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Sydney Daily Telegraph
November 19th 1915

THE "WHAT HO" CORPS.

"BEST HOSPITAL IN LONDON."

The military hospital in Endell Street, London, is "manned" by the Women's Hospital Corps, whose initials have been also taken by the soldier-patients for the name given above. Private Crouch, son of Mr. F. G. Crouch, of Randwick, was a patient at the hospital, and interestingly describes it in a letter to his father.

"The most striking feature of the medical staff," he says, "is that they are all lady doctors and take military rank. The doctor in charge, Dr. Murray, takes the rank of colonel. She is assisted in the management by Dr. Anderson, who ranks as a major. The remainder of the lady medical staff, ranking as captains, consist of about 15 surgeons, one physician, an ophthalmist, a specialist in X-rays, and a couple of dental surgeons. There are about 36 certificated nurses (sisters) and a large army (numbering about 100) of women helpers—London society girls and women. All the voluntary women helpers sign on as Tommies and receive the army pay of 1s 2d per day, whether they want it or not. There are in the hospital 550 beds, divided amongst about 18 wards. Each ward of over 30 beds has one day sister and one night sister only in attendance. The day sister in each ward has the assistance of four voluntary helpers (they are called nurses), and the night sister one nurse.

"All the hard work is done by the voluntary nurses, assisting with the dressings, making the beds, sweeping and dusting, attending to the meals, washing up, etc. They are to be specially commended—some are married women (one I know of has a husband at the front), and some are girls, and they have voluntarily turned out to do war work. Winston Churchill has a niece among them. Those who prefer to do so live at the hospital, but some return to their homes. It is a common sight to see luxurious motor-cars pull up at the hospital at the time the day nurses are due to go on at 7.30 in the morning, and at 8 at night when it is time to take them home. It is a long day for them; and let me assure you they are kept moving in the wards. In addition to those helping in the wards, there are a certain number in the office, one in turn superintending the cooking, so many the laundry, some on the entertainment committee, others the presented flowers and fruit, some the store rooms, and so on, dividing all the work of running the hospital. The only men in the hospital are the patients, two or three orderlies from the Royal Army Medical Corps, and the big policeman at the gate.

"Now as to the treatment the patients receive. To lead up to this I must explain that the shipload of wounded which I accompanied from the Dardanelles disembarked at Plymouth. A Red Cross express train conveyed us the 230 miles to London; privately-owned motor-cars, the voluntary use of which was given by the owners, met us at Paddington station, and we were all whisked away to various hospitals in London. Our car-load was anxious to know where it was going, and the driver told us we were going to the best hospital in London. Without wishing to flatter the Women's Hospital Corps, after being discharged and hearing from patients of other hospitals—they are all excellently conducted—we can agree with the car-driver that the Women's Hospital Corps hospital is the best in London. The management is good, and the surgeons take great interest in and pains with their patients. They will persevere for months with a shattered limb, before amputation, to try to save it. The sisters and nurses, too, do all that is possible for the patients.

"The corps is well organised and neatly maintained. The uniform is brown in color, and consists of a short skirt and long Norfolk-shaped coat, with the letters W.H.C. on shoulder straps. The ladies also wear a white holland summer uniform of the same shape, with blue lapels to the coat and blue shoulder straps and belt. The whole hospital is a triumph for woman, and incidentally it is a triumph for suffragettes. One of the two doc-

January 5th 1916.
The Manchester Courier - Times - Evening News

What Wounded Soldiers Read.

Some amusing information on what wounded soldiers read was given this evening by Miss Beatrice Harraden, the novelist and joint librarian at a military hospital, in an address she gave at the annual meeting of the National Home Reading Union. Miss Harraden in the course of her duties took down in note books from time to time the orders given by men, and those orders, she explained, were frequently interspersed with requests for matches, cigarettes, and tobacco. The following are some of the orders contained in her note books: Nat Gould, "Regiments at the Front," Robert Burns' Poems, cigarettes, matches, matches, a book on bird life, "The Last Days of Pompeii," envelopes and writing paper, a magazine, matches, matches, Nat Gould, Nat Gould, "The Wide World Magazine," a scientific book, "The Spectator," a clay pipe, magazines, matches, Nat Gould, Marie Corelli, William le Queux, "The Story Teller," Nat Gould, Shakespeare, "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," Rider Haggard, "A Good Detective Story," "Something to Make You Laugh," Browning's Poems, "Sexton Blake," Nat Gould, "An Ordinary Novel," "Hartsease Weekly," "Horner's Weekly," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Modern High Explosives," "Wild Animals and Birds," Dickens, "The Blue Lagoon," "A Book on Horse Breaking," "Cage Birds," "Sherlock Holmes," "The History of Mysticism," Tolstoy's "Resurrection," "The Pilgrim's Progress."

WHAT SOLDIERS READ.

Discussing "What Soldiers Read" at the National Home-reading Union, at London University yesterday, Miss BEATRICE HARRADEN, who is joint honorary librarian to the military hospital in Endell-street, said soldiers loved something exciting with a murder in it, or something sentimental.

The books mostly asked for after Nat Gould were by Baroness Orczy, Garvice, Rex Blake, William Le Queux, Oppenheim, Dumas (especially "The Three Musketeers"), the Encyclopædia (very often in request), Sexton Blake, Conan Doyle, Mrs. Henry Wood (notably "East Lynne"), the Hockings, and other popular writers. Soldiers who began with "Treasure Island" kept on with Stevenson. Browning, Burns, and Shelley were asked for, as were "Gil Blas," "The Arabian Nights," and Kipling. Bush-ranger stories and books about England were in demand with Australians and New Zealanders. Tolstoy's "Resurrection" was asked for so often that several copies had to be got. Nature books and scientific textbooks were very much liked by some of the men.

What Soldiers Read.

Perhaps the classification of soldiers as a class apart is out of date at a time when we are becoming almost a nation in arms; yet Miss Beatrice Harraden, from her experience among soldier-patients in the Endell-street Hospital, tells an interesting story on what soldiers read. She finds that illustrated magazines and popular novels with an exciting plot were much in demand—as they are, no doubt, with the public generally. One patient asked for a text-book on high explosives—costing 18s.—a specialist beyond question. A curious conjunction is Shakespeare and Meredith. The patient who could tackle "Lord Ormont and His Aminta" must have been well on the way to recovery, or the doctor would have interfered. One wonders if the Tommy of to-day has ever heard of Lever!



"Daily Graphic" Photograph.

Queen Alexandra's latest photograph.

The above photograph of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, whose New Year's Message to the Women of the Empire is on the opposite page, was taken on the occasion of her visit to the Military Hospital in Endell Street last week. Princess Victoria is on the left, and the Princess Royal on the right.

THE WEEK IN LONDON.

THE DAYS round about New Year are generally dedicated in greater or less degree to the hospitals in London, so it was natural that one festivity after another should have been taking place last week, and this for the wounded. Considerable ingenuity was expended in the search for novelties in the amusements provided, for though soldiers, like children—who have yielded first place to them so willingly this year, in general joining in the working out of plans for the soldiers' wards with almost pathetic eagerness, finding almost as much entertainment in so doing as in the participation of their own treats, which, of course, have not been overlooked—are easily pleased and amused, it was naturally felt that this Christmas season called for some special care for those who are enduring so much with the light-hearted cheeriness which brings its own lesson in concrete form for this New Year. So in one hospital elaborate competitions in modelling had been arranged, and quite wonderful forts and houses and bridge-spanned streams, and one little Elizabethan garden, quaintly cut yew trees, proud peacocks and all, gave delight in their making no less than in their exhibition when the day of festivity arrived. But amongst all the palm must be given to the Endell-street Military Hospital, where between five and six hundred soldiers are under the entire charge of women doctors, nurses, and orderlies. The staff numbers close on a hundred, with fourteen medical women under the command of Dr Garrett Anderson and Dr Flora Murray, who, given rank as officers in the R.A.M.C., rule their little kingdom both in the wards and out of them with success which has won admiration all round.

The wards are all named after Saints, and the afternoon's merrymaking was heralded by a Procession of Saints, so beautiful in execution, so poetic in conception, that it will long linger amongst the memory of the beauty of life which war, with all its cruelty and devastation and grim horror, has brought to the surface. And the cup of

happiness was filled by the presence of Queen Alexandra, who came quite informally and almost without notification, bringing the Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud with her. All through the wards the Queen and her daughters walked, stopping to shake hands with many men, speaking kindly words to many more, gently checking the endeavour to rise and salute amongst those who were promoted from bed for the occasion. Everyone was glad to see how well Queen Alexandra was looking as she tucked the big bunch of violets with two or three carnations, given to her somewhat shyly by a young

soldier, into the sables worn with her black tailor dress; the Princess Royal had a gardenia with its glossy leaves in the sable muff which matched the tie worn with her dark grey dress, while Princess Victoria was in black velvet bordered with skunk, with corsage of filmy lace, and Princess Maud was in raisin-hued duvetyn, with wide soft stole of tailless ermine. In St. Anne's ward seats were provided for the Royal guests to see the procession pass, the patients grouped around being those returned from Suvla Bay and its region, almost all of whom are

Miss Beatrice Wilson arranged and produced the "Pageant of Saints," which was given at the Military Hospital, Endell-street, last week with much success, and witnessed by Queen Alexandra.

doing very well. What a picture for a canvas of undying fame was presented! The Queen amidst the soldiers, many in coats, some familiar blue-clad figures sitting around, when through the wide entrance appeared the lovely figure of the Blessed Virgin, with hands clasped in ecstasy and calm eyes raised in rapt devotion, followed by the Angel Gabriel with outspread wings. Then followed the saints with their banner bearers and attendants—St. Elizabeth, famed for her benevolence; sweet-faced St. Ursula, with her white-clad virgins; tragic St. Veronica, with the handkerchief imprinted with the sacred

Face, linking the joy of Christmas with suffering; the Holy Maid of France, an inspiring figure indeed in these days; St. Hildegarde, the twelfth century abbess, learned in healing and in medicine, so fittingly included. Through thirteen of the eighteen wards the procession wended its way slowly, to the sweet singing of carols and madrigals, the middle being marked by a beautiful figure of Rachel "weeping for her children," surrounded by representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions, France and Russia, Serbia, Belgium, Japan, and Italy. And hardly

had the last haloed saint passed out of sight than a burst of laughter fell on the ear, and a troop of the prettiest little clowns and columbines and harlequins appeared dancing and singing from bed to bed showering crackers and little presents on the patients while quaint animals gambolled round, and the wards were given over to the spirit of fun and jollity under the guidance of the charming children.

"THE LADY" IN SOCIETY.

MONDAY.

MY DEAR GRANNY,—Last week was again one of almost unvaried dismal murk and rain; unseasonable, too, for the New Year should have been ushered in to us in bright, cold wintry weather, instead of in warm, gusty, rainy days, with hardly a gleam of sun.

The King and Queen with their children are much enjoying their stay at York Cottage, Sandringham. The King came up to Buckingham Palace on Thursday, and almost immediately after His Majesty's arrival he granted an audience to the Prime Minister. And no doubt Mr. Asquith had some weighty matters to discuss, for we live in the midst of great events and anxious times. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, who have remained in London, went round to see the King before he left late in the afternoon for the return journey to Sandringham.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria went to the Military Hospital in Endell Street one afternoon last week, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Maud, and were present at the entertainment given for the sick and wounded, called "The Pageant of the Saints," a picturesque procession which made the tour of the wards, the characters of which symbolised the Madonna, the Angel Gabriel, St. Perpetua, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, St. Isabella of France, St. Onoria,

St. Teresa of Spain, and Joan of Arc, impersonated by Lady Sybil Smith, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Miss Marie Löhr, Mrs. Basil Gill, and other well-known actresses. Then there was a group that represented Britain and her Colonies and her Allies, France, Belgium, Russia, Japan, Italy, and Serbia, and madrigal singers, singing and dancing children, and a sort of harlequinade, a merry laughter-making group throwing crackers and sweetmeats and inspiring fun and frolic. Queen Alexandra and her daughters seemed much amused, and after these processions and merry-makers had passed, the Royal party went all round the wards speaking to the wounded and sick soldiers.

THE PAGEANT OF SAINTS.

Queen Alexandra showed her sympathy with the wounded soldiers at the Military Hospital, Endell-street, the hospital presided over by Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Garrett Anderson and staffed entirely by women, by being present at the entertainment arranged by the Women's Hospital Corps last week. The Pageant of Saints of the Wards, which was the form the entertainment took, passed in procession through thirteen of the eighteen wards of the hospital, led by the Angel Gabriel and the Virgin Mary. Their arrival in the St. Anne Ward, where her Majesty had been conducted, was heralded by a fine rendering of Gounod's "Ave Maria" by Miss Hilda Herbert, and as the procession moved along appropriate carols and madrigals were given by the hospital choir. Miss Lilian Braithwaite, as Joan of Arc, probably, appealed most to the men from France. Miss Courtney, as the twelfth-century abbess St. Hildegard, learned in science and medicine, was another appropriate saint. Miss Edyth Olive, as Rachel weeping for her children, was the centre of a symbolic group of purple-draped figures representing Great Britain, her colonies, and her allies. The pageant was followed by a harlequinade, made up of Miss Italia Conti's singing and dancing children, while quaint animals, impersonated by members of the staff, gambolled around.

At the Endell Street Hospital.

A pantomime, written by Mrs. J. T. Grein, with music composed and arranged by Dorothy Nash, was the feature of an entertainment organised by the Women's Hospital Corps, and given at the Endell Street Military Hospital on the afternoon of New Year's Eve. The piece was *Aladdin*, with Miss Grace Sinclair as principal boy, and Miss Stella Storey. Others assisting were Misses Alice Grey-Venne, Kate Zoller, Betty Ward, Inez Bensusan, May Whitty, Charity Heathcote, Susan Grundy, Anton Laing, and Adrienne Gwynne; Messrs. Leon M. Lion, Dickson Kenwin, Leigh Lovel, and others.

THE WOMEN'S MILITARY HOSPITAL, ENDELL-STREET.

ENDELL-STREET, a somewhat grimy thoroughfare, was much excited over the arrival of white-robed angels and gorgeously attired saints at the Military Hospital in their midst, which happenings occurred on the occasion of the pageant of the Saints of the Wards, part of the Christmas festivities arranged for the entertainment of the patients; and taking place last week. The excitement was intensified by the news that Queen Alexandra had announced her intention of being present as the procession wound its picturesque way through holly-decorated wards. About three the Royal motor-car drew up at the main entrance, lined by a charming guard of honour, consisting of girl hospital orderlies, pleasant to look upon and neat in their pretty stern-coloured coats and skirts, relieved by blue collars and shoulder-straps. The head surgeon, Dr. Garrett Anderson, one of London's cleverest surgeons, and Dr. Flora Murray, the head physician and organiser of the huge building, were awaiting the arrival of the august visitors, consisting of Queen Alexandra, Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys and Earl Howe being in attendance. The Royal ladies wore black, relieved in the case of the Princess Maud by white ermine stole and muff. Queen Alexandra also wore a long fur stole and in her hat white plumage.

A Queen at Women's Military Hospital.

THERE is at least one military hospital in London run entirely by women. That is the Endell-street military hospital. The only men on the staff are orderlies. Royalty paid it a more or less surprise visit the other day, when Queen Alexandra, the Princess Royal, and her daughter arrived and chatted with the nurses and the men orderlies, being conducted round the establishment by the resident surgeons, Dr. Garrett Anderson, and Dr. Flora Murray. There was a beautiful "pageant of saints" through the wards, which doubtless cheered the wounded up immensely.

Her Majesty spent about an hour in the hospital, during which time she visited several of the wards, speaking kind and gracious words to her son's wounded soldiers; in her thoughtfulness for their comfort she bade the more seriously injured to remain seated, and her consideration was much appreciated. The pageant

which passed before the Royalties was delightfully artistic. It represented the saints after whom, by a pretty conceit, the wards had been named, and was headed by the Angel of Peace, whose rapt face and softly moving figure recalled in its intensity of aloofness from earthly concerns the actors in that wonderful mediæval play of *The Miracle*. Miss Faith Celli, who personated the Angel, must be congratulated upon her success. Joan of Arc (Miss Lilian Braithwaite) was an imposing figure; Miss Marie Löhr was the St. Perpetua, and Miss Joyce Braithwaite the St. Elizabeth of Hungary. Miss Audrey Rees Webb was an excellent drummer, and Miss Hilda Herbert's fine voice was heard to advantage in Gounod's "Ave Maria." A choir of ladies, composed of some of the young ladies acting as orderlies, sang very prettily "A Virgin most pure," as they headed the second part of the procession up the stairs leading to the various wards, their sweet voices heralding their approach and dying away softly in the distance as they continued on their way. Miss Bessie Hatton, the hon. organiser of the pageant, and the members of the Entertainment Committee—Miss

Elizabeth Robins, Madame Liza Lehmann, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Lady Maud Warrender, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Lady Sybil Smith, Miss Lilia Waldegrave, Miss Di Forbes, Miss Marie Dainton, Mrs. J. T. Grein, Mrs. Ben Webster, Miss Inez Bensusan, and Miss May Walker—have every reason to be pleased with the result of their labour of love. The hospital had been very well decorated by the staff, assisted by the patients who were well enough to help, and the inmates of the ward which won the prize offered

for that which was best decorated were not a little proud of themselves.



SOLDIERS' BOOKS.

The Chief Desires of the Wounded.

Some interesting information on what the soldiers read was given by Miss Beatrice Harraden, the novelist, at the annual meeting of the National Home Reading Union at the University of London, South Kensington. Miss Harraden is joint librarian at the military hospital, Endell Street, the only military hospital in this country which is entirely managed by women. They made a point of giving the soldiers what they wanted to read, not what they thought they should read, Miss Harraden said. At first some of the wounded had no desire to read. In fact, the very idea was a sort of terror to them. After a time they would begin with a magazine, something with pictures in it. Some of them never got beyond that stage.

When men wanted books she went round and tried to find out what they would like. She took down their orders in a note-book. Some men did not know in the least what they wanted, and they would say, "Pick me up a good 'un." They generally meant something exciting, with blood and thunder in it, and it must have a murder. Or it might mean something extremely sentimental, such as one of Charles Garvice's books. They loved Charles Garvice. Nat Gould was another of their biggest assets. Sometimes a man was to be found immersed in some scientific work dealing with engineering, architecture, and so on.

Miss Harraden quoted from note-books the orders which had been given by men. She explained that those orders for books were frequently interspersed with requests for matches, cigarettes, and tobacco. She had learned to look upon matches as a great asset. "I would never dream of beginning a new acquaintance without offering some matches," she remarked. "A box of matches establishes a very pleasant relationship."

Favourites.

The following are some of the orders contained in the note-books:—Nat Gould, "Regiments at the Front," Robert Burns's poems, cigarettes, matches, matches, matches, a book on bird life, "The Last Days of Pompeii," envelopes and writing paper, a magazine, matches, matches, Nat Gould, Nat Gould, "The Wide World Magazine," a scientific book, the "Spectator," a clay pipe, magazines, matches, Nat Gould, Marie Corelli, Shakespeare, "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," Rider Haggard, "A good detective story," "Something to make you laugh," Browning's poems, Nat Gould, "An ordinary novel," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Modern High Explosives," "Wild Animals and Birds," Dickens, "The Blue Lagoon," "A book on horse-breaking," "Cage birds," "Eugene Aram," "Sherlock Holmes," "The history of mysticism," Tolstoy's "Resurrection," "The Pilgrim's Progress."

Thomas Hardy was asked for occasionally, and text books on wireless telegraphy and scientific subjects were also in request.

An interesting fact noted by Miss Harraden was that men asked for books the stories of which they had seen portrayed on cinematograph films. She thought that was a very instructive point. If good books were thus shown on the cinematograph the books themselves would be read afterwards and enjoyed. In several instances men who had become out-patients had asked to be allowed to take books home and come and exchange them. She had met one of these on the previous day. He was on his way to the hospital to change a book, and he asked her if such and such a book was available. He was one of those who had progressed from "that mysterious 'The Union Jack,'" to Dumas, and he believed he would end with Shakespeare.

NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.

To the National Home Reading Union Miss BEATRICE HARRADEN on Tuesday gave a most interesting account of her experiences as joint librarian with Miss Elizabeth Robbins at the soldiers' hospital in Endell-street. It was, she said, the only hospital officered entirely by women, and its full complement was about 550 wounded men. "We made it a practice," Miss Harraden said, "to give the men what they wanted to read, and not what we wanted them to read. We felt that we had no right to impose on them, in their enfeebled condition, books that would tax or depress them. Also you have to remember that many of them have very little power of concentration—appallingly little. To some of them the very idea of reading was a terror."

And their choice, as read by Miss Harraden from a book in which she made entries when she went round "for orders," was most amusing and instructive. At first they wanted magazines and illustrated and other papers. The Royal, the London Magazine, the Wide World, the Strand, Pearson's, the Windsor, the Tatler, Sketch, the Sphere, the Union Jack, the Regiment, and John Bull. Then, when they were better, they went on to books. Some did not know what they wanted, and asked for a "nice book," which generally meant something sensational or sometimes sentimental. Garvice was in great demand, but very far above all others Nat Gould. There were some who never read anything but Nat Gould, and if they could not get one of his books would not read at all. The Baroness Orczy, Le Queux, Haggard, Oppenheim, Dumas, "The Encyclopædia," "Sexton Blake," "The Blue Lagoon," Jules Verne, Tolstoy, all were in demand, and she found that "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Eugene Aram," and other works were asked for because the soldiers had seen them at picture shows—an example of the taste that could be made of the cinema in creating a taste for good literature. "Books about England" were asked for by Canadians, Austrians, and New Zealanders. But the outstanding fact was the amazing popularity of Nat Gould.

WHAT WOUNDED SOLDIERS READ.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, who has been serving as a librarian at one of the military hospitals in London, says the supreme favourite among the soldiers was Nat Gould. They bought him in dozens, and the minute a parcel of his novels entered a ward they disappeared, seldom to be seen again. The books were passed from hand to hand in a sacred, secret, underground way, and if any appeared again they looked centuries old. Even if a man were too ill to read he loved to have a Nat Gould by his bedside to gloat over.

THE WOMEN'S MILITARY HOSPITAL, ENDELL-STREET.

