

Collet. He felt sure that all appreciated her great value, and were ever ready to express their affection and gratitude for her untiring zeal in the teaching of the nurses, especially in the new department undertaken by her as instructress of massage. The presentation of this medal to Sister Collet was greeted with great enthusiasm by the nurses. Two members of the nursing staff then wheeled forward and presented to her an easy chair, for which the members of the nursing staff had subscribed.

Sister Collet expressed her deep appreciation of the gift.

The Matron, Miss Deane, stated that many letters had been received by her from nurses who were trained in the Hospital, expressing gratification that a system of medals had been inaugurated, and she thought that the time had now arrived when a Nurses' League might be formed in connection with the Hospital.

At the quarterly meeting of the Scottish Council of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute the report on the past three months' work was submitted. It showed that the Council were directly responsible for the maintenance of 16 Queen's nurses, 7 Queen's candidates, and 5 temporary nurses. First appointments had been made at Armadale, Barvas (Lewis), Garra-bost (Lewis), and Oban. Twenty-one visits of inspection had been made, comprising districts in the counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Berwick, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Fife, Lanark, Midlothian, Perth, Stirling. The work in Edinburgh during the period showed that 1,074 cases had been nursed by the nurses from the training home, necessitating a total of 20,031 visits. Donations received had amounted to £137 19s.; subscriptions to £179 4s. 9d.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE INSTITUTE

##### TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Miss Martha Barnes is appointed to Leeds (Central), as Supt.; Miss Amelia Jackson to Somerset C.N.A., as Supt.; Miss Annie Foster to Cambs. C.N.A., as Assist. Supt.; Miss Martha K. Gibson to Somerset C.N.A., as Assist. Supt.; Miss Joyce M. Bevan to Herefordshire C.N.A., as Health Visitor; Miss Kate E. Bangham to Richmond; Miss Rosalie Chadwick to Earlestown; Miss Alexina Cowee to Stevenage; Mrs. Lucy Evans to Ham-mersmith; Mrs. Alice Green, to Sawston; Miss Elizabeth Haines to Gloucester; Miss Margaret A. Hamilton to Newcastle-under-Lyme; Miss Evelyn M. Hedley to Badminton; Miss Margaret Milne to Richmond; Miss Alice Nutter to Southall-Norwood; Miss Ella O'Connor to Burnhope Colliery; Miss Margaret M. Roberts to North Malvern; Miss Rose Timms to Southall-Norwood.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR AMERICAN COUSINS,

### COUPLED WITH THE NAME OF OUR DEAR LAVINIA DOCK.

New York State and New York City have at last both voted for the enfranchisement of women, the State, by a majority of 80,000, the City by a majority exceeding 50,000. This is a glorious triumph for right and justice, after a struggle for seventy years, during which time many splendid and self-sacrificing women have gone down into their graves having given all of heart and soul towards the inevitable victory. The great champion of citizenship for American nurses, and indeed for nurses all over the world, is Lavinia L. Dock, the gifted authoress of "A History of Nursing," a monumental work on the evolution of our profession. All our warmest congratulations to our American cousins, coupled with the name of our dear Miss Dock.

Pioneer women first made their stand for suffrage at Seneca Falls in 1848—an "outrage" which dumbfounded the opposite sex in those days—and such "mothers in Israel" as Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony—the very flower of womanhood—handed on the banner from generation to generation, through times of stress and storm. All have passed away. In our times Lavinia L. Dock came out as a most sweet and inspiring militant, both in the States and in England. Her clear, logical mind and boundless moral courage have been an immense influence for good throughout the whole nursing world as Hon. Secretary of the International Council of Nurses. She has carried light into many a benighted corner in America where national prejudice on the suffrage question has been just as virulent as in Europe. Human nature is the same the world over, and the evil doer is just as averse to righteousness in one quarter of the globe as another. The sweeter and his flaunting women-kind; the saloon keeper, the white slave trafficker—bloodsuckers all—dread the Nemesis of outraged womanhood, and well they may. The red blood and the white souls of the women who have fought and suffered for political power are roused for the regeneration of the race, and, aided by an enlightened manhood, mean to see it done. Those of us who saw the brutalisation of women in the capital of the Empire, by politicians and the police before the war, find the same horrors perpetrated at Washington. Many great women have recently suffered imprisonment in America—notably the six suffrage pickets (amongst them Lavinia Dock) sentenced on August 18th last in the National Capital for carrying suffrage flags to the White House, petitioning the President for liberty—a term served in the Government Workhouse prison at Occoquaa, Virginia, and from which during vile they were released with "five days off for good behaviour," on September 11th.

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