Hitchcock, of New York, for five years.

At the first annual meeting of the North Carolina State Nurses' Association the need of the appointment of a board of examiners under the Bill for State Registration was explained, and an election of nurses for this board took place, as required by law. Mrs. M. H. Lawrence, of Raleigh; Miss C. E. Pfohl, of Winston-Salem; and Miss M. L. Nyche, Raleigh, were elected to serve for three years. We heartily congratulate these ladies on their appointment. As the first Boards of Nurses legally entrusted with the examination and registration of nurses, their work will be closely watched wherever trained nursing exists. Knowing our American colleagues as we do, we anticipate that their work in this connection will afford an object-lesson of which nurses in all lands may be proud.

The Spanish-American War Nurses, at their last meeting, appointed a committee to decorate on May 30th the graves of the nurses who died at the post of duty and are buried at Arlington. A sum from the treasury was appropriated for the purpose of purchasing flags and flowers. A member of the Committee says: "The combined efforts of those appointed was necessary to carry the flags and flowers to beautiful Arlington cemetery, where we were joined by the relatives of Nurses Gillen and Fitzgerald. We at once set to work outlining the beds with long palms, over which quantities of red and white carnations were strewn, a wreath of Southern laurel resting against the head-board that told the name of the one who slept beneath. When our flowers had been placed we put Old Glory at the head of each grave, and a smaller flag at the feet, and all agreed that those five graves were the loveliest in the place. True, no grand monument marks the last resting-place of the nurses of either wars, and yet it is no small honour that gives us the privilege of resting in this beautiful Acre of God. . . . We are right in the midst of those who gave their lives for their country and now rest in far-famed Arlington."

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)