

adapting a building intended for another purpose into a convenient hospital.

She mentioned that the hospital had a beautiful mortuary chapel in the arrangement of which she had been helped by a member of the League, and a former Sister.

She described the arrival of the first convoy of wounded, which, she said, was wild chaos compared with the absolutely automatic and beautiful way in which the convoys were received at the present time.

She mentioned the arrangements for the patients' food, which she said were not in her department, and which she would much like to improve. The cooking was most indifferently done, and she was convinced it might be much better.

No words, she said, could express her personal admiration for the way in which the members of the League had responded to the call to work in their Territorial Hospital. Many were holding important civil posts which it was extremely difficult to leave, many private nurses took up their duties at a great financial sacrifice.

The moment might never recur in the League when the influence of its founder, Miss Isla Stewart, would be so impressed on the work of its members, or that her spirit and example would so live through the staff of the hospital as it had done. Were she present, Miss Cox-Davies believed that there were few things she would be so proud of as the way in which the principles she had endeavoured to inculcate had been put into practice.

Mrs. Caiger then read an interesting paper on the work of the War Refugees Committee, of which Lord Hugh Cecil is Chairman, and Lord Gladstone, Hon. Treasurer; which was formed to deal with the Belgian refugees when they arrived in this country. Appeals were made through the press for funds, clothes, and hospitality, and arrangements made to meet the refugees at the various railway stations. The Committee did splendid service, working day and night, but the rush from Antwerp was more than they, a small voluntary body could deal with, for between 6,000 and 7,000 arrived in three days. Government was appealed to, and the organization placed in the hands of the Local Government Board, who called the Metropolitan Asylums Board to its aid.

Arrangements were then made with the Belgian Government to take 20,000 refugees, who were conveyed to London by the steamers and trains of the Great Eastern Railway—being met at Tilbury by officials and interpreters, given light refreshments, and taken to the institution to which they were assigned. The Jews were taken to the Poland Street Refuge, the really ill, or imminent confinement cases, of which there were a number, to the Edmonton Refuge. They were given hot coffee, milk, and food, and then allowed to go to bed. Some had not slept under a roof for days, and had had very little food, if any.

The arrangements owing to the admirable organization, worked without a hitch, except that the arrival of the boats to time could not be depended on. Finally the Government notified the Belgian authorities that they could not receive any more refugees, as by that time nearly 200,000 had been placed in this country, but small parties still continued to arrive at their own expense.

The clearing houses opened by the Metropolitan Asylums Board were: (1) The Poland Street Refuge for Jews (200 beds); (2) Hackney Wick Refuge (now reserved for cases suspected of having been in contact with infectious diseases); (3) The Edmonton Refuge (1,000 beds); (4) St. Giles' Home (400 beds), now closed; (5) Alexandra Palace (3,000 beds); (6) St. Anne's Home, Stratham Hill (from 600 to 700 beds); (7) Millfield House (about 400 beds); (8) War Refugees' Camp, Earl's Court (3,000 beds); (9) 621 cases were admitted to the Park Hospital (closed to refugees on October 27th); (10) Marylebone Casual Ward, used for troublesome cases from other Refuges.

Holland found herself so overwhelmed with interned belligerents, and Belgian refugees, that this country has consented to take 25,000 of the latter off her hands, and they are now arriving at the rate of 2,500 a week, coming to Harwich and London alternately.

The L.G.B. has only dealt with those arriving in London. The allocation of the refugees has always remained with the War Refugee Committee, which has handled, roughly speaking, 80,000.

Mrs. Caiger gave an amusing description of what she termed the "Battle of the nightgowns." Most of the women had never seen such garments before. Having got into them, the following morning they cut off the portion which appeared to them unnecessary, and refused to part with the upper portion night or day.

The President, before calling upon Miss Cutler to report on her work in Brussels, read an interesting letter from Miss Latham at No. 3 Clearing Station. At the conclusion of the business the meeting resolved itself into a social gathering in the Nurses Home, where an "economical" tea was prepared.

NATIONAL UNION OF TRAINED NURSES.

The opening of "The Liverpool Club for Trained Nurses," in connection with the above, which took place on Thursday, December 3rd, was highly successful and enjoyable, and augured well for the future success of the club.

The opening took the form of a social meeting for members of whom there were a large number present. After tea and light refreshments had been enjoyed, a meeting was held to discuss the programme for the winter. Miss Whiston presided, and in welcoming the members, announced that Sir Jesse Boot, in addition to substantial financial help, had made arrangements for each member of the Liverpool Branch to have free use of Boots'

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