ENDELL-STREET, a somewhat grimy thoroughfare, was much excited over the arrival of white-robed angels and gorgeously attired saints at the Military Hospital in their midst, which happenings occurred on the occasion of the pageant of the Saints of the Wards, part of the Christmas festivities arranged for the entertainment of the patients, and taking place last week. The excitement was intensified by the news that Queen Alexandra had announced her intention of being present as the procession wound its picturesque way through holly-decorated wards. About three the Royal motor-car drew up at the main entrance, lined by a charming guard of honour, consisting of girl hospital orderlies, pleasant to look upon and neat in their pretty stern-coloured coats and skirts, relieved by blue collars and shoulder-straps. The head surgeon, Dr. Garrett Anderson, one of London's cleverest surgeons, and Dr. Flora Murray, the head physician and organiser of the huge building, were awaiting the arrival of the august visitors, consisting of Queen Alexandra, Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys and Earl Howe being in attendance. The Royal ladies wore black, relieved in the case of the Princess Maud by white ermine stole and muff. Queen Alexandra also wore a long fur stole and in her hat white plumage. Her Majesty spent about an hour in the hospital, during which time she visited several of the wards, speaking kind and gracious words to her son's wounded soldiers; in her thoughtfulness for their comfort she bade the more seriously injured to remain seated, and her consideration was much appreciated. The pageant which passed before the novitiate was delightfully artistic. It represented the saints after whom, by a pretty conceit, the wards had been named, and was headed by the Angel of Peace, whose rapt face and softly moving figure recalled in its intensity of aloofness from earthly concerns the actors in that wonderful mediaeval play of *The Miracle*. Miss Faith Celli, who personated the Angel, must be congratulated upon her success. Joan of Arc (Miss Lilian Braithwaite) was an imposing figure; Miss Marie Löhr was the St. Perpetua, and Miss Joyce Braithwaite the St. Elizabeth of Hungary. Miss Audrey Rees Webb was an excellent drummer, and Miss Hilda Herbert's fine voice was heard to advantage in Gounod's "Ave Maria." A choir of ladies, composed of some of the young ladies acting as orderlies, sang very prettily "A Virgin most pure," as they headed the second part of the procession up the stairs leading to the various wards, their sweet voices heralding their approach and dying away softly in the distance as they continued on their way. Miss Bessie Hutton, the hon. organiser of the pageant, and the members of the Entertainment Committee—Miss

Elizabeth Robins, Madame Liza Lehmann, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Lady Maud Warrender, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Lady Sybil Smith, Miss Lilias Waldegrave, Miss Di Forbes, Miss Marie Dainton, Mrs. J. T. Grein, Mrs. Ben Webster, Miss Inez Bensusan, and Miss May Walker—have every reason to be pleased with the result of their labour of love. The hospital had been very well decorated by the staff, assisted by the patients who were well enough to help, and the inmates of the ward which won the prize offered



THE PAGEANT AT THE ENDELL-STREET MILITARY HOSPITAL. (H.M. Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Maud, visited last week the Endell-street Military Hospital, and witnessed an historical pageant provided for the entertainment of the wounded. Our picture shows the arrival of the Royal party.)

for that which was best decorated were not a little proud of themselves.

THAT there have never been such gay entertainments at the hospitals as have been presented this year. The wounded have been given a thoroughly good time. And that the Coulter Hospital and the Military Hospital in Endell-street, which is entirely staffed by women, had specially good "shows."

THAT Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria were delighted with the Procession of Saints at the latter hospital.

A Saint's Identity.

Saint Perpetua, at the Endell-street Hospital pageant, seems to have puzzled a great many people, because, while my fellow-gossip "Vivien," of the *Sunday Herald*, said that Miss Marie Löhr had been unable to take the part, it was elsewhere stated that Miss Löhr had been charming as the gentle saint. I would like to say, for the benefit of the bewildered, that the St. Perpetua was Miss Doreen Sullivan. Miss Löhr was unable to appear, owing to the serious illness of her mother, Miss Kate Bishop, who, I am glad to say, is now much better.

MRS. GOSSIP.

lies, sang very prettily "A Virgin most pure," as they headed the second part of the procession up the stairs leading to the various wards, their sweet voices heralding their approach and dying away softly in the distance as they continued on their way. Miss Bessie Hutton, the hon. organiser of the pageant, and the members of the Entertainment Committee—Miss



"GLOVES" FOR THE WOUNDED: A CHAMPION ENTERTAINS.

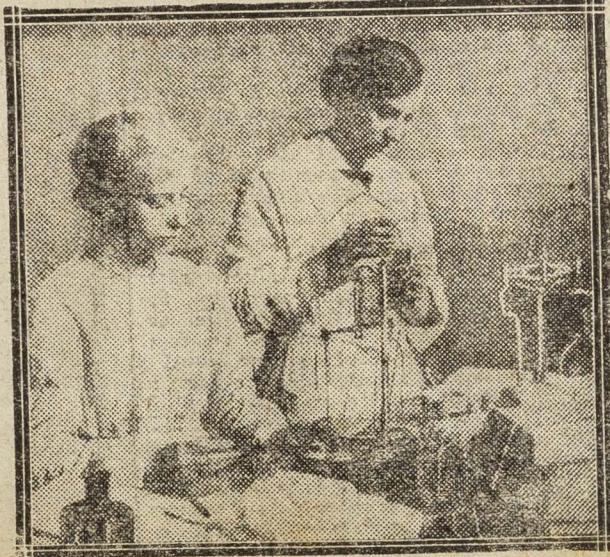
Jimmy Britt, the ex-light-weight champion of America, having a friendly contest with a wounded soldier at the Endell Street Mary Hospital. Each morning next week he is to give displays for the entertainment of the men in this hospital. ("Daily Graphic" photograph.)



MILITARY HOSPITAL IN ENDELL-STREET RUN BY WOMEN. THE DISPENSARY.



HOSPITAL RUN BY WOMEN.



The Endell Street Hospital, London, is run entirely by women, from the Chief Medical Officer to the porter at the gate. Our photo shows the dispensary.



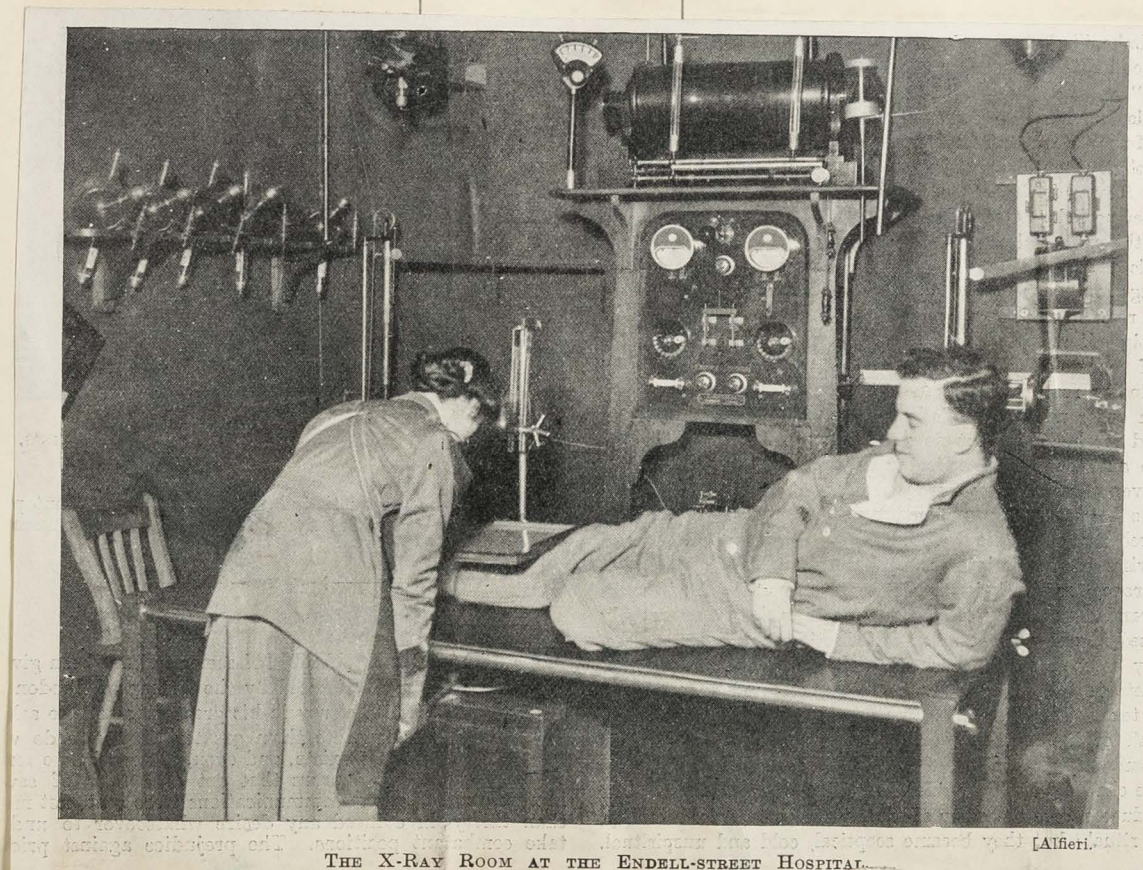
PATIENTS ONLY ARE MEN.



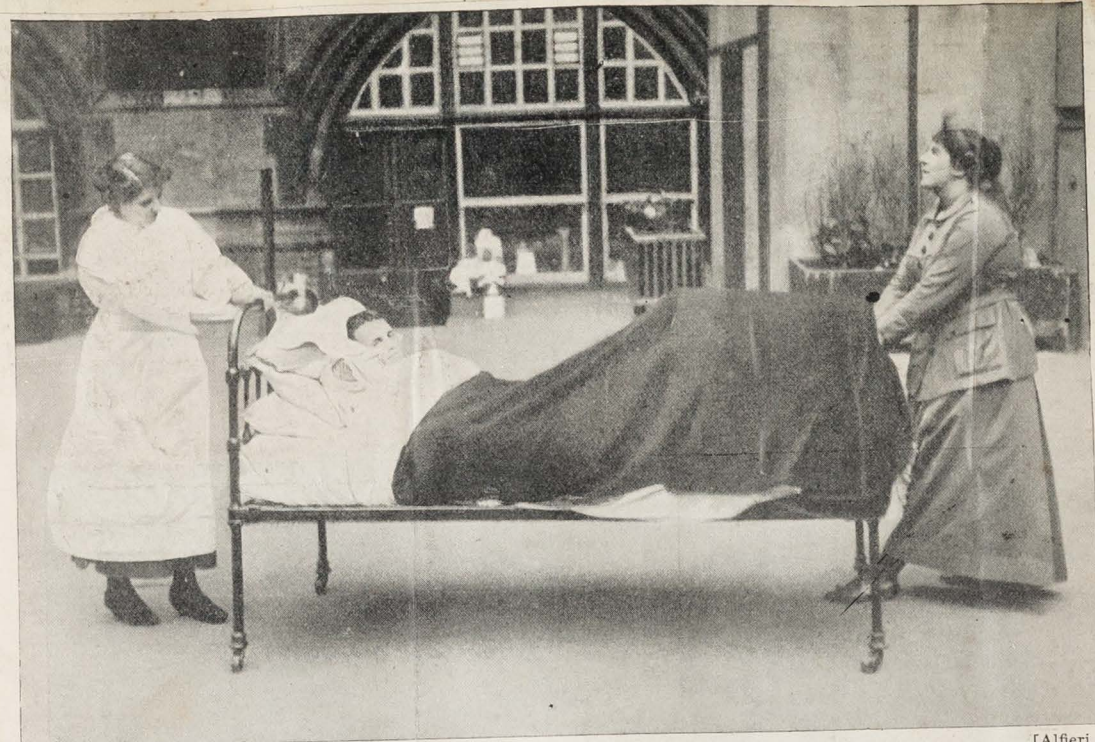
Checking and storing clothing at the Endell-street Military Hospital, which is run entirely by women, from the chief medical officer to the porter.



DENTIST'S CHAIR MORE PLEASANT. A lady dentist drilling a wounded soldier's tooth at the Endell Street Military Hospital, which is run almost entirely by women.



THE X-RAY ROOM AT THE ENDELL-STREET HOSPITAL.



[Alfieri.]

THE ENDELL-STREET HOSPITAL IS RUN ENTIRELY BY WOMEN FROM THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE PORTER AT THE GATE. Private A. Griffiths, who was wounded at the battle of Loos, being taken out for an airing.



Welcome parcels from home.



Getting ready for tea.



The roll-call lady.

The Endell-street Hospital, in London, is run entirely by women. Not only the nursing staff but the doctors, clerks, cleaners and "postmen" are women. A wonderful work is being done there.—(Sunday Herald Photographs.)



WORKS OF RELIEF.

THE QUEEN'S FUND.

The Queen's Work for Women Fund has now reached a total of £168,280 19s. 7d.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL CORPS.

Many transport problems had to be solved at the Military Hospital, Endell-street, on Saturday evening for the entertainment given by the Women's Hospital Corps. Beds, litters, and chairs, with the wounded men in them, had to be conveyed by lift and corridor to the hall and there disposed in such order that all could see the children Misses Mollie and Kathleen Haynes do their pretty turn, and the Endell-street Hospital Follies—all professional ladies who gave their services—perform a programme every item of which was rapturously received. Miss Grace Ivell was the fortunate lady to whose lot it fell to put the all-important question "Are we downhearted?" but her "Carry On" was not the only song in which the stricken soldiers collaborated with resonant zest. Miss Sparkes delighted by her very clever delivery of the dialogue "The Matinée Hat." Even "They Wouldn't Believe Me," capitolally sung by Miss Mary Mackie (whose serio-comic ditties were vastly relished) and Miss Teagle (who also gave a highly-popular violin solo), the soldiers waxed most melodious; and the fascinating "China Town," in which the performers, headed by Miss Stella Storey, sported kimonos and lanterns, was loudly applauded, as was also the "Toy-Town" of Miss Phyllis Scott. Miss Dorothy Nash, who besides composing the opening chorus presided ably at the pianoforte, was also duly welcomed. Altogether the experience was most enjoyable. There was no sadness but to the eye, for the hall was full of a cheerfulness in which the footlights lost the character of frontier.

LAUGHING CURE FOR WOUNDED.

Amusement as an aid to recovery is a belief of the Women's Hospital Corps which controls the military hospital in Endell-street, W.C.—an institution run entirely by women.

"The Endell-street Hospital Follies," who gave a performance on Saturday, are considered the most welcome prescription in the hospital, and Saturday's audience—on couches, in beds, and "sitting up"—was a fine vindication of the laughing cure theory.

The men sang the songs, joined in the choruses, roared "No!" when the Follies asked "Are we downhearted?" and when the beds were wheeled back to the lifts the war-worn audience was still singing choruses.

HOSPITAL BOXERS.

"Jimmy" Britt Teaches Ring Tactics to Convalescent "Tommys."

BOUTS WITH WOUNDED.

"Jimmy" Britt, the ex-light-weight world's boxing champion, is doing something to make the life of our wounded "Tommys" happier during their convalescence. He is giving boxing lessons to wounded soldiers at the Endell-street Hospital during the time he is in London.

At one time this American boxer was the world's light-weight boxing champion. He has given up the ring, and is touring England in vaudeville.

So chairs were arranged round the centre of the "rec." at the hospital, and Britt, in black silk trunks and scarlet jersey, took the centre to instruct the convalescents.

Some were good and some were bad, but Britt always got a laugh.

Britt was boxing with a man who knew the game not as a champion perhaps, but as a boxer, and in three rounds he was encouraging his opponent to hit him.

"Just to wind up," said Britt, "I want to have a turn with a man who does not know how to box, and a man who has never had the gloves on at all."

There was no immediate response, but presently one came forward. "Now, look here," said Britt, "one of the first things you have to learn in boxing is that the right leg carries all the weight. You advance by pushing the left leg forward, and pull the right after you."

"No man was ever a boxer who had not a 'jab' with his left hand. Shove it out hard and good, and when you have got it home, bring round the other to it, but always use the left."

"Now hit me one! two! three!"
A bath, a rub-down, and Britt was a slender, well-dressed man again. The superintendent came to him and thanked him for his display.

As Britt was going out a wounded sergeant said: "Mr. Britt, all wounded soldiers are invited to go to the shows at the Ring, and the superintendent does not quite know whether it is a proper place; will you tell her that it is, and that all the hospitals are letting their patients go to the matinees."

"Sure," said Britt. And he did.

WHAT "TOMMY" READS.

In connection with the annual conference of Educational Associations, Miss Beatrice Harraden gave a most interesting account to the National Home Reading Union of her experiences as joint librarian with Miss Elizabeth Robbins at the soldiers' hospital in Endell-street. The hospital is the only military one officered entirely by women, and there are beds for about 550 men. Miss Harraden said that she and Miss Robbins had made it a practice to give the men what they wanted to read and not what they themselves wanted them to read. To some they found the very idea of reading was a terror and many had very little power of concentration in their enfeebled condition. The men began by asking for magazines and illustrated and other papers. The "Royal," the "London Magazine," the "Wide World," "Strand," "Pearson's," the "Windsor," the "Tatler," "Sketch," "Sphere," "Union Jack," "Regiment," and such like. Then when they were better they went on to books. A "nice book" generally meant something sensational or sentimental. Garvice was in great demand, but very far above all others was Nat Gould. The Baroness Orczy, Le Queux, Haggard, Oppenheim, Dumas, "The Encyclopædia," "Sexton Blake," "The Blue Lagoon," Jules Verne, Tolstoi, were all patronised, and such works as "The Last Days of Pompeii," and "Eugene Aram" were asked for, because the soldiers had seen them at the picture shows.



A fresh example of woman's energy and capacity in carrying on work hitherto ringed round as masculine prerogatives during the war is shown in these two pictures which were taken at the Endell Street Military Hospital, which is now run solely by women, from the C.M.O. to the porter at the gate. Above is a patient being taken out for an airing. A thoughtful pair of pathologists pursuing their weird but beneficent calling appear below.



GUILD OF THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The annual meeting of the Guild of the New Hospital for Women was held at the Hospital, 144, Euston Road, on January 31st. The chair was taken by Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, surgeon to the New Hospital for Women, and to the Military Hospital, Endell Street. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, the Chairman drew attention to the value of this hospital as a training ground for medical women. Since the war began, past and present members of the staff have been appointed to direct military hospitals at home and abroad, and they have carried out their work with conspicuous success.

The Guild helps the hospital by providing garments for the use of the patients in the wards and by grants to meet special needs. An After-Care Department undertakes to visit patients in their own homes on the recommendations of the doctors, in order to see that the treatment advised is properly carried out, and to help patients needing change of air to get into convalescent homes. The Guild also maintains a cot at a cost of £70 a year.

Anyone may become an honorary member by subscribing 10s. 6d. a year, or a working member by subscribing 5s. and making two garments a year. The garments are sent to working members ready cut-out by the Work Committee, the materials being paid for out of the Guild's funds. The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Colman, 9, Wimpole Street, will gladly give further information.

TALLEST MAN IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of *The Daily Mail*.

Sir,—Having seen the photograph of the "South African Giant" in Tuesday's *Daily Mail*, I beg to correct the statement that "he is said to be the tallest man in the British Army." I am in the same ward as Private H. Barter, of the Grenadier Guards, who is 6ft. 9½in. in his bare feet.

He was wounded in the first battle of Ypres.
A. L. TOMLINSON, Corporal,
Military Hospital, Endell-street, London, W.C.

COURT AND SOCIETY.



Court Circular.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.

Major-General Charles Barter had the honour of being received by the King this morning, when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division).

The following officers also had the honour of being received by the King, when His Majesty invested them with the Insignia of Companions of the Orders into which they have been admitted:—

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (MILITARY DIVISION).—Brigadier-General Montagu Wilkinson and Colonel William Price (Director, Army Postal Services).

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—Colonel Edward Faux (7th City of London Battalion, the London Regiment).

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.—Major Arthur Irvine (Royal Army Medical Corps).

Captain William Wynne-Finch (Scots Guards), Captain John Muhlig (the East Yorkshire Regiment), Captain Sydney Gillett (the Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regiment) and Quartermaster and Honorary Lieut. Sydney Knight (the Army Service Corps) had the honour of being received by the King, when His Majesty decorated them with the Military Cross.

The Grand Duke Michael Michailovitch of Russia visited the King. Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville and Lieut.-Col. Francis Panzera (upon relinquishing his appointment as His Majesty's Resident Commissioner for the Bechuanaland Protectorate) had the honour of being received by the King to-day.

The King and Queen, attended by the Countess of Minto and Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., visited the sick and wounded soldiers at the Military Hospital, Endell-street, W.C., this afternoon.



COURT CIRCULAR.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Feb. 12.

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The Distinguished Service Order.—Major Arthur Irvine (Royal Army Medical Corps).

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Feb. 12



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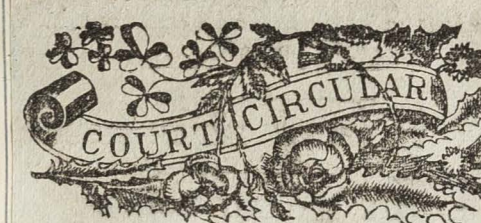
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The King and Queen, attended by the Countess of Minto and Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., visited the sick and wounded soldiers at the Military Hospital, Endell-street, W.C., this afternoon.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.

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THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, MILITARY DIVISION.

Brigadier-General Montagu Wilkinson and Colonel William Price, Director, Army Postal Services.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Colonel Edward Faux, 7th City of London Battalion the London Regiment.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

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A LONELY SOLDIERS' PARTY.

There was a cheery tea-party for wounded soldiers, chiefly from the Dardanelles, but some from France and Flanders, who have no relatives in London, at the Trocadero. It was due to the kindly thought of the secretary of the editor of one of the great dailies, and was carried through with the help of a few members of the staff. Thirty-six soldiers enjoyed a splendid tea, and an even more splendid entertainment. Some of them came in late, having been visited, at the Endell Street Hospital, by the King and Queen, and proud and happy men were they! Mr. W. L. Courtney said a few words of welcome to them all, upon which ensued a couple of happy hours, and Miss Adams, the originator of the plan, was rewarded by its complete success.

The Women Teachers' Franchise Union.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

The third annual "social" was held on Saturday last, February 26, at Bishopsgate Institute. There was a "highest possible" attendance, all tickets being sold out several days before. An additional attraction this year was the presence of a party of wounded soldiers from the Women's Military Hospital in Endell-street (Dr. Flora Murray's and Dr. Garrett Anderson's). The soldiers enjoyed the afternoon immensely; more especially the guessing game, "How the Vote was Won," and (perhaps) the tea. The prizes in the game were divided between the sexes, showing that in wit and intelligence there was nothing to choose between them. This year (and last) the programme was arranged by Miss Croxson and "went" splendidly throughout. The Misses Coombs also again arranged the tables most effectively.

