

Eight Territorial nurses from the Sheffield Base Hospital, Ecclesall Road, and four from the Wharnclyffe War Hospital, left the city on the 24th inst. for foreign service. Their destination is Alexandria, which is one of the receiving bases, in addition to Malta, for the Dardanelles campaign. Wounded for Cairo and other hospitals are received also at this port, and then sent overland by Red Cross train.

Contingents are going on foreign service from other Territorial hospitals.

"L. G.," writing in the *Weekly Dispatch* of war nursing in Paris, says of the Japanese contingent working in the Hotel Astoria in the Champs Elysées:—

"Every wounded soldier who has been cared for by a Japanese nurse will tell you there can be none better. 'She has fingers of velvet,' one poor mangled lad assured me as his little Jap nurse moved away from his bedside. She was a tiny scrap of a woman, with hands that seemed too small for any practical use, yet she could dress a wound so deftly and lightly as not to cause even a twinge of pain.

"The implements, bandages, and operating tools came all the way from Japan in 100 packing cases, and the storeroom is a fascinating place with its packages covered with foreign labels, all arranged with exquisite neatness and care. And being Japanese the senders found room in the cases for beautifying touches, so for every bed there is a fan of sunflowers or massed cherry blossoms, and a small metal scroll with 'Good Luck' inscribed upon it."

There are a number of auxiliary nurses who are French, English, and American helping at the Japanese hospital, and it is good to hear how favourably these highly trained, dignified and devoted little Japanese ladies impress their patients.

The American Red Cross Committee announces the withdrawal on October 1st next of the doctors and nurses who have been sent to Europe, owing to lack of funds. Those sent to Belgium and Serbia, however, will probably be retained there.

We learn that the Australian Hospital (No. 3 General), of which Miss Grace Wilson is Matron, and which, as we reported in a recent issue, would be established in the Mediterranean, is to be stationed on the island of Lemnos, about two day's journey from the Dardanelles. The staff now on their way there will therefore have the pleasure of caring for their own Australian wounded, a gratification to all concerned.

BEQUEST TO A NURSE.

Sir Roland James Corbet (of the Grenadier Guards), who was killed at Givenchy, aged only twenty-three, left £500 to Miss E. Edwards, nurse at Acton Reynold.

FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

Miss Grace Ellison has arrived in London from Paris, and has been in consultation with the Committee of the F.F.N.C. concerning details of organisation. Miss Ellison is of opinion that the good work, tact and courage shown by the majority of the Sisters is making a most favourable impression on the members of the French Service de Santé, with whom they are working in sixteen different centres. Many French ladies are anxious to work under the English Sisters and learn their nursing methods, and she is anxious to extend the usefulness of the Corps. An appeal for funds is being issued for this purpose.

A unit of registered nurses from South Africa, selected professionally, and under the supervision of Miss J. C. Child, has been offered to Mrs. Fenwick for service with the F.F.N.C., all expenses guaranteed. This offer has been accepted by the Committee, and it is hoped the unit will shortly arrive. Miss Child is a most experienced military nurse, and holds the Diploma and Distinguished Order of the Greek Red Cross, the medal of the Boer War, the Mayor's medal for the siege of Kimberley, and the Order (Hon. Serving Sister) St. John of Jerusalem.

Miss Child has been nominated by the nurses of United South Africa for the Presidency of the South African Trained Nurses' Association.

The four Sisters working with the Service des Evacuations Fluviales on Hôpital Péniche No. 1 find the work most interesting. Their duty is to convey the sick and wounded by barge between Adinkerque and Bourbourg. After leaving the first boatload of wounded they remained at Bourbourg a week, when everything, blankets, clothes, &c., were stowed, and the péniche was disinfected from end to end; the linen was all laundered. During this period the Sisters enjoyed a rest, did some boating and fishing, and enjoyed the many pretty walks around the town. They also had the pleasure of visiting some of the temporary French Military Hospitals in the district, and were most kindly received by the Dames de la Croix Rouge.

When the péniche is empty the eight Sisters dine together—a little bit of social life; when the patients are aboard they feed in their own little cabin, which is a compressed dining, bed and drawing room. There is not much room to spare, but good order makes for comfort, and the Sisters report they are all very happy and content.

Sister Lind writes:—"Everybody in connection with the péniche scheme, from the Inspector General at Dunkerque to the *ordonnance* who waits on us has been most exceedingly kind to us, and we are indeed lucky to have such a delightful personnel to work with here."

This batch of the F.F.N.C. have now been on duty in France for nine months, doing duty at Rouen, Talence, and Bergues, so that we have no doubt they now speak French sufficiently fluently to be a real help and comfort to both doctors and patients.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)