

were transferred to a camp for civil prisoners, our Red Cross badges being torn from our dresses. Here both food and accommodation were dreadful. We had a wooden bed with a dirty bag filled with sawdust, and a thin counterpane, but no linen. My sister was seized with erysipelas owing to the filthy surroundings.

"When tired of idleness, we asked to be allowed to work in the camp hospital for Russian wounded. The commandant adopted a Napoleonic attitude, crossed his arms over his chest, stared at us from head to foot, and remarked: 'Ah, I understand. You wish to go to men.'

"In face of this insulting remark there was nothing for us but to leave the room."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"From inquiries made among the exchanged prisoners from Germany, who landed in England last Saturday, the treatment of the British wounded in the German war hospitals does not appear to indicate neglect on the part of the German medical authorities, although the feeding of the patients was somewhat poor and, owing to hostility, the women nurses were a source of irritation to the prisoners." One private who had been an inmate of the Military Hospital at Nürnberg in Bavaria states that "So far as I could judge, the doctors did their duty, and so did the men attendants. But the female nurses were cruel. One, in particular, whose business it was to remove the bandages from my right hand, tore the lint off one day, removing the raw flesh by her brutality." French and Russian prisoners were not hated so much as the English.

Further news has now been received at headquarters of the members of the London unit of the Scottish Women's Hospital, who have been nursing the wounded in the Dobrudja. When the unit first arrived at Medjedia, the whole 75 were given a large room to camp in. They began work next day in a barrack where the patients poured in continually, ambulances running between the hospital and the firing line, and they set up a camp as close to the firing line as possible, being attached to the Serbian Field Hospital, where they were subjected daily to bombing from aeroplanes, and, on one occasion, to heavy bombardment. Some idea of the conditions may be estimated when it is remembered that there are no roads—just tracks across the plains, sodden with rain. After many adventures they arrived at Braila. There they found the Field Hospital and transport which had remained with the first Serbian Division and which had suffered very severely.

They speak highly of the work of the Serbian orderlies, who seemed oblivious to the cold, lack of food, and discomfort and worked night and day. Part of the unit was asked to help in a Roumanian Hospital of 8,000 beds, to which only seven medical men were attached. Then the Roumanian Hospital Staff and equipment began to arrive,

so the members moved on to Odessa. Until the Serbian division require their services again Dr. Inglis has agreed to help the Russian wounded. The best comment on the value of their work is that the Russian military authorities have recommended the whole unit for medals.

## FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

At a recent meeting the Committee passed hearty votes of thanks to Mrs. Kerr-Lawson, the Lady Superintendent of Queen Mary's Hostel for War Nurses, 40, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury, W.C., for her invariable and great kindness to members of the Corps, many of whom have enjoyed a delightful rest there when passing through London; and to Queen Alexandra's Relief Fund for Nurses, which has made generous grants to members of the Corps during illness contracted on duty. Both the Committee and the Sisters thoroughly appreciate the help so kindly provided by both institutions.

A Sister writes from Toul: "You will, I know, be glad to hear we are all happy in our work. Our 'Med Chef' is so very kind to us, and has done everything he possibly can to make us comfortable and improve the standing of trained nurses. He was a great eye specialist in Paris before the war; we receive all the eye cases, and it is a great privilege to watch his delicate operations for the removal of *éclats* and foreign bodies from the eye—the more so as he very kindly explains all the most difficult and interesting operations. We have some very pathetic cases, who need nursing like children. Yet they are very brave and cheerful, and everyone does their best to make them forget the 'darkness.'"

## OUR ROLL OF HONOUR.

A memorial service was held on Sunday morning in the chapel of the Canadian Hospital at Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, for Sister A'druenna Tupper, of the Canadian Nursing Service—a relative of the late Sir Charles Tupper—who, we regret to record, died last week after two days' illness. Sister Tupper, who had been twice to the front, received the Royal Red Cross from the King as recently as December 2nd. She was taken ill very soon afterwards with pneumonia, and passed away at the Sisters' Quarters of the above hospital. She was buried with military honours in the cemetery at Uxbridge.

The London Committee of the French Red Cross is sending a motor convoy to the Balkans. It will consist of 15 motor ambulances, 1 repair van and 1 touring car, driven by 25 voluntary British drivers, under the command of Major Lyon-Clarke. The cars and their equipment are the gift of Sir Lucas E. Ralli, and will bear his name.

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