

Propaganda by Poster.

Our morning papers prove to us daily how much information can be conveyed in an attractive form by means of pictures, and especially is this the case with illiterate people and children, as nurses are well aware. The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, 20, Hanover Square, London, W., have utilised this method of instruction to further their propaganda, and by the courtesy of Messrs. David Allen and Sons, Ltd., of Wealdstone, we are able to reproduce a beautiful poster, of which the central figure is an adaptation of Sir Joshua Reynolds' celebrated figure



FAITH.

of "Faith." This is designed to aid the educational crusade of the National Association, and also to appeal for funds to continue the work of the Special Appeal Committee. The poster measures 10 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, and Messrs. Allen have undertaken to provide 30,000 at cost price. The London Billstickers' Protection Association, with the United Bill Posters' Association, are also giving valuable aid for three or six months. The handling of these bills, weighing several tons of paper, cut into some millions of sheets, is a tremendous undertaking, and the value of the space at the posting stations represents a huge sum.

German Nursing in the Army and Navy.*

BY SISTER AGNES KARLL,
President, German Nurses' Association.

(Concluded from Page 330.)

Of course it is the part which the trained nurse takes in the nursing of the sick in the army and navy which particularly interests our Congress. We find that this has constantly increased since the foundation was laid, during the great wars, by the Red Cross.

At such times the help of voluntary, untrained nurses proved so unsatisfactory, in spite of the excellent work done by many, that since then a comprehensive organisation was founded, whose centre was the Central Committee of the Red Cross in Berlin, which has subdivisions all over the country.

Preparation of all the nursing system—of the men and civil assistants, of the inland lazarets, in which, in Prussia alone, there are 24,000 beds, and the organisation of the trained women nurses—these are its duties, for which the Prussian division has in reserve a sum of 1½ million of marks. The Committee places about 3,000—3,500 trained nurses at the army's disposal, in case of war, to which may be added about 1,500—2,000 assistant nurses, who have acquired some theoretical and practical knowledge in courses of 6-13 weeks.

To these we must add, besides, about 1,500 Johanniter Sisters and about 1,500 women members of the Maltese Order, who, together with the Bavarian Knights of St. George, do helpful work in military and civil nursing, during times of peace or war, either by founding hospitals or organising the training of their Sisters in those hospitals or in Deaconess houses. Up to now this training has lasted six months for the Sisters belonging to those Orders, they being also obliged to act as substitutes at least six weeks every year. After that period of training many devoted themselves altogether to hospital work; at any rate, all these Sisters were required never to receive payment for their work, with the exception of Mk. 20, monthly pocket-money; they were, however, always expected to work for the common good.

The number of Sisters who have appointments in the army is not great. The excellent work which Roman Catholic Order Sisters did in the war of 1864 led to their lasting appointment in Münster, in two Berlin lazarets in 1871, and in Coblenz and in Cologne.

* Presented to the International Congress of Nurses, London, 1909.

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