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selves, and there is great competition for the nicest garden. In the women's town is a house called "Bethany House," where the poorly women are nursed by the district nurses when they are ill. In the men's town are the male district nurses, and at the end of this town are the married quarters. The hospital is a delightfully. cool building, with male and female nurses, all lepers.

Lastly, there is the Babies' House, where the babies, themselves untainted, but the children of lepers, live until they are old enough to be returned to their families. They boast two day nurses and two night nurses, who, of course, are themselves clean. Just a few weeks ago one of the leper mothers who had been cured took home with her her baby who had been cared for in this way.

Those who follow the fortunes of the Kentucky

from the railroads, and they are able to carry on. Brought-on flour and meal are more expensive than home-ground meal was before the days of the drought. The Red Cross allowance for a family entirely without resources is two dollars per person per month, with a maximum of \$20.00 for the largest families of even twelve or more people. This money, spent in brought-on food which must be hauled in from the railroad, and which is not as nutritious as the homeground meal, barely suffices to keep off death. There is no margin to give a man working-calories, to give children growth, to enable an expectant or a nursing mother to carry her baby, or to stave off the ravaging effects of pellegra and tuberculosis. No provision whatever is made for milk for the young children. Fodder is now allowed for those who still have cows,

on a meagre basis, but no allowance is made for the mules, who are getting to be all bones and will be in no condition to plow the spring crops.

(This allowance has now been increased to two and a half dollars per person per month, and in special cases where there is sickness or pregnancy to from three to five dollars per person per month.)

Amongst the things seen in the Appalachians by Mrs. John Carnall Gardner, the Executive Secretary of the Service in Chicago, during a two weeks' visit, was a family of eleven sitting down to a breakfast of corn bread and potatoes, the same family sitting down to a dinner of corn bread and potatoes, the same family sitting down to a supper of corn bread and potatoes.

The same corn which is fed on the ears to stock is

ground for meal and makes the breadstuff of the mountain population.

Those nurses who think of joining the Kentucky Frontier Nursing Service should make a point of reading two remarkable and entrancing books: "The Great Meadow," by Elizabeth Madox Roberts, and "The Limestone Tree," by Joseph Hergesheimer.

QUEEN'S NURSES AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Saturday, March 28th, the Queen presented long service badges at Buckingham Palace to Queen's Superintendents and Nurses. The badges are awarded in recognition of twenty-one years' service under the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The badges were pinned on by Her Majesty, who shook hands with each recipient.

OUEEN'S NURSES ON THEIR WAY TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Frontier Nursing Service with interest will be grieved to learn that statistics gathered on behalf of the Service by Mr. Lee Morgan, a Leslie County mountaineer, show a condition of acute famine. They show also that in a territory where less than eight per cent. of the people had a surplus of food, the population, without any outside aid, carried one-fifth of its own number for four months. It is a record of a proud and independent people, and it would be hard to match it in the world's history.

The Quarterly Bulletin of the Service states that at the time of writing the American Red Cross was carrying on its beneficent programme of famine relief through volunteer committees of leading mountaineers and its own outstanding personnel. The method of the Red Cross, which is one of giving grants for food on the nearest local merchants, is admirable, because it keeps the merchants going. They have to haul the food in





