

Ward Sister, St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill, London; Nurse-Matron of St. Joseph's Boys' Schools, Orpington. During the War she served as Sister in Q.A.I.M.N.S.(R.) at home and abroad, and was awarded the R.R.C.

#### SCHOOL NURSE.

**Borough of Kingston-on-Thames.**—Miss Edith Riley has been appointed Assistant Health Visitor and School Nurse. She was trained at St. Giles's Hospital, Camberwell, and has been since Health Visitor and District Nurse at Boxmoor, Herts.

#### LEGACIES TO NURSES.

Mr. John Craster Sampson, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts. left £500 to Miss Elizabeth Weston "as an acknowledgement of her care and attention during a long and serious illness."

Mr. Gerald Augustus Robert Fitzgerald, K.C., J.P., of Park Town, Oxford, left £400 (in addition to £100 recently given) to his nurse attendant, Louisa J. Gray.

Canon John Sykes Sawbridge, of Theltenham, Suffolk, left £50 to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Garner, nurse.

Mrs. Marion Blowers, of the Bungalow, Lee on the Solent, left £300 and the use of the Bungalow and contents to her late husband's nurse, Miss Sabina Green Badland.

Mr. Andrew Lamond, of Great Fishall, Tonbridge, Kent, bequeathed £150 to Violet Cudmore, nurse.

Mrs. Frances E. N. Paget, of Shopwyke House, Oving Road, Chichester, has bequeathed £50 to her nurse, Miss Honor Hastings.

#### WEDDING BELLS.

Miss M. K. Coggins, Matron of the Royal Hospital, Sheffield, has resigned this position on account of her approaching marriage. She was trained at St. George's Hospital, London, and for a time held the position of Matron of the West London Hospital, Hammersmith.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

Miss Seymour Yapp, S.R.N., has resigned the position of Matron of the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, which she has held for the past ten years. Miss Yapp is known to many nurses as having been a Member of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, where she always expressed her views forcefully. She resigned her seat upon the Council early in the present year.

Miss Jane Thomas, Matron of the City Hospital, Edinburgh, has resigned the position, after holding it for twenty-two years. She has received many gifts as a tribute to the esteem and affection in which she is held.

#### THE PASSING BELL.

We deeply regret to record the deaths, as the result of being knocked down by a motor car, of Miss Milne, Matron of the Fever Hospital, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, and Miss Chapman, Matron of the Victoria Infirmary, who was so seriously injured that she shortly succumbed.

We regret to record the death of Miss Charlotte Dorothy Briscoe, S.R.N., who was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, and the General Infirmary, Bolton, and has held a number of important positions in the nursing world, and during the Great War worked at the 5th Southern General Hospital, Portsmouth, as a member of the T.F.N.S.

The death of Mrs. Talbot Harvey (*née* Farrington), after a painful illness borne with great fortitude, will cause widespread regret among a large circle of friends. Mrs. Harvey was one of those who both worked and supported financially, the campaign for the State Registration of Nurses before the Bill with that object became law, and often attended the Lobby of the House of Commons with the object of convincing our legislators of its importance. She trained at the Middlesex Hospital, and spent some time at the hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C., and did health work in Burton-on-Trent. After service at the Epsom War Hospital for some years she married very happily, and with her husband went to live at Warlingham. She died there, and was laid to rest there on Thursday in last week. To her husband we offer our sincere sympathy in his great sorrow.

## OUTSIDE THE GATES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—home again after his wonderful Imperial Mission—was joyously welcomed, and is, let us hope, as delighted to be again in England, as we are to know that he is again in our midst. On the day of his return the Prince gave a special salute when he passed Westminster Hospital, where the Medical Staff, students in their white coats, and the nurses in their neat uniforms had assembled to greet him. Above the porch of the hospital hung a large placard, on which was inscribed "Westminster Hospital welcomes its President." The lovely bells of the Abbey rang out a merry peal of welcome.

Two statutes of great importance to women have come into force since our last issue—the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1925, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Act, 1925. The first of these Acts is the most important from the public point of view. It lays down the principles on which the upbringing and education of infants should be decided by the Courts. It gives the mother an equal right with the father to apply to the Court "in respect of any matter affecting the infant."

The second Act is designed to amend "the Law Relating to Separation and Maintenance Orders." This statute makes great changes in the Divorce Law. Certain offences by the husband, which had not hitherto come within the cognizance of the Courts, are brought within the jurisdiction. For instance, the Act declares that where "the husband has, in the opinion of the Court, been guilty of such conduct as was likely to result in her (the wife) submitting herself to prostitution, he shall . . . be deemed to have compelled her so to submit herself."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, our Minister for Foreign Affairs, returned from Locarno full of hope, and it is his firm conviction that the Conference will mark a decisive point in history for the peace of Europe and possibly for the whole world.

"At Locarno," said Mr. Chamberlain, "they had been able to bring enemies together; the Entente Cordiale between France and Great Britain had been reaffirmed, a perfect confidence established between them, and on this basis reconciliation with Germany made possible, that reconciliation of which every one of their countries stood in such need. It had been possible because they were all on a footing of perfect equality and because they all desired peace with all their might. Neither side presented impossible conditions or sacrifices to the other. Neither scored a victory over the other. The only victory was that of peace over war."

This is what the world so greatly needs. An opportunity for debating the Locarno Pact will be given to the House of Commons at an early date after the reassembly of Parliament on November 16th. When the subject was raised in June the Prime Minister gave a full assurance that no Pact would be signed without the House being given an opportunity for full discussion.

The International Red Cross Conference in Geneva adopted a resolution calling for the early ratification of the Geneva Protocol condemning chemical warfare.

Surely this cowardly method of human destruction should be condemned by every nation. The League of Nations should take a strong stand against it.

The sub-committee appointed last year to find a means of bringing about closer co-operation between the Geneva International Committee, and the more recent organisation, the League of Red Cross Societies, located in Paris, has failed to find a solution. This very delicate question will be taken up again, in order to do away with the anomaly of two different bodies at the head of the Red Cross.

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