

Miss Irene Russell (who is now in the Cambridge Military Hospital at Aldershot), has been deputed by the military authorities to take charge of a Rest Club or Hostel for Nurses at Calais. The idea of the institution is that the hard-worked nurses, English and French, should have somewhere to rest, read, write letters, and fill in their spare time between tending the wounded. Miss Russell will bear most of the running expenses, but to equip the Club well a fund is necessary, and she hopes friends will help her.

Dr. Anna Hamilton, Directrice of the *Maison de Santé Protestante* at Bordeaux, writes thanking this journal for drawing attention to the hook pins for putties described by Dr. Rutland in our issue of November 13th. She has ordered some, and the soldiers in the hospital are delighted with them.

An interesting piece of work is described in a letter in the *American Journal of Nursing* by Miss Katrina E. Hertzner, one of the Red Cross Nurses. Miss Hertzner writes:—

"I take it for granted that you know about the plans made by the German and Russian governments for an exchange of neutral surgeons and nurses to do sanitary inspection in the prison

camp. Thirty-eight nurses and nine surgeons have been selected from the American Red Cross units having recently done service in Germany, Austria and Hungary, and are being sent for the German Government under American Red Cross auspices to the prison camps of Russia.

"The Russian concentration camps are scattered throughout European Russia like cities and villages—at least, a map of these camps gives one that impression—and since we will cover all the camps in European Russia and the Western half of Siberia, you may readily see how huge the project is, and may well imagine how woefully inadequate our number will often seem to us. It is not expected that we do any individual nursing but rather visit the camps especially those where

epidemics exist, and segregate the sick and wounded from the well, provide for special food for the sick, and isolate cases needing isolation. Also we expect to furnish supplies to the prisoners for cleaning and disinfecting the camps. There are about 200,000 civilian German and Austro-Hungarian subjects interned in Russia—in European Russia being in the concentration camps, and in Siberia living in villages. These we shall have to look after also, so that we shall have social service work to do on a huge scale. As most of the wounded prisoners pass through Moscow, one division with our best surgeon will be stationed west of Moscow for the purpose of visiting the hospital transports, dressing cases

needing it, and removing from the trains those needing immediate operation. This will save many who would otherwise be lost, as many of the wounded are sent beyond Moscow, a journey of five or more days longer. One station will be sent south of the Ural mountains and east of the Ural Sea. Another will be in Tomsk, Siberia.

"The work promises to be intensely interesting, even more so than our work in Budapest has been. That indeed was full of interest, as we were so near the field of activities in the East."



MISS J. C. CHILD AND PATIENTS.

The accompanying picture is of Miss J. C. Child, at present doing Sister's duties at the 1st Birmingham War Hospital, Rubery, Birmingham, and some of her patients belonging to Scottish regiments. Miss Child came over with the South African contingent, having seen much war service, and also held responsible positions as Matron in the Union.

"If you want to write stories of brave deeds, write something about the nurses in Egypt," remarked Private Robjohns, of the A.A.M.C., who has returned to Sydney temporarily, to look after wounded and sick soldiers. "You could not say enough about their grit and ceaseless ministrations to the men under their charge. They work just as

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