

devoted to flowers, "She made a great point of having a garden at the Hospital (the Carnarvon Hospital, at Kimberley) and afterwards at St. Michael's Home it was the same. She always tried to make things as home-like and comfortable as she could for all those she lived with. She was very particular about the meals being good and plentiful and nicely served, that the sitting-room should be as home-like and comfortable as she could make it. She treated all fellow-workers as friends, and was most considerate for their comfort. She cared greatly for their social moral and religious welfare, and took infinite pains to help anyone who needed her care."

Of Mr. Cecil Rhodes she always spoke with affection and gratitude, especially for all he did for Kimberley at the time of the siege. "His distribution of milk and vegetables, spun out so that almost everyone got a bit. 'I am sure they saved us, and I never felt I loved anyone so much as one day when he brought me two great onions.'

It was after the relief of Kimberley that Sister Henrietta was mentioned for praise in Lord Roberts' Despatches. Other characteristics mentioned by her sister are her wonderful memory, and the fact that "she was not only a great organiser but a great thinker; her grasp of subjects was wonderful, and she seemed to have a great foresight on large matters affecting both Church and State."

The Dowager Lady Loch, in her contribution to the book, writes, "It is difficult to express in adequate words all I feel about Sister Henrietta of Kimberley and her magnificent life work in South Africa. It was soon after our arrival in December, 1889, my husband heard from Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Sir Starr Jameson, Mrs. J. B. Currey, Bishop Gaul, then Rector of Kimberley, and many others, of the strong character of Sister Henrietta, who trained matrons and nurses for all parts of South Africa.

"Every sort of person from the Governor to those under him, used to appeal to Sister Henrietta for advice and help, and she always gave it so cordially. . . . She also helped much after our arrival, in collecting information to help the Bill through Parliament for the Registration of Nurses, which she felt was so urgently needed."

Those nurses who attended the meetings in the Nursing Section of the International Council of Women in 1899 will remember that one of the papers was read by Miss M. Watkins from South Africa. Her friendship for Sister Henrietta was a close one of many years' standing, and it is evident that she felt most keenly, to the end of her life, the death of this close comrade and dear friend.

The book includes an interesting diary kept by Sister Henrietta during the South African War, and also an account of "Hospital Work in Kimberley," by one of her oldest friends.

"Let me be summoned before I am surprised. Let my clay cottage be shaken before it is thrown down." So wrote Sister Henrietta, and her prayer was granted.

TERRITORIAL FORCE NURSING SERVICE.

CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Service held at the Mansion House on February 26th, very satisfactory reports of the work were received from the Principal Matrons, which proves the popularity of a volunteer service amongst well-trained nurses in preparation for war. The fact that so many Territorial Nurses volunteered for active service during the recent wars in the Balkans has influenced the War Office to issue the following Order.

REGULATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE NURSING SERVICE WHO DESIRE TO VOLUNTEER FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

The members of the Territorial Force Nursing Service will be allowed to volunteer for active service at home or abroad, when not required for duty in the Territorial Force General Hospitals, under the following conditions:

1. Subject to the sanction of the War Office, they will be allowed to offer their services to assist in any war in which this country is neutral, under the British Red Cross Society, or under other organisations that may be approved by the Foreign Office.

2. They will also be permitted to offer their services if required for campaigns in which this country is engaged, with the Q.A.I.M.N.S. Reserve or under the British Red Cross Society, provided that application is first made to the War Office through their Principal Matron.

3. Members wishing to volunteer should apply for permission to their Principal Matron, who, after a personal interview will select the most suitable candidates and forward their applications to the Matron-in-Chief, stating their qualifications for such service, their rank in the Territorial Force Nursing Service, and if they have had any previous war service or military training.

4. Permission to serve will be given to a certain number, not exceeding twelve in each hospital, of those who have been selected by the Matron-in-Chief, and their names will be forwarded to the organisations requiring their services, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2.

It is to be hoped that at no distant date the Advisory Nursing Council in connection with the Territorial Nursing Service will urge the justice of making an initial and an annual grant to the nurses on the list for uniform expenses. Now that the organization provides for a Nursing Department and salaried officials at the War Office, the next expenditure should certainly be in some measure of relief of the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the highly trained nursing staff, whose skill would be of such enormous economic value to the nation in time of war.

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