

### CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The readers of this journal are familiar with the deep interest in the care of the sick taken by the Queen of Italy, through the reports published in our columns from time to time of the Scuola Convitto Regina Elena at the Policlinico Hospital, Rome, which has been established for the training of Italian girls in modern nursing methods for the last seven years, under an English Matron, Miss Dorothy Snell, and which was able, on the declaration of war, to send trained and certificated Italian

at the Quirinal. Whether in the wards, the theatre, the dispensary, the kitchens, or the bathrooms nothing has been omitted that conduces to efficiency. Silken hangings on the walls have been covered with hygienic materials, but the beauty-loving sons of Italy can feast their eyes on the exquisite decorations and fine pictures, and from their beds can enjoy the glorious view over the Eternal City from the Palace windows.

The great Red Cross Sale of antiques at Christie's will begin on March 22nd, and the rooms will no doubt be packed with generous buyers.



THE OPERATING THEATRE AT THE QUIRINAL.

nurses to care for the sick and wounded at the front.

The Red Cross Flag now floats over the Quirinal—the Palace of the ruling monarch—and the Palazzo della Regina Margherita, the Palace of the Queen Mother, for both have been turned into hospitals. In each case the Queen has retained a suite of apartments for her own use, and is constantly in the wards, devoting herself to caring for the suffering and consoling the afflicted. By the courtesy of the Editor of the *Ladies' Field*, and the permission of the owner of the photograph, we are able to publish the accompanying illustration of the operating theatre

There is a large and valuable collection of art treasures, china, jewelry, rare books, and manuscripts to be disposed of, and the proceeds of the sale are to be devoted to the relief of British prisoners of war in enemy countries.

Sir Thomas Oliver, the well-known physician, lecturing at Newcastle, mentioned that out of fifty-two consecutive compound fractures treated at the Northumberland War Hospital, all poisoned, not a limb nor a life was lost. Before the war such fractures, he said, almost invariably resulted in death or loss of limb.

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