

Miss A. W. Goodrich, and is now Superintendent of Nurses in the Washington University Training School, St. Louis.

The following nurses compose the Unit:—

Miss Stimson (Matron), Misses Mae Auerbach, Lulu Bender, Byrd Boehringer, Nellie Boothby, Harriet Carfrae, Estelle Claibourne, Flora Cleland, Ruth Cobb, Jessie Collins, Esther Cousley, Constance Cuppaidge, Frieda Damm, Edith Dangerfield, Margaret Davison, Anna Deuser, Louise Dierson, Joyce Ely, Lena Fabick, Geneva Farmer, May File, Hazel Flint, Olive George, Emma Habenicht, Saidee Hausmann, Nellie Heinzelman, Mary Ellen Hill, Louise Hillgass, Eunice Holmes, Idle Idle, Louise Jark, Marie Kammeyer, Florence Kiefer, Louise Kieninger, Flora Kober, Olga Krieger, Nell Kuhn, Bertha Love, Anne McCulloch, Ruth Morton, Anastatia Mosier, Myrtle Nash, Ruth Page, Jeannette Parish, Cordelia Ranz, Ola Reed, Laura Rider, Florence Russell, Martha Sander, Dolly Schmidt, Minnie Scott, Olive Serafini, Nina Shelton, Ethyl Smiley, Marion Spiess, Mary Stebbins, Mary Stephenson, Hattie Swift, Mance Taylor, Genevieve Tetrault, Mary Weise, Anna Westman, Olive Wilcox, Catharine Murphy, and Miss Rachel Watkins, Dietitian.

Miss Dunlop received the call to mobilize on the Sunday evening, during the Nurses' Convention week at Philadelphia, and as she had on hand the organization of a great Red Cross meeting on the following evening, in which a hall holding easily 3,000 people was crowded out, could do nothing else till that was over. But the whole Unit was mobilized by the following Friday, signed the Muster Roll for two years' service as Reserve Army Nurses, and thenceforth, until the official order was received to entrain, the members had to report three times a day. Eventually they embarked at New York, where they met the Missouri Unit, and crossed the ocean without any misadventure. Miss Dunlop regards the arrangements made in the event of attack by submarines as a triumph of organization. Each person knew exactly to which boat she must proceed. Supervisors were appointed to be responsible that each nurse was in her place and to report to Miss Dunlop, who was responsible for the whole number. Each nurse had for two days to carry her life-belt with her, and Miss Dunlop, in addition, was provided with a belt furnished with a bottle of whiskey, a bottle of water and a whistle. It was proved that the men who had furthest to come could arrive at the boats in 1½ minutes.

Miss Dunlop recalls with a smile that as a young graduate she was told off with a colleague during the visit of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick (then the President of the International Council of Nurses) to Philadelphia in 1901, to shew her Independence Square, and other points of interest. She relates that Mrs. Fenwick was so well up in American history, and asked so many questions which they could not answer, that they went back and read up the history of their country.

In 1912, with Miss Milne, she attended the

meeting of the International Council of Nurses in Cologne, so that she is in touch with the members of that great organization, and its uplifting influence throughout the nursing world in all the affiliated countries. She has also spent some months, since the outbreak of war at the American Ambulance in Paris.

Since their arrival in London the members of the Units have made the best use of their time in seeing and visiting places of interest. They attended a service at St. Paul's when the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were draped together, they were present in the Park on Saturday at the Investiture by the King, and excellent seats were put at the disposal of half their number by the authorities. They subsequently attended the Empire Day Service at St. Paul's. On the invitation of Mrs. Waldorf Astor they have visited the hospital at Cliveden, they have been entertained by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Chairman of the American Red Cross in this country, and they have had many theatre tickets sent to them of which they have availed themselves to the full. They are at the same time looking forward to their work for the sick and wounded, as soon as they receive their orders for active service.

The number of Hospital Units organized under the American Red Cross is thirty-six. These Units in war time are attached to the War Department of the United States Army and form a Reserve, not only of personnel, but during the past year have been supplied with a full hospital equipment.

The services of six of these Units have now been placed at the disposal of the British Government at the request of the British Commission, which recently visited Washington, but as they will staff hospitals already in working order, they have not brought their full equipment.

On Wednesday May 30th the Harvard Unit (Matron Miss Hall) United States Army, and the Presbyterian Hospital Unit (Matron Mrs. Christie) left London for France amidst a shower of good wishes.

M. B.

FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

Women War Workers, edited by Mr. Gilbert Stone, contains accounts contributed by representative workers of the work done by women in the more important branches of war employment. A most interesting book, worthy of review. Part II, *Works of Mercy*, opens with an article, "Nursing at the French Front," by Miss Grace Ellison, founder of the F.F.N.C. It is sympathetic, very well informed, descriptive and not devoid of humour, and does full justice to the pioneer work of a Corps of British nurses, which, in spite of overt opposition in high quarters at home, has won keen appreciation and warm praise from those associated with the Sisters in France. Miss Ellison

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