

good-bye, but au revoir, for he had that day been invited to go out to Serbia as chaplain. In bidding them God speed he reminded them, in conclusion, that in the work they were about to undertake they would all learn much, both of the human heart, and of God.

Our picture on page 273 is of an every-day scene in Serbia, when stricken soldiers who have been brought into a town in bullock wagons are seen waiting for admission at one of the crowded hospitals. British nurses have proved themselves eager to cope with the terrible typhus epidemic; indeed, we were informed at the offices of the Serbian Relief Fund that offers of service from nurses only began to come in quickly when the terrible conditions prevailing became known.

The following is the list of nurses engaged for fever hospital work in Serbia in connection with the Serbian Relief Fund:—

Matron: Miss Mozley. Nursing Sisters: Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Wilman, Misses Helena Bird, E. Burgess, K. M. Coaling, I. R. Hudson, H. M. Jackson, E. B. Mellis, E. L. Pybus, Roodhouse, E. Scammell, P. Searle, F. M. Shoring, M.

Terry, L. Trendell, and nine women orderlies. The majority of the nurses have had fever training as well as general training, and many of them have already experience in typhus and other fevers abroad. They with other units leave London on April 1st and join an Admiralty transport. Twenty more nurses will go overland next week.

English nurses are no longer staffing hospital at the Hotel Astoria, Paris, where the nursing is now in charge of a staff of Japanese nurses, who are doing splendid work under Japanese surgeons; indeed, the hospital is said to be one of the most perfectly equipped hospitals in the city. Both doctors and nurses are winning golden opinions, and the patients are full of gratitude to their

kind and capable nurses whose professional dignity, as well as knowledge, is much commented upon. Our illustration shows the preparation of dressings.

THE PATRIOTISM OF CANADIAN NURSES.

From the Dominions beyond the seas our certificated and registered nurses have now the satisfaction of realising that their status is held in respect by home authorities, and no money is being wasted in sending semi-trained women or untrained girls to nurse the Colonial Contingents fighting for the Motherland. Indeed, the Nurses' Organizations overseas have taken a very firm stand on this principle; they simply refuse to be classed as unskilled workers—to the very great benefit of the men coming from all over the

world to support "Mother," and who may be ultimately shattered in her defence.

In addition to the nurses with the contingents—and with the McGill and Toronto University Units—the Canadian Red Cross Society, at the request of the Chairman of the Nursing Department of the British Red Cross Society, is sending twenty nurses at once.

The conditions of service are that the nurse shall be fully qualified, holding a three years' certifi-

cate of a recognized training school of at least one hundred beds, and must be well recommended by the lady superintendent of the hospital. She must also have a health certificate and satisfactory references.

It is necessary that she shall be inoculated against enteric, and if she has not been vaccinated for seven years she should be vaccinated.

Term of service is for one year from the date of enlistment, and the nurse will proceed to England where she will be assigned to duty.

The salaries of the nurses will be at the British Government rate of £1 is. per week and necessary clothing and cost of transportation.

The following nurses arrived lately from Canada, as supernumerary to the first contingent:—



JAPANESE NURSES PREPARING DRESSINGS.

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