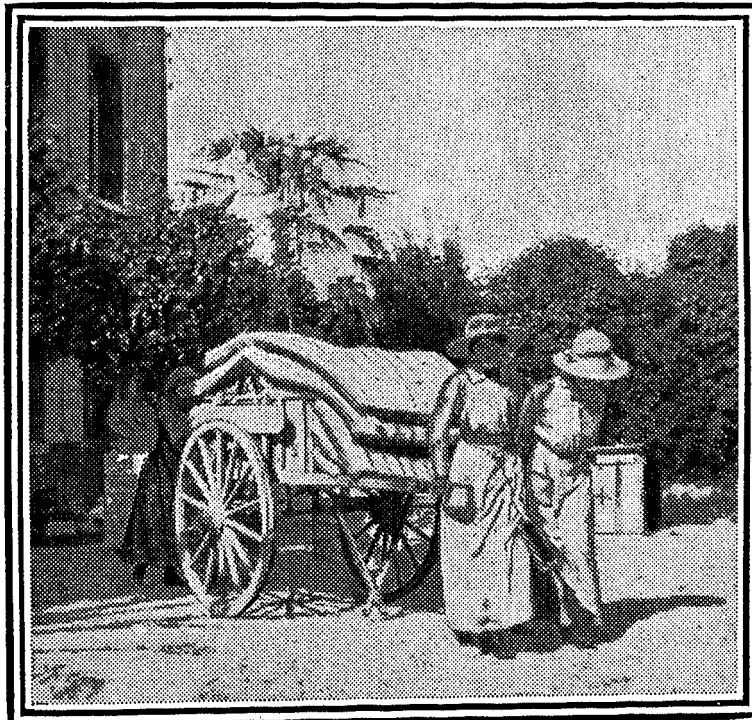


NURSING AND THE WAR.

We have pleasure in bearing testimony to the success of the Queen's Nurses in War Work. From innumerable sources reports reach us of their adaptability, their skill, kindness and good sense. We warmly congratulate the Institute that it is represented "at the front" and elsewhere by so many nurses of the "right sort." When a record of their services is compiled after the war, let us hope a grateful nation will see to it that their standard of remuneration is materially increased (we think at least £50 a year is a minimum salary for a Queen's Nurse) and that adequate pensions should be provided for them. There are no two opinions about their deserts.



Daily Sketch.

BRITISH NURSES LEAVING FRANCE TO ACCOMPANY THE TROOPS TO SERBIA. REMOVING THE EQUIPMENT.

Dr. Mary Blair, who recently left for Serbia with a party of nurses to reinforce a unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, is organising a hospital of 100 beds at Salonika.

Mrs. Harley, and Dr. Louise McIlroy, who left France for Salonika, at the request of the French Government to accompany the French troops, are established with their unit at Pojogo, near Ushitze. Our picture shows some of the nurses removing their equipment ready for the journey.

We are glad to learn that a message has been

received at the office of the Serbian Relief Fund sent by Sir Charles des Graz, British Minister in Serbia, in which it is stated:—

"In spite of the interruption of telegraphic communication and the blocking of the roads, he has been able to get into touch with most of the British Units in Serbia.

"He finds a general disinclination among them to leave their work, and is of opinion that, in the present state of the country, it would be wiser if British nurses and doctors should remain where they are and not attempt to leave the country.

"In some cases Sir C. des Graz has managed to obtain transport for men of military age and he reports that he is endeavouring to make arrangements to convey them, together with a few nurses to Monastir. He has seen the heads of the units established on the line between Kragujevatz and Kralievo, and had found that, in view of the difficulty of transport and supply practically all of them had decided to remain where they were.

"Sir C. des Graz had heard from the United States Minister at Bucharest that the members of Lady Paget's Unit are well and continuing their work at Uskub."

Dr. R. O. Moon, in his third Chadwick public lecture, delivered at the Royal Society of Medicine on "Prophylaxis and Treatment," said that, as we are still ignorant of the micro-organism giving rise to typhus fever, the soil upon which it flourishes must be attacked. Overcrowding must be combated by free ventilation, which is easier said than done unless the poorer classes can be adequately clothed and housed. Personal cleanliness is an important means of protection, and owing to the frequent ablutions enjoined by their

law the Mussulman population suffered less from the recent epidemic than others. The provision of suitable nourishment is another important point. In connection with hospital work in Serbia, much evidence pointed to the contagion of typhus being carried by lice, and this enabled the disease to be attacked more directly. Anointing the body with petrol is one of the easiest ways of coping with the danger. Vermijelli is one of the best known preparations for this purpose, but ordinary kerosene is an efficient and economical insecticide. Many Serbian doctors who have had much experience of the disease are of opinion that lice are not the only means of transmitting

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