

ness from their colleagues at home. In military nursing grades and discipline are very necessary. This is, of course, a little strange to "civil" nurses at first.

The High Commissioner for Australian residents in London has sent a cable which has been communicated to the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association which states that many nurses are arriving in England in the hope of obtaining military appointments, and are meeting with disappointment. Only certificated nurses trained for at least three years in general public hospitals of over 100 beds can possibly be eligible. Nurses going unofficially must be between the ages of 25 and 40, and must bring, addressed to the Chief Matron, War Office, a sealed statement from the Matron of their training school, recommending them as suitable for military nursing, and verifying full general training.

Dr. Elsie Inglis, the inaugurator of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, has left London for Serbia.

Dr. Alice Hutchison, chief medical officer of the second unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, left London on Saturday for Serbia. The party included 4 doctors, 1 sanitary inspector, an administrator, a Matron, and 30 nurses, a baggage master, and a handy man. They are taking the equipment for a mobile base hospital of 200 beds. In addition a Matron and six nurses for the Scottish Women's Hospital at Kraguievatz are travelling with the party.

Trained nurses cannot impress upon our soldiers too urgently the danger of drinking unboiled water. The poor tired thirsty men will drink what is to hand in hot weather. A nurse writes: "I have heard soldiers say they have drunk water out of Jack Johnson holes with dead men in the water floating about. . . . We are sure of much sickness by and bye—there are so many corpses unburied. We are preparing for it. How sad to lose these brave fellows from preventable sickness. If they could only be made to realise the dangers of dirty water more."

In conformity with the War Office requirement that there shall be a certain proportion of trained nurses in hospitals run by Voluntary Aid Detachments, two were recently sent to fill such posts. When they arrived the Commandant promptly put both on night duty, and the members of the Detachment remained in undisturbed possession on day duty. This is a point on which regulations might with advantage be issued.

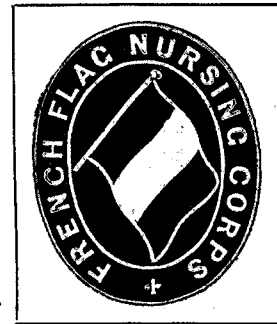
A message from Rome states that the Duchess of Aosta has been appointed Inspector-General of the Red Cross nurses, and has entered on her duties.

British nurses owe their Queen a debt of gratitude that she has never posed before the camera in nursing uniform, like the majority of foreign royalties.

FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

Miss Isabel Hutchinson, Hon. Secretary of the F.F.N.C., has designed a charming badge for the Corps. Shaped oval, the ground is blue enamel in centre to show up the French Flag in the national colours of red, white, and blue, with the name of the Corps in gold lettering around the edges of the badge on a red ground. These badges will, no doubt, be very helpful to the members when travelling, and will, we feel sure, be kept as much-valued souvenirs of their association with the glorious French Army, to the sick and wounded of which they are rendering such signal service, and learning from them, as our nurses on active service with the chivalrous British troops and their Allies learn every day, how valiant a being is man broken in war.

Letters have been received from Sisters sent to Besançon, where ten were required, to nurse both in the infectious hospital and in the surgical



THE BADGE.

hospital. In the former, which was formerly a barrack, there are several pavilions containing 500 beds. A Sister writes:—"We had a very warm reception here; some kind French soldiers at Besançon station gave to us coffee and bread and butter, which was most acceptable after travelling all night in the train. Two soldiers were also sent along with us to carry hand-baggage to the Military Hospital.

"Everyone here has been more than kind to us. Already I feel greatly indebted to them for their splendid efforts in trying to make us all happy and comfortable. Besançon is a great military centre and the surroundings are most beautiful."

Another Sister writes:—"This hospital is set aside for the wounded and can take 600. . . . The doctor we work for speaks English very well, as does the man who waits on us. We work all morning in the theatre assisting with dressings; we also look after the bad cases. The French ladies do a great deal for the patients. The weather here is quite warm, and as we are just on the frontier we can see the beautiful Swiss mountains. The French people are exceedingly kind and do everything to make us happy." No doubt the English nurses will return the compliment.

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