

special passes are granted to the men who show themselves willing to work.

The accommodation is for 800 and tents are shortly to be erected to increase the number. It is gratifying to learn that six hospitals on similar lines are to be organised in other parts of the country. We sincerely hope they may all be as fortunate as this one in securing the services of such a genial and sympathetic enthusiast as Capt. Hill.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED AND THE DEAD.

The cost of providing for the graves of overseas soldiers dying in this country is to be borne by the Imperial Government, it was stated at a War Office meeting of the Prince of Wales' Committee for the Care of Soldiers' Graves.

All graves are to be temporarily marked. In France the tenderest care is being taken of them, and careful attention is also being paid to the upkeep of military graves in India.

This is a very great consolation to many, who, in losing their nearest and dearest, have lost the very savour of life.

The War Office has recognized the City of London Military Hospital, Finsbury Square, as a primary institution instead of an auxiliary one. In future convoys of wounded will be received direct from the front, instead of as drafts through other hospitals.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE ARMIES.

One of the sad results of the war is the spread of tuberculosis in the Armies in the field. Given a centre of infection in a soldier suffering from tuberculosis, the conditions of trench life are such as to favour its contraction by men who are predisposed to the disease. It is realised in France that vigorous measures are needed to combat this growing evil, which is stated by Professor Maurice Letulle and M. Maurice Barrès to be a vital problem. Already 100,000 men in the French Army have been attacked by tuberculosis, and it is obvious, in the interests of the Army, which is thus depleted of men, through their contraction of a preventable disease, in the interests of the sick men themselves, and of their relatives who are exposed to infection if they return home, that vigorous measures must be taken.

Accordingly a "Day" was arranged on which donations were asked for, and Professor Letulle made a public statement showing the importance of at once establishing and maintaining sanatoria, providing at least 80,000 beds, for not only must the men invalided from the Army be considered, but it is estimated that another 100,000 of those now prisoners in Germany will return with the same disease. Two and a half millions of francs have been subscribed, but many more are needed.

It is therefore the aim of the Comité Central, the President of which is M. Léon Bourgeois, and

the Service de Santé, that Committees should be established throughout France, members of which will visit tuberculous soldiers in their homes, arranging either that the patients shall be sent to sanatoria or be cared for at home by visiting doctors and nurses, who will at the same time instruct the relatives as to the precautions necessary to safeguard their own health.

The tuberculous French soldier has already the right to three months' treatment in a civil sanatorium, before he is discharged from the Army, at the expense of the State, but the problem to which the Comité Central is directing its attention is how to help the men at the end of this period.

In no form of disease is skilled nursing of greater benefit or comfort to the sufferers, or a greater protection to the community. It would be a happiness if British nurses were able to help their French colleagues in caring for these tuberculous soldiers, both in sanatoria and in their own homes. Many nurses in this country have now had considerable training and experience in this branch of nursing.

THE IRISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

The Irish Nurses' Association held their Annual Meeting on St. Patrick's Day, at 34, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. The President, Miss Ramsden, presided, and there were also present Miss O'Flynn (Vice-President), Miss Huxley, Miss Carson-Rae, Miss Thornton, Miss Reeves, Mrs. Manning, Miss Hughes, Miss Kearns, Miss V. Roberts, Miss Bankhead (Assistant Matron, Richmond Hospital), and over 100 members.

The adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts was moved by Miss Roberts, seconded by Miss Thornton, and carried.

Many questions of interest to nurses were discussed, amongst others it was proposed by Miss Carson-Rae, seconded by Miss Kearns, and passed unanimously that the I.N.A. should be federated to the National Union of Trained Nurses and the Scottish Nurses' Association.

The election, by vote, of officers for the ensuing year then took place. The Vice-President, Miss O'Flynn, Children's Hospital, Temple Street, succeeds Miss Ramsden as President; Miss Carson-Rae was elected Vice-President; Miss Hughes, Hon. Secretary; and Miss Thornton, Mrs. Manning, and Miss Ramsden form the Finance Committee.

After the business meeting there was a very pleasant social gathering. A large number of the members were in fancy dress. Miss Molony, Sister in the Richmond Hospital, was awarded a prize for her most successful personation of the Irish Nurses' Association, and Miss Dillon, Children's Hospital, Temple Street, won a prize for the advertisement competition.

We learn that the suggestion, under consideration in Dublin, of forming an Irish Board of professional persons for educational purposes, independent of English control, finds great favour with many Irish nurses.

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