

It was agreed that the Congress Sessions should open at 10 a.m. at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on July 20th, the morning sessions to last till 12.30—the afternoon sessions from 2.30 to 4. The subjects to be discussed at the eight principal sessions were agreed upon, and the majority of Chairmen and speakers nominated for invitation. It was reported that at the Session for women only, when "Morality in Relation to Health" will be plainly discussed, the two Papers for discussion will be read by Miss L. L. Dock and the Hon. Albinia Brodrick. Miss Mollett had consented to read the principal Paper on the important question of "The Relations of Nursing and Medicine." It is hoped that the chairs and speakers will be thoroughly international.

#### THE EXHIBITION.

A plan of arrangements for the Nursing Exhibition was then considered and agreed to. A large amount of space was reserved for the nurses' special practical exhibit—one portion to be devoted to Nurses' Inventions—for which prizes will be offered. There will be three prizes for the best sections, and two for the best inventions, details of which will be published later on.

#### HOSPITALITY.

Invitations proffered by the League of St. John's House Nurses, Miss Albinia Brodrick, and Miss Christina Forrest, were accepted with pleasure, and with other social functions will be notified on the official programme.

Several suggestions both for hospitality in the afternoons and evenings were agreed to, and Mrs. Walter Spencer, the Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, will report progress at a future meeting.

It is very much hoped that the nurses of every country, and also all those interested in good nursing, will attend the forthcoming Congress, as the spirit which animates the National Council of Great Britain and Ireland is one of the widest hospitality and reciprocity.

The Hon. Secretary will be pleased to answer all enquiries sent to the office, 431, Oxford Street, London, W., marked "International Nursing Congress."

BEATRICE CUTLER,  
Hon. Secretary.

#### WELCOME HELP.

We acknowledge, with many thanks, the following donation towards the expenses of the Nurses' Registration Bill, which is specially welcome at the present time:—

	£	s.	d.
Miss E. S. Haldane, LL.D.	...	1	1 0

## Territorial Nursing at the Mansion House.

On the invitation of the Lady Mayoress, a most representative meeting, consisting largely of the Matrons of general and special hospitals in the Metropolitan area, was held at the Mansion House on Monday last. The Lord Mayor in opening the proceedings explained that the Lady Mayoress was in the chair, but she had asked him to conduct the meeting. As originally called it had been intended by the City of London Territorial Association to form a Nursing Service in connection with the first London Division, but, at the request of the War Office, and with the concurrence of the City Association, it had been decided to form one committee in connection with the hospitals of the City and County Associations.

The Lord Mayor then called upon Sir Alfred Keogh, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, to address the meeting. The Director-General briefly explained the relations of the Medical Service to the combatant branches of the Army in the field, and then the formation of the Territorial Force, on the plan of the division of the country into certain areas. The combatant force was in course of formation, and the medical force of the Service would follow the same organisation. The War Office was undertaking the formation of the field ambulances, three of which would be required in each division, and certain work in connection with the male personnel—the units which would go into action to the assistance of the sick and wounded.

There had been no field or general hospitals in connection with the Volunteer Service; it had been considered that the great civil hospitals would receive the sick and wounded of the volunteer force. But it had been conclusively proved that such provision could not be made, as at the beginning of the South African war application had been made to the civil hospitals as to the number of beds which could be placed at the disposal of the War Office in case of necessity, when it was found that the total number was 400. It, therefore, became a necessity to expand.

The War Office was fortunate in having no traditions to obstruct it in forming the new Service, and it decided to call on the medical profession for the medical personnel, and to enlist men as a subordinate male personnel. Then the British Red Cross Society was approached, and agreed when the sick and wounded had been removed from the immediate area of battle to undertake their removal to hospital.

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