

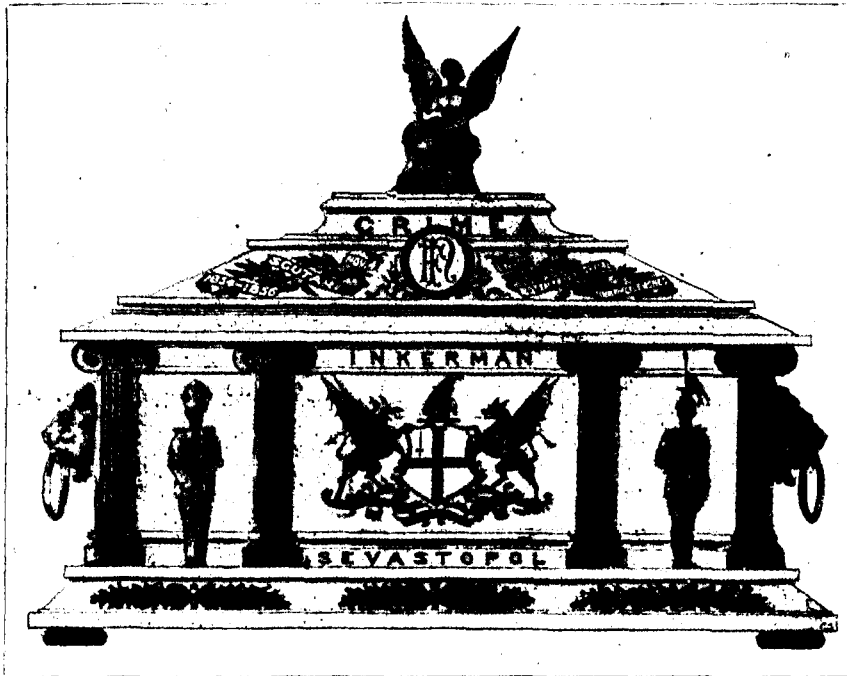
and the India Office constantly consulted her in reference to the well-being of the Army in India. The promotion of sanitary reform had always her warm sympathy, and she was a keen supporter of women's suffrage. Of her reasons for desiring the suffrage she once wrote, "I have no reasons. It seems to me almost self-evident an axiom that every householder and tax-payer should have a voice in the expenditure of the money we pay, including, as this does, interests the most vital to a human being."

Amongst the honours conferred upon Miss Nightingale were the Royal Red Cross, given her by Queen Victoria in 1883, the Order of

gold casket being presented by her to the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute and the Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen.

Miss Nightingale was also made a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by the late King, and our present Sovereign—immediately after his accession—sent her a gracious message of congratulation on her ninetieth, and last, birthday, on May 12th of this year.

Of her writings the most important are "Nursing and Organisation in the Crimea and at Scutari," "Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army," "Female Nursing and Organisation in the British Army," "Sani-



Casket presented by the Corporation of the City of London, with Copy of Resolution Granting the Hon. Freedom of the City.

Merit by the late King in 1907, and the Honorary Freedom of the City of London by the Corporation of the City in 1908. The ceremony of the presentation of this Freedom to Miss Nightingale is still fresh in the minds of those privileged to be present. Unfortunately, "by some unexplained omission," this Honorary Freedom was not conferred upon her when she could be present to participate in the welcome which awaited her at the hands of her fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, or be greeted as a "Free Sister" of the City of London. Characteristically Miss Nightingale elected to have the resolution granting her the Honorary Freedom of the City enclosed in an oaken casket, the 100 gs. usually expended on a

tary Conditions of Hospitals and Hospital Construction," "Notes on Nursing," which will always remain a classic, and which having laid down fundamental principles are as true to-day as the day on which they were penned—"Sanitary State of the Army in India," "District Nursing and Workhouse Infirmaries," and "Introductory Notes on Lying-in Institutions," which she dedicated to the "Shade of Socrates' Mother."

Her versatile pen dealt with many questions, but they were always subsidiary to that of nursing, and her passion for sanitation and fresh air unquestionably originated in her desire that the sick should have the benefit of the best possible surroundings.

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