

HONORED RED CROSS

Six American Nurses Awarded Florence
Nightingale Medal



IX American women have been awarded the Florence Nightingale medal. This medal is the highest decoration of the nursing world. It is awarded by the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva. It may be

awarded to only one nurse of a nation each year. Thus these six women represent America's high roll of nursing since the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. The Florence Nightingale medal was established in 1912. It can be awarded "only to trained nurses who may have especially distinguished themselves by great and exceptional devotion to the sick and wounded in peace or war."

The Florence Nightingale medal is well named. Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) was the pioneer of trained army nursing. She was an Englishwoman, born in Florence. She became interested in nursing early and went through courses of training in France and Germany. She then made a study of hospital methods in Europe. She became the friend of the ragged schools and other similar institutions of London.

Opportunity knocked at her door in the Crimean war. In 1854 reports of the awful conditions surrounding the wounded and sick reached London and she sailed for Scutari with a staff of 38 volunteer nurses. There she toiled until the British troops left the town in 1856. Her nightly round of the wards won for her from the soldiers the title of "Lady With the Lamp." She not only nursed the sick and wounded but started educational classes and organized reading.

Fame rewarded her. Her country made her a gift of \$250,000. With this she founded a training home for nurses. Soon she became a general adviser of the civilized world in matters of nursing and sanitary reform. Her example and influence brought about the organization of the Red Cross society. She wrote "Notes on Hospitals" (1859) and "Notes on Nursing" (1860).

So the name of Florence Nightingale calls up a brave picture of womanly devotion, made more valuable by trained skill. The records of the six American women honored with the Florence Nightingale medal show that they are worthy recipients of this highly-prized decoration. The six nurses are:

Helen Scott Hay, Washington, D. C. Florence Merriam Johnson, New York City.

Martha M. Russell, Boulder, Colo. Alma E. Foerster, Chicago, Ill.

Linda K. Meigs, Boston, Mass. Mary E. Gladwin, New York City.

All six of these nurses saw service abroad. Following is a condensed record of their training and services:

Miss Hay, present chief nurse of the American Red Cross commission for Europe, is a graduate of Northwestern university and the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago. Her career includes service as head nurse at Iowa State Hospital for the Insane; superintendent of nurses in county institutions, Dunning, Ill.; superintendent of Pasadena hospital and of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. She went overseas in charge of American Red Cross nurses on the Red Cross ship in 1914 and became chief nurse of Unit "C," Kief, Russia; was appointed director, bureau of in-

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Miss Johnson is a member of the faculty of the department of nursing and health, Teachers' college, Columbia university. She was graduated from Smith college and from the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses and has been connected with the Cornell university medical dispensary, Ithaca, N. Y., the pediatric department of the New York M. Y. U. and B. H. dispensary; has done social service work for the association for the improvement of the condition of the poor and for Harlem hospital. As director of the department of nursing of the Atlantic division, American Red Cross, she had charge of the equipment, embarkation and debarkation of over 10,000 nurses going overseas for duty, one of the conspicuous nursing achievements of the war.

Miss Russell was appointed first representative of the American Red Cross nursing service in France in July, 1917, to organize Red Cross nursing activities there. She served with the Atlantic division department of nursing, summer of 1918, becoming superintendent of nurses, University hospital, Boulder, Colo., in September. Miss Russell is a graduate of the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses; has been head nurse, Medical hospital, New York, and Norton infirmary, Louisville, Ky.; visiting nurse, Henry Street settlement, New York City; connected with Lying-in hospital, Providence, R. I.; Jones hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., and superintendent of Sloane Maternity hospital, New York City.

