

Another Sister says:—"La Panne is the paradise of V.A.D.'s—there some have charge of wards, and I have known trained nurses who have had to work under them—this contingency has arisen from the fact that some V.A.D.'s who speak French well, and who have worked there for two years, know the methods of Belgian surgeons, and are selected by them. All like to do as they please—and if they like a person, just have her appointed to work for them. It is, of course, a humiliating position for a trained nurse, who is not always adaptable." The truth is that there is no standard in Red Cross hospitals at home, and still less over the water. It is sad to have to own this in the fourth year of war!

We thought it was well-known that in its fear of Russia, Sweden was pro-German, and has acted in this spirit throughout the war. So far back as October, 1914, there was evidence of this. Those nurses who were in Brussels when the Germans marched in—and were later transported by train into Denmark, where their welcome was of the warmest—have put it on record (*B.J.N.*, October 24th, 1914). It is written: "On October 14th, St. John Ambulance nurses left Copenhagen at 7.0 a.m., when they had a hearty send-off from members of the Danish National Council of Nurses, and had an interesting journey to Christiania, although in Sweden the looks with which they were regarded were not friendly. At Christiania, the party were met at the station by the Consul and his wife, the President of the Red Cross Society, and a number of Sisters and other workers, who showed them the greatest kindness; and Miss Haswell, on behalf of the British nurses, thanked them for their courtesy and kindness."

Another letter informed us: "We were scowled at in passing through Sweden, just as if we had still been amongst the Germans; these people are not the friends of the Allies; the truth is they prefer Germany to Russia. Don't publish this!" We did not at the time, but now that the Intelligence Department of the U.S.A. have made this fact and its results public, it is an interesting reflection for a nurse to have made and publicity can do no harm.

#### OUR ROLL OF HONOUR.

The casualty list contains the record of the deaths of two nurses who have died for their country:—

##### NURSING SERVICE.

###### DIED.

Saxon, Staff Nurse E., T.F.N.S.  
Trevethan, Staff Nurse R., T.F.N.S.

###### WOUNDED.

Hawkins, Sister W., T.F.N.S.

The Dowager Lady Dimsdale appeals for woollen comforts, "hussifs," and cretonne ditty bags for our merchant seamen, second-hand clothes for the crews of torpedoed vessels. All gifts should be sent to the "Ladies' Guild," The Sailors' Palace, Commercial Road, E. 14.

## CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

"Our Day," the great Red Cross appeal at home and abroad, is to be held on October 18th next. Red Cross expenditure has now risen to £250,000 a month, and there is no sign that a final limit has been reached. The Organising Committee has need of many helpers to sell emblems in the streets, and all who can help to raise funds in this and by other means should apply to Miss C. May Beeman at 10, West Bolton Gardens, London, S.W. 5.

As a result of "France's Day" collections in Canada, the London Committee of the French Red Cross has received a gift of £20,000. Australia has sent £5,000. The Committee, under the able direction of Mr. D. H. Illingworth, is doing most excellent work in France in providing skilled medical and nursing treatment for the sick and wounded, and contributing generously to well-considered schemes for the relief of the unfortunate people who have been practically ruined by the German occupation of districts in France. Enormous sums of money are needed for their relief.

The Overseas Club has handed over a further cheque for £4,000 to Lady Henderson, on behalf of the Royal Flying Corps hospitals. This brings the total collected by Overseas Club members for this fund to £16,000.

At the half-yearly general board meeting of the Governors of the Bristol General Hospital, the Chairman announced that there was a deficit of £8,000. He said they had again been able to place fifty-five beds at the disposal of the military, and a great number of wounded soldiers had passed through their hands.

Mr. Brain, who said he spoke for Labour, protested against the principle of men who fought for their country having to look for charity when they were wounded. He did not say a word about the work of the institution, but wounded soldiers should be kept entirely by the State, and there should be no charity.

It was pointed out by the Chairman that there was very little charity; that there was an allowance, and all the hospital did was to put the beds at the disposal of the military.

Mr. Brain said "that is not the point. It was the principle he was up against. The State should maintain and make full allowance for the upkeep. They are raising this question at all institutions."

The Chairman expressed his sympathy with the point Mr. Brain wished to make.

We also sympathise with this point of view, and have on more than one occasion expressed the same opinion.

Auxiliary military hospitals, run partly by charity by unprofessional Commandants, are the very worst result of a bad system. It is the duty of the State to finance the Army in health and in sickness, and our War Office should be made

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