

the British people is not likely to begrudge any honour or any assistance to the nurses whose record in this War, both at home and abroad, is so heroic and so inspiring."

EDITH CAVELL.

The Special Correspondent of the *Times* at Amsterdam relates in the issue of November 19th the circumstances of Miss Cavell's arrest as told to him by three Englishwomen who lived in her Home in the Rue de la Culture in Brussels. They are Sister Wilkins, Nurse Horne, and Miss Jemmett, an invalid friend of Miss Cavell's living under her care, who have since arrived in this country.

Apparently for some months before Miss Cavell's arrest repeated visits were paid to the Home by German officials inquiring how many Englishmen were there.

Miss Wilkins was also questioned, and made to sign a paper stating that she had not seen or known a man who had been there. This man, it appears, had made a signed statement that he stayed in the Home for a day or two, and was one of twenty who crossed the frontier with a guide from the Home.

Miss Wilkins was arrested with Miss Cavell, but subsequently released, not being considered responsible for anything that occurred. Miss Cavell was occasionally allowed to write letters from her prison cell at St. Gilles, and her last letters received at the Home were dated October 11th. One was to Miss Jemmett, one to Miss Wilkins, another to the nurses, and another to the pupils. In these letters she gave directions for the carrying on of her work, and urged those who received them to finish it as she had begun it. She also said that she was not afraid, and was quite ready to die for her country.

It should surely be regarded by the British nation as a sacred trust to see that this dying wish is fulfilled.

Miss Wilkins and a nurse who went to the prison at 5 o'clock in the morning of October 12th to ask if they might see Miss Cavell, saw two motor cars, which they subsequently learnt contained Miss Cavell and M. Bourcq, an architect, who was shot at the same time. It was a tragedy of fate that owing to some formality Miss Wilkins was not immediately admitted to the prison, and so just missed seeing Miss Cavell as she passed out to the car. The execution took place at the Tir National, at Schaerbeek, a barracks about two miles out of Brussels.

Miss Cavell's friends at the Nursing Home afterwards heard that she left the prison cell perfectly calm and self-possessed, and that, at the place of execution her eyes were not blindfolded, or her hands bound. She was buried the same evening, it is believed at Schaerbeek. The authorities, as we know, refused to give up her body, stating that it would not be available till after the War.

Miss Melrose, Matron of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, and Miss H. Gregory Smith, Matron of the Western Infirmary in the same city, are associated with the scheme inaugurated by the Scottish Matrons' Association, of which they are Vice-Presidents, to provide annuities to the value of £26 a year, in connection with the Home of Rest for Nurses established as a memorial to King Edward VII—the first to bear the name of Miss Cavell. We have no doubt that the practical business ability which distinguishes our Scottish colleagues will soon carry through this scheme. All donations will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer for Edinburgh and the East of Scotland, Miss Graham, 15, Alva St., Edinburgh.

FEVER NURSES ASSOCIATION.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF FEVER TRAINING.

The following is the paper set to the candidates at the examination held by the Fever Nurses Association on October 6th:—

1. Trace briefly the course of the main blood vessels of the body. Describe the minute structure of an artery and a vein.

2. What are the chief functions of the stomach, intestines, liver and pancreas?

3. You are to remove a case of laryngeal diphtheria to hospital but outside the patient's house the motor of the ambulance breaks down. It seems to you that the patient will die unless tracheotomy is done at the house. The patient's doctor lives next door, but is visiting another case. You send him a message to say you will prepare for the operation while he is returning, and will get instruments from his surgery.

Describe your preparations, allowing for any difficulties that would be likely to arise.

4. State the ways in which enteric fever is spread.

5. Explain the meaning of the following terms: (a) Incubation period; (b) Pre-eruptive period; (c) Eruptive period; (d) Decline; (e) Convalescence. State the incubation periods of the following fevers: (a) Scarlet Fever; (b) Diphtheria; (c) Typhoid Fever; (d) Measles; (e) Whooping Cough.

6. Describe (a) the symptoms, and (b) the nursing of Cerebro-spinal Fever.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Birmingham City Hospital, Little Bromwich.—W. M. Powell, Nina Score, Dorothy Newey, Beryl Johnston, Dorothy Ward, Margaret Chapman, Violet Carding.

Brighton Sanatorium.—Flora Clayton.

Croydon Borough Hospital.—K. C. Lawrence-Smith, Dorothy Smith, E. M. Hinton, Nora Gibbings, Dorothy Hooper, Mildred Wooldridge.

Ilford Isolation Hospital.—Flossie Bateman, E. F. Payne.

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.—Jessie Green.

Norwich Isolation Hospital.—Maude Pegg, Mary Atkinson.

Plaistow Fever Hospital.—H. M. Stimson, H. L. Wright, R. A. Lewis, M. H. Mothershaw, Frances Hay, Eileen Clune, E. M. Fenn, M. I. Hollinger.

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