Miss Meigs went to France with the American Red Cross, but was transferred to the army nurse corps. Most of her work was done very near the front, sometimes under fire. Once her hospital was bombed. She was head of the nurses in hospitals at Joux-sur-Norin, Chateau Thierry, Toul, Fleury-sur-Aire. In March, 1918, she was released from the army and assigned as chief nurse of the Marine hospital, U. S. public health service, Boston, Mass. Miss Meigs is a graduate of the Philadelphia Hospital Training School for Nurses, and has served at the Prince's Eye, Ear and Nose hospital, Springfield, Ill., Minnequa

hospital, Pueblo, Colo.; Mayo Brothers' hospital, Rochester, Minn.; American hospital, Mexico City. She went overseas on the Red Cross ship, serving with unit "G," Germany, in 1914; was assigned to army nurse corps, Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, 1916, going with the American Red Cross commission to Roumania in 1917. She was decorated by the Roumanian government.

Miss Foerster sailed on the Red Cross ship for service in Russia in 1914 with unit "H," served under the Red Cross Roumanian commission in 1917, and returned to Russia in 1918, serving at Archangel. She is a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses, Chicago, Ill.; has been public health nurse with the Infant Welfare association and the Jewish Aid society, Chicago; rendered disaster service with the American Red Cross nursing service in the Ohio flood, 1913; in charge of out-patient obstetrical department of Rush Medical college, Chicago.

Miss Gladwin sailed on the Red Cross ship, September, 1914, as supervisor of unit "I," assigned to Nish, Serbia, remaining in that country almost continuously until January, 1919. She is a graduate of Boston City hospital, Boston, Mass.; has been superintendent of nurses, Woman's hospital, New York City, and rendered emergency service under the Red Cross in the Ohio flood, 1913.

King Solomon in Feathers

The literary history of the raven begins with Noah and Elijah. Naturalists call him "the most wary, the most amusing, the cleverest of birds." He has also been described as grave, dignified and sedate and many instances have been given of the peculiarities of this historical bird.

The bill of the raven is a formidable weapon—strong, stout, sharp at the edges, curved toward the tip. It is his one weapon of offense, but it answers the purpose of two or three. Like the dirk of the oldtime plainsman, it is equally available as a dagger or as a carving knife. It can also be used as a pair of pincers. It can kill a rat at one blow. The raven can drive its beak right through the spines of a hedgehog. It is said that the raven will never attack a man. If this be true, it is, it is thought, not so much from any defect of courage as from the bird's keen intellectual perception of what will pay and what will not.

Like most of his tribe, the raven is, in the strictest sense of the word, omnivorous. His dietary ranges from "a worm to a whale."

When his nest is built, as it generally is, beneath some overhanging rock which quite conceals it from view from above, its position may sometimes be discovered by the remains of rabbit neatly laid in the short grass at the top of the cliff in what might be called his "larder." But a larder implies an amount of economy and self-restraint that it is not in the raven to practice.

In districts where food is scarce the ravens will attack without scruple a newly born lamb or even a sheep that has been cast.

average duration of life, which is now about forty-five years, to the second danger point, is theoretically possible by the elimination of preventable and premature decay.

Expert Mice Catchers

The barn owl, when she is young, brings a mouse to her nest about every 12 minutes. As she is actively employed at both evening and dawn, and as both male and female hunt 46 mice a day is a low computation for the total capture.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Large Hats Gay as Posy Garden

As the summer advances hats grow larger. The small hat is always popular, both with the American woman and the Parisienne, but the mode must be varied throughout the year, declares a prominent fashion writer. Consequently a fair proportion of large hats is always shown, but midsummer is the logical season for them. The efforts of the milliners to popularize the more dressy, picturesque styles have met with great success.

Midsummer models are of lace, organdie, bright colored swiss muslins, tulle, taffetas, gingham and, of course, some straws. The fact that more fabrics than straws are used is due to two causes—the Parisienne has never considered the all-straw hat as becoming as one in which a soft fabric is introduced, and the difficulty of obtaining straw. The high cost of straw braids, together with their scarcity, is making it practically necessary for the Paris milliner to economize in the quantity used.

Spring hats were gay. Those for summer are gayer. Summer time means flowers. So, of course, we have the flower hats. Not the slightest bit of care appears to have been taken in trimming them, yet we know by the

color of the underbrim facing. This makes a very picturesque hat.

