

service directly under the military authorities. Should they not become a recognised part of the R.A.M.C., as the W.A.A.C.s are part of the Regular Army? We have 'Wrens' and 'Penguins,' why not 'Nightingales'?"

Why not, indeed!

"A Scottish Commandant V.A.D." asks why these workers "should be penalised and work for nothing in a Red Cross hospital when they receive a salary in a naval or military one. It is manifestly unfair, besides being a very bad policy on the part of the Red Cross Society. . . . I think, however, that the honourable title V.A.D. should be retained in justice to the hitherto splendid voluntary work of the corps."

The truth is that, as we advocated in the first months of the war, the whole system of nursing the sick and wounded should be controlled entirely by a thoroughly representative nursing department under the War Office, and no outside interference permitted by charitable bodies composed of ignorant, if well-meaning, persons of social influence. It is not too late even now to organize our military nursing system, especially as all reasonable people are fully alive to the disastrous failure and futility of the present dispensation, on a society basis, and it is only the intolerance of this faction which stands in the way.

We call upon the new Director-General of the Royal Army Medical Corps to invite the help of a few nursing experts, who, we have no doubt, would be able and willing to make suggestions for a complete co-ordinated military nursing service, for the benefit of our national army. It means that present Red Cross disorganization must go.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The Inter-Allied Exhibition and Conference on the After-Care of Disabled Men, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, last week, was of great interest and importance. Its main object was to give an idea of what is being done by the Allies for the treatment and subsequent training of disabled men, for, as the Duke of Connaught, who both opened and formally closed the Exhibition observed, a great note the Conference had struck was that, though a pension—which was, after all, a money compensation for a physical hurt—was necessary, and should be on a liberal basis, that was only a part—and by no means the principal part—of the State's duty to the disabled man. To rehabilitate him, to give him the chance of again being a useful and happy member of society, to make him again as physically fit as possible, to enable him to go back to his old trade or to teach him a new one, was the great aim they all had. The old days of neglect of the hero of the battlefield were past, never to return.

A very interesting feature of the catalogue issued in connection with the Exhibition, was pointed out by the Right Hon. John Hodge, M.P.,

Pension Minister, in his Foreword, is found in the articles officially supplied, showing what is being done in the various countries for disabled men.

As was right, the first call on the available space was accorded to our guests, and the Belgian, French, Italian, Serbian, Portuguese, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and South African sections were full of interest as showing the high standard of work turned out by disabled men who are being re-educated.

Some of the most interesting, if painful, exhibits were the wax models of faces apparently hopelessly disfigured and mutilated, but eventually restored to a normal appearance. Amongst the appliances shown by the Surgical Requisites Association, 17, Mulberry Walk, Chelsea, were the "Lake" Hand Splint, and Spring Foot Splint, which are of proved utility.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the air raid on British hospitals took place at Etaples. Over 300 casualties were caused to hospital patients. He indicated that a full report on the subject had been asked for. No mention was made of the casualties and deaths of doctors, nurses and attendants.

The Elsie Inglis Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, which left London at the end of February after inspection by the King and Queen, reached its destination on the Macedonian front on April 1. The Yugoslav Division of the Serbian Army, to which the Elsie Inglis Unit is attached as sole field hospital, has been in severe fighting since then, and the wards are now filled with sick and wounded brought straight from the front. The hospital has its own transport, and the girl drivers make daily rounds with the motor ambulances to fetch in the cases.

Prince George of Serbia on Monday formally presented to the Scottish nation a bust of the late Dr. Elsie Inglis by the Serbian sculptor, Ivan Mestrovic. The ceremony took place in the Royal Scottish Academy at Edinburgh, the Lord Provost presiding.

In accepting the gift, the Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Munro, paid a tribute to the work in Serbia of Dr. Elsie Inglis. Her fearlessness, her chivalry, her energy, her gentleness were a cherished and inspiring memory to them all. Her life was given to the service. Her death was a very sacrament. Future generations would read and re-read the story of the guardian angel of Serbia, and would draw inspiration and courage and hope from her great example.

M. Yovanovitch, the Serbian Minister, acknowledged the great services rendered to Serbia by the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and expressed the gratitude of his countrymen. A band of Serbian boys, who are being educated in Edinburgh, sang the Serbian National Anthem. Earlier in the day the Prince drove to the Dean Cemetery and placed a floral tribute on Dr. Inglis's grave.

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