

Downington Manor, Moreton in Marsh.—Miss Robina Brown.

Clandon Park, Guildford.—Miss E. Male, Miss Mulliner, Miss A. F. Gray, Miss K. Chalker, Miss K. M. S. Thornton.

North Walsham, Norfolk.—Miss Cockburn Hughes.

Red Cross Hospital, Highfield, Southampton.—Miss Philpott.

Blair Hospital, Bolton.—Miss Croly.

Convalescent Home, Felixstowe.—Miss M. E. Scott.

ABROAD.

Miss Nora Fletcher, who was trained in New South Wales, and has been working at Boulogne, has been appointed Principal Matron in France. The following nurses have been deputed to duty abroad:—

The Friends Enteric Hospital, Dunkirk.—Miss Susan Hall.

Church Army Hospital, Caen.—Miss Helmore, a Nurse Masseuse.

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

There are no two opinions that medical women have come out on top in this war, and have so impressed the powers that be that they are to have a fair field and no favour in so far as our wounded are concerned. Dr. L. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray, who are to have charge of a military hospital at home, are now in London. They have closed their two hospitals in France—that at Claridge's in Paris (under the French Red Cross) containing 150 beds, and that at Wimereux (under the War Office) containing 80 beds—as the need for them has now lessened. The site for the new hospital is not yet chosen. It will contain 500 beds and will be staffed entirely by women, women orderlies working under sisters. It is intended to open the hospital about the middle or the end of April, and the work of organising it is now well in hand.

It may be noted that the German War Office has recently appointed its first woman army doctor, Dr. Elizabeth Reinecke, who has been given charge of a military hospital (Lazarettärztin). In Russia women army doctors have received generous recognition and are allowed at the front, the only restriction being that their numbers must not exceed half that of their male colleagues.

The object of the Canadian Red Cross Information Department is to collect and centralise information concerning the sick and wounded, prisoners, and missing of the Canadian soldiers while they are in hospital, to ascertain and record their progress, to be of some assistance when necessary, and to keep their families informed. There is of necessity a special need for work of this kind in the case of soldiers who are separated by the Atlantic from their families and friends.

The address of this useful bureau is at 14-16, Cockspur Street, London, W.

THE BRITISH BRANCH OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS.

Those who realise how, in these sea-girt islands, we have been spared the horrors of war which our Allies have suffered, will sympathise warmly with the efforts being made in this country by French men and women to support the work of the French Croix Rouge; for it must be remembered that France has a much larger number of men in the field than we have, and also that, in a measure because of this, French trade has suffered more severely than our own; and as there is conscription in France, and a large proportion of the breadwinners are under arms, the French people as a whole are only able to support their Red Cross Society to a limited extent.

Further, while French medical men are some of the most brilliant in the world, nursing in France, as we understand it, is only here and there beginning to be developed. Therefore, on all sides the needs of the French Cross for the means to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded are urgent.

The British Branch of the French Red Cross, of which Queen Alexandra is Patron, has its headquarters at 25, Knightsbridge, a house with a charming view over the Park, only the busy workers there have no time to look out of the windows. The President is M. Paul Cambon, for so many years French Ambassador in this country, while its active and working President is the Vicomtesse de la Panouse, wife of the French Military Attaché, whose whole heart seems to be in the work she has undertaken of organising the help sent from this country to the brave soldiers of France, fighting for our freedom as well as for their own.

One is received by the Vicomtesse with the unaffected and delightful charm characteristic of so many of the daughters of La Belle France, and she explains that the aims of the British Branch of the Croix Rouge are to collect funds, garments, linen, drugs, and to buy surgical appliances and apparatus so far as funds permit, and to despatch them to hospitals in France. In this way they have helped the Scottish Women's Hospital at Chantilly, the Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Hospital at Berck Plage, the Hôpital Sophie Berthelot at Calais, the Hôpital of St. Paul at Cherbourg, the Hôpital Militaire 38 at Deauville, the Auxiliary Hospital at Lure, hospitals at Dieppe, Dunkirk, Aix-les-Bains, Poitiers, Rouen, and many other places. Moreover, the work is done systematically, messengers from this country visit the hospitals in France, bring back lists and reports of the things that are needed, and then return with them to the hospitals concerned, so that the maximum amount of good is accomplished, with the minimum of overlapping and waste. Substantial help is being sent to the hospitals in Bergues where Sisters of the French Flag Nursing Corps are working.

During the weeks it has been at work

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