Combinations of straw and ribbon frequently are seen among new hats. Special favorites are those in sailor shape where the brim is trimmed with broad strappings of straw braid through which a wide ribbon passes to form the garniture. Talbot makes a strong feature of this type of hat, which is perfectly lovely in white straw trimmed with navy blue taffeta ribbon.

Hats, like dresses, have sashes, and the sashes are also veiled. The ribbon is crushed and run through a tubing of veiling much narrower than the ribbon.

A large coterie of hats have come to be known as garden hats, not because anybody ever wields the rake or the trowel in one of them, but because the drooping brim, picture type of country hat needed something in the way of a name that brought with it a vision of lovely old gardens and of times when women dressed in keeping with their surroundings.

Petal Ornaments Popular

While it is doubtful if there are many women who would like to return to the days when we spent our



Upper row, left to right—Marie Crozet hat of blue taffeta, with a straw braid edging the taffeta petals at the side. Lewis model of navy blue taffeta, with a garland of roses. Lower row, left to right—Talbot sailor having the brim threaded with ribbon. Talbot veil-trimmed tricorne, with long scarf drapery falling from one point. Reboux hat in Chinese coolie style, made of blue taffeta, with a

beauty they so subtly express that they represent the greatest care on the part of those who are real artists in this line.

Like Misty Gardens.

Dozens of different sorts of flowers are on a single hat. Milliners appear to have a penchant for tumbling them on haphazardly over the crowns, to trail onto the brims in the order that they happen to fall. They frequently swathe their miniature flower gardens in veiling.

Both milliners and dressmakers have taken to softening bright colors by covering them with airy bits of tulle. Perhaps they got the idea of covering the colorful flowers with blue-gray net from the gardens all misty with dew in the early morning. Certainly the effect recalls such a picture.

Lewis of Paris shows very pronounced floral garnitures on wide-brimmed, large-crowned taffeta hats. Not only do these have their garlands of flowers, but they also have the ribbon bridle or throat latch as an added bit of coquetry. Large hats trimmed with veils are very much in evidence.

Long scarf veils delicately embroidered and bordered are draped crosswise on tricorne hats. The flowing scarf end is left to hang from one side.

The big coolie hat is again being used, and is especially interesting and becoming when made with a transparent brim developed from horsehair braid. Many coolie brims in combination with close-fitting headbands and turban crowns of taffeta are noted.

Taffeta and Straw

Taffeta in combination with straw is a big feature. Broad-brimmed sailor shapes covered with taffeta, have the brim edged with straw and sometimes are trimmed with large petal ornaments made of taffeta and bound at the edge with straw braid of matching or contrasting hue.

Marie Crozet shows very smart semi-tailored hats of taffeta entirely covered with little lines of satin cire ribbon. This makes a hat which is simple and at the same time elegant. This house also exploits large black straw hats faced with colors, such as king's blue and emerald green. About the crown and falling over the brim are lightly placed draperies of black chantilly lace and the crown is banded with a narrow ribbon in the bright

time in the occupations which were considered purely feminine, such as ordering our households and watering our rose bushes, the memory of old-fashioned days always has a certain charm, and we still like to dress ourselves in this picturesque fashion when in the country.

Lovely things are done with organdies and straws. Drooping brims of black millan are topped by puffy crowns of pink organdie. Here we see the hard-working petal again. Apparently not at all weary from playing its important role in fashions this summer, made of pink muslin, it flutters around the crowns of such hats.

While it is charming as a trimming for dresses, it is even more attractive as a hat garniture. I have just seen such a hat in pink and black, with clusters of glistening black cherries scattered over the brim. The orchard has not been neglected by searching modistes. It has given as much inspiration as the garden and the summer fields with their galaxy of wild flowers, and of all the fruits of the orchard the cherry is the favorite.

Since smocks have been practically adopted into the sweater family we see more and more sets consisting of this type of waist, copied from the dress of the peasants of France, with hats to match. Having these over-blouses that match the hat is an excellent idea, for everybody knows how difficult it is to get a sweater and hat that look as if they bore any relation to one another. Now that smocks of materials, including duvetyne, tricolette and angora, and many sweaters are so much like blouses, one may easily masquerade as the other.

