

thrown clear, the extinguishers must be used; but if there is any wind blowing they are of little use, as an aeroplane on fire is destroyed completely within a few minutes. The pilot's leather clothing for a time usually protects the body, but the face and lower limbs rarely escape. As the pain is so severe, and this applies to other injuries apart from those caused by fire, it is better to give chloroform on the field, and this is kept up on the way back to the dressing station. Morphine should also be given, but it takes some time to act.

FACTORS RELATIVE TO AEROPLANE ACCIDENTS.

The injuries sustained are akin to most high velocity accidents, but are usually more severe, as greater speed is used in aviation. They are composed of:—

1. Injuries due to crushing, where some part of the pilot's body gets crushed between parts of the wrecked aeroplane. Crushing injuries are very severe in nature, and mostly fatal in the propeller type of aeroplane (engine behind).
2. Injuries due to collision with the ground, as when the pilot is thrown out, or hits the ground with his head in turning over in and with the aeroplane.
3. Injuries due to impact with different parts of the aeroplane, as when the head is violently jerked forward and strikes the edge of the nacelle on the aeroplane's impact with the ground. Flying débris, such as broken struts and wires, may cause local impact injuries.
4. Injuries from fire.
5. Drowning and immersion effects in sea-plane work.
6. Suspension effects, as when the pilot is suspended head downwards in an overturned aeroplane and is unable to loosen his safety belt. In many crashes the sudden impact of the pilot's body on the safety belt causes abdominal injury.

IN SUPPORT OF STATE REGISTRATION.

The President of the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—Miss Jentie Paterson, £5; Miss C. Forrest, £2 2s.; Miss E. B. Kingsford, £1 5s.; Miss E. M. Ambrose, £1; Miss C. Cameron, £1; Mrs. Myers, 10s.; Miss Le Geyt, 10s.; Miss M. Harvey, 7s. 1d.; Anon., 5s.; Miss E. L. C. Eden, 5s.; Miss L. H. Hayes, 5s.; Miss Hurlston, 5s.; Mrs. Okell, 4s. 4d.; Miss J. Child, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. MacEwen, 3s.; Miss E. Steele, 2s. 6d.; Miss R. Metherell, 2s. 2d.; Miss L. M. Grimes, 2s. 2d.; Miss M. E. Barron, 2s. 2d.; Mrs. Maxwell St. John, R.R.C., 2s.; Miss C. M. McGilvray, 1s. 6d.; Miss E. M. Dixon, 1s.; Miss C. Cowley Brown, 1s.; Miss M. Nuttall, 1s.; Mrs. Andrews, 1s.; Miss Florence Wise, 1s.

NURSING AND THE WAR.

At the Investiture at Buckingham Palace, on February 6th, His Majesty the King conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the following members of the nursing profession:—

THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

FIRST CLASS.

Territorial Force Nursing Service.—Matron Kate Lowe and Assistant Matron Hilda Davidge.

SECOND CLASS.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.—Sister Margaret Caulcott, Sister Ethel Davies, Sister Mary Erwin, Sister Margaret Mackertich, Sister Mary Murphy, Sister Lucy Paine, and Sister Mary Price.

Civil Nursing Service.—Matron Elizabeth Killingbeck, Matron Doris Jekyll, Matron Grace Nicholson, Sister Emily Marsh, and Sister Evangeline Ramsay.

British Red Cross Society.—Matron Louisa Pollock.

Voluntary Aid Detachment.—Matron Mary Wilkinson, Sister Edith Hodgkinson, Miss Evelyn Burr, and Miss Alice Hughes.

At the Investiture at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, February 9th, the King decorated the following members of the Nursing Profession with the Royal Red Cross.

FIRST CLASS.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service: Matron Marguerite Medforth. Territorial Force Nursing Service: Sister Frances Rice.

SECOND CLASS.

Civil Nursing Service: Miss Margaret Thomas. Australian Army Nursing Service: Sisters Alice Kemp and Elizabeth Mosey.

Queen Alexandra received at Marlborough House the members of the Military and Civil Nursing Services who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross, subsequent to the Investiture at Buckingham Palace on both occasions.

Driver H. Bevan, one of the survivors of the *Aragon*, in a letter to his relatives at Pontypool, writes:—

"We ought to be proud of our women. Fancy seeing a nurse jump overboard, saying, 'I must save the Tommies'!"

"She saved a dozen by swimming out to them. I did not see one girl give way. There is only one country in the world which can breed such women."

In a survey of the strength and losses of the Military Medical Services the *British Medical Journal* states:—"In 1915 no nurses were reported as killed or wounded, but eleven lost their lives in torpedoed hospital ships. None were reported lost in this way in 1916, and none were

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