

vacancies as they occur; so that practically Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service is no longer open to the whole nursing profession, as all Government Nursing Services should be.

Imagine the Army Council enforcing an Instruction that no medical practitioner should be permitted to enter the Royal Army Medical Corps unless he had worked under the Red Cross Society or the Order of St. John during the war! Such a suggestion for men would not be tolerated for an hour.

We presume trained nurses on the Reserves who have joined the College of Nursing, Ltd., realise that its promoters have helped to deprive them of military promotion in three years' time and used their influence to have them superseded by V.A.D.s.

The Royal Victorian Trained Nurses' Association of Australia has refused to consider service in a military hospital as supplementary to training schools under any circumstances.

BRISQUES.

It is well to let it be known that nurses have no right to wear the French Military Service Brisque (gold braid) worn by soldiers.

In the case of Nurses working in the French Military or Benevole Hospitals there is the "Ensigne de Service" for which their Med. Chef cites them. This consists of two small palm leaves with a tiny red cross in the centre. The leaves are Bronze for one year's service, Silver for two years' service, and Gold for three years. With the "Ensigne" is given a short citation indicating the length of service.

In the case of Canteen Workers, whose service is as a rule rather disconnected, long vacations being taken between each period of service, there does not appear to be any distinguishing Service Badge.

It is interesting to note that H.M. the King of the Belgians has conferred upon Miss Edith Mawe, of Lee Hurst, Weston-super-Mare, the *Medaille de la Reine Elisabeth*. It will be recalled that during the dark days of 1914 and the early part of 1915 a great many wounded Belgian soldiers were sent to this country to be cared for. At this time Miss Mawe was Honorary Lady Superintendent of the Royal West of England Sanatorium, Weston-super-Mare, and 800 of the Belgians came under her care. It is in recognition of the care bestowed upon these men that the medal has been conferred.

The same honour has been conferred upon Mrs. Bernard Allen, hon. organizer of the Belgian Hospital Fund, in recognition of the work which she has done since January, 1915, in aiding the military and civil hospitals and institutions in France and Belgium; and on Mrs. Rowland Fisher in recognition of her work in establishing and conducting the Belgian Children's Home at Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

A ROYAL GIFT.

Since our last issue, the King and Queen of the Belgians have flown over from France and back again, just to be with our King and Queen on their Silver Wedding Day. King Albert has about him so much of the glorious tradition of a fairy King that he should come and go on wings all in the picture!

The Queen of the Belgians, before leaving London handed to Queen Mary £500, with the request that she would distribute it among any charities in which she was specially interested.

The Queen has decided to allot the money thus:—£100 each to the War Refugees Committee for the Relief of Belgians in England, Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital for Widows of Soldiers and Sailors at Roehampton, Queen Mary's Hospital at Froggnal, Queen Mary's Royal Naval Hospital at Southend, and Queen Mary's Hostels for Nurses.

Dr. Mary M'Neill, of the Scottish Women's Hospital at Salonica, has had conferred upon her the Order of St. Sava by the King and the Crown Prince of Serbia for services rendered to sick and wounded soldiers.

The following British women motor ambulance drivers working under the Red Cross in France have been mentioned in French Army Orders, and awarded the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery during an air attack:

Miss M. Thompson, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, O.C., M.A.C.

Miss M. Lawson, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, Sergt., M.A.C.

Miss M. Mordaunt, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, Sergt., M.A.C.

The brigade order citing them states that on May 18th, during a bombardment by aeroplanes which lasted over five hours, they went at once to the point of danger, and picked up the dead and wounded to transport them to hospitals. "They showed absolute disregard of danger, and at the same time gave to all the finest example of courage and *sang froid*."

The largest American military hospital in Great Britain, to be established near Southampton, will accommodate nearly 3,000 wounded. The site is a country estate of 186 acres, formerly known as Sarisbury Court. The central building of the hospital will be the old Manor House, round which the American Red Cross is building nearly 10 acres of frame hutments. There will be separate buildings for the medical and nursing staffs, the other employees, the kitchens, and the operating rooms, and a large isolation hospital. Everything is planned in the most wonderful way.

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