

of attractive comfort and contained all that could be desired for use and comfort.

Sick and tired Canadian nurses are assured of comfort, care and even luxury in the beautiful Home that has been provided for them, and we trust that such restful environment will prove a great factor in restoring them once more to health and vigour, and enable them to resume their arduous work for their wounded countrymen.

H. H.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The forthcoming sale of antiques at Christie's on behalf of the Joint War Committee, is sure, as heretofore, to arouse great interest, and those who have hidden treasures are, we hope, looking them out with a view to sending them to King Street, St. James's, before February 14th.

Rich people who do not own old silver, porcelain, tapestries, fine editions of books and MSS., and other treasures, can easily acquire them, when they can send them to Christie's to help to secure the £100,000 it is hoped to raise by the sale. Suppose they take a look round the antiques galleries of lady dealers, where many "gems" are to be found, in acquiring them they will kill two birds with one stone—benefit women who have to make a living in these hard times, and the Red Cross and Order of St. John as well.

Amongst these haunts of the collector, a visit should be paid to Queen Anne House, Dukes' Lane, Church Street, Kensington, where, in the most "dinkie" old-world little house, Miss H. Woollan gathers together most charming specimens of artistic handicraft—needlework pictures—now so eagerly sought—fine porcelain, lovely "old blue" pottery, good old furniture, and many other things. Prices at this "House" are strictly moderate.

WOLF TAILS.

"The decorations which our rulers are distributing so liberally, thinking thereby to repay the sacrifice and suffering of millions of human beings, are simply the survival of the tattooings and other marks of warlike valour, such as, for example, the wolf tails of the Redskins, so dear to our savage ancestors.

"Women, to whatever class of society to which they belong, are almost all sensitive to the charm of modern tattoo marks and wolf tails."

We would like to let the brilliant author of "Lessons of the World War," from which the above expression of opinion is quoted, know that there are a few exceptions to his rule. A Scottish Sister of the F.F.N.C. refused a decoration from the French Government on the ground that she had only done her duty. This Sister does not believe in decorations, but approves a simple souvenir given to all when the war is over.

"If," she said, "she had been asked to give the medals, the only person who would have been decorated was the washerwoman, who washed sheets covered with infectious microbes, and broke the ice to do it."

ROYAL BRITISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

A TRIP TO AMERICA AND AMERICAN HOSPITALS.

His Excellency, the American Ambassador, Dr. W. Hines Page, presided at a lecture delivered by Mr. Herbert J. Paterson, F.R.C.S., at No. 1, Wimpole Street, W., on Thursday, January 10th, and said that the scheme of the lectures arranged by the Association seemed most interesting and important and expressed his pleasure at being invited to preside at the first of the series.

Americans regarded it as a great privilege to be able to send some succour to France, Malta and elsewhere. He spoke of the impressiveness of the procession of 100,000 women, recently, through the streets of New York, who were in training to give help in Red Cross work, whether in England, Italy, France, Serbia, or Palestine. His Excellency expressed his gratification that before the entry of America into the war, his countrymen and countrywomen had been able to give such unselfish service to the sick and wounded. He then called on Mr. Paterson, medical honorary secretary, to deliver his lecture.

Mr. Paterson, in part, said that it had been his privilege to pay two visits to America, and he showed a large number of interesting slides which he had taken during these visits, beginning with the departure from Euston of the Liverpool Boat Express.

One of the most wonderful sights which he saw in America was, he said, the Operating School in connection with the Johns Hopkins' University. All the students there are trained in surgical work, by operating on animals. That might be considered cruel. But it is found unnecessary to get animals for operating purposes, because the hospital is kept so well supplied with those which require operations performed. They are brought from all parts of the country to be cured. In that way men are trained in the most wonderful way in the details of aseptic surgery. The operations are done with the same strictness as if the subjects were human beings.

Dr. Harvey Cushing, who is now engaged at one of the Casualty Clearing Stations in France, was head of the school. Another surgeon doing magnificent work at a Casualty Clearing Station is Dr. Crile. The Germans heard Americans had gone to that station, and they treated them to a bombardment from aeroplanes the same night. Major Crile appeared outside, as soon as it started, clad in pyjamas and a steel helmet, and was heard to exclaim, "My word, isn't this a lovely bombard! I wouldn't have missed it for anything."

Rochester was described by Mr. Paterson as the home of American surgery and the Mecca of surgeons all the world over, for in this town the energy and skill of the brothers Mayo have built up the greatest surgical clinic the world has ever known.

In organization and equipment, their hospital resembles a London hospital, but there the

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