From Paris comes a smock of white gabardine—not the lightweight gabardine such as is used for suits, but a heavy quality like coat materials. It is made to give the effect of a panel both back and front by means of bright scarlet leather bands running from the bottom of the blouse in front over either shoulder to half way down the back. The leather has a perforated design revealing the white. The same idea is carried out in tiny trimming buttons, which are covered first with white, then with the perforated leather. Accompanying this is a large hat of rough white straw banded with scarlet leather.

Duvetyne sets are much in favor. Some, two colors are combined.

MUSHY MUSINGS

French dressing is not immodest.

Ice is a cool food for hot weather.

Prunes are useful for throwing at sparrows.

Rhubarb is the national flower of the suburbs.

Dandelion salad is fine except for the dandelions.

Hops and malt make an excellent salad in liquid form.

To keep flies from entering the house turn it inside out.

Potatoes can be served in three ways—hot, cold and medium.

Rubber plant makes an excellent and almost indestructible salad.

Boiling coffee swallowed quickly will take your mind off mosquitoes.

Great disadvantage about a raincoat is that it doesn't allow the rain to leak out again.

Surf bathing is an exhilarating sport and is utterly devoid of danger if practiced in a bathtub.

Horse racing has been called the Sport of Kings, probably because the old kings never thought of paying up when they lost. Unlucky subject had to get even by shaving the odds to the village churls.

LITTLE AIDS TO BOLSHIEVISM

Getting hold of a cigar that has a poor grade of hemp in it.

Having the salesman hand you a soft hat and tell you it matches your head.

Getting a plate of oxtail soup containing the first joint of the waiter's thumb.

Trying to scrub some lather off a piece of castiron soap in a sleeping car washroom.

Waiting twenty minutes for an elevator to come down and then having it come down empty.

Sitting down on a wad of gum that the stenographer has just parked on the edge of the desk.

Getting a room in a country hotel with a switch engine outside the window rehearsing all night.

Having a man who has owed you \$15 for five years drive by in his twin six and spatter mud on your new overalls.—Chicago American.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The man who doesn't know himself is easily fooled.

The amateur is always waiting for an opportunity to get his hand in.

Marriage is the process by which a woman tries to get a job as boss.

Yes, Alfred, in order to have the last word with your wife you will have to whisper it.

Some men are so constructed that they just have to swindle somebody, and rather than be idle they will bunko their friends.

There is one redeeming feature about the built-in bed; even the most timid female doesn't have to look under it before retiring.

A waitress in St. Louis married a guest an hour after serving his dinner. Her haste was due to the fact that she didn't care to wait any longer.—Chicago Daily News.

ALL TRUE

No woman has ever succeeded in making a pout beautiful.

Trouble is never far in the distance when people marry just for the sake of getting married.

It it weren't for the high price of sugar and the scarcity of it she might be making jam right now.

The reason a wife doesn't sympathize with her husband more is because she knows he is mostly responsible for his own troubles.

COMMON BELIEF

Laugh on Friday, you weep on Monday.

It is bad luck to dance on Saturday night after 12 o'clock.

Thursday is a lucky day for opening a shop, but Friday or Saturday unlucky.

If it rains on the first Sunday of the month, it will be sure to rain on all but one.

Sharpen a knife on Sunday and something will go wrong before the end of the week.

Shouldn't Be Old at 70

At 70-odd you can be healthy, vigorous and full of fight. This is the belief of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who is conducting in Good Housekeeping "The League for Longer Life." We read:

"Life in the United States, and in every other country, is unquestionably shorter than it need be, and its period of healthy efficiency is too short even for that average length of

life. It has been computed that the average of fully efficient manhood and womanhood under the present conditions is only about ten years. Health is unquestionably the most important possession that we have; our happiness, our success in business, and in family life, depend upon it.

"Average life, as revealed by the mortality statistics, undergoes in this country two critical danger points as regards death—the first under one year of age, the second about the age of seventy-five. The prolonging of the