In the course of her short speech, Miss Bonwick, B.A., the president, explained to the strangers present the aim of the Teachers' Franchise Union, not only the political enfranchisement of women but an enfranchisement that carries with it the fullest opportunities for development, so that nothing may hinder them in their work for humanity. She showed how closely this affected the well-being of the children in their schools, and went on to speak of the grave danger that threatened the future development of the race in the false "economies" of the London County Council education authorities. More might have been done, she thought, by the larger organisations to prevent these "economies." That so little had been done made it more than ever necessary therefore, that women should have greater representation on the National Union of Teachers' Executive and on the London Teachers' Association Committee. She drew attention to the fact that as only two women candidates (Miss Dawson, the first president of the Women Teacher's Franchise Union, and Miss A. K. Williams) are standing for election on the National Union of Teachers' Executive, three of the men candidates must be returned, so that it was the duty of every woman present to vote only for those two. A public meeting to discuss the educational "economies" will be held on Saturday afternoon, March 11, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, when the Rev. Stewart Headlam, L.C.C., and Miss Margaret McMillan will be among the speakers.

Miss Bonwick went on to urge members to visit Buxton this Easter and appealed for more members, an appeal which met with a good response at once, and also asked for help for the Misses Coombs, who are doing splendid work for soldiers' women-folk at their "Keep Smiling" Club, Strickland-yard, Wild-street, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, W.C.

The honorary secretary of the Women Teachers' Franchise Union, Miss H. M. Townsend, 27, Murillo-road, Lee, S.E., will be pleased to answer all inquiries from women teachers anxious to know more of the Union. The membership fee is 1s. per annum (no entrance fee).

L. CUTTEN, Press Secretary.

Sister Barry, a lady who is well known in this district (her portrait appeared in the "News" some months ago) has from the commencement of the war given the nation the benefit of her great experience. She was for some time attached to the military hospital at Caen, where she saw much service in dealing with the tide of wounded men that flowed from the front in the early days of the war. For some months past she has been attached as a Sister to the Woman's Military Hospital in Endell street, London, an institution which is entirely run by women. Quite recently their Majesties the King and Queen paid a surprise visit to the hospital and expressed their delight with all they saw. Sister Barry was among those who had the honour of being presented to her Majesty the Queen.

The Convalescent Hospital known as "Bycullah," at Highgate, in connection with the Endell Street Military Hospital, under the able management of Miss Hills, Matron (St. Bart.'s), has accommodation for thirty-two beds, and the half-dozen large airy rooms lend themselves excellently to the purpose. The gay quilts give them an additional air of cheerfulness. There is a large recreation room fitted with a piano, a small billiard table, &c. A small, but beautifully-fitted and equipped operating theatre is to be found on the upper floor.

It being Sunday we were invited to be present at the service in the very pretty little chapel which has been adapted from the garage. A beautiful copy of "The White Comrade" has just

been presented for its adornment. The men, mostly quite young, seemed to appreciate the simple address, and joined heartily in the hymns. "I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bless" took a new meaning as sung by our brave lads. At the close of the service one of the "men in blue" played the National Anthem, which was enthusiastically sung by his comrades, standing at attention. The Matron remarked that their eagerness to have this sung at all times was quite touching. We learn that the men highly appreciate this well-organised and happy hospital. One man remarked, with a grin, that he intended to stay for "the duration."

Many Interests.

Women's work in war-time finds an enthusiastic supporter in Lady Hall, the wife of Major Sir John Hall, of the Irish Guards.

Lady Hall takes great interest in all the soldiers and sailors who are serving from her own village of Cockburnspath, sending them parcels regularly. She also takes a practical interest in a great number of prisoners of war, besides running a very successful needlework guild in her own village in aid of the Military Hospital in Endell Street and the New Hospital for Women in Euston Road. The work of developing the School of Medicine for Women is another branch of women's work which attracts Lady Hall.



Lady Hall. (Photo E. O. Hoppé.)

* * *

GUESTS OF THE KING.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS' PARTY.

THIRD ENTERTAINMENT.

"God Save the King!" It was upon that stirring note that yesterday's entertainment, the last of the series, prepared for the enjoyment of our wounded soldiers, began, and upon which, in the same glowing spirit of patriotism, the proceedings came to a triumphant close. Here, indeed, was a crowded hour of glorious life for these maimed but happy fellows to break the monotony of hospital existence. They came from all quarters—from Bethnal-green, from Mile-end, from Endell-street, from St. Thomas's, conspicuous among the number being a dozen blind naval officers, who certainly appreciated the fun not less than their more fortunately situated comrades. It was an afternoon of gaiety, of unrestrained laughter, and of good fellowship from which all sense of formality was banished by the gracious and kindly attitude of the Royal host and hostess. It may be whispered, indeed, that of all those present none seemed to appreciate the programme more keenly than their Majesties, or proved more lavish of applause.

But there was much to be done before the visitors were ushered to their places in the capacious and comfortable theatre into which the Riding School at Buckingham Palace has been converted. At an early hour all sorts of vehicles began to deliver their happy freights at the doors of the tea-room, where everything was prepared for the expected guests at an hour when other people are ordinarily thinking of lunch. The long tables, freshly decorated with spring flowers, offered an inviting spectacle of cakes and bread and butter and other inviting dainties. Never was the truth of the axiom that it takes all sorts and conditions to make a world more clearly shown than yesterday; but it was a world in which could be detected no difference of rank or station. The King and Queen set a brave example, passing from one group to another and chatting in the friendliest fashion with their visitors. The demand for autographs was instant and insistent, but readily acceded to. The Queen and Queen Alexandra were especially singled out by the suppliants, and in no case was a refusal returned. "It makes them all so happy," was the excuse offered by a lady, who presented a sheaf of slips of paper to the latter for signature with the most satisfactory results.

NURSES IN THE THROG.

By a quarter to four the tea-room was practically emptied of its occupants, and the big hall full of overflowing. There an important ceremony had to be gone through before the arrival of the Royal party. This was the rehearsal of certain songs and choruses, so that the audience might be in a position to give the King and Queen a taste of their musical quality when the moment came for the due expansion of their lungs. It was a fine thing to look across the sea of eager faces and to note the precision with which the cues were taken up. Nurses placed here and there suggested that some of those present were still suffering from serious injuries, while one stalwart-looking young fellow was wheeled in on a long wicker chair to a place just beside the orchestra. But the troubles were evidently forgotten in the excitement of the moment. After all, Mr. T. Atkins is not the sort of fellow to par-

It was just upon four o'clock when the Royal hosts appeared. The King took his place on the right side of the aisle, with Queen Alexandra next to him. On the other side was the Queen, with Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll on her left. Among others occupying the front row were Prince Albert, Princess Mary, Princess Christian, the Princess Royal, Princess Laud, Princess Victoria, Princess Arthur of Connaught, Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Teck, the Countess of Gosford, the Countess of Minto, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Sandhurst, and Sir Frederick Ponsonby. As a point of interest it should be noted that at a somewhat earlier stage the King sent for Mr. Alfred Butt, who had organised each day's programme, and warmly upon the admirable manner in which everything had been done. His Majesty also requested Mr. Butt to convey his thanks to the various artists who had so generously given their services.

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

After a verse of the National Anthem had been sung came a varied selection of national songs and choruses by the Choristers of the Temple Church, under the direction of Dr. Walford Davies. The good old North-country ballad "John Peel" proved vastly to the liking of the company, who joined with manifest gusto in the refrain. Mr. Fred Emney, as usual, provoked the greatest merriment by his presentation of an elderly lady endeavouring to negotiate a stile and coming to sad grief in the attempt. Mr. W. H. Berry and Miss Phyllis Dare received an enthusiastic welcome in their duet from "Tina," "Let Me Introduce You to My Father," the first big outbreak of the afternoon being secured by Mr. Berry with his description of Gruyère cheese as "Cheddar with dug-outs." Later the house fairly rocked with laughter over the funniments of Mr. Frank Van Hoven, particularly when he brought on to the stage three Boy Scouts and the now historical block of ice. Mr. Charles Hawtrey and Miss Gladys Cooper gave a dainty display of humorous acting in Edward Knoblauch's "Passport" sketch, and Mrs. Walter Rubens sang in the sprightliest fashion, "I have been so very busy knitting."

The curtain rose again, revealing Mr. George Graves as the Grand Duchess of Cerulia, and you may imagine how the audience gloated over his interview with Violet, the stalwart cook, and relished his struggles with a recalcitrant harp. Mr. Van Dock, the lightning cartoonist, rapidly outlined a number of caricatures, not the least successful being one of himself. Then we had Mr. Robert Hale with his sketch, "The Musical Watsons," a marvel of obstreperous mirth, and his eccentric dance with the supposed doll from "Follow the Crowd." No need to dilate upon the laughter evoked by Mr. Harry Tate and his popular company in that terribly human exhibition of the troubles of an incompetent motorist, or on the applause showered upon Miss Gertie Millar for her wonderfully effective song and dance as the Jumping Jack in "Bric-a-Brac."

SONGS FROM THE AUDIENCE.

Next came a couple of "audience" songs, so named because, as mentioned, the guests had been carefully rehearsed in them beforehand, and were thus able to give full vocal expression to their feelings. "Loch Lomond" was beautifully rendered, but it was the familiar "Updee" which brought forth the collective force of the entire company. One can conceive that the glowing tale of how the rafters rang with its strains will speedily be wafted across the Channel to the trenches and dug-outs in France.

KING'S WOUNDED GUESTS.

THIRD PARTY AT THE PALACE.

The King and Queen gave their third and final party at Buckingham Palace yesterday to a number of wounded soldiers and sailors from various hospitals. There were over 800 guests. The naval men from Haslar Hospital and other centres were brought by train to Victoria, and the remainder in a variety of conveyances from King George's Hospital, Stamford-street; the Fifth General Hospital (St. Thomas's), Queen Alexandra's Hospital, Grosvenor-road; the Endell-street Hospital, Fulham Hospital, No. 2 General Hospital (St. Mark's College, Chelsea), the Mile-end Hospital, Hampstead (New-end) Hospital, Hampstead (Holly-hill) Hospital, Bethnal-green Hospital, and Edmonton Hospital.

The arrangements were exactly on the lines of those of the two preceding days. Practically every available member of the Royal Family was present, and each group of tables was presided over by one of their number. The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra visited all the tables during tea-time, spoke sympathetic words to the more severely injured men, and personally assured themselves that all were well supplied with creature comforts.

Many of yesterday's guests had learned that some of those at the parties given on Tuesday and Wednesday secured Royal autographs, and yesterday there was tremendous competition to secure them. The invitation cards were handed up for that purpose, and the members of the Royal family were kept fairly busy throughout the meal. When the men were taken into the Royal Riding School for a theatrical performance and concert, the competition continued, but in this instance the souvenir programmes were handed up for signature, and Prince Albert and Princess Mary in particular, were kept busy writing for a full half-hour before the performance began.

THE VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Yesterday's entertainment commenced with songs by choristers of the Temple Church, assisted by the male voice choir, formed for music in war time, under the conductorship of Dr. Walford Davies. The musical programme included "We'll be a Hundred Pipers," "The Unseen Comrade," "Land of my Fathers," "The Snow-capped Towers," "The Bay of Biscay," "Nursery Rhymes," "Keep On," the hunting song, "John Peel" (the audience again helping with the chorus), "Loch Lomond," and "Updee." The soldiers and sailors, as on the previous day, joined in the singing with great gusto, and appeared to enjoy themselves most thoroughly.

In the variety performance Fred Emney represented an old lady crossing a stile, Mr. W. H. Berry and Miss Phyllis Dare sang "Let me introduce you to my father" (from "Tina"), Mr. Frank Van Hoven was a great success as a comedy musician, Charles Hawtrey and Miss Gladys Cooper appeared in one of Edward Knoblauch's duologues, Mrs. Walter Rubens sang, "I've been so busy knitting," Geo. Graves and a company from the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, presented very attractively "Family Affairs," Van Dock drew lightning cartoons of the Sultan of Turkey and other celebrities, Mr. Robert Hale contributed "The Musical Watsons" and the "Eccentric Dance" from "Follow the Crowd"; Harry Tate and company failed conspicuously to make their motor go, to the intense amusement of the audience; and, finally, Miss Gertie Millar and the Palace Girls were highly successful in their presentation of "Toy Town" from "Bric-a-Brac," and the performance ended with the National Anthem, after the Crown Equerry, Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, had called for three cheers for the King and Queen.

Their Majesties, on their way out of the theatre, paused repeatedly to speak to wounded men, and a reply given by one of them may be taken as absolutely representative of the whole party. The King said, pointing to the soldier's leg rest, "You must be very tired." "No, sir," answered the soldier, "I am too happy to be tired, and I thank your Majesties very much for your kindness."

The organisers of the King's party are very grateful to the special constables, under Commander Jarrett, and to the West India Committee, who, through the medium of Mr. Algernon Aspinall, sent between four and five thousand oranges for distribution to their Majesties' guests.

OUR WOUNDED HEROES.

THE KING AND HIS GUESTS.

The third and last contingent of wounded sailors and soldiers entertained by the King and Queen was received at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon. On this occasion over a hundred sailors were brought from Haslar Hospital, while the soldiers came from the following hospitals: King George's, Stamford-street; No. 5 General (St. Thomas's); Queen Alexandra; Grosvenor-road; Endell-street; Fulham; No. 2 General; Mile End; Hampstead New End; Hampstead Holly Hill; Bethnal Green; and Edmonton. Eight officers who have lost their eyesight in the war attended by special invitation. All the other guests were "non-coms" and men representing many different units in the British Army. The arrangements generally were a replica of those which proved so successful on the preceding days, and in chronicling the last of this series of Royal entertainments it is but fitting to record the fact that, while they have given the greatest satisfaction to the wounded men, they also have been deeply interesting to the King, the Queen, Queen Alexandra, and all the members of the Royal Family. There has been an entire absence of ceremony or even of formality. The phrase used by a private soldier: "The King spoke to me as if I was his chum," fitly describes these family gatherings, in which hosts and guests have been brought into close relationship. It has been shown that there is no real gulf separating the Throne from the gallant defenders of the Empire, and that in this supreme struggle the King and his sailors and soldiers are one. A word of praise is due to Commander Jarrett, in charge of the special constables who have looked after the badly wounded cases with a tender solicitude; and acknowledgment should also be made of the gifts of fruit forwarded through Mr. Algernon Aspinall on behalf of the West India Committee for distribution among the men.

As on the two preceding days, the King and Queen walked round the tea-tables, conversing with their guests; and the Royal ladies presiding over the tea-tables, in addition to their other duties, were kept busy attaching their autographs to the invitation cards of the "Tommys." The Royal party, in addition to the King, the Queen, and Queen Alexandra, included the Princess Royal, Princess Christian, Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, Princess Victoria, Princess Mary, Princess Arthur of Connaught, Princess Maud, the Duchess of Teck, and Princesses Victoria and Marie-Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. In the theatre Dr. Walford Davies again conducted his choir of boys from the Temple Church, and male choristers formed for music in war time. The principal "turns" on the stage were: Mr. Fred Emney in "The Old Lady and the Stile," Mr. W. H. Berry and Miss Phyllis Dare in "Let me introduce you to my father"; Mr. Frank Van Hoven, comedy magician; Mr. Charles Hawtrey and Miss Gladys Cooper in a duologue by Mr. Edward Knoblauch, which is a "skit" on the Government issue of passports; Mrs. Walter Rubens, who sang "I've been so busy knitting"; Mr. George Graves and Company in "Family Affairs"; Mr. Van Dock, comedy cartoonist; Mr. Robert Hale, who presented "The Musical Watsons," and with Miss Sabin gave the eccentric dance from "Follow the Crowd"; Mr. Harry Tate and Company in "Moting"; and Miss Gertie Millar with the Palace Girls in "Toy Town," from "Bric-a-Brac." The guests having thoroughly enjoyed

every
sounding cheer
joined heartily in
Anthem.

HOSPITAL'S APPEAL FOR PIANOS.

Dr. Flora Murray, Doctor in Charge, Military Hospital, Endell-street, would be grateful for gifts of small pianos. These would give great pleasure to the patients in many of the wards. School-room pianos which are no longer used would be most serviceable. It would be kind of those who have such instruments to spare to send them *now*, when the hospital is preparing for a large addition to its numbers.

FOUR SOLDIER SONS

Mrs. Hastings, of Hampstead-road, who became an actress when but five years old, and has since played with such stage celebrities as Sarah Bernhardt, Ellen Terry, Genevieve Ward, Barry Sullivan and Edward Terry, has four sons in the Army.

Her father fought in the Crimean War and was buried with full military honours.

In an interview Mrs. Hastings said:—

"My eldest son, Arthur, was in the Scots Guards. He got his jaw smashed at Ypres. All his teeth were knocked out. Of course he could not go back like that. So they made him a military policeman, and he's at Wellington Barracks at present.

"My second son, Ernest, was wounded in the foot while he was at the front with the Royal Fusiliers. Septic poisoning set in, and he, too, has been pronounced unfit for foreign service, so he's on home service now.

"Then there's Edward, who joined the Royal Fusiliers. We've just been keeping his twenty-first birthday. He spent his last birthday in the trenches in Flanders.

"He got badly wounded not long before Christmas, and was in Endell-street Hospital till a few days ago. They've just sent him to Salisbury Plain, but I expect he'll be going off to the front again when he's a bit stronger."

THE ALL-WOMAN HOSPITAL.

FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

MODEL LONDON INSTITUTION.

It is an all-woman hospital, except for the patients. They are wounded Tommies, and when the big hospital, within a stone's throw of Covent Garden Market, is full over five hundred men of our army will be in the hands of women—and women alone. The Endell-street hospital is a triumph not only for women in medicine, but for women in administration.

In the early days of the war a little band of women, known as the Women's Hospital Corps, set out for France. But their work was needed even more acutely in their own country, and the W.H.C. of to-day is a very big body of women, who, in their familiar uniform of mole grey, with blue or red facings, are known all over London.

Imagine the wounded soldier who arrives at the big portals of Endell-street. If he is not too badly wounded he experiences a deep sense of curiosity and also a certain sense of alarm at the almost aggressively feminine atmosphere of the place. The old soldier, a hero of many campaigns, looks with amazement at the women orderlies. His eyes wander round the big courtyard, and he gets a glimpse through a window of women dispensing.

A woman with crimson shoulder straps passes, and he notices that a near-by comrade gravely salutes. When he is told that this great military hospital, with its crowds of interesting and difficult cases, is run entirely by women, he wonders if there ever was a day when women fought with baton and umbrella for recognition of their rights, and a freer sphere in which to express their possibilities as makers of a new world.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The administrative side of the hospital, the side, of course, that is not so familiar to the ordinary visitor, tells a very eloquent story of woman's war work. There are big wards and winding corridors, and certainly there is a sense of space, even of vastness. But there are all those little intimate touches that make the hospital very different from the chilly, cheerless place that it might have become in less sympathetic hands. The cooks, busy in their huge kitchen, are as interested in the patients as the chief surgeon.

"Not many custards at present," remarked a bright-faced cook as Dr. Flora Murray, the doctor in charge, passed through one day, "but the men are having fish for supper to-night."

"It's usually cocoa and bread and butter," explained the doctor, "but sometimes we do give the men a little treat."

In the laundry there is the same personal interest in the men as men, and not merely as numbers. Here the women orderlies are extraordinarily busy. There is an immense quantity of laundry work to get through, and a big basket of socks, all neatly darned, told of yet another side of hospital life.

WOMAN'S SKILL AND SYMPATHY.

The quartermaster, who deals with the stores, is a busy little woman. Here outfits are issued, breakages replaced, and the work means a watchful eye indeed in so large a place. And so throughout the sheerly administrative side of the hospital are examples of woman's skill and sympathy.

On the medical side there are eight women surgeons attached to the staff under the direction of a chief, and many physicians. There is a dental surgeon, an ophthalmic surgeon, a pathologist, an X-ray operator and an anaesthetist. The nursing service is in charge of military nurses, with orderlies who do ordinary probationer's work. Medical women students attend the hospital, and so have a magnificent chance of obtaining unique experience. When one reflects that in France medical women are not allowed to look after their own wounded one is all the more grateful for a hospital that provides our English girls with the chance of securing a knowledge that otherwise they could not obtain.

NOVELIST AS LIBRARIAN.

Miss Beatrice Harraden was busy in the wards on the day that a "Daily Chronicle" representative visited the hospital. She knows just the sort of book that a certain man wants to read, and the Tommies appreciate the fact that they have a real live novelist to look after their library.

"We have 180 men out at a theatre to-day," said Dr. Murray. Almost every day there is an entertainment in the wards or in the theatre—entertainments that consist of the best amateur and professional talent available.

In the courtyard men on crutches played football. A big car glided silently out, bearing a happy band of men who were to enjoy a run on a bright, sunny day. Here and there were happy little groups of men in their blue suits, better, but not yet quite well enough to venture outside the hospital gates. When they do get in touch with the outside world they say very readily what they think of the hospital, and their view point is perhaps best expressed by an old soldier:—

"When they said I was going to a military hospital," he said, "I wasn't overglad. Military hospitals are all very well in their way, but"—he paused a moment and then added—"but I don't mind how many times I get wounded if they bring me back to Endell-street every time."

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Lady Mayoress and her daughter were present on Saturday evening at a tea and entertainment at Anderson's Hotel, given by the Farringdon Ward Club to 150 wounded soldiers from St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, King George's, and Endell-street Hospitals.

WEST LONDON MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

A GREAT DAY AT KINGSWAY.

Even the world-famed West London Mission can hardly provide its Anniversary audience with two Cabinet Ministers on the platform every year, and the outstanding attraction of a brilliant speech from Mr. Lloyd George which drew so immense a crowd last year could not be repeated. But comparisons are proverbially odious, and the programme for the meetings of last Friday was one of the finest that the Mission has ever offered to its friends. The noon preacher, and the speakers of the later meetings were of the first rank, and it was gratifying to find that the London Methodist public had the good taste to appreciate the bill of fare set before it.

Dr. J. A. Hutton's repute drew a congregation for the noon service which well filled the floor of the Hall. Dr. Hutton conducted the service throughout, except that the Rev. J. Ernest Rattenbury as usual made the announcements. The sermon was based upon the closing words of the Old Testament reading: "But the people held their peace, and answered him not a word" (II. Kings, xviii. 36), dealing however with the whole incident of the speech of the Rabshakeh to the representatives of Hezekiah. The discourse was marked by keen insight into the realities alike of Hezekiah's day and of ours, between which he found underlying identities. Gleams of humour lit up the sermon, as when the preacher declared that a text without the context was but a pretext. The Rabshakeh—the Grand Vizier of Sennacherib—was vividly sketched as the polished, sarcastic, intensely-worldly diplomat. But there was no originality in evil, and his temptations were as old as man. "You are living," he said to the men on the wall, "in a narrow, old-fashioned world. Come with me, and I will show you a wider, better land." So his master had long before told Eve, "Ye shall be as gods." The lessons of faith, loyalty, patient continuance in well-doing, drawn from the silence of the Rabshakeh's hearers, were well driven home, as well as that of the wonderful deliverance wrought for the nation by God.

