

APPROVED CHANGE IN THE ARMY REGULATIONS,  
U.S.A.

The following is the "concession" alluded to by Miss McMillan in her letter to us as it affects American Army Nurses; it is embodied in paragraph 1421 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and added by Order of the Secretary of State for War to the Army Regulations:—

REGULATION 1421 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

As regards medical and sanitary matters and work in connection with the sick, members of the Army Nurse Corps and Army Nurse Corps Reserve are to be regarded as having authority in matters pertaining to their professional duties (the care of the sick and wounded) in and about military hospitals next after the officers of the Medical Department, and are at all times to be obeyed accordingly and to receive the respect due to their position.

## THE OPINION OF THE "CHICAGO POST."

The Editor of the *Chicago Post*—who took the initiative in giving publicity to this question—did us the honour of reprinting our remarks *in extenso* and proceeds to say that he proposes to file a copy of the "Serf Clause" if only to have the final written proof that the British nurse has need of the indirect profit that will come to her from her American sisters' fight for proper recognition.

"It may be objected," the *Post* continues, "that *The British Journal of Nursing* speaks with the bitterness of a propagandist. We would reply that we are extremely pleased to learn that there are in England such vivid and forceful exponents of the rights of the brave women who go down into the valley of death to drag the soldiers boys from its shadow, without recognition or reward.

"The comment upon our editorial is valuable to us not so much because of the human gratification at being upheld as because of the broadening basis of facts which it gives the American movement to obtain commissions for army nurses.

"More facts, more exact knowledge of conditions is what this movement needs. That knowledge this newspaper intends to help obtain. We believe that when it is brought out and marshalled before the people, public opinion will force our War Department to give to the nurses and to the wounded the additional efficiency and protection that will go with an officer's commission for the army nurse."

This question will be brought before the Annual Meeting of the National Council of Trained Nurses in November, and suggestions how best to push it forward discussed. We congratulate the *Chicago Post* and Miss Helena McMillan upon their public spirit.

## WORD FOR THE WEEK.

Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it.—*President Wilson*.

## PRACTICAL POINTS.

## A SEX-HYGIENE EXHIBIT FOR RECRUITS.

The Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association states that shortly after the order for mobilization in the United States was given, the Missouri State Social Hygiene Society began preparations looking toward the protection of recruits against venereal infection through educational means. It was thought that the most effective way of educating the men would be through a specially prepared exhibit on sex hygiene and the venereal diseases. Permission was first secured through Major Pipes, medical officer of Jefferson Barracks, to place the exhibit at that camp. A tent measuring 12 ft. by 20 ft., with 6-ft. walls, was supplied by the St. Louis Public Health League and erected on the grounds near the Y.M.C.A. recreation tent. Along the midline of the floor of the tent a vertical wooden framework was built and on it were suspended the pictures making up the exhibit. There are twenty-two of these placards, each measuring 22 in. by 28 in., suitably framed and artistically prepared, and arranged so that the visitor, by beginning at No. 1 and following along in consecutive order, will have obtained a fair comprehension of sex hygiene and the cause, diagnosis, and prevention of venereal disease. The general arrangement of each placard is this:—Above, in heavy black type, appears a question such as, "What is stricture, and how is it caused?" or "When is it safe for one who has had syphilis to marry?" Below this question is an illustration under which appears the answer to the question and an explanation of the picture. The text is concise and easily understood. The illustrations consist of diagrammatic and anatomical drawings and photographs of actual cases, and coloured pictures designed to add to the interest of the exhibit.

Through the generosity of a friend, sufficient funds were secured to employ a young man to act as attendant. He is stationed at the tent each day where he answers questions, explains difficult passages, and gives personal advice. He also distributes literature. Four specially prepared pamphlets are being used, "Sex Hygiene for Young Men," by Dr. Belfield; "Friend or Enemy," by Dr. Exner; "Keep in Fighting Trim," American Social Hygiene Association; "Venereal Diseases," a reprint of the pamphlet published by the New York Board of Health. Some 200 men visit the exhibit daily, and it has the indorsement and commendation of the chief medical officer and of many physicians and social workers who have seen it. It was recently visited by an agent from the War Department, who pronounced it the best he had seen thus far in his tour of training stations and mobilization camps. Analysing questions which are asked, it is quite evident that there is a woeful lack of correct knowledge on the part of young men, especially those coming

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