

FACE AND JAW WOUNDS.

FREE TREATMENT FOR DISCHARGED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Among the most distressing cases of injury in modern warfare are those of the jaws and face. Some are comparatively slight, and the patients may be cured and rendered fit for further service. In many, however, the injury is severe, further service is out of the question, and permanent incapacity for almost any occupation is a probable sequel. Indeed, the loss of a limb is a minor evil compared with the difficulties of feeding and speech, and the miseries of gross disfigurement, suffered by these unfortunate men.

Happily, experience has shown that much may be done by skilful treatment to alleviate immediate suffering, to make existence more than tolerable, and even to produce highly successful permanent results. The cases form a special class requiring close collaboration between various specialists. Operations on the bones, skin, wounds and scars are performed by surgeons; the devising, fitting and manipulation of splints and peculiar contrivances for restoring the jaws to their normal form, rest entirely with dental surgeons; the assistance of radiographers and specialists concerned with adjacent parts such as the eye and nose is frequently required. In other words a special hospital is necessary for the efficient treatment of jaw injuries. There are several for soldiers still serving, but none has hitherto existed for the man discharged from the Army. Such an hospital, with 30 beds and complete equipment—the Maxillo-Facial Hospital provided by the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John—will open its doors at Princes Road, Kennington, on October 1st, for discharged soldiers and sailors. It is hoped that the existence of this hospital may become quickly and widely known; that soldiers discharged from military hospitals as unfit for further service on account of jaw injuries may be directed to it; that similar cases in Red Cross Hospitals in other parts of the country may be sent; and that patients who have already received treatment, but whose condition may not be entirely satisfactory, will come to the hospital for examination with a view to further treatment. The treatment will be free, and men will have dental, mechanical and surgical attention to effect, so far as possible, a complete cure.

"Our Day," to which the King and Queen have given their patronage, is drawing near, and it is announced that 15,000 women will sell flags on behalf of the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John on October 21st; and it is hoped that by nightfall 33,000,000 flags will adorn the patriotic breasts of Britons in all parts of the world, so that last year's splendid record of £1,400,000 may this year be surpassed. The work being done by the Joint War Committee costs £34,000 a week. Miss May Beeman is organising "Our Day," and will be pleased to receive offers of assistance at 10, West Bolton Gardens, S.W.

THE SOCIETY FOR STATE
REGISTRATION OF TRAINED NURSES.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at 431, Oxford Street, London, W., on Thursday, September 21st. The President, Mrs. Fenwick, was in the chair.

THE SUPPLY OF NURSES COMMITTEE.

The Minutes having been read and confirmed, the Chairman said she desired, with the consent of the meeting, to bring before it a matter of great urgency, with which the nursing profession had become acquainted through the daily press. The appointment by the Secretary of State for War of a "Supply of Nurses" Committee, to consider the existing system of obtaining nurses for hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers at home and abroad, and to make such recommendations as they may consider necessary for the supply—on which Committee not one trained nurse had been placed; whilst the only woman to seven men, empowered to deal with the economic condition of their skilled professional work, was the Commandant-in-Chief of the Women's Voluntary Aid Detachments.

The Chairman said she desired to submit an urgency resolution to the meeting, which, if approved, might be forwarded without delay to the Secretary of State for War. The Chairman reminded the meeting that in 1914, in the early days of the War, the Society—as part of the National Council of Trained Nurses—had realised the necessity for an expert committee representative of the various departments which were engaged in organizing the nursing of sick and wounded soldiers, and including independent experts in Military Nursing, and had recommended to the War Office that such a Committee should be appointed, and only received discourtesy from that Department for their perspicuity. So they were not averse to the appointment of the Committee—which, indeed, they thought very overdue—but to its most unrepresentative composition. Mrs. Fenwick then proposed the following Resolution:—

Whereas,

The Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses, composed of 4,000 certificated nurses, learned with the greatest indignation from the press, on Saturday, September 16th, that a "Supply of Nurses Committee" had been appointed by the Secretary of State for War, which did not include the name of one trained nurse—

And whereas,

On the 21st inst., the nursing profession again, through the press, learned that this deplorable omission is to be rectified by adding to the "Supply of Nurses Committee" representatives of the Army Nursing Boards and some of the large general hospitals—

This meeting of the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses respectfully submits to the Secretary of State for War that no Committee empowered to make recommendations on the economic condition of the nursing profession, and the supply of nursing labour, will satisfy trained nurses which does not include direct

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