At the Sisters' Meeting in the afternoon, Mrs. George Cadbury presided over a good congregation, mostly, as might be expected, ladies. The prayer was followed by a novel feature, in the form of a simple song sweetly rendered by some of the tiny tots from the Creche, a chorus with the refrain, "I know He loves me, too," with a sweet solo, "Summer won't be long."

The Lady President referred to having presided some fourteen or fifteen years ago at a similar meeting in St. James's Hall, when Hugh Price Hughes was in full work. She felt that his spirit was still among them, and was glad to know that the work had so ramified and with such success. Mrs. Cadbury referred especially to the progress of the Temperance cause. It was refreshing to hear people telling with the air of having made a new discovery, truths which some of them had been enunciating for fifty years. The speaker referred with warm appreciation to the excellent work of the Creche, and generally for the benefit of child-life.

Sister Agatha described Mrs. Price Hughes as C.O.T.S., which, being interpreted, meant, "Commanding Officer, Tyrant, Sorceress." An illustration was herself, and her presence on that platform. Another was found in her memory of a certain night when a little boy named Bernard was called from his bed to feed his forgotten rabbits. She thought Captain Bernard Hughes would be better fitted to-day to protect the feeble and helpless, for the lessons taught him in the old days by his mother, the C.O. of her department of the Mission. Sister Agatha went on to speak of that modern Pool of Bethesda for wounded soldiers, the Endell Street Military Hospital, of which she has given so beautiful a description in the Annual Report.

Sister Hilda said that, though Cleveland Hall, blessed memory, had to be closed at the outbreak of the War, they still had a footing in the neighbourhood, in the shape of three rooms in Cleveland Street often crowded out, in which they did their best "carry on." She told some pathetic stories in connection with this work.

Mrs. Price Hughes, called on by Mrs. Cadbury as the "C.O.T.S.," referred to the generous help still rendered to the Mission by the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. The year had been one of many anxieties and sorrows, due to the War, yet it was a source of great joy that they had been able to bring a little comfort and help into shadowed lives. They had four Girls' Clubs in full work, and these were rendering great service of really national value. The Creche was often crowded out. The Rescue Work had been rendered even more difficult by the War conditions, yet some wonderful successes had to be recorded.

The Hall was quite filled for the evening meeting. The chair was taken by Sir Clarence Smith, who plunged at once in *medias res* by remarking on the remarkable growth in this generation of institutional work in connection with the Church. In that work the West London Mission had from the beginning been a pioneer. That wonderful and most successful work must not be allowed to languish. Yet he gathered that there was difficulty in maintaining the annual income. But it must be done. The fact was that, up to now, even Christian people, as a rule, had not been giving away a sufficiently large proportion of their income. There followed a lucid and cogent plea for systematic giving, which must have produced a deep impression, especially as the speaker closed with the statement that his somewhat didactic speech was backed by the working experience of over fifty years.

Mr. J. H. St. Lee Strachey (Editor of the "Spectator") said he had long known the Wesleyan Church as a patriotic and imperial institution, though he had never before spoken to the West London Mission. That Hall was the home of great thoughts and ideals. Our brave men were doing their best for us by sea and land, but after all the War would be won by ideals and in the spirit. He desired, though no orator, to say to them what he had been saying through the "Spectator" until he feared some of his readers were worried to death of the subject, that was—the necessity to "down glasses" till after the War. He cited, as against the objection that it could not be enforced, the example of Russia, which a friend who had just returned from that country had told him on the previous day was an absolutely changed country. But national efficiency was not the only motive; national thrift was almost equally important, and there was no way of saving so open to the nation as this. Finally, if the Government could not see its way to enforce this policy—though he did not know why—let them at least as individuals act for themselves.

The Rev. J. E. Rattenbury acknowledge the obligation of the Mission to the speakers, the Treasurers, and Stewards, and his colleagues. He spoke of the congregations as well-maintained, and the spiritual life of the Mission as deeper and more hopeful than ever. He closed with an earnest appeal for money, asking for an Anniversary Fund of £2,000.

After the collection, the Rev. Dr. Orchard made a very amusing explanation of his much-reported Bradford remark, "I don't like Wesleyans." He declared very emphatically his belief that in the Gospel of Jesus Christ was the only remedy for the ills of the individual and of society, and proceeded, in a thoughtful but impassioned address, to express his belief that, notwithstanding the darkness of to-day, the Kingdom of Christ was nigh, even at the doors.

The last speaker was Dr. Hutton, who promptly got on good terms with his audience by an amusing account of his first attempt at extempore preaching. Speaking on the Church and the present crisis, Dr. Hutton declared that the Church was the one great force in the world to-day, and the only alternative to obedience to Christ was moral anarchy. The War had brought us far beyond the claim to the right to believe; we had got to the point at which we felt the absolute necessity of belief. The speech was a masterly, spiritual, and philosophic disquisition, yet so full of human interest, and quaint, happy illustration, that it held the audience to the last word.

Rarely has a Methodist audience been so enthused as by the really magnificent solos of Miss Phyllis Lett.

West London Mission Anniversary.

DR. HUTTON'S BRILLIANT SERMON.

Sisters of the People.

Sister Agatha represented the "humble, half-hidden Chalton Hall" in Somers Town with ready humour and striking phrase. She spoke of the courage and patience of the wounded soldiers in the Endell-street Hospital, of the care and efficiency of the women doctors and nurses who laboured there. She spoke, too, of the half-revealed promise of a new order and a nobler race after the war, and gave some playful reminiscences of Mr. Price Hughes's younger son, now a Royal Engineer officer at the front.

Sister Hilda followed with a description of her work in Cleveland-street. Cleveland Hall had to be given up in the re-trenchment scheme which followed the outbreak of war, but in three rooms the Sisters were "carrying on" with good results. She told a pathetic story of a soldier's wife with five little ones, whom she discovered dying of consumption. The woman died and her husband was killed at the front, and, thanks to Sister Hilda's good offices, the children are safely cared for. Sister Hilda ended with an appeal for cricketing things and old games, which should be sent to 31A, Cleveland-street, W.

SOME COMMENTS AND A FOOTNOTE.

To the Editor of The Yorkshire Post.

Sir,—I should be glad if you would allow me to refer briefly to one or two statements made in the fifth article on "France and Flanders," by J. S. R. Phillips, in your issue of May 18.

It is a little difficult to determine the precise purpose with which this article was written, unless it were to deter women from taking their proper share of the work of the nation—surely an unpatriotic motive at any time, and above all now, when the exigencies of war render it absolutely necessary that women should do a great part of the work hitherto done by men.

With regard to work on the land, we are in entire

agreement with Mr. Phillips that you cannot at the eleventh hour convert a townswoman into an expert agricultural labourer. Suffragists have for years been urging that it is impossible to get efficient workers (whether men or women), while denying them training. It is our men sentimentalists who gallantly assume that a woman without any previous training or experience can, by sheer enthusiasm and superior intuition, do work at which her man colleague has served a long apprenticeship. Mr. Phillips is fortunate in his experience of farmers who "give willingly" adequate wages to their male employees. We were harassed with the fear that the agricultural labourer as a class was very badly paid, and this seemed to us an additional reason why women replacing men on the land should not, by accepting less than a fair minimum wage for their work, lower the already too low standard of wages paid to workers on the land.

As regards waste of food in military camps, we are very glad to acknowledge that through the efforts of commanding officers and certain changes in regulations—to say nothing of a persistent Press campaign and constant protests from women Suffragists and others—matters have improved very much since the early days of the war. But just as men may reasonably claim supremacy in the field of actual fighting, so also women may claim, from long experience, to know most about such a purely domestic art as cookery, and it is inconceivable that saving on a remarkable scale was actually effected in convalescent military camps as soon as women cooks were introduced. Figures given by the "Daily Graphic" last November, of the saving effected in one month by women cooks in a convalescent camp with an average strength of 2,820, speak for themselves:—Meat 5,471lb., bread 7,368lb., tea 191lb., mustard 17lb.; actual cash saved £620, by sale of fat £38, by sale of refuse £11.

Of women doctors at the front we do not propose to speak. Their work is well known and appreciated by the nation, and if they have unfortunately failed to convince Mr. Phillips (a self-acknowledged sceptic) of their ability, endurance, and devotion to duty, we are happy to believe that he is in an inglorious minority.

Mr. Phillips, however, appears to be misinformed as to the attitude of our own War Office to the women doctors. In recognition of the fine work done by Dr. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray, at Wimereux, the War Office at the beginning of March last year offered to them the organisation of a military hospital at Endell Street, which is now staffed entirely by women. Dr. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray rank as majors in the British Army.

Our own 2nd Serbian unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals was detained on its arrival at Malta to nurse British wounded from the Dardanelles, and according to the Governor, Lord Methuen, they left the island "blessed by himself, surgeons, nurses, and patients alike." Really, the War Office is not so mean-minded and prejudiced as Mr. Phillips suggests!—Yours, etc., OLIVE A. JETLEY, Press Secretary, N.U.W.S.S.

14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., May 22, 1916.

* * I am sorry that my writing, which I thought was extremely simple and could not possibly be misunderstood, has seemed very obscure to Miss Jetley. The fault, no doubt, is mine, but I really cannot write more simply or plainly; my command of the English language is not sufficiently extensive for me to do so. If she will do me the honour to read the article again, she may discover that her speculation as to the motive of it is entirely erroneous. Miss Jetley writes officially in behalf of the N.U.W.S.S., which owns "The Common Cause," the paper to which I referred, and inferentially she corroborates my belief that this representative organ of the N.U.W.S.S. has not reproduced the very striking testimony of Miss Lilian Barker to the efficiency of man-control in the Army. Readers may recollect, I quoted her as saying that "the whole story of waste in camps had been grossly exaggerated. . . She had, in the past, said many severe things about men, but had changed her opinion since she had worked in the Army." One of those who said very severe things about men in this connection was "The Common Cause," voicing the opinion of which Miss Jetley is apparently the official representative. Instead of rejoicing in this vindication of one half the population, Miss Jetley seems to wish to throw doubt upon the accuracy of Miss Lilian Barker's statements. She ignores the assertion as to exaggeration, and talks of a great improvement having been effected, partly through the speeches and writings of Suffragists—who said in ignorance those "very severe things" which Miss Barker honourably retracts now that she knows them to be without any justification.

Miss Jetley's figures of the saving in camps, as given by the "Daily Graphic," following upon the introduction of women cooks, we have no means of testing. She seems to be in the same position, for she takes her figures at second hand, without attempting to explain them. In an earlier article I showed that at a convalescent camp in France, under the control of men cooks, in ten months there had been saved 5,000 full rations which the camp was entitled to draw but did not; 15 tons of jam, 5 tons of bacon, and 9 tons of cheese; the fact being, though possibly Miss Jetley is not aware of it, that the rations allowed by the Government are so liberal that there ought to be a saving. I do not know whether the compiler of the figures which Miss Jetley quotes had looked into the matter of previous savings in that camp. I do not wish to do an injustice to the "Daily Graphic," and it may be that Miss Jetley's method of handling the statement does not make clear the facts.

Miss Jetley is further misled by the simplicity of my article when she suggests that women doctors have "failed to convince Mr. Phillips of their ability, endurance, and devotion to duty."

This is a remarkable effort of the imagination. She cannot quote a single sentence in my article to justify such a very curiously perverted conclusion. I made no sort of reflection on "their ability, endurance, and devotion." Why should it be imagined that I am misinformed as to the attitude of the War Office towards women doctors? I wonder how many scores of times I have read about the appointments of Dr. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray. General Keogh must be weary of the praises lavished on him for his appreciation of their ability. Miss Jetley probably is not aware that I should not be allowed to write of the merits of individual men doctors in France and Flanders; to do so would be a breach of propriety, and were I to attempt it the Censorship in France, which reviews all my articles, would doubtless use the blue pencil. I do not suggest that women doctors are in the case of women, but one may hear too much even of Aristides the Just. She seems to suppose that I was writing of hospitals in this country, whereas my narrative was, I am sure, such as could not possibly be misunderstood by any ordinary reader. Of course, I have read all about the 2nd Serbian unit, and Malta. If I had not, perhaps I should not have subscribed to the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Miss Jetley cannot quote anything in which I have said the War Office is "mean-minded and prejudiced," or that it fails to appreciate the skill of women doctors. On the contrary, I gave the plain administrative reason for their non-employment in our hospitals in France—a matter of which "The Common Cause," or some of the other Suffragist papers, had complained bitterly, attributing the non-employment to an imagined male jealousy of women's ability. Miss Jetley ought not to be aggrieved because I inquired into the facts, and found the "male jealousy," in this case, a mere figment of the brain—a mild mania. What I wrote showed that the fact of non-employment involves no sort of reflection on the ability or devotion of the women doctors, but is due to quite different considerations.

Returning to Miss Jetley's earlier complaint—if it is a complaint, and I really do not know how it is intended—about what I said as to the employment of women on the land, I am amused to find that she throws to the winds "The Common Cause" and its illustration of that beautiful girl ploughing. She says the N.U.W.S.S. is "in entire agreement with Mr. Phillips that you cannot at the eleventh hour convert a townswoman into an expert agricultural labourer." She had really better read again the back numbers of "The Common Cause," and then write her opinions for publication in that journal. I did not say anything about "adequate wages"; this is a phrase entirely of Miss Jetley's coining. Had I used it, I should have had to define "adequate"—it may possibly be as much as the farmer could afford, or proportionate to the profit attributable to the labour. What I said is: "No farmer is likely to think twice of a proposal to pay inexperienced women such wages as he would give willingly to men who had spent many years on farm work." I'm sorry Miss Jetley could not read the sentence as it was printed. I did not contemplate as possible that any person would try to controvert so self-evident a proposition. Apparently, I had not counted upon the Press Secretary of the N.U.W.S.S. If she agrees with it, why should she take exception? She seems to believe that somebody has been "denying" women the training necessary to convert them into expert agricultural labourers, and among her male Suffragist friends—I really cannot suppose it of any

other class—she has found those "who gallantly assume that a woman, without any previous training or experience, can, by sheer enthusiasm and superior intuition, do work at which her man colleague has served a long apprenticeship." What queerest of queer people they must be! But is it true that any woman in the country has been denied the right to train as an agricultural labourer, or, indeed, as a dairymaid? Has Miss Jetley tried to obtain such training and failed? Is she acquainted with any person who, because of her sex, has been denied permission to train as an agricultural labourer—or even as a dairymaid? I should really like to know if Miss Jetley writes from knowledge, or is just supposing all the time. The "fair minimum wage" surely must have some reference to the market value of the work. If a University-trained secondary teacher wants to work as a farm labourer, she can hardly expect to be paid the "fair minimum wage" of a secondary teacher.—J. S. R. Phillips, Ed., Y.P.

SICK CHILDREN IN WARTIME.

Royal Patronage for the Matinee at Grosvenor House.

H.R.H. Princess Royal is giving her patronage to the matinee at Grosvenor House, which the Duke of Westminster is lending on June 5 in aid of the In-patients' Department of the Women's Hospital for Children, 688, Harrow-road, N.W.

This hospital, managed and staffed entirely by women, was started before the war to succour the sick children of a densely populated neighbourhood, and to give women-doctors a hospital in which they could specialise in the practice of children's medicine. The senior members of the medical staff are now in charge of the Military Hospital in Endell-street for the duration of the war. The work of the Women's Hospital for Children is growing rapidly, and the proceeds of the matinee, which promises to be an original entertainment, will provide more beds for the babies, whose value to the nation the war has doubled.

Among the artists who have promised to appear are Henry Ainley, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Miss Grainger Kerr, Miss May Walker, Miss Isolda Menges, Mlle. Nielka, Ben Webster, Miss Cissie Loftus, and Italia Conti's singing and dancing children. The entertainment committee includes the names of Mme. Liza Lehmann, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Miss Marie Dainton, Miss Beatrice Harraden, and Lady Maud Warrender. Tickets (price £1 ls., 10s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.) may be obtained from the Hon. Organiser, Entertainments, the Military Hospital, Endell-street, W.

QUEEN AND IRISH WOUNDED.

MATINEE FOR TIPPERARY DEPÔT.

The Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, and Princess Victoria were present at the Palace Theatre yesterday at a matinee of *Peg o' My Heart*, in aid of the depôt for wounded soldiers at Tipperary, the object of which is to provide post-hospital treatment and training for the maimed.

The audience included many wounded soldiers. Lady Limerick, who organized the matinee, brought 80 exchanged prisoners from Queen Alexandra's Hospital at Millbank; there were 60 convalescents from St. Mark's Hospital at Chelsea, and others from the Endell-street Hospital and Queen Mary's Hospitals at Southampton. The Irish Guards band played Irish melodies between the acts. The programme sellers included Lady Headfort, Lady Clonmell, Lady Portarlington, Lady Doreen Browne, Lady Mainwaring, and Mrs. Townshend, wife of General Townshend.

At the end of the second act Lady Oranmore and Browne, who took part in the organization of the matinee, read a telegram of greeting and thanks from the commandant of the depôt at Tipperary.

The Queen will visit the Palace Theatre again on Thursday for a special performance of *Bric-à-Brac* in aid of the Southampton Hospitals, where maimed men are fitted with limbs and taught trades, before being finally discharged from the Army. Four hundred of the best seats in the theatre will be given to the men; the rest will be sold to the public at ordinary prices and the proceeds devoted to the hospitals.

Her Majesty has consented to provide, out of a fund which has been placed at her disposal, a workshop at the Pavilion Military Hospital, Brighton, similar to the one at the Southampton Hospitals, given by Lady Wantage, for the training of men who have lost their limbs in the war.

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 688, HARROW-ROAD, W.

The fourth annual court of this hospital was held on May 24 at the Town Hall, Kensington, where were many of the patients in the Endell-street Military Hospital. The meeting, which was very full, was opened with a singularly poetic and attractive speech from the president, Miss Beatrice Harraden, B.A. She spoke of the beautiful work of the hospital, such a relief from the horrors of the present war, the care of little children, the building-up of the nation of the future, the developing of all the possibilities of their being. She described the scenes she had witnessed in Belgium and Holland at the beginning of the contest in 1914, where thousands of little children were stowed away in the holds of barges, in refuge camps, and any available place, homeless and miserable, and, as a kindly Dutchman expressed it, with only one doll among them. By and by she had the delight of seeing the little ones under very different auspices, through the kindness of the generous Dutchmen, in a beautiful concentration camp, with plenty of space, dolls and toys of all kinds, classrooms, and even a hospital, and she was there when the first cottage was opened as a family home, with grandmother, parents, and the infants, as well as their other little ones. This hospital in the Harrow-road was doing a noble work in tending the children in this dark hour of the world's history. Mrs. Deane Streatfield, chairman of the committee of management, moved the adoption of the report, the fourth, very different from the first, when one little house had been taken in the Harrow-road. Before the war began they had in contemplation to build a hospital of adequate size for the ever-increasing demands, but for the

moment they had to be content to take one house after another, inconvenient and often unsuitable, but enabling the work to be carried on; 7110 new out-patient cases are recorded for the current year, and some 128 children have been tended as in-patients. When the hospital was started people doubted whether it could be staffed by women, and now two of their number had been invited to the Endell-street hospital, and were doing good work. They had been greatly helped by a convalescent home for the children, opened for three months by Lady Sybil Smith at Rolls Park, Chigwell. The speaker urged everyone to help with food, clothes, money, working parties, indeed, every means in their power, for the increase in the price of foodstuffs made it more and more difficult. The trades union and social societies held an annual demonstration, and handed over £62 to the funds. Speeches followed from Dr. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Marian Thornett on the elections of officers and committee. Dr. Flora Murray, who like the rest on the platform, wore her doctor's red robe, spoke on the appointment of an auditor. They were all eloquent, and all testified to the good work done in the best spirit, of the admirable training it was to the mothers, as well as help to the children, who were wisely brought in order to ward off disease, and the speakers bore strong testimony to the fact that the soldiers' wives were proving themselves wise administrators of finance, having apparently but one great object in view, to keep the home and the children at their best for their husbands' return.

RIVER TRIPS FOR THE WOUNDED.

The river season for wounded soldiers opened yesterday, when two steamers took 160 passengers from Endell-street and St. George's Hospitals for enjoyable trips on the water.

So successful were these trips last summer that the Port of London Authority, in conjunction with the British Red Cross Society, has this year chartered another steamer. The Conservator last year made sixty-five excursions, and conveyed no fewer than 3,421 convalescents from the various London hospitals, but with the addition of the Royalty to the service, it is estimated that 12,000 soldiers will be able to take advantage of these trips this summer.

Both steamers left the Temple Pier yesterday at two o'clock, the Conservator proceeding to Ewath, and the Royalty to Richmond and Teddington.

Many of the cases on admission were treated with hypertonic saline solution, either with continuous irrigation or with wet applications repeated two or three times a day. A preliminary test was made to determine the extent of bacterial growth which occurs in a nutrient medium containing varying quantities of salt. The organisms used were the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus and the bacillus coli

THE LANCET,] DR. L. GARRETT ANDERSON & OTHERS: TREATMENT OF SEPTIC WOUNDS. [JUNE 3, 1916 1119

9. The theory of "acidosis" is still incomplete. The modes of origin of "acetoneuria" are complex, and are largely influenced by the amount of carbohydrate food assimilated.

10. For the solution of such difficult problems the co-operation of clinical physicians and experts in organic chemistry is essential.

Appendix.

Examples of errors and inaccuracies culled from text-books on medicine and on urinary analysis.

1. Acetone gives a red colour with ferric chloride. This error occurs in Fagge, "Practice of Medicine," edited by Pye-Smith, 1888; and also in Roberts's "Treatise on Urinary and Renal Diseases," fourth edition, 1885. Gerhardt's test for acetoacetic acid was described in 1865.

2. Other substances (than acetoacetic acid)—e.g., formic, carbolic, and salicylic acids—give the same reaction in both fresh and previously boiled urine. For same reason somewhat similar. No practised eye would confound the colours.

3. Both oxybutyric acid and acetoacetic acid react similarly with the ferric chloride test. This is not the case.

4. "Fehling's solution is reduced by acetone, but this test should be applied to the distillate from the urine." Acetone does not reduce the copper solution.

5. Rothera's nitroprusside test is true for acetone only. It is a much more sensitive test for acetoacetic acid.

6. Many drugs produce temporary diabetes. For diabetes read glycosuria.

7. "Large quantities of water are required (by the patient) to keep the sugar in solution, and for its excretion in the urine. Glucose is soluble in its own weight of water. The quantity of glucose in the blood of a severe case of diabetes is a fraction of 1 per cent.

