

The HON. SYDNEY HOLLAND, Chairman of the London Hospital, here rose, and said he accepted the ruling of the chair, but asked whether those who opposed the State Registration of Nurses, and considered the Congress unrepresentative, would have any opportunity of putting their views before the Congress.

As Mr. Holland's remarks were received with some hisses, the CHAIRMAN called the meeting to order, and said that Mr. Holland was addressing a question to the chair, and was entitled to a hearing. She replied to the question that there would be a full and sufficient opportunity on Tuesday morning, when the Congress would discuss the question of the status of nurses.

Miss L. L. Dock enquired why, if Mr. Holland considered that the International Council of Nurses was not a representative body of nurses, he wished to put his views before it?

The CHAIRMAN said this was a question which would be in order next day, when Mr. Holland would have an opportunity of speaking. If he differed from the nurses on this Registration question she hoped it would not be for always.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The next resolution before the meeting was as follows:—

#### THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The International Council of Trained Nurses offers its sincere and respectful congratulations to the women, and especially to the trained nurses, in those Countries and States in which they have been granted the rights of citizenship.

This Council is convinced that the possession of the Parliamentary Franchise, which places in the hands of women power and responsibility, will raise the standard of women's work, and, in consequence, increase the professional efficiency of Trained Nurses.

The resolution was proposed by Miss J. C. van Lanschot Hubrecht, Secretary of the Dutch Nurses' Association, and a well known

and ardent supporter of women's suffrage. She explained that she was in favour of the Parliamentary franchise for women because it would raise the standard of women's work, and increase the professional efficiency of trained nurses.

It was seconded by BARONESS MANNERHEIM, whose opinion, coming as she does, from a country where women have the vote, is of special interest.

THE BARONESS MANNERHEIM said: As you all know, we have in Finland got not only suffrage for women, but we have also women sitting in our

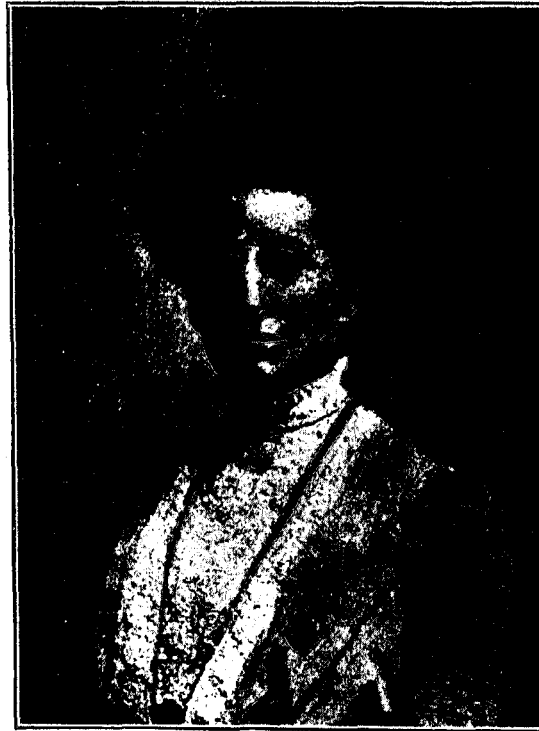
Parliament, the Finnish Diet, and it is just because I know the great importance it is to us women to have the opportunity of making our wants and wishes known, that I most earnestly desire to second the resolution moved by Miss Hubrecht. The questions those women members of our Diet have made their own, and of which they have succeeded in passing some, are all such as concern us very nearly as women and as nurses.

There is the question of protection of children, that of protection of animals, of care of young criminals, questions touching more or less nearly the marriage laws—the right of control of her fortune by a married woman, the abolition of man's tutorship, the raising of the age at which a girl

is allowed to marry, and many more. That resolutions on all those questions have not yet been passed is not due to any lack of effort of our women members, but to quite another cause—the closing of our Diet twice in the last three years.

One thing which I have often heard advanced by people in England who are against the suffrage, is that if woman gets the vote she will not use it. I wish those people had been in Finland in 1907 when we voted for the first time, and had seen, as I saw them, women of all classes and ages pressing forward to give their vote. Old women were being carried to the poll to exercise their right once before they died, and everyone seemed aware of the significance of the moment to us women.

I shall never forget the intent and serious faces,



Miss E. BAIKIE,

Delegate of the National Association of Trained Nurses of Canada.

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