

Barclay's large consignment from the French Relief Fund caused great pleasure. Several of the French soldiers who have been given shirts and socks have asked me to thank the kind English ladies who have given them so much comfort: "Les dames Anglaises sont trop bonnes pour nous," they exclaimed. The slippers for the ward have indeed been a comfort. I was able to send one poor man into the interior much more comfortably than could otherwise have been done without Lady Barclay's kind help. He left on a stretcher in a very bad condition, so I put him on a pair of pyjamas (which at first caused much amusement), but when I had got him nicely settled, with warm long socks, nice muffler and mittens, they saw how much more comfortable the patient would be than in his "capote," and confessed, "Il n'y a pas comme les femmes après tout pour soigner les malades." The French soldier is, I am sure, the easiest to nurse, for to him everything is a luxury.

Sister Eaddy has also had splendid gifts of beautiful shirts, socks, scarves and handkerchiefs from the Hon. Mrs. Henn-Collins. "We always look forward to the day the *B.J.N.* comes."

Mrs. Gamage has again sent a nice gift to 431, Oxford Street, W.—50 soft towels and seven pieces of fine old linen—for which we thank her sincerely. The fact is we can well dispose of all we get.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The Queen and Queen Alexandra have promised to attend the *matinée* which Lady Paget is organising on behalf of the American Women's War Hospital on April 27th, at Drury Lane.

It is understood that the Duke of Argyll has offered Inverary Castle as a hospital for convalescent soldiers, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain has placed Highbury unreservedly at the disposal of the Government for the same purpose.

It must not be forgotten to place to the credit of the British Red Cross Society that, in the face of much opposition, it established the good precedent of having lectures in home nursing given by trained nurses instead of medical practitioners, and it has now some very highly trained nurses on its staff of lecturers.

A house at 71, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W., containing twenty beds, is shortly to be opened as a relief hospital to the 1st London General Hospital, and will be known as Margaret Hall Nursing Home.

Miss M. L. Tyler, Linden House, Highgate Road, London, suggests that now mufflers and caps are no longer wanted for the troops, British women should bend their energies to making sandbags ready for filling. Millions of these are wanted; the material should be coarse linen or canvas (white is a usual colour), and the size 33 inches by

24 inches. A space should be left unsewn at one corner for filling, to which a piece of string should be tied for closing the bag when filled. Another correspondent considers jute hessian preferable to and cheaper than linen or canvas.

A special War fund has been raised on behalf of the Royal West of England Sanatorium at Weston-super-Mare, amounting to over £2,500. This has been organized through the energy and initiative of the Hon. Superintendent, Miss Edith Mawe, amongst her own friends, and the friends of the institution. Not only so, but the Staff have voluntarily given up their remuneration since the outbreak of War, thus effecting a reduction, up to the end of the year, in salaries and wages, of £235.

The Committee have placed 150 beds at the disposal of the Admiralty and War Office for the reception of wounded and invalided sailors and soldiers, reserving forty for male civilians, and suspending the admission of women for the present. The Institution was made a part of the London Hospital unit, and a Relief Hospital of the 2nd Southern General Hospital at Bristol; and the admissions of soldiers have been chiefly from those hospitals, though many cases have been taken from Haslar and other institutions.

The report of Dr. W. Fligg, the visiting Medical Officer, shows that many of the cases were most severe, including shrapnel and bullet wounds, many of a lacerated and extensive character; severe rheumatism and frostbite; severe nervous shock, resulting in one instance in total blindness, and, in another, in almost complete loss of voice. Most of the bullet wounds, some of which were of long standing, improved rapidly, except where complicated by injuries to the bones, but all did well.

The Edinburgh Committee of the British Red Cross Society (Scottish Branch), through its Personnel Committee—of which Mr. David Wallace, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.E., is Hon. Secretary—desires to draw the attention of all nurses to the fact that the new phase of the war, upon which we are now entering, must result in a heavy strain upon the nursing resources of the country. There is an immediate necessity for a large increase in hospital nursing staffs, both at home and abroad.

Fully trained nurses, not only those now in active employment, but also such as have retired or are married, willing to be posted for war duty, are asked to send their names, without delay, to the Personnel Committee of the Edinburgh Red Cross Society, at 2, Frederick Street. Both salaried and unsalaried workers are required.

Among the members of this Committee are Miss Gill, Superintendent of Nurses at the Royal Infirmary and Principal Matron, T.F.N.S.; Miss Thomas, Matron of the City Hospital; Miss Peterkin, General Superintendent of the Queen's Nurses (Scottish Branch); Miss Cowper, late Superintendent of the Queen's Nurses (Scottish

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