

## EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES.

Miss A. D. Allan, of Dundee, who, some four years ago, emigrated to Regina, Saskatchewan, has just completed her training as a nurse at the Regina General Hospital. Miss Allan has obtained the general proficiency prize, given to the nurse obtaining the most excellent standing from the time she entered the hospital to the time she left it. The Lieutenant-Governor of the State made the presentation, and remarked that the course which Miss Allan had completed not only ascertained what educational qualifications the candidate might have for nursing, but was a test of all the characteristics that made for the best of true womanhood.

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 BEQUESTS BY MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE TO THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Among the additions recently made to the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall are the following bequests by the late Miss Florence Nightingale, as detailed in *The Times* :—

A marble bust of Miss Nightingale, executed by John Steell in 1862; subscribed for and presented by the non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army.

A gold enamelled brooch, bearing the monogram of Queen Victoria in diamonds and three stars in diamonds, with the inscription, "Blessed are the Merciful," and below on a scroll, "Crimea." On the back is engraved, "To Miss Florence Nightingale, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for her devotion towards the Queen's brave soldiers, from Victoria R., 1855."

A magnificent diamond bracelet, presented by the Sultan of Turkey to Miss Nightingale in 1856.

The Insignia of the Order of Merit (Civil), bestowed on Miss Nightingale by King Edward VII.

The German Order of the Cross of Merit, which was founded in 1871 by the Emperor William I, and presented by him to Miss Nightingale.

The Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (England), bestowed on Miss Nightingale in 1904.

The Bronze Cross (in duplicate) of the Société Française de Secours aux Blessés des Armées de Terre et de Mer, 1870-71, with Ribbons, presented to Miss Nightingale.

The Cross and Ribbon of the Order of the Red Cross, dated 1883, bestowed on Miss Nightingale.

The French Gold Medal of Secours aux Blessés Militaires, presented to Miss Nightingale at the International Conference held at the Exhibition in Paris in 1867.

The Badge of Honour of the Norwegian Red Cross Society, presented to Miss Nightingale on May 10th, 1910.

A large metal brooch, with the inscription, "Blessed are the Merciful," with a representation of Miss Nightingale in a military hospital, made by Waterhouse & Co., of Dublin (history unknown).

## NURSING ECHOES.

No nurse can see unmoved the collection of decorations and other marks of honour bestowed upon Miss Florence Nightingale, and now appropriately enshrined at the Royal United Service Institution, where, in accordance with Miss Nightingale's express wish, they can easily be seen by sailors and soldiers. The little collection, striking and beautiful as it is, might easily be passed by unnoticed, yet everything included in it has an historical interest, and in most instances an intrinsic value, and what a wealth of affection and admiration accompanied the gifts! Intangible, elusive, not to be captured and encased with their outward and visible signs, but more priceless than the rarest gems.

In the place of honour in the centre of the collection is the Order of Merit, King Edward VII.'s much-prized gift. It was this which attracted Admiral Togo's attention on a recent visit, for this distinction has only been bestowed upon some twelve persons, and the Admiral is one of those who possesses it. The beautiful jewel, the gift of Queen Victoria, is easily recognisable, and the bracelet of brilliants, given by the Sultan of Turkey, scintillates in the foreground of the case.

The bust executed by Sir John Steell stands on a pedestal apart. It is this which is being copied in bronze as the memorial of the nurses of India, and is reproduced in this issue.

We are glad to be able to print this week an article on cholera by Dr. Knyvett Gordon. At the present time, when there is an outbreak of cholera in some parts of the Continent of Europe, and it has been stated, happily without foundation, that cases have occurred in London, it behoves all nurses to acquaint themselves with the symptoms and nursing points to be observed in connection with this disease. More especially because, as Dr. Gordon shows, the onset is extremely sudden, and before the doctor arrives the nurse may be on the spot and have to take the management of the case into her own hands. No pains can therefore be too great to take to be forearmed against so grave an emergency, and our readers will need no assurance that in Dr. Gordon's hands the subject will be ably dealt with.

One of the pleasant features in the lives of nurses is the gratitude they so often receive for their work from patients and their friends, a striking instance of which has occurred in connection with the Poplar and Stepney Sick

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