Dubin.

TREATMENT OF SEPTIC WOUNDS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE USE OF SALICYLIC ACID.

NOTES BASED ON CASES AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, ENDELL STREET.

By LOUISA GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D., B.S. LOND.,

CHIEF SURGEON;

HELEN CHAMBERS, M.D., B.S. LOND.,

PATHOLOGIST;

AND

MARGARET LACEY, B.S.C.,

RESEARCH ASSISTANT UNDER THE MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

This paper is based upon observations made upon approximately 1000 cases of septic wounds treated in the wards and operating theatres of the Military Hospital, Endell-street, during the period of six months from May to October, 1915. With the exception of a few cases from Gallipoli, all the men belonged to the British Expeditionary Force in France, and the majority were admitted to the hospital a few days after they were wounded.

While anaerobic infection was comparatively rare, septic infection was present to a varying degree in all the wounds. In order to test the effect of treatment on the bacterial growth in the wounds numerous agar cultures were made. The usual procedure has been to take cultures from the surface of the wounds, before and immediately after the dressings, each morning on successive days. After overnight incubation at 37° C. the relative number of colonies which developed on these cultures was noted. When wounds are irrigated with reagents such as hydrogen peroxide, weak solutions of perchloride of mercury, carbolic or boric acid lotion, there is often little difference to be noted in the number of colonies which develop on the cultures taken before and after the dressing or from day to day. For this reason the efficiency of many antiseptics when applied to wounds has been questioned, and it is evident that with reagents such as these the action of the lotion is often largely mechanical.

Many of the cases on admission were treated with hypertonic saline solution, either with continuous irrigation or with wet applications repeated two or three times a day. A preliminary test was made to determine the extent of bacterial growth which occurs in a nutrient medium containing varying quantities of salt. The organisms used were the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus and the bacillus coli

communis, and cultures were grown in a series of broth tubes containing from 0.5 to 12 per cent. sodium chloride. Quantitative estimations were made of the number of living bacteria added to the culture tubes and the number present after varying periods of incubation. With both micro-organisms proliferation occurred in 5 per cent. salt broth—i.e., in the strength of saline usually employed for surgical purposes; this was, however, much less rapid than in the lower salt dilutions. For example, in broth containing 5 per cent. saline staphylococcus pyogenes aureus increased after 24 hours incubation at 37° C. from 9 millions to 77 millions, and after three days to 708 millions. In broth containing 0.5 per cent. saline staphylococcus pyogenes aureus increased in 24 hours from 9 millions to 435 millions, and in three days to 1012 millions. In the 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. salt media multiplication was still further delayed. In the 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. salt cultures no proliferation occurred; the cultures of staphylococcus pyogenes aureus were still alive after 24 hours, but those of bacillus coli communis were sterile. It follows that when 5 per cent. hypertonic saline is applied to a wound the inhibition of growth due to the salt alone can only be very slight.

The majority of septic wounds heal rapidly if good drainage is provided and frequent dressings are applied. The choice of lotion seems immaterial provided the one selected is non-irritating and fresh infection is prevented. The ultimate recovery of the patient depends upon physiological processes, and if preference is given to any of the above reagents for routine treatment it would be to that which reinforces the physiological processes in the tissues of the wounds—viz., hypertonic saline solution.

In certain cases treatment with the so-called antiseptic lotions and hypertonic saline was not successful, and it was recognised that some improved method was required. The plan adopted was to select a few wounds which did not yield to ordinary treatment. These cases were made the object of a special investigation. Two antiseptic reagents were tried: (1) Esol, as introduced by Professor Lorrain Smith and his collaborators¹; and (2) salicylic acid.

Treatment with esol.—In esol we possess a valuable and cheap antiseptic. In our experience the immediate effect of esol is to sterilise the surface of the wound with which it comes in contact. Cultures taken directly after irrigation remain sterile. Numerous colonies, however, will develop on cultures taken after an overnight interval, and there is often no reduction of bacterial growth from day to day. The effect of the esol is temporary only, because of the infection of the deep tissues. This is well recognised, and to meet the difficulty frequent application or continuous irrigation has been advised. In some cases, however, it is not easy to arrange for continuous irrigation, and whatever contrivance is adopted there is a tendency for the lotion to flow through certain channels to its exit, with the result that large areas of the wound do not get irrigated. In spite of these disadvantages, the clinical results obtained from esol are very encouraging, and some cases have responded more rapidly to it than to other reagents. The following case illustrates its use:—

CASE 1.—Private, aged 19. A large abscess of the calf of the leg was opened; the pus grew staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. The cavity was irrigated with esol and packed loosely with gauze soaked in esol. Irrigation and the dressing were repeated twice daily, and each morning cultures were taken from the wound immediately before the irrigation. A series of cultures were thus obtained. From the first to the sixth day numerous colonies grew, and the cultures were indistinguishable from one another. On the seventh day there was a marked reduction in the number of colonies. On the eighth day only two or three colonies developed, and the subsequent healing of the wound was rapid. This series can be explained by the fact that free exudation from the abscess during the first six days diluted the esol and washed it away from contact with the tissues. It was only when the exudation ceased that the antiseptic remained in contact sufficiently long for its action to be evident after an overnight interval.

In cases where esol has not been a success the failure was apparently due to the fact that continuous treatment was impossible, and the effect of the antiseptic was transitory. Very little reagent is left in contact with the

¹ Brit. Med. Jour., July 24th, 1915; THE LANCET, Feb. 5th and 12th, 1916.

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Yesterday the first of the trips for the present season took place. But this year the Authority have not only arranged to run the Conservator five days each week, but, as the result of the generous response to a charitable appeal from the various waterside interests, it has been possible to charter the steamer Royalty for the same purpose. Both the Conservator and the Royalty started from Temple Pier at two o'clock, the latter making the run to Erith and back, and the former going as far as Teddington. The Royalty carried 100 invalided men, and the Conservator fifty-five. Most of the men on the latter vessel were brought in private motor-omnibuses from Endell-street Hospital. At Temple Pier they were welcomed by Lord Devonport, chairman of the Port of London Authority, and they were accompanied on the trip by Mr. J. D. Gilbert, M.P., a member of the Authority, and by Mr. F. J. Batty and Mr. T. H. Hopper, of the Authority's staff.

Sunshine and rain alternated the weather conditions, but the trip was voted wholly enjoyable, and was highly appreciated by the Authority's guests, among whom were men who had fought in Gallipoli as well as France. The regiments represented included the Guards, the Honourable Artillery Company, Royal Field Artillery, South Staffordshires, the London Regiments, Cheshires, Manchesters, Royal Inniskillings, Gordon Highlanders, Yorkshires, Army Service Corps, and Canadians. The various points of interest along the riverside between Cleopatra's Needle and the Arsenal at Woolwich excited constant observation. Tea, refreshments, and smokes upon a most hospitable scale were served during the afternoon, and nothing was omitted to complete the day's happiness.

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WEST-END MYSTERY.

CANADIAN SOLDIER'S DEATH.

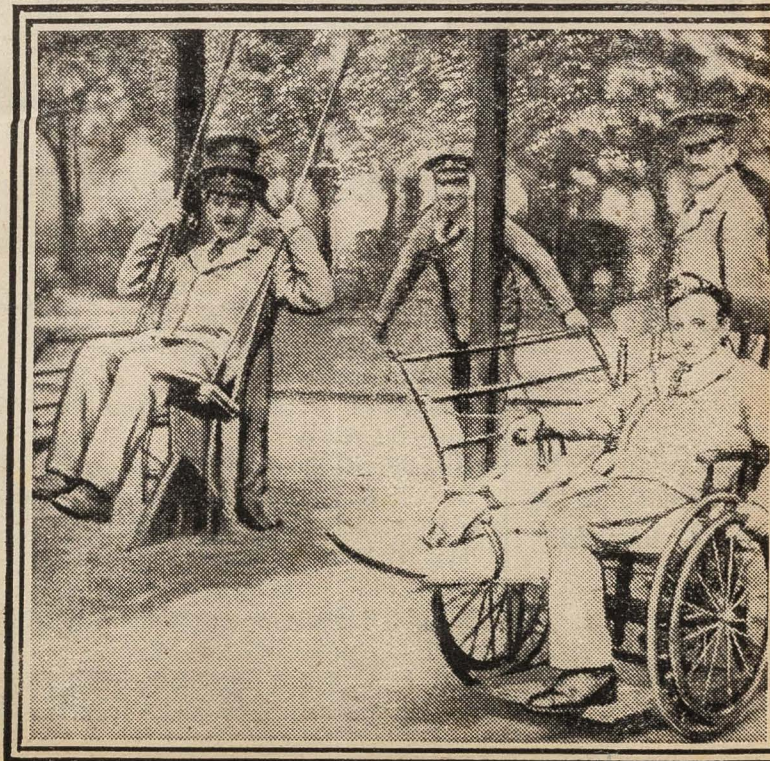
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Jessoe, who was by trade a miner, enlisted, it was stated, in April, 1915, in Canada. He was at the front until last Wednesday, when he obtained leave, and came to England. In crossing the Channel he made the acquaintance of Sapper Birdcall, also of the Canadian force. The two men arrived in London about five p.m., and after getting their drafts cashed at the Canadian Record Office, Millbank, they went to the Shaftesbury Hotel, Great St. Andrew-street, St. Giles's, where they engaged a bedroom. They visited several places during the evening, and on returning to the hotel went direct to their bedroom. Both occupied the same bed, Jessoe sleeping on the outside. Before retiring Birdcall raised the lower sash of the window. About 1 a.m. a police officer on duty in the neighbourhood was attracted by the sound of the smashing of glass and a thud. Going in the direction of the noise he found Jessoe in an unconscious condition in the roadway. He was removed to the Military Hospital, Endell-street, where he expired soon after admission.

Other evidence showed that the door of the bedroom occupied by Jessoe and Birdcall was found to be locked. When the room was entered by the police, the lower sash of the window was open, and there were finger marks on the coping. There was no sign of a struggle having taken place in the room.

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There was a very interesting concert at Grosvenor House in the early part of the week, at which Queen Alexandra was present with her daughters the Princess and Princess Victoria, her granddaughter Princess Maud, and her great-niece Princess Nina of Russia, of whom lunched with Her Majesty at Marlborough House before going on to the concert, which was in aid of the Women's Hospital for Children. I went with some friends, as I always enjoy a concert in these beautiful rooms at Grosvenor House, and the programme was an excellent one, beginning with Italia Conti's acting and dancing children, and among other enjoyable numbers were "Hospital Follies," brightly acted by orderlies of the Military Hospital, Endell Street, the singing of Margaret Cooper, Hayden Coffin, and Marjorie Ffrangcon Davies, dear Lottie Venne's amusing recitation, Cecilia Loftus's imitations, "The Endell Street Hospital Follies" (a company of young professional artistes who have for many months most generously given their gratuitous services in the Military Hospital, Endell Street, for the entertainment of the wounded), and last of all the very pleasing duologue written by Anthony Hope, in which Lillian Braithwaite and Ben Webster took part. Queen Alexandra and her party sat through the whole programme, seeming to enjoy every item of it, and sent for one or two of the artistes to congratulate them. Amongst those present were Lady Alington, Princess Victoria, Lady Alington and her sister-in-law Mrs. Edell Leigh (who got up the concert, and received a letter from Queen Alexandra at the door), Mrs. Brinton and her daughter, Miss Eleanour Norton, and the tall, fair young daughter of the house, Lady Ursula Grosvenor, who was seated next to Queen Alexandra, and looked charming in a girlish frock of pale pink chiffon patterned with white dots.

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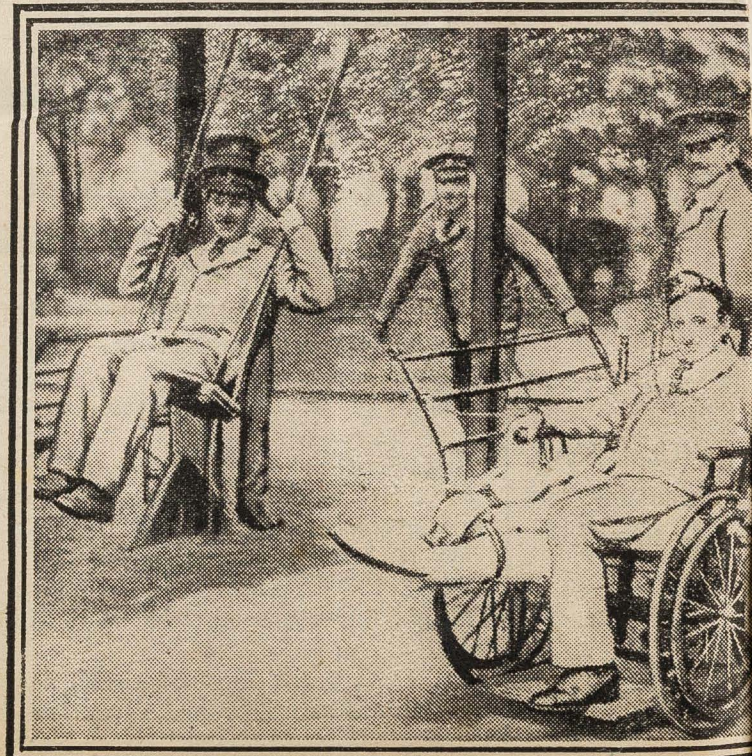
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WOUNDED MEN IN HOSPITAL STAFFED BY WOMEN.

More Anxious To Praise Doctors Than To Talk Of The Big Push.

TOMMY WHO TOOK PART IN FOUR CHARGES IN FOUR DAYS.

During the last three days one London hospital has accepted and is now treating 300 British Tommies wounded in the Great Advance.

The number is by no means excessive, but is interesting because the hospital—Endell-street Military Hospital—is run by a medical staff of women.

At the outset the hospital was viewed with suspicion and suffered a great deal from prejudice, but difficulties were quickly removed when the results of the magnificent work done by the women were seen.



PRIVATE BILTON.

To-day Endell-street hospital is perhaps the most popular in London.

By the courtesy of Dr. Murray, the principal, the *Daily Sketch* was allowed to chat with some of the soldiers who had arrived from France yesterday afternoon.

One man with both hands "filled with machine-gun bullets," as he put it—Private T. Mills, of the Royal Irish Rifles—said with a smile:

"Oh, I got it mighty quick. I wasn't in the charge more than about 20 minutes, but I got about a dozen bullets into them before they gave 'em back to me."

Private J. Goode, who hails from Birmingham, was also merry, despite a badly wounded arm and a bullet wound in the lip, which made it feel "as big and heavy as a motor 'bus."

Goode was in the fighting on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday and received his wounds in a sanguinary affair with the Prussian Guard.

On Sunday Goode and his comrades were given the task of clearing out the Germans from the communication trenches and saps beyond the German first line to the second line.

The men were crazy with the excitement of their job and, regardless of the losses caused by the incessant shrapnel, set to work with an "All together, boys," the bombers going first, and the riflemen following closely behind.

Perhaps the most remarkable man in the hospital is Private Bilton, of the Lincolns, who took part in four charges—one on Saturday, two on Sunday, and one on Tuesday, when he was hit by machine-gun bullets.

How 5ft. 6in. Settled 6ft. 7in.

Time and again the British troops charged, but a withering fire from Shelter Wood compelled them to seek meagre cover afforded by broken ground. Eventually a charge was made which cleared the wood, and in this Bilton received his wound.

With bayonets fixed the men waited in a hastily dug trench. "Over the top, boys," came the command. The Lincolns, with a yell, jumped into the open and rushed over the mangled ground towards the thick wood from which was pouring a stream of death.

Bilton escaped until he was actually in the wood and had accounted for at least one German at close quarters.

Asked whether he bayoneted his victim, he replied, "Oh, no; I wasn't taking any chances. The fellow was a good 6ft. 7in., and I am only a little 'un (Bilton is 5ft. 6in.). So I just shot him. I was turning round to look for my pals when they got me."

But the men were much more inclined to speak their doctors than their fighting experiences. One who was wounded a month ago told the *Sketch* the story of a man whose leg was smashed.

WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS.

After refusing sixty applications during the past year, Charing Cross Hospital has decided to admit women students to both the medical school and the hospital. They will have the same course of training as men students, and will soon be available as skilled dressers.

Applications may be made at once to the Dean of the Medical School, Charing Cross Hospital, W.C. Already one military hospital, that in Endell-street, W.C., is staffed entirely by women.

OUR WOUNDED HEROES IN WOMAN'S TENDER HANDS.

WOMAN'S TENDER HANDS.



Women doctors busy taking particulars of the nature of their new patients' wounds. (Daily Sketch Photograph.)



Wounded soldiers who have taken part in the great advance arriving at Endell-street Hospital, which is run entirely by women. (Daily Sketch Photograph.)

Examining one of the latest arrivals before removal to hospital.

Many of the wounded heroes of the great offensive have been brought straight from the battlefield to the Endell-street Hospital, which is run entirely by women. Staffed entirely by women, the hospital is doing a splendid work in the relief of our soldiers. The share which the women of Britain are taking in the war.

tors in charge is said to have 'done time' in the cause of woman's suffrage, and Mrs. Pankhurst is said to have taken a leading part in starting the hospital. This is in direct contrast to their former militant methods; and surely after the war no one will begrudge them a vote!



WOUNDED SOLDIERS ARRIVING AT ENDELL STREET HOSPITAL.

Daily Sketch.

Most people, I expect, know by now that story of the old maiden lady who told her friends at the Cat and Tea-Cake Club that she had met a "simply charming Russian" in the hospital which she had been visiting; but though that story may not be actually true, it does provide a moral. Do you—being a man and not a thing in trousers—want to be cried over when you are hurt? Certainly not. They may mean well, these dear old sentimentalists, but what an infernal bother they are. Do you remember that time when "Pushful Joe" came it with you at the open ditch at—anywhere you like to name—and you cracked your collar-bone and also put your thumb out and smashed two ribs when the clumsy brute rolled over you? Do you remember what you said to that fussy fool who dashed up and said, "Are you hurt, gov'nor?" I expect you do. "Catch the horse, and see if you can find my whip—also pick up that spur!" You always, so far as I can remember, "bust" a spur strap, and simply hated losing one of those old "hooks" that had seen so much of the battle and the breeze. They came in so useful after being silver-gilted and chopped off short at the shank for making into pins for that girl with the nice teeth and the pretty hair you were rather keen on. You remember? "Paid sixpence for a-catchin' my 'oss," is the way you like it, isn't it?—not "Oh! my poor wounded hero!"

BENEVOLENCE.

Princess Christian was present at a garden party at Prince's-gate, for which Maud Lady Wood lent her house, in aid of Friends of the Poor. Her Royal Highness was preceded by her daughter, Princess Marie Louise, who is president of the organisation, and an excellent programme of entertainments was arranged. A number of wounded soldiers from Endell-street Hospital attended as guests, and were conveyed to and from the party in Royal wagonettes.

Of all the uniformed women workers in London I believe the smartest and most delightfully independent looking are those young Amazons who act as orderlies at the Endell-street Military Hospital. You probably know the girls I mean, for they are always passing busily to and fro in Oxford-street, with a stop-me-if-you-dare expression, and they wear a smartly cut grey brown uniform and long veils to match on their little bonnets. Their air of rather athletic independence is very fetching, and they look quite capable of catching up any unruly patient and carrying him bodily off to prison. I believe some of them act as portresses at the hospital, too, and sternly catechise the curious visitors. Their attitude clearly says, this is no amateur hospital, though it may be run by mere women, and without masculine interference.

In another part of the paper is published a list of hospitals in England, containing altogether over 4,000 wounded Australians from France. In many cases it will be seen that only one or two men are alone in hospital, and their fellow-countrywomen in England who have leisure may perhaps be disposed to cheer them up a little by sending them home papers and any other comforts, or by visiting them when possible. Unfortunately, with such huge numbers in hospital, and such a great pressure on our space, we cannot at present publish the names of these men, but papers could be addressed "Australian Wounded," c/o the Matron, who would be sure to see that they were safely delivered.

WOMEN AS ARMY DOCTORS.

Forty Chosen to Work in Hospitals.

The War Office has asked for the services of lady doctors to work in Regular Army hospitals, and 40 qualified ladies have been chosen for service, some of whom will go to Malta, where there are important hospitals (writes A. P. N. in "The Daily News").

This is the first occasion on which medical women have been requisitioned for Army service, for the lady doctors serving with the Red Cross unit are volunteers. At the moment it is in doubt whether the War Office will give these latest recruits a uniform, but the ladies may supply themselves.

It must not be forgotten in this connection that the Endell-street Hospital for wounded soldiers, which has been successfully established here for a considerable time, is staffed entirely by women. The ladies there wear khaki.

In this connection it is of interest to mention that Girton and Newnham Colleges recently petitioned the Senate of Cambridge University to open the first and second M.B. examinations to women. These examinations require laboratory and book-work, but not hospital work. Women thus preparing themselves, it was thought, could afterwards complete their medical course elsewhere, and it was suggested that the Addenbrooke Hospital should be opened to women.

The Council of the Senate, when about to put this matter to the vote, were met by objections on the ground that a question of principle was involved, and a large part of the University was not in residence. Consequently the proposal was withdrawn for the time being, but the whole question is to come up again in October for discussion. It is obvious that the more doctors are now trained, men or women, the better from the national point of view, since the war has made, and will continue to make even after the war, the demand for doctors greater than the supply. It is, therefore, much regretted in medical circles that the Senate of Cambridge University should have taken what is regarded as a shortsighted point of view.

DOLLIS HILL HOSPITAL.

Dollis Hill House, formerly the North London residence of Lord Aberdeen, and from time to time the dwelling-place of Gladstone, Mark Twain, and other notable people has been an auxiliary hospital attached to the Endell-street Military Hospital since Feb. 14, 1916. It was offered to the Territorial Association by the Willesden Council, and Mr. John Andrews, a member of that body, paid the original cost of fitting it for war purposes. Within a week every bed was occupied.

New open-air hut wards have raised the accommodation to between 50 and 60 beds, and these huts were formally inspected on Saturday and found highly satisfactory.

The people of Willesden have helped generously in meeting the cost of this local effort, but a great deal more money will be needed if the work is to be maintained on a proper scale.

WOMEN DOCTORS FOR THE ARMY.

War Office and Question of Ladies' Uniforms.

By Our Lobby Correspondent.

The War Office has asked for the services of lady doctors to work in Regular Army hospitals, and 40 qualified ladies have been chosen for service, some of whom will go to Malta, where there are important hospitals. This is the first occasion on which medical women have been requisitioned for Army service, for the lady doctors serving with the Red Cross units are volunteers. At the moment it is in doubt whether the War Office will give these latest recruits a uniform, but if not, so strong is the feeling of the ladies on the subject that they will supply themselves with one.

