

started patients on the 8th and our linen supply was very small, so all the spare time sheets, &c., were made, and the supplies are now beginning to come quickly.

"It is very nice to be back in harness and here I don't see any of the setting aside of the Matron's authority that I have noticed elsewhere. My Committee, naturally, want a weekly report, but they, on their side, have so far supported me in the policy of not using trained nurses to do the charing. It seemed a very uneconomical procedure.

"We are now in the throes of getting new documents, for days some of us have spent the afternoon between the Prefect of Police, the Consulate and the French Red Cross, Secours aux Blessés Department. Each with a photograph.

"This was a Maison de Régime before the war, and is therefore unusually well equipped, thirteen baths, and each small ward has a dressing-room with hot and cold water. After Limoges, where we were eleven or more in a dormitory, I feel like a beggar on horse-back coming here to a proper bed, and a hot bath without having to go into town for it. Not that one really objects to roughing it."

The New Zealand Trained Nurses' Association is to be congratulated on the result of its organized effort to induce the Government to give nurses in the Dominion the opportunity of serving their country in the care of the sick and wounded, more especially those of the New Zealand contingent. Feeling keenly dissatisfied, in the interest of the New Zealand men, that this had not been arranged, a deputation from the Association waited upon the Hon. James Allen, Minister of Defence, on December 31st last, when Miss Maclean, Matron-in-Chief was in attendance upon the Minister. Several members of the Asso-

ciation spoke very strongly, and the direct result was that Mr. Allen cabled to the War Office that New Zealand nurses were anxious to serve, and that the Government was prepared to send fifty nurses. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, on behalf of the Army Council accepted the offer with thanks, stipulating that the nurses should be available for service wherever required; and the latest advices are that fifty nurses have left for England. They were given an enthusiastic farewell, both Mr. Allen and Sir Joseph Ward being present. The services of these well-trained nurses will be most valuable. When the cry of a

shortage of nurses is raised, it must not be forgotten that the Empire is prepared to send nurses as well as soldiers; and that, having been accustomed to less service than women at home, those from our Dominions beyond the seas are specially well suited for campaigning.

A contingent of Danish doctors and nurses are to pass through England to work in France.

A number of American surgeons and nurses have arrived in Sweden, proceeding via Finland to the Russian front.

A young Englishwoman, Nurse Elizabeth Ward, is the first Englishwoman in South Russia to

volunteer for active service with the medical corps of the Russian army. She left for the German front with thirteen other Red Cross nurses. Englishwomen are also engaged in nursing the Russian wounded in the English hospital at Elizabethgrad, which has been fitted up and placed at the disposal of the Russian Government by the English firm, Messrs. Elworthy. This hospital is provided with a complete staff of doctors and nurses. It contains beds for a hundred soldiers and is maintained at the expense of the firm, which has 800 employees serving with the Russian army.



POLISH WOMEN PREPARING HOT FOOD FOR SOLDIERS.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)