

readers know, attained a high level of efficiency through the voluntary associations of nurses, but they are still working, and hoping, for Registration by the State. It is also instructive to note how important it is that there should be uniformity of standards in the United Kingdom and the Dominions beyond the Seas. Thus the Royal Victorian Trained Nurses' Association, of which Miss Glover (another member of the Matrons' Council) is now President, is unable to recognise the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, as the Board only insists on a period of three months' training, whereas the R.V.T.N.A. requires six. There is, however, a probability that this difficulty will be overcome in the near future by the adoption of the six months' term of training by the Central Midwives Board.

The more recent developments of nursing in Victoria are the Bush Nursing Scheme, which is now beginning to take root, and Visiting Nursing, which Miss Gray considers has a most useful future before it. Miss Primrose, who was the pioneer of this work, is now known as "The Lady with the Car," as she has set up a motor car which takes her quickly to her cases. Many others use bicycles. As in this country, the engagement of a private nurse is a heavy expense to middle class people, and there is the difficulty of lack of accommodation. When, therefore, the whole-time service of a nurse is not needed, or cannot be afforded, the visiting nurse is very welcome, and increasingly in demand.

Miss Gray and her unit are under the general direction of Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for Australia, and more immediately under that of Major Norris, with whom Miss Gray is at present working at the office in Victoria Street, S.W.

THE COLONIAL NURSING ASSOCIATION

Among the passengers on the torpedoed liner *Falaba* were two nurses belonging to the Colonial Nursing Association. Both were proceeding to take up their duties in West Africa—one returning to the Gold Coast after a holiday, the other on her way to the Cameroons for service under the Expeditionary Force. As we reported last week, the former (Miss Winchester), was unfortunately drowned; the latter (Miss L. Bell), trained at the Brisbane Hospital, was rescued in the captain's gig, and eventually returned to London, and reported at the Colonial Nursing Association, at the Imperial Institute. Both nurses were on deck when the captain gave orders for the launching of the boats, but Miss Winchester returned to her cabin to fetch her valuables, and so went down with the ship. Miss Bell lost everything she possessed, but we are informed that, so far as possible, the Colonial Office has replaced all she has lost. With commendable courage she sailed again on Saturday. We wish her an uneventful voyage and a safe return. She evidently possesses the qualities necessary for war nursing.

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing gives a glimpse of the beauty and extent of the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. The site is, of course, unique, and everything which art can contribute has been expended to add to the splendour of the *tout ensemble*.

The American Red Cross has presented a very complete and instructive exhibit. There are realistic scenes of its work in the field, in camp and hospital, and the Red Cross Nurse (a thoroughly trained, diplômée official in America) is shown by life-sized wax figures, in field hospital uniform, rural nursing dress, and summer and winter travelling costume.

The Japanese Government has one of the most attractive exhibits along these lines at the Exhibition, showing in detail how the wounded are cared for in the field and under fire. The exhibit is made vividly realistic by the use of perfect wax models. Everything is perfect, down to the field telephones used for communicating with the chief surgeons, base hospitals, and the hospitals which are far removed from the scene of action. These exhibits show the remarkably clear manner and uses of the latest and most modern surgical appliances, the various forms of sterilization. The dressing of wounds is demonstrated by the use of wax figures, showing clearly the care with which the wounded are handled. The very minute apparatus carried in the wonderful "kits" of the Red Cross workers is exhibited, showing the use of each, even down to the patent magnet used for extracting particles of steel from the eye and saving the sight. The Ambulance Corps are shown demonstrating their part in the humane work of succour to the wounded and consolation and comfort to the dying. The automobile ambulance is playing a great part in the rapid conveyance of the more seriously wounded to the base hospitals, where the best surgical attention can be given, and the literature distributed by the American Red Cross bears ample tribute to the aid given by the motor car.

A particular feature of the American Red Cross exhibit is the use of anaesthetics on the battlefield. Several other foreign nations will install exhibits, and in a short period the Red Cross Societies of the world will be represented at the Exposition.

Mrs. Barclay Warburton, of Philadelphia, has sent to the American Red Cross Society in Paris the most up-to-date and luxurious war ambulance in the world. It contains tanks for hot and cold water, a complete hot-water heating apparatus, drawers and compartments for medical and surgical supplies and instruments. It has room inside for six wounded men in hangers and for eight who may sit in comfortable chairs.

Dr. Carrel, a distinguished American surgeon of note, who was spending his vacation in France when War broke out, immediately offered his

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