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ROYAL THOUGHT FOR HEROES.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S GIFT TO
WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The King and Queen privately visited the West Ham Hospital on Saturday and spent about two hours talking to wounded soldiers. Many of the men had been in the recent fighting, and their Majesties were keenly interested in their stories.

It was reported that one of the patients, Private Fadden, of the West Kents, was suffering from a wound caused by an explosive bullet, which struck him during the fighting in Trones Wood. The King asked Fadden a number of questions, and was shown the effect of the explosive bullet.

Their Majesties had a splendid reception both in the wards and while driving from the hospital.

"You really must not lie with the sun pouring down on your head so fiercely," said Queen Alexandra to a wounded soldier who was lying in bed in the courtyard of the Military Hospital at Endell-street on Saturday. So she gave him her own parasol and finished the tour of the courtyard and hospital wards without it.

A man who was very seriously ill held in his hand a great treasure, Queen Alexandra's own handkerchief, with which she had wiped the sweat from his brow. He said that he felt much better since he had the "souvenir."

The Soldier's Souvenir.

There is scarcely a day passes without Queen Alexandra paying a visit to a hospital where wounded soldiers are lying. Her Majesty was at a military hospital at Endell Street, Bloomsbury, on Saturday, and noticing a soldier lying with the sun pouring on his head placed her parasol over him to shade him. Another man, who was very seriously ill, held in his hand a great treasure, Queen Alexandra's own handkerchief with which she had wiped the sweat from his brow. He said that he felt much better since he had the "souvenir."

Fred Louin is in Endell Street Military Hospital, Long Acre, W.C. If any of his friends can find time to call—the hours are two till four on Wednesdays, Saturdays or Sundays—they should ask for Pte. F. Withey, 3/19 London Regt., Joan of Arc Ward.

REVIEW.

The "WOMEN OF THE EMPIRE IN WAR TIME," a thick volume in a handsome cover (issued by the Dominion of Canada News Co., Aldwych, London. 1s. 6d.) gives such a very complete survey of the work done by the women of the Commonwealth that it is an indispensable work of reference, as well as a record. "The world realises to-day that in the splendid quality of its women lies its chief hope for the future. And it is in the hope of getting the public generally to realise what women are doing to-day, and the extent and the superb value of their work, that I am publishing this souvenir of what the women of the Empire are doing for their countrymen in this terrible war," writes the editor, in a brief preface and setting out the purpose of the work, which is amply fulfilled. Mrs. Fawcett has written a new and interesting account of the National Conference to our Hospitals abroad. "The Women's Service Bureau," "The Star and Garter Hospital," are two articles which will attract all our readers. Specially useful and helpful also are the articles on the work of the Women of the Overseas Dominions—Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa—all fully illustrated with beautifully clear half-tone blocks. Other articles range from an account of the American Women's splendid hospital, founded by the Duchess of Marlborough, to Dental Surgery work at Endell Street Military Hospital, which is staffed by women; from the Story of the London Station Buffets to the Classes of Cookery for Soldiers. "Let us show ourselves worthy citizenship, whether our claim to it be recognised or not," was Mrs. Fawcett's message to all our Societies at the beginning of war. The order of "WOMEN OF THE EMPIRE IN WAR TIME" will see at a glance what British women asserted their citizenship.

ROYAL SOLICITUDE.

Upon the occasion of a recent visit made by Queen Alexandra to the Military Hospital in Endell Street it was reported in one of the daily papers that Her Majesty, noticing a patient lying out in the courtyard, who was troubled by the sun shining in his face, gave him her parasol. This version of the incident, we learn, was not correct. The lady who so kindly made the man a loan of her sunshade during the time she visited the wards was not Queen Alexandra, but one of the ladies who accompanied her. The other incident, however, occurred as narrated. Her Majesty, observing that one of the men to whom she was speaking was visibly suffering from the heat, herself wiped his face with her handkerchief, and left it with him for future use. Her Majesty's sympathy thus expressed will appeal to all who suffer, and the Queen's handkerchief will naturally be one of the soldier's greatest treasures.

A WAR HOSPITAL.

WORK IN ENDELL-STREET.

In numerous branches of the services, civil and military, now prosecuting the war (short of the firing-line and its immediate neighbourhood)—from the performance of the most difficult surgical operations and clinical work to nursing, and from munition-making to canteen waiting—women are now carrying out with the utmost efficiency work which in other days and in older campaigns was done almost entirely by men. No better illustration of what women can do, and are doing, in war-time is to be found than in the administration of Endell-street Hospital. The old buildings of St. Giles' Union are now entirely given over to the work of tending our wounded and invalided soldiers, and the four great blocks of buildings containing dozens of wards, with operating theatres, pathological, bacteriological, ophthalmic, anaesthetic, dental, dispensing, and X-ray departments, are wholly staffed and controlled by women. Women also act as bearers and have charge of the kitchens, the secretarial and clerical work, gardening, and the library and the amusements. Needless to add, they also do the very important work of nursing. Even the quartermaster is a woman, and it used to be said in the Army that it took twenty years to make a good quartermaster.

All this requires not only capacity—and marked capacity—but a wonderful adaptability, strength, resource, and endurance, not forgetting those higher qualities by which work of this kind must always be inspired. In that respect Endell-street Hospital differs in no respect from any hospital controlled solely by men, but as you pass through it, under the guidance of the eminent lady who is its administrator and physician-in-chief, you become conscious of a subtle air of distinction. Perhaps it is the more than ordinary brightness of the wards looking out on to the roofs of London, and the insistent touches of artistic effect, which catch the eye. Undoubtedly the abundance of vari-coloured, sweet-smelling flowers has much to do with it. There is no military hospital so rich with summer flowers just now as Endell-street. Yet however you may explain it, the distinctive atmosphere is there.

A STAFF OF WOMEN.

We are not permitted to publish the names of the personnel, nor to write of the high distinctions which many members of the staff have attained in the medical, surgical, and scientific world. No doubt the well-known writer of books who acts as the honorary librarian will deal with these interesting records when she comes to write, as surely she will, the history of the Endell-street Hospital.

Something, however, may briefly be said. As is now common knowledge, Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Garrett Anderson, who brought the Women's Hospital Corps into existence, went to France in September, 1914, to help to organise the hospitals there. So successful were they that the military authorities decided to place the control of a hospital for our wounded entirely in the hands of a body of women doctors, surgeons, scientists, and dentists holding equal academic rank with men. At Endell-street there are fifteen women doctors, including surgeons, ophthalmic surgeons, dental surgeons, anaesthetist, bacteriological and pathological experts, and seven assistant doctors and surgeons, with a full staff of women assistants of all grades. To the delight of their English sisters, the medical staff includes three Australian ladies. The executive staff hold equal rank and receive equal pay with Army doctors, but as women cannot attest under the Military Service Acts they may not wear the King's uniform. In its place they wear an inconspicuous and pleasing uniform of blue and brown of their own, with "W.H.C." on the shoulder-straps. At the present time there are over 500 wounded or invalided men in Endell-street Hospital. The King's uniform not being worn by their officers, they do not salute, but the respect, and even courtesy, they show them, and

PRIVATE FRANK BRISTOW, of the Seaforth Highlanders, whose parents live in Harding's-lane, Pease, has been gassed, and is now in Endell-street Hospital, near Shaftesbury-avenue. Several interesting letters from this gallant young fellow have appeared in the "Advertiser."

A WAR HOSPITAL RUN BY WOMEN.

WHERE THE ONLY MEN ARE PATIENTS.

By GRACE CURNOCK.

"They are even more than wonderful doctors and nurses; they are kind and gentle ladies." I do not think that the staff of the military hospital at Endell-street, from the doctor in charge or the chief surgeon down to the portress of the gate, have ever had a prettier or more deserved compliment than this, paid by a soldier grievously wounded in the Great Push.

Set in the very centre of London and surrounded by a veritable maze of grey buildings with no green thing nearer than the vegetables at Covent Garden, and with the buzz and whirl of London traffic all around, the Endell-street hospital has become one of the brightest havens in England. It has also proved the justification of women's long and insistent demands for high place in surgery and medicine, and has proved without doubt to all men engaged in the medical profession—and to the world outside that profession—that women doctors are equally successful with themselves in all branches of their calling, and not only with those ailments generally peculiar to women and children.

The only military hospital entirely staffed by women under the War Office, this hospital is the outcome of the foresighted patriotism of the Women's Hospital Corps, founded during the first two weeks of the war by two of the leading women doctors in England. Both young women, they formed a little band of workers and appealed to their friends for funds. With a fine equipment of drugs, instruments, and medical appliances, and all real necessities for a hospital of about 180 beds, they arrived in Paris just at the time when the Germans were digging themselves in on the Aisne and when the wounded were pouring into Paris in appalling numbers.

A most opportune moment this for the appearance of the Women's Hospital Corps, for the British Red Cross was not yet prepared to tend the wounded and the Croix Rouge Française was, to say the least, in a state of wild unreadiness. The loan of a brand new hotel on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées was obtained, and even as the doctors and nurses arrived, and before they had unpacked, their patients were brought in. I remember the beds being unpacked and hastily put up as the stretchers came in and the lobby of the hotel piled high with incoming equipment while these women were operating and fighting for the lives of the wounded men of the first Expeditionary Force.

For four months they remained in Paris and then, as the British moved farther north, the Women's Hospital Corps also moved their hospital, this time to Boulogne. Placing their voluntary services at the disposal of the War Office they were finally quartered at the Endell-street hospital, equipped by and run under the military authorities.

Since the Paris days I had not seen this band of devoted women until the other day when I went to Endell-street. They absolutely disposed of two suppositions with regard to those women who enter the medical profession—their work has not proved too strenuous for their physical endurance nor has it hardened their hearts or made callous their womanly sympathies. As a matter of fact they all look much better in health after nearly two years of the most strenuous work.

The hospital consists of 17 wards with 78 beds in all, and the staff counts 15 doctors, including oculist, dental surgeon, and anaesthetist; quartermaster, 84 women orderlies, 41 sergeant rank; kitchen helpers, and a few men of the "R.A.M.C."

It is no secret that since July 1 the wounded have been coming in in greater numbers than before and that "mended" soldiers have to be evacuated at the rate of more than 100 a week. While several of the men who came in slightly wounded at the beginning of the month have already been discharged, there has been a sad proportion of seriously wounded who have needed all the fruits of the experience of two years. On several occasions during these last weeks the chief surgeon has been in the operating theatre for twelve hours on end, only ceasing her labours for a few minutes for necessary food. The proportion of operations necessary during this push has been greater than for some time recently I was told.

"Of course we should never have got through with it all if it had not been for the splendid character of the men," said the doctor in charge; "they are all so brave and good and absurdly grateful for anything done for them. Do write a great deal about the men. Ever since the first days they have been as glorious and brave in their wounded condition as ever they could have been on the battlefield."

By the courtesy of the doctor I was allowed to be in one of the wards while she was doing her morning round, and it was a happiness to see the confidence that her patients have in the treatment they receive and very amusing to overhear the amazing mixture of sympathy and chaff that went on.

The first anxiety of every wounded man when the doctor comes to his bedside is not to know how he is going on himself but how some other man is. "What do you think of So-and-So this morning, doctor? Seems a bit better from what I can tell from here; poor chap, he has been knocked about. Oh! Me? Oh, getting on fine. Had a letter from the missus—and what d'yer think—" and so on. However the doctors and nurses manage to sort out the details of the various men's domestic lives as confided to them, goodness knows.

The hospital has no garden, but it has a great square courtyard into which the beds of the men are wheeled at the earliest possible moment. Part of the courtyard is covered in with a glass roof, and those soldiers requiring constant open-air treatment have a hut and a Japanese summer house, and the hospital would like another hut, too, if some sympathisers would give it. The courtyard is made as gay as possible by plants and flowers which women gardeners come every day to tend and also to arrange the flowers in the wards.

The men have gay sunshades over their beds and red and blue quilts left over from the Paris days. The idea is to get as much colour in the wards too as possible, and it is wonderful how the patients appreciate such relief. The laboratory and dispensary open on to the courtyard, also the men's dining-room, and of course the offices. The recreation hall is ruled over by Miss Beatrice Harraden as librarian and Miss Bessie Hatton as organising secretary for entertainments. It has a good supply of books, a fine grand piano with a tone quite equal to the ornamentation on the case, and that says a good deal! A stage at the end of the hall is hung with a Gobelin blue curtain bearing the monogram "W. H. C." and khaki grey back curtains; over all is the motto "Deeds not words."

The quartermaster has all her departments organised with the experience that two years have given her. She serves 140 men in the dining-room with meat, vegetables, and milk pudding with amazing rapidity, twenty-five minutes seeing them all fed, out again, and ready for any amount of entertainment and noise which may be provided for them or that they can make for themselves.

Every day brings grateful visitors to the hospital, officers who were tended in Paris as well as the men, and it is a rare case when a man on leave from the front does not spare a few minutes to the hospital where he has been so "jolly well mended," as one man said.

No wonder that they recommend the Women's Hospital Corps when they get "out there." Said a very badly wounded man as his stretcher was carried into the courtyard from an ambulance the other day: "I asked to come here; they told me on the other side I'd be well looked to here."

QUEEN ALEXANDRA PAYS ANOTHER VISIT TO ENDELL STREET HOSPITAL.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA's visit to the Military Hospital, Endell Street, on August 15 was wholly unexpected. Her Majesty visited St. Ursula and St. Veronica Wards, speaking to each patient and showing very great sympathy for those who were severely wounded or permanently disabled. She was much moved by hearing from a sergeant how he had been hit in six places, and from her hand-bag she took a little book bound in scarlet and gold, which she gave to him, asking him to read it, saying she was sure he would find it comforting and helpful. Passing among the other patients she asked what she should send them, and whether cigarettes and little pillows would be a comfort to them, and these she promised should be forwarded. In one of the wards the Queen saw and spoke with two men who had arrived from France about a quarter or an hour before her visit. They were almost speechless with astonishment that she should have heard of their arrival so soon, and should have come to welcome them back to this country. She also made special inquiries for some men she had seen on her last visit. A further proof of Queen Alexandra's gracious thoughtfulness, which was greatly appreciated by the patients, was forthcoming when, the day after her visit, a generous gift of walking-sticks, pillows, and sweets reached the hospital. These were greatly appreciated by the patients.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE WOUNDED.

GIFT TO A SERGEANT.

Describing Queen Alexandra's recent visit to the Military Hospital Endell-street, the *Nursing Mirror* says that Her Majesty spoke to the patients and showed very great sympathy for those who were severely wounded or permanently disabled. She was much moved by hearing from a sergeant how he had been hit in six places, and from her hand-bag she took a little book bound in scarlet and gold, which she gave to him, asking him to read it, saying she was sure he would find it comforting and helpful.

Passing among the other patients Queen Alexandra asked what she should send them, and whether cigarettes and little pillows would be a comfort to them, and these she promised should be forwarded. In one of the wards Her Majesty saw and spoke with two men who had arrived from France about a quarter of an hour before her visit.

They were almost speechless with astonishment that she should have heard of their arrival so soon, and should have come to welcome them back to this country. She also made special inquiries for some men whom she had seen on her last visit.

A further proof of Queen Alexandra's gracious thoughtfulness, which was greatly appreciated by the patients, was forthcoming when the day after her visit a generous gift of walking-sticks, pillows, and sweets reached the hospital.

HOLDING UP A QUEEN.

One day last week a special constable was on duty in that narrow entry that forms the way into the Military Hospital in Endell Street, London—the one run entirely by women. A convoy of wounded had just arrived, the "Evening Standard" relates, and a nurse ran down and told him that no visitors were to be allowed to pass just then. Only two moments afterwards a motorcar turned briskly round the corner. Mr. S.C. stepped forward and put up a hand in quite the approved style. The chauffeur leaned forward and said confidently, "It's all right, sir." "It isn't all right," retorted the S.C. "You can't go in just now." The chauffeur hesitated, then repeated his formula. "Really it's all right." He glanced backward into the car as he spoke, and the S.C. suddenly realised that he was trying to keep out Queen Alexandra, and retreated in dismay. He was a little consoled when he saw a nurse dart out of the door and begin to wave the car back, only to turn and flee back into the hospital as she, too, recognised the occupant. And he felt better still when, as the car came out again, Queen Alexandra leaned forward and shook her head laughingly at him as she passed.

ON AND RAD.

THE TREATMENT OF INFECTED SUPPURATING WAR WOUNDS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR.—A few weeks before the publication of Professor Rutherford Morison's interesting paper on this subject, published in your issue of August 12th, the author was kind enough to send us his formula and to suggest that the staff of this hospital might find the method of treatment useful and conservative. Acting on his advice, and encouraged by the results which we obtained, we have employed it in an increasing number of cases. Our experience extends over a period of eight weeks, and includes approximately 200 cases; our results have been similar to those obtained in the Northumberland War Hospital. The kind of wounds in which the bismuth-iodoform-paraffin paste has been used by us includes compound fractures of the humerus and femur, severe gunshot wounds of the foot and hand, gangrenous and septic wounds of the muscular tissues, abscesses, one cerebral hernia, and gunshot wounds of knee, hip, and shoulder-joints. In every case sepsis has disappeared, sepsis has subsided, and union of bone has taken place with astonishing rapidity, while the condition of the patient has benefited greatly from being spared painful daily dressings.

In support of our observation I beg to quote a few cases:—

1. Corporal —, aged 39. 1/7/16: Wounded. 7/7/16: Admitted with gunshot wound right hand, two septic irregular wounds which had been enlarged in France, a tube being passed from one to the other; fracture of the styloid process of ulna, pisiform, unciform, os magnum, and base of fifth metacarpal bones. His hand was dressed with "Bipp" on 9/7/16; dressings renewed weekly. 8/8/16: Healed. Callus has formed; he has some movement in the wrist, and his grasp is good and still improving.
2. Private —. 1/7/16: Wounded. 6/7/16: Admitted with comminuted compound fracture of the ulna and laceration of the tissues of the forearm. 14/7/16: Operation; bullet removed, damaged tissue excised, methylated spirit and "Bipp" applied. Dressed at intervals of four to eight days. 12/8/16: Fracture united and wound superficial. 23/8/16: Movements forearm restored.
3. Private —. 1/7/16: Wounded. 6/7/16: Admitted with compound, comminuted and very septic fracture of foot. Three metatarsals were splintered and the tarsus involved. The foot was so septic and painful and the general condition of the man was so bad that amputation seemed inevitable. 8/7/16: Operation; excision of damaged tissues and cleansing with gauze soaked in methylated spirit and tincture of iodine followed by packing with "Bipp." Dressed at intervals of four to eight days. 20/8/16: Wound healed except for an abrasion on the dorsum. Movements restored.
4. Corporal —. 27/7/16: Wounded. 2/8/16: Admitted with compound fracture of centre of shaft of humerus communicating with huge flesh wounds involving the outer, inner, and under surfaces of the arm. 3/8/16: Operation; sloughs and loose bone removed, cleaned, and "Bipp" applied. Dressed at intervals of three to five days. 24/8/16: Fracture uniting. Wounds rapidly healing and quite clean. (Three weeks.)
5. Private —. 1/7/16: Wounded. 6/7/16: Admitted with compound fracture of femur with 1 inch shortening and septic wounds of the outer and inner surfaces of the thigh communicating with the bone. 12/7/16: Operation, cleaning with tincture of iodine, rectified spirit, and "Bipp." Wounds closed by interrupted silk-worm sutures. Interrupted long Liston splint, and 15lb. weight of extension applied. 15/7/16: Stitches removed; "Bipp" applied superficially. Spirit gauze to wound at intervals of four to eight days. 20/8/16: Fracture uniting. No shortening. Wound practically healed.
6. Lance-Corporal —. 27/7/16: Showed signs of calculus pyelitis. 5/8/16: Operation, evacuation of pus round kidney and nephrectomy. Cavity dried. "Bipp" and light gauze packing inserted. Dressed daily for first week, the cavity being wiped out with gauze and small quantities of "Bipp" inserted. Since then dressed on alternate days. Wound almost superficial, no sepsis since operation.

In only one case have ill-effects been observed. The patient was admitted after an amputation through the thigh with a protruding bone and sloughing stump and in a very toxic condition. The stump cleaned up under treatment with

"Bipp" and the temperature subsided. The intermuscular tracts were packed with gauze soaked in "Bipp." The temperature rose; the man suffered from delirium and wasting and excreted large quantities of potassium iodide. When the treatment was changed his temperature became normal and he is making a good recovery.

We are greatly indebted to Professor Rutherford Morison for this remedy. It saves the patients a great deal of pain and exhaustion and the results are incomparably better than any which we have obtained by other methods.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

LOUISA GARRETT ANDERSON, B.S., M.D. Lond.,
Chief Surgeon, Military Hospital, Endell-street, W.C.

August 28th, 1916.

The Endell Street Hospital, by the way, is still spoken of on all sides as a brilliant success. Its staff, whom one sees in the Park on Sundays, and in the tea-shops during the week, carry the look of competence everywhere. And they look flourishing and charming into the bargain. There is nothing more becoming than the sense of usefulness—unless it is a very becoming dress! By good luck, the uniform devised by the Endell Street authorities—who might have proved to be very demons of staidness and severity—is the most beguiling of all hospital uniforms. But even then we have not said the whole truth about the staff, which is—that the staff, taken all round, is exceptionally pretty.

Dollis Hill House Hospital.

Since the opening of this Hospital, in February, the Commandant, Mrs. Aubrey Richardson, reports that practically 300 men have been received. Fifty-five were now under treatment, and twenty beds were in use in the Newfoundland Ward.

All the men were unanimous in expressing gratitude for the benefits to their health, and the general happiness and comfort they derived from the hospital. The behaviour of all the men had been exemplary. The open-air huts had proved an unqualified success, and something like competition prevailed among the men to get into them. The Medical Officer (through the Commandant) expressed satisfaction at the rapid and thorough progress the men had made, and also the doctor at the Endell Street Central Hospital.

Miss Beatrice Harraden's new book, "The Guiding Thread," will be published by Messrs. Methuen on September 28. Miss Harraden's time has been of late fully occupied with library work at the Endell-street Hospital.

MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN, who is serving for the period of the war as Hon. Librarian at the Endell Street Military Hospital, has a new novel, *The Guiding Thread*, appearing almost immediately with Methuen's. It is the story of an essentially modern woman married to a bookish husband of the old school. He has sedulously cut her off from her earlier life and moulded her into subjection to his own mental and social outlook till, her spirit rising in revolt, she breaks away from this intellectual bondage, and takes her separate way to freedom. The title was suggested by a line in Walt Whitman's *Song of the Universal*:

"O the blest eyes, the happy hearts,
That see, that know the guiding thread so fine
Along the mighty labyrinth."

Miss Harraden has a deft way of distilling titles from the poets. Longfellow and Browning yielded names for two of her earlier books, *Ships that Pass in the Night*, and *Out of the Wreck I Rise*.

CHOOSING BOOKS FOR "TOMMY."

Miss Beatrice Harraden, the novelist, who is librarian of the Endell-street Hospital, has been *in* for a few days and has been greatly missed by the wounded Tommies, whose taste in books she seems to know better than they do themselves. She selects books for them with such care and attention to their desires that there is more reading at the "all-women" hospital than any other in London. By the way, an American writer who visited Endell-street recently says she considers this hospital one of the finest achievements of womanhood.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

STORY OF FIFTY YEARS.

In view of the openings that the medical profession is now offering to women, the committee of the New Hospital for Women in Euston-road has hit upon a useful and practical step in arranging a lecture on its part as a pioneer institution to be given at schools and colleges for girls of advanced education. The lecture was given this week for the first time, before an audience which included Mrs. Fawcett, at the house in Dorset-square of Lady Hall, by Miss Clark, whose survey of the whole subject of the entry of women into the medical profession was complete and informing. Beginning with a description of the Military Hospital in Endell-street, where medical women are responsible for the care of some 520 wounded and shattered men, and directly under the War Office, Miss Clark contrasted it with the little dispensary started exactly fifty years ago this autumn by Dr. Louisa Garrett, better known to-day as Mrs. Garrett Anderson. The house in Lower Seymour-place, Edgware-road, still stands, though its present condition is very dilapidated. Here, in firm belief that poor women would welcome the aid in illness of one of their own sex, she began her work, charging a penny a visit, a "fee" raised subsequently to 6d for a first call and 2d a week afterwards. How a little ward for in-patients was established and expanded into the present New Hospital opened by Queen Alexandra, as Princess of Wales, in 1889, was told, as well as the exceedingly important part it has borne in giving to women students the practice, the confidence, and the resourcefulness they are now manifesting as physicians and surgeons. A sketch, too, of the early struggles of women to enter the profession is included, and the lecture will be of real interest and instruction to all thoughtful girls.

THE QUEEN AND MEDICAL WOMEN.

SCHOOL EXTENSION OPENED.

The Queen, in the simple but rare has brought money with which the Queen yesterday opened the extensions of the London School of Medicine for Women, the fact was emphasised. After fifty years of struggle, patience, and faith, the value of women in the profession is recognised by the Sovereign and the Royal Army Medical Corps, no less than by the poor and the suffering. There is one woman in whose life the opening up of the vocation is epitomised, and that is Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D. It was the only note of regret in the brilliantly successful proceedings of the day that she could not be present, but the state of her health forbade it. By an undesigned but happy coincidence the jubilee of the New Hospital for Women is recalled, as it was in the autumn of 1866 that she opened the modest little dispensary out of which all these splendid recent developments have grown.

The demands for qualified medical women, which became insistent after six months of war, turned the attention of educated girls to the calling. The London School, large as it appeared, was proving too restricted for those who wished to enter. To many it seemed bold to audaciously to ask in war time for £30,000 for buildings, but the first half of the sum was quickly raised. The remainder seemed rather slow in coming in, and Lady Curzon and Lady Hall conceived the idea of making an appeal for contributions of £1 each. They enlisted many promises of help, and a letter appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on July 19, 1915, over the signature of Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D., which pointed out that:

The war has constituted a turning point in the position of medical women, and there are now openings and new opportunities for them in many directions.

Increasing numbers of women are desirous of entering the profession, and to provide for their adequate educational needs the London Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine for Women is now practically doubling its accommodation.

The council of the school has already received £15,000 of the £30,000 required for the additional buildings and their equipment. We would direct your attention to the effort started by a number of representative men and women to help to raise the balance of £15,000 by means of subscriptions of £1 each.

Multiples of £1 were, of course, willingly accepted, and the final thousands were given in one generous sum by Sir Arthur du Cros. Hence, the opening was made without further appeals for help and entirely debt-free.

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.

The Queen was attended by the Countess of Bradford and Sir E. W. Wallington. In waiting at the main entrance to receive her Majesty were Miss Aldrich Blake, M.D., dean of the school, the Duchess of Marlborough, honorary treasurer of the Extension Fund; Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., chairman of the council, and Miss L. M. Brooks, secretary. In the ante-room, the common-room, representing the Council, were Dr. Louisa Garrett-Anderson, Mrs. Alan de Carterton, Miss Davidson, and Mrs. Waller; on behalf of the medical staff, Lady Hall, Lady Curzon, and Miss Vaughan; on behalf of the medical staff, Dr. Ethel Vaughan Sawyer, Dr. J. Walter Carr, and Mr. Willmott Deane; and for the students, Miss J. Fawcett, Miss S. Lloyd-Williams, and Miss S. M. Pratt, all of whom had the honour of being presented. Her Majesty was wearing a coat and skirt of light-grey cloth, the former being much braided in military style.

Meantime a very distinguished company had assembled on the dais. The University of London, of which the school is a part, sent its Chancellor, the Earl of Rosebery, and its Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, both in their full academic robes of black and gold lace. The Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Royal College of Physicians, and Sir John Broadbent, on behalf of St. Mary's, were present, as were Adeline Duchess of Bedford, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Mrs. Randall Davidson, Lady Barrett, M.D., Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Dr. Phear, Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. Walter Runciman, and the Countess of Lytton.

The ceremony took place in what will be the anatomical department of the school, and to this the Queen was conducted. A chorus of the students rendered the National Anthem in her Majesty entered, and Miss Vanda Thompson, holder of the scholarship given by the Queen, presented the bouquet—a prim and stiff arrangement in Early Victorian fashion, surrounded by lace, which evidently pleased and amused her Majesty very much as she accepted it with smiles and thanks.

BRIEF SPEECHES.

In a short address the Dean related how the school had come into existence forty-two years ago, through the energy of a little group of women led by Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, who had fought for entry into the profession at the University of Edinburgh. The movement enjoyed the support of Darwin, Huxley, Lauder Brunton, and many leading medical men of the staffs of the great hospitals. If they had had their foundations in faith, they were soon justified, for in less than three years the Royal Free Hospital had opened its wards to the students, and now at St. Mary's Hospital they were welcomed.

Dr. Winifred Callis, lecturer on physiology, on behalf of the teaching staff offered thanks to the Queen for the many proofs of interest she had manifested in the undertaking. Her Majesty had visited the school itself, and before going to the military hospital in Endell-street in charge of medical women, had come to the New Hospital to see where much of their knowledge had been acquired. Moreover, her Majesty had bestowed a scholarship on the school. So many had helped in their undertakings that it seemed almost invidious to mention names, but the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Hall, and Lady Curzon had rendered the greatest assistance, while Mrs. Garrett-Anderson's start of their fund and Sir Arthur du Cros's completion of it, certainly claimed notice. The support of the *Press*, and especially *The Daily Telegraph*, the *Times*, and the *Westminster Gazette*, had also been of the utmost value.

A telegram of congratulation from Dr. May Thorne and the twenty-nine other women physicians and surgeons, formerly students of the school, now at Malta, under the Royal Army Medical Corps, was read by Mr. Acland, who said that throughout the war the Queen had given a splendid leadership to women alike in the work-room and the hospital. The steadfast interest the Queen showed in the school as a part of the great movement of opening up wider fields of usefulness encouraged them all.

THE QUEEN'S INSPECTION.

The Queen then formally declared the buildings open, adding her best wishes regarding them. On leaving the dais, her Majesty went through the anatomy laboratories, the physiology laboratories dedicated to the former Dean, the late Miss Julia Cook, M.D., as well as those devoted to organic chemistry, physics, and pathological research. The new buildings constitute one of the largest medical schools in the metropolis, and cover a site of 8,250 square feet. The physics department includes a lecture theatre and rooms for research work. Considerable structural alterations have been carried out, and the ground floor is now connected with the students' common room in the original building by a colonnade and open court. The scheme includes, too, a handsomely panelled room for the use of the students' clubs and societies, a refectory, and an extremely fine library. Messrs. E. V. Ashley and Newman Winton were the architects.

At the present moment the students number 380, a very large entry having been made for the new session.

LONDON ROLLS OF HONOUR.

Her Majesty, after leaving the medical school, paid a visit of inspection to scrolls of honour which have been erected in the parish of St. Peter's, Regent-square, forming a record of men who have gone from that parish to naval or military service in the present war. It will be remembered a similar inspection was made at Hackney some time ago. The Queen was received by the Rev. C. W. Steffens, the vicar, who gave her particulars of the streets in which the scrolls are posted, and of the very large number of men who are serving King and country from St. Peter's, Regent-square.

Her Majesty drove slowly past all the scrolls, except the one in Sidmouth-street, which, in proportion to the length of the thoroughfare, has probably sent out more fighting men than any other street in London. The roll of honour in this case was inspected in detail. It contains the names of eighty-four men. Her Majesty displayed deep interest in the plan, and told the vicar that she thought his parish had done splendidly.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

YESTERDAY'S ceremony in Hunter-street Brunswick-square, when the Queen opened the extension of the London School of Medicine for Women, is a movement which is one of the most interesting of our time. The school itself was founded in 1874, rebuilt in 1900, and when a new building was required for the increasing needs of the students the Council, with a just confidence in the virtue of its cause, appealed to the public for £30,000. The first half of that sum was speedily forthcoming, and when there appeared some difficulty in obtaining the remainder a letter, published in our columns last year, over the signatures of Mr. ASQUITH, Mr. BALFOUR, and Lord CURZON, met with so effective a response that the second £15,000 was almost immediately subscribed. To-day the school, admirably equipped with chemical, physical and biological laboratories, with lecture rooms and facilities for research and experimental work of all kinds—much of which the QUEEN inspected yesterday—is one of the largest and most efficient schools in the metropolis. It is now possible to give a complete course of medical instruction to a total number of 400 women students, and as the course lasts five years, ninety new students can be admitted every year. When we review the history of the arduous struggle to obtain for women full opportunities of instruction in medicine, we are struck especially by two points—first the obstinate opposition which the pioneers of the movement encountered, and secondly the comparatively brief time during which the crusade grew, gathered force, and finally secured its conquest.

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, a lady who together with her sister EMILY, is honoured as a founder and initiator of the modern movement, died only six years ago, in 1910. Mrs. GARRETT ANDERSON, who, to the general regret, was unable to be present at the proceedings yesterday, and whose work certainly has equalled that of the BLACKWELLS, is still happily among us, and enjoying a ripe old age. Dr. SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE, who founded the London School of Medicine some forty years ago, died in 1912. Dr. MARY SCHARLIEB, who gained her wonderful medical experience in India and began her career by being the pupil of ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, is one of the most skilled and accomplished of women doctors of the present day, and holds an unquestioned authority in her profession. Half a century covers the whole of a movement which, passionately opposed at the outset, has now converted even its most ardent antagonists and has proved its value with brilliant success since the outbreak of the present war.

When a revolution has succeeded, it is no longer called a revolution, but a reform. It is judged by the same law as that which ordains that treason can never prosper, because when it prospers it is never treason. So long as obscurantists had their way, we spoke with uplifted eyebrows of the dangers of admitting women to medical degrees. Since the Enabling Act was passed we are inclined to wonder why a profession which is so eminently adapted to women's capabilities and character so long presented to female applicants a door resolutely banged and barred. It is even difficult to remember at the present day the arguments used to warn women off the science and practice of medicine. They were said to be too nervous, too emotional, too wayward and fitful to stand the discipline required; it was suggested that at the critical moment they might faint—because they always were inclined to faint at the sight of blood. We were assured that while men patients would reject, as a matter of course, their ministrations, women would far rather trust themselves and their ailments to the hands of men than to those of their sisters. Apart from such superficialities of popular debate and controversy, very stringent measures were sometimes adopted by boards and societies and men of science to keep the field of their activities inviolate for themselves and banish the feminine intruder. When, according to the rules and statutes of the Society of Apothecaries, there was no reason why Mrs. GARRETT ANDERSON should not be admitted into the sacred body, the society passed a special enactment only giving that privilege to those who had undergone their training in certain universities, to which women students were not admitted. Indeed, the difficulties of acquiring the necessary training were at one time almost insuperable—and artificially rendered so by what we can only describe as the obstinate jealousy of the profession. What women especially needed was opportunity for gaining clinical experience, and it was exactly that which was persistently denied to them in the hospitals. Only the Royal Free Hospital and the New Hospital, and later St. Mary's Hospital, gave them what they asked, and then the South London Hospital was opened, an institution organised and run by women in their own interest and for the purpose of their own education and discipline. There are at present about 1,100 qualified women, and even these will tell us that it is still somewhat hard for a woman to become a specialist.

To our contemporary mood it may seem a strange thing that a career which above all should be open to talents should have been for more than one-half of humanity so encumbered with unnecessary obstacles. We forget, just because it has become part of our daily life, how wonderful a change has been effected by the war. It has opened our eyes to many things; and not least to the fact that our sisters are as well qualified to be valuable citizens of the Commonwealth as their brothers. After the splendid work which women have done in this war, it would not be easy even for the most retrograde and benighted mind to affirm that there are certain skilled professions which must be severely restricted to the male. Ability is strewn up and down both sexes, and special aptitudes and capacities are not the privilege of one rather than the other. Mrs. GARRETT ANDERSON for a quarter of a century was recognised as an equal, not as a subordinate practitioner, and the surgical work of Mrs. SCHARLIEB has often been praised as perfect in its kind. But if instances like these were brought forward, the glib answer of the objector used to be that one swallow does not make a summer. Now that we have to deal not with rare exceptions but with a multitude of swallows, the argument falls to the ground. Moreover, in a very practical fashion the European catastrophe has brought home to us the necessity of female help—because so many of our doctors have to work in the battlefield—and we ought to be thankful that we possess at home numbers of qualified women to take their place. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to add that even in the war area there are openings for work of which women have eagerly availed themselves. A Women's Hospital Corps was established first in Paris and then in Wimerex; it has now been transferred to Endell-street, where there is capacity for 520 beds. The Scottish Women's Hospitals are well-known in France at Royaumont, and more recently in Serbia. On every side woman claims to be a healer of sickness and suffering, not only as nurse, but also as doctor; and we hasten to acknowledge the claim with gratitude and admiration. The opening of the extension of the London School of Medicine, to which the QUEEN gave her high patronage yesterday, will help to extend still further a movement which will be of the utmost service not only to women but to the State and to humanity at large.

Oct. 5. The ladies' Picnic.

46



AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, ENDELL-STREET.

(A GROUP OF THE STAFF AT THIS MILITARY HOSPITAL, WHICH IS RUN ENTIRELY BY WOMEN, ASSISTED BY A FEW R.A.M.C. ORDERLIES.)

... which was so popular in a limited way two or three years ago in London, and is being put into production here, at the Nonvren Cirque, a comedy is to be produced which will be a real success. The difficulty of course, is with the modern audience has enough imagination to supply the necessary background. For the idea is charming, and as it is being produced in a hall, it has the great advantage of being able to take in a large number of people.

At the Grand Guignol a cheerful novel is being produced, and it is the adaptation of Kipling's *Mark Twain*, with his three friends, *The Three Musketeers* is the Peter Pan of the adult, and the same as does Peter at home.

The Riviera season has opened early, and the big Paris houses are preparing their fashions for the South. Jersey still is profitable, to the dressmakers, who may be able to find something less expensive and more easily obtained to take its place. It is to be expected that whenever a fashion is uncomfortable, it will be as uncomfortable as it likes to the body, but so long as it is not so expensive that it will buy it it will remain the fashion!

The jersey costumes prepared for autumn wear in the South are, as usual, trimmed with fur, in very often beneath loose, long coats, themselves heavily bordered by fur, many jerseys are deprived of their fur and trimmed with a band of velvet instead. The skirts are still full, but in other materials than jersey is not the case in the same degree. For indoor wear the full skirt persists, to a great extent, but it is longer than it was. In fact, the skirt is still short but narrow—

... moderate incomes deleted by excessive taxation? It is with country buyers that the big shops are now doing most business, country money is filling the banks, country girls are going to Paris wearing expensive clothing, and white shoes and complete legs in trains and *char-a-bancs*, with a fact that parents and grandmothers, with a few instances walked barefoot and carried turl home in creels from the bogs.

No one can rightly find fault with advance or yet with prosperity, but the situation is peculiar, inasmuch as the town is now envying the country, whereas it used to be the other way round. It is chiefly in country districts that money is found to make up the stupendous sum—upwards of twenty-three million pounds—that is spent annually upon strong drink in Ireland, while something nearly approaching it is lavished upon tobacco. Dublin is a sobor respect, but country districts, owing to a sobor accession of wealth, are occasioning anxiety among those who have the care of souls.

Quite a number of public and religious bodies are passing resolutions to co-operate with men like the famous preacher, the Very Rev. Father Fidelis, who inaugurated a crusade against excessive drinking and "treating" soldiers on leave, on last Sunday at the Franciscan Priory, Athlone. In the course of a wonderful sermon, and speaking like one inspired, Father Fidelis inveighed against this latter evil with thrilling earnestness, and said that, instead of praying to God to protect and bless the efforts of the fighters, there were many in the country who were bringing trouble upon those gallant men and actually regarding the convalescence of the wounded by mistakenly pressing them to partake of stronger drink.

The women of Belfast and district made a remarkable demonstration last week, thirty thousand of them holding a meeting in Ormeau Park in favour of prohibition of the drink traffic during the period of the war and for six months after settlement. One hundred thousand sym-

... found to share in the...
The Rev. A. W. Gough, Vicar of Brompton Church, and his two energetic curates, are very proud of the inspiring encouragement of their mistress, Miss Blackmore, have done splendidly since the beginning of the year, making gifts for the interred submarine been through very heavy hardships, was so touched by the affectionate and untiring sympathy of these little school children that, on escaping back to his own land, he made his very first visit in Enfield a visit to the Brompton Church School.

Lady Chesterfield, one of the school's firmest supporters, had hoped to be present at the Anzac tea, but, being out of town on the day fixed, sent a message of regret, with kindly greetings.

The children and their parents made and gave everything for this Anzac tea—"not light refreshments, but a good old high tea," said one beaming lad in "hospital blue," as he enjoyed a second helping of hot sausages and ham. And when the food had been sampled, too, and when the food had filled their guests' pockets with apples and pears, not forgotten the smiles and matches, there were recitations and songs and dances. Most of the Anzac had tears in their brave eyes as they watched the graceful child-dancers and listened to the sweet young treble voices. And, for the onlookers, one of the prettiest sights, that yet brought a lump to the throat, was musical chairs, with limping Tommies and laughing children, the small people so anxious that their wounded guests should get the seats that the winning side was obviously a "put-up job," from the first.

- BOOKS RECEIVED.**
- A Kiss from France. A. Neil Lyons. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
 - The Backward of Barry. Dell Leigh. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
 - Masterpieces. Charles Penn. (Werner Laurie.)
 - Love and the Whirlwinds. (Hutchinson and Co.)
 - The Struggle. Helen Protheroe Lewis. (Hutchinson and Co.)
 - "He Ate Corn." Bernard Capes. (Duckworth and Co.)
 - The World for Sale. Gilbert Parker. (Wm. Heinemann.)
 - The Man with the Snake Face. Dorothy Black. (Hutchinson and Co.)
 - The Cruise. Fergus Hume. (Werner Laurie.)
 - Hempstead. David Grayson. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

(A GROUP OF THE STAFF AT THIS MILITARY HOSPITAL.)

Woman's World.

SELDOM have I seen Tommies enjoying themselves more than those that took part in last night's "All-Hallows' E'en" party at the Endell-street Military Hospital, which, as everybody knows, is run by an all-women staff. First of all, in deference to the date and the large proportion of boys "frae the ither side o' the Border," there was an All Scotch concert, artists and items guaranteed genuine.

Then came the party proper, in which many quaint customs were revived.

Bobbing for Apples.

There was a series of exciting races, in which the competitors balanced precariously on up-turned flower-pots, while apples that dangled enticingly from strings and walking-sticks bobbed in front of the open mouths of the patients in beds and wheel-chairs. Other apples floated in baths big and little, deep and shallow, into which bold warriors dived their heads to catch the fruit in their teeth.

For Our Allies.

I was immensely interested yesterday afternoon.

"We have therefore made it our business to supply these various needs, and also to provide any weekly papers bearing on the different subjects in which the men are interested.

Demand for Good Books

"Turning aside from technical subjects to literature in general, I would like to say that although we have not ever attempted to force good books on our soldiers, we have, of course, taken great care to place them within their reach. And it is not an illusion to say that when the men once begin on a better class of book they do not as a rule return to the old stuff which formerly constituted their whole range of reading. My own impression is that they read rubbish because they have had no one to tell them what to read. Stevenson, for instance, has lifted many a young soldier in our hospital on to a higher plane of reading whence he has looked down with something like scorn—which is really very funny—on his former favourites. For that group of readers, 'Treasure Island' has been a discovery in more senses than one, and to the librarians a boon unspeakable."

"We were asked for books on paper-making, printing, cabinet-making, engineering, marine engineering, veterinary work, Sheffield plate, old furniture, organic and inorganic chemistry, fish-curing, coal-mining, counterpoint, languages, meteorology, electricity, submarines, aeroplanes, flowers, trees, gardening, forestry, the Stone Age, painting and drawing, violin-making, architecture, and so on. The fish-curing instance was particularly interesting.

In the November "Cornhill," Miss Beatrice Harraden, who shares with Miss Elizabeth Robins the work of honorary librarian to the Women's Military Hospital in Endell-street, writes of the books and magazines best beloved of our soldiers. It is not surprising to hear that right-down good stories are popular, while Society novels are not. I am glad Miss Harraden has a dig at the people who regard soldiers' hospitals as a refuse-heap for their old, dirty, heavy book incumbrances. She says that shoals of all sorts and conditions of books have had to be rejected. The process of sorting was not agreeable. "I never in my life," Miss Harraden remarks, "remember being so dirty, nor so indignant." Happily, the donors were not all of this kind. Some were really generous, and some positively unselfish.

420

PUBLIC OPINION

WHAT OUR SOLDIERS

MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN gives in the *Cornhill* a most readable account of her experiences in finding books for soldiers' reading. "About eighteen months ago," she says, "Miss Elizabeth Robins and myself entered on our duties as Honorary Librarians to the Military Hospital, Endell Street, the only Military Hospital in England officered entirely by women. The doctor in charge is Dr. Flora Murray and the chief surgeon Dr. L. Garrett Anderson. There is a staff of fourteen doctors, including a pathological and an ophthalmic surgeon, a staff of thirty-six nursing sisters and ninety orderlies—all women. There are eighteen large wards, accommodating about 550 wounded.

"We were asked to collect a number of suitable books and magazines, and by personal intercourse with the soldiers, to encourage reading amongst the men, and to do our best to help them through the long hours of illness and inaction by offering them books which would amuse and interest them.

What They Wanted

"We determined to have no red tape, and to leave all the book-cases unlocked at all times, so that the men who were able to move about could come and pick out what they liked. And we arranged to go into the wards and take books ourselves to the men who were confined to their

beds. Our view was that we give them what they want, not necessarily what we wanted. "It was quite possible a man in a ward would be reading Nat Gould's 'Joeey Jack' favourite—and the man in bed would be reading Shakespeare, or 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' or Shelley, or Meredith, Conrad, or the Encyclopaedia. We found, in fact, so many different kinds of minds and upbringings, that we could never have remembered without the aid of a note-book what each man wanted.

"So after various experiments, this became our system. We divided the wards between us, and went round with our note-book to each bedside, found out if our soldier cared to read, and, if he had no suggestion to make, found out in a vague sort of way, without worrying him, of course, what he would be likely to want—if, indeed, he wanted anything at all. For in some cases the very thought of a book was apparently worse than a bomb.

"We were asked for books on paper-making, printing, cabinet-making, engineering, marine engineering, veterinary work, Sheffield plate, old furniture, organic and inorganic chemistry, fish-curing, coal-mining, counterpoint, languages, meteorology, electricity, submarines, aeroplanes, flowers, trees, gardening, forestry, the Stone Age, painting and drawing, violin-making, architecture, and so on. The fish-curing instance was particularly interesting.

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The Grand Guignol a cheerful novelty produced to us is the adaptation of Kipling's *Mark Twain*, and at the Odéon reigns no less than the perennial, ever-beloved *Arcturion*, with his three friends. *The Three Mice* is the Peter Pan of the adult, and the same as does Peter at home.

The Riviera season has opened early, and some of the big Paris houses are presenting their fashions for the South. Jersey still is profitable, to the dressmakers, who may be able to find something less expensive and more easily obtained to take its place. It is to be noted that whenever a fashion is uncomfortable, or expensive for dressmakers it changes; but so long as it is not so expensive that the body will buy it it will remain the fashion!

The South are, as usual, trimmed with fur, and the Jersey costumes prepared for autumn wear any rate on the skirt, but as they will be heavily bordered by fur, many Jersey dresses are deprived of their fur and trimmed with a band of velvet instead. The skirts are still full, but in other materials than jersey is not the case in the same degree. For indoor wear the full skirt persists, to a certain extent, but it is longer than it was. In fact, the skirt is still short but narrow—comparatively narrow.

but necessitates a great deal of expensive provision. It is with incomes depleted by excessive taxation? now doing most business, country money is filling the banks, country girls are going to Paris wearing expensive clothing, and white shoes and silk stockings are exhibited on strong young country legs in trains and *char-a-bancs*, with a complete forgetfulness of, or indifference to, the fact that parents and grandparents in many instances walked barefoot and carried turf home in creels from the bogs.

No one can rightfully find fault with advance or yet with prosperity, but the situation is peculiar, inasmuch as the town is now envying the country, whereas it used to be the other way round. It is chiefly in country districts that money is found to make up the stupendous sum—upwards of twenty-three million pounds—that is spent annually upon strong drink in Ireland, while something nearly approaching it is lavished upon tobacco. Dublin is a sober city, and Belfast sets a splendid example in respect, but country districts, owing to the recession of wealth, are occasionally among those who have the care of souls.

Quite a number of public and religious bodies are passing resolutions to co-operate with men like the famous preacher, the Very Rev. Father Fidelis, who inaugurated a crusade against excessive drinking and "treating" soldiers on leave, on last Sunday at the Franciscan sermon, and speaking like one inspired. Father Fidelis, inveighed against this latter evil with thrilling earnestness, and said that, instead of praying to God to protect and bless the efforts of the fighters, there were many in the country who were bringing trouble upon those gallant men and actually relating the convalescence of the wounded by mistakenly pressing them to partake of strong drink.

The women of Belfast and district made a remarkable demonstration last week, thirty thousand of them holding a meeting in O'Neill Park in favour of prohibition of the drink traffic during the period of the war and for six months after settlement. One hundred thousand sym-

found to state the Rev. A. W. Gough, vicar of Brompton Church, and his two energetic curates, are very proud of the patriotic children in their school, who, under the inspiring encouragement of their mistress, Miss Blackmore, have done splendidly since the beginning of the war, making gifts for the injured submarine crews. One of the submarine commanders, who had been through very heavy hardships, was so touched by the affectionate and unflinching sympathy of these little school children that, on escaping back to his own land, he made his very first visit in England a visit to the Brompton Church School.

Lady Chesterfield, one of the school's fiercest supporters, had hoped to be present at the Anzac tea, but, being out of town on the day fixed, sent a message of regret, with kindly greetings.

The children and their parents made and gave everything for this Anzac tea—"not light refreshments, but a good old high tea," said one beaming lad in "hospital blue," as he enjoyed a second helping of hot sausages and ham. And when the food had been sampled, too, and the children had filled their guests' pockets with apples and pears, not forgotten the smokes and matches, there were recitations and songs and dances. Most of the Anzac grateful child-dancers and listened to the sweet young treble voices. And, for the onlookers, one of the prettiest sights that yet brought a lump to the throat, was musical chairs, with limping Tommies and laughing children, the small people so anxious that their wounded guests should get the seats that the winning side was obviously a "put-up job," from the first.

- BOOKS RECEIVED.**
- A KISS FROM FRANCE. A. Neil Lyons. (Hodder and the Stoughton.)
 - THE BACKSCOTCH OF BATTLE. Dell Leigh. (Hodder and the Stoughton.)
 - BRITANNIA. Charles Brumm. (W. Werner Laurie.)
 - LOVE AND THE WHIRLWIND. Helen Throbroge Lewis. (Hutchinson and Co.)
 - THE SHADOW R. and Co.)
 - THE AGE COURTS. Isabel Paterson. (Doddley Head.)
 - THE WORLD FOR SALE. Gilbert Parker. (Wm. Heinemann.)
 - THE MARCHMONT. (Cassell and Co.)
 - THE CURSE OF THE SOUVAIN. Dorothy Black. (Hutchinson and Co.)
 - HEMPFIELD. David Grayson. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

(A GROUP OF THE STAFF AT THIS MUSEUM.)

state and to humanity at large.

LECTS THE HEAD BUT



In the November "Cornhill," Miss Beatrice Harraden, who shares with Miss Elizabeth Robins the work of honorary librarian to the Women's Military Hospital in Endell-street, writes of the books and magazines best beloved of our soldiers. It is not surprising to hear that right-down good stories are popular, while Society novels are not. I am glad Miss Harraden has a dig at the people who regard soldiers' hospitals as a refuse-heap for their old, dirty, heavy book incumbrances. She says that shoals of all sorts and conditions of books have had to be rejected. The process of sorting was not agreeable. "I never in my life," Miss Harraden remarks, "remember being so dirty, nor so indignant." Happily, the donors were not all of this kind. Some were really generous, and some positively unselfish.

PUBLIC OPINION

NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

WHAT OUR SOLDIERS READ

MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN gives in the *Cornhill* a most readable account of her experiences in finding books for soldiers' reading. "About eighteen months ago," she says, "Miss Elizabeth Robins and myself entered on our duties as Honorary Librarians to the Military Hospital, Endell Street, the only Military Hospital in England officered entirely by women. The doctor in charge is Dr. Flora Murray and the chief surgeon Dr. L. Garrett Anderson. There is a staff of fourteen doctors, including a pathological and an ophthalmic surgeon, a staff of thirty-six nursing sisters and ninety orderlies—all women. There are eighteen large wards, accommodating about 550 wounded.

"We were asked to collect a number of suitable books and magazines, and by personal intercourse with the soldiers, to encourage reading amongst the men, and to do our best to help them through the long hours of illness and inaction by offering them books which would amuse and interest them.

What They Wanted

"We determined to have no red tape, and to leave all the book-cases unlocked at all times, so that the men who were able to move about could come and pick out what they liked. And we arranged to go into the wards and take books ourselves to the men who were confined to their

beds. Our view was that we should give them what they wanted, not necessarily what we wanted for them. "It was quite possible that one man in a ward would be reading, say, Nat Gould's 'Jockey Jack'—a great favourite—and the man in the next bed would be reading Shakespeare, or 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' or Shelley, or Meredith, Conrad, or the Encyclopædia. We found, in fact, so many different kinds of minds and upbringings, that we could never have remembered without the aid of a note-book what each man wanted.

"So after various experiments, this became our system. We divided the wards between us, and went round with our note-book to each bedside, found out if our soldier cared to read, and, if he had no suggestion to make, found out in a vague sort of way, without worrying him, of course, what he would be likely to want—if, indeed, he wanted anything at all. For in some cases the very thought of a book was apparently worse than a bomb.

"We were asked for books on paper-making, printing, cabinet-making, engineering, marine engineering, veterinary work, Sheffield plate, old furniture, organic and inorganic chemistry, fish-curing, coal-mining, counterpoint, languages, meteorology, electricity, submarines, aeroplanes, flowers, trees, gardening, forestry, the Stone Age, painting and drawing, violin-making, architecture, and so on. The fish-curing instance was particularly interesting.

The soldier in question was from Nova Scotia, and his father's business was fish-curing. He was anxious to learn the English methods, and gain all the information he could during his sojourn in England, before he was invalided out of the Army and returned to his home.

"We have therefore made it our business to supply these various needs, and also to provide any weekly papers bearing on the different subjects in which the men are interested.

Demand for Good Books

"Turning aside from technical subjects to literature in general, I would like to say that although we have not ever attempted to force good books on our soldiers, we have, of course, taken great care to place them within their reach. And it is not an illusion to say that when the men once begin on a better class of book they do not as a rule return to the old stuff which formerly constituted their whole range of reading. My own impression is that they read rubbish because they have had no one to tell them what to read. Stevenson, for instance, has lifted many a young soldier in our hospital on to a higher plane of reading whence he has looked down with something like scorn—which is really very funny—on his former favourites. For that group of readers, 'Treasure Island' has been a discovery in more senses than one, and to the librarians a boon unspeakable."

Women Doctors in the Army.

I hear that all the women doctors who responded to the War Office appeal circulated some months ago, and who undertook to serve wherever they were sent and for the length of time required, have been sent to Malta, where they have set free men doctors urgently required at the front. They are serving on almost the same terms as the medical men called up under the Military Service Act—that is to say, they have entered with the status (though not the rank) and the pay of first lieutenants, and have no doubt already in many cases been promoted. Like the women doctors working at the Endell Street Military Hospital, they are regarded as attached to the R.A.M.C., but, unlike them, they are distributed among hospitals partly staffed by men. They do not wear uniforms nor receive military titles, for though they work on the same terms as the men and take their share of surgical work it would require an Act of Parliament to give them commissions.

The Endell Street experiment has, of course, been a conspicuous success, and no doubt led to the demand for more women doctors, but it is surprising to hear that with so great a demand on them for civilian work at home eighty women have been sent to Malta since the end of July. These have come from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland; in some cases they have given up extensive private practices for the lieutenant's pay of 24s. a week. They were ready to work in any part of the war zone, but there were obvious advantages in sending them all to one medical district. The R.A.M.C. is now asking for fifty more women doctors for home service.

One has so far heard very little about the work of the women doctors serving with the Allies, and this new venture has been made very inconspicuously; but there is no doubt that the war record of the profession has been a very brilliant one.

WOMEN ARMY OFFICERS.**Splendid Work in Commissioned Rank in the R.A.M.C.**

The splendid work that women doctors are already doing in the Army has led the War Office to make an appeal for fifty more for service at home in various military hospitals. Already more than one hundred women doctors are attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps, and with the exception that they have not attested and do not wear military uniform, their rank and work differs in no way from men. They have the status on entering the Army of a first lieutenant, with pay of £1 a day and usual allowance, and rise in rank in the ordinary way.

The work they do is exactly the same as that of the ordinary Army hospital doctor. There are between seventy and eighty of them in various military hospitals at Malta, and they include specialists, such as pathologists, anaesthetists, radiographers, and dentists, physicians and surgeons. They perform operations, and in fact take precisely the same duty as the doctors, now released for service, urgently needed in field hospitals.

The entry of women doctors into the Army came about in this way. In the terrible autumn days of 1914 two famous women doctors, Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Garrett Anderson, heard of the desperate straits of the French on the Aisne. Swiftly and without any application to the War Office, they organised a small but highly efficient medical mission of women doctors and nurses. They offered their services to the French Government and were immediately accepted. They slipped out of England virtually before the War Office and Lord Kitchener knew of their existence, and were able to render splendid assistance to the overworked French military doctors. Their success broke down the prejudice against women doctors for the R.A.M.C., and the War Office at first permitted and later encouraged their employment.

Two Women Majors.

The chief example at home of the war work of women doctors is to be found at the Endell Street Military Hospital, which, with the exception of six men orderlies, is entirely staffed by women. Dr. Flora Murray is in charge, and Dr. Garrett Anderson chief surgeon. They, with two other members of the medical staff of fifteen, rank as majors with full pay, the highest rank so far won by any woman in the Army.

The work here of these women doctors, their nurses and general staff, is probably heavier than at an ordinary military hospital, for the reason that the staff is a small one. There are eight surgeons and doctors who take the daily routine work. The hospital has altogether 670 beds, and the morning ward visiting lasts from nine to twelve. At two, operations begin, and frequently continue till nine or ten at night, while at any hour of the day or night an operation case may be brought in. The doctors take turns for twenty-four hours' duty, so that it falls to each of them one day in eight. The day's duty is almost continuous, a complete round of all the wards being made between eleven and midnight, while visits to serious cases must be paid during the night.

Educated women also do virtually all the heavy rough work of the hospital, such as emptying the dustbins, carrying the coals to the wards, and acting as stretcher-bearers.

In this connection figures as to the number of women doctors to-day are of interest. There are roughly about 1,000 qualified throughout the country, and another thousand training, 400 being at the Women's Medical College, London, 200 at Edinburgh, and the rest at various other similar institutions.

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Help Needed and Deserved.

The New Hospital for Women in Euston-road is celebrating its jubilee by appealing for funds to endow at least 50 out of its 91 beds. Great is its work among the London poor, and far greater, I am sure, would that work be if funds were forthcoming. Over 100 women are always awaiting admission as in-patients, and numbers of women needing out-patient treatment have to be turned away every day. Although the Euston-road building could not be enlarged, it would be quite feasible to extend the branch at New Barnet, the Rosa Morison House.

Work in the Near East.

The hospital also has a great claim on the country for the work it is doing in connection with the war. From it came, I think, most, if not all, of the surgeons and physicians who staff the military hospital in Endell-street. From it came Dr. Garrett Anderson, who organised the Women's Hospital Corps, Dr. Berry, of the Berry Medical Mission in Serbia, and Dr. Elsie Inglis, who has received for her fine work in Russia and Serbia the Orders of the White Eagle and of St. Sava, Third Class. This is a very moderate and incomplete summary of its services to the Allies.

50 WOMEN DOCTORS WANTED FOR ARMY.

Wonderful Work of Brave Girls in War Hospitals.

X-RAYOLOGIST AT FULHAM

So conspicuously successful has been the work of the women doctors attached to the R.A.M.C. that that body is now applying for fifty more women for service with the Colours.

Although women doctors have been attached to various hospitals as house surgeons and physicians during the war, and although Endell-street Hospital is entirely run by women of the R.A.M.C., the experiment of sending them to Malta—one of our greatest hospital bases—was not made until July last.

"There can never be any comparison between the number of men and women doctors available," said the secretary of the London School of Medicine for Women to *The Daily Mirror*. "There are only about 1,100 women on the British Medical Register, as compared with 35,000 men doctors, and of these many are too old to practise."

"Of these 1,100 a vast number are taking over the civil hospital and private practices; some, like Dr. Stoney, the X-ray expert, at Fulham Military Hospital, and the women at Northampton Military Hospital are already doing R.A.M.C. work."

RESEARCH WORK.

Research work takes up another percentage of this small body of qualified women. Dr. Helen Chambers, pathologist at Endell-street, has done some remarkable research. So, too, has one of the women now at Malta when she was attached to the Thorpe Military Hospital, Norfolk.

Under pressure of this need for doctors the Cambridge University Senate has now under consideration the question of admitting women studying medicine there to the Bachelor of Medicine degree.

"The importance of the new R.A.M.C. move in encouraging women cannot be estimated," commented a woman doctor. "The fact that they hold the same rank and receive the same pay as the men civil doctors attached to the R.A.M.C. is only just."

"That they do not receive Army commissions is due to the fact that this would entail their being liable for combatant service if called on, which is, of course, impossible."

A representative of Messrs. Tarrant, Government contractors, of Byfleet (Surrey), informed the local tribunal on Saturday that that firm had secured permission to train women as carpenters.

They were hoping to train 200 to 300 women in such work as the construction of

Canadian Woman Doctor for the Front.

Dr. Evelyn Windsor, the School Board Physician in Calgary, who has been made a member of the Army Medical Corps, is proceeding, so I hear at the Canadian Headquarters, to the front on active service. Her work will be in the dressing stations. The magnificent work done by our own women doctors—the names of Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, who was brought back from

rance to organise the great Endell-street Military Hospital, which is staffed by women through- out, and Dr. Elsie Inglis, who has seen so much service on the Western fronts, are specially mili- tary—is well known, but Dr. Evelyn Windsor will be the first Canadian lady doctor to go to the front.

Women Doctors in the Army.

It is stated that all the women doctors who responded to the War Office appeal circulated some months ago, and who undertook to serve wherever they were sent and for the length of time required, have been sent to Malta, where they have set free men doctors urgently required at the front. They are serving on almost the same terms as the medical men called up under the Military Service Act—that is to say, they have entered with the status (though not the rank) and the pay of first-lieutenants, and have no doubt already in many cases been promoted. Like the women doctors working at the Endell Street Military Hospital, they are regarded as attached to the R.A.M.C., but, unlike them, they are distributed among hospitals partly staffed by men. They do not wear uniforms nor receive military titles, for though they work on the same terms as the men and take their share of surgical work, it would require an Act of Parliament to give them commissions.

The Endell Street experiment has, of course, been a conspicuous success, and no doubt led to the demand for more women doctors, but it is surprising to hear that with so great a demand on them for civilian work at home, 80 women have been sent to Malta since the end of July. These have come from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland; in some cases they have given up extensive private practices for the lieutenant's pay of 24s. a week. The R.A.M.C. is now asking for 50 more women doctors for home service.

One has so far heard very little about the work of women doctors serving with the Allies, and this new venture has been made very inconspicuously; but there is no doubt that the war record of the profession has been a very brilliant one.

LADIES' LETTER.

London, Monday Night.

Queen Mary has had the very pleasant experience, within the past few days, of receiving a deputation of ladies, headed by Lady Cowdray, who waited on her Majesty in order to present to her three cheques, amounting in the aggregate to £150,000, towards the upkeep of the Star and Garter Hostel for permanently disabled soldiers at Richmond. In the words of the Queen, it was "a handsome gift, which will always be a prominent memorial of the gratitude of the women of the British Empire to those who have suffered in the service of their King and country." In some degree it shows the depth of the sentiment that has been evoked in women, for it is a huge sum to have collected, in days when there are perpetual demands on the purse; and the Star and Garter Hostel is only one of many institutions that have to be maintained. Some of these ladies have given over their own homes to be turned into hospitals, and I believe Lady Cowdray is one of those who have acted in this way, her beautiful house in Carlton House-terrace, with its unrivalled view of St. James's Park, being—in part, at any rate—the home of temporarily disabled men who are being steadily nursed back to health again.

Women Doctors Wanted.

So extraordinary successful has the work of the women attached to the R.A.M.C. proved itself to be, that that organisation is asking for fifty more women to join the colours. There seems to be a large number of women doctors who have completed their training and are available, yet even now the proportion of women to men is as 1,000 to about 35,000. Some of the women are taking over the private practices, and so leaving the male doctors free for military hospital work; but there are not nearly enough women yet in the medical profession. There is work for many, many more, and the Cambridge University Senate, realising this, is considering the expediency of admitting women studying medicine there to the Bachelor of Medicine degree. It is to be hoped the "considering" will not be so long continued that the need for the work of the women will be at an end before a decision is arrived at! The call for their work is now—now when the hands of men are so full that they do not know how to get through their day's work. That the women have proved their capacity is evidenced all over the country; but the most outstanding instance is the conduct of

The Military Hospital

in Endell-street, London, which is staffed entirely by women. A talk with men who have been treated at this establishment is informative. They will tell you that they felt shy at first when they saw none but women all about them; but the unremitting care of the doctor and the kindness they received from all the ladies associated with the hospital, and which won their hearts, and they have no words to tell the gratitude they feel for the skill expended upon them and the careful in which they were steadily brought back to health. The work at this Women's Hospital has just received the commendation and laudation of Lord Knutsford, who is amazed and gratified at seeing what a clever band of women have done and are doing—the human wreckage they have turned into strong and healthy men again, and in patient and skilful way in which they have formed any and every kind of work that in pre-war days was only done by men.

WOMEN AND WAR WORK.

The Sunderland Suffrage Society sends us the following:—

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DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

The women of Durham University realise with pleasure that the Endell Street Hospital, one of the first military hospitals placed under the management of women, has at its head Dr. Flora Murray, who has a Durham degree. Dr. Murray now takes rank as a major. She first went out to France as a volunteer under the Union de Femmes de France, one of the constituent societies of the Croix Rouge. After about six months' service the Director-General of Medical Services, War Office, offered to put her and Dr. L. Garrett Anderson (a name very familiar to suffragists) in charge of a Government hospital at home, and the Endell Street Hospital was the result.

Besides Dr. Murray, many other women graduates in medicine of the University of Durham, have done distinguished war service. Dr. Ruth Nicholson and Dr. Margaret Boyce have been on the staff of the Scottish Women's Hospital, Royaumont Unit. At the beginning of the war Dr. F. Barrie Lambert (Durham), with Miss French, the daughter of Sir John French, organised a corps of trained masseuses, "The Almerie Paget Massage Corps," which was taken over by the War Office, Dr. Barrie Lambert receiving "rank" and pay of a major. After inspection by Sir Alfred Keogh, the working of the corps was so highly approved that Dr. Lambert was asked to organise the electrical departments at Eastbourne, Epsom, and Dartford Convalescent Camps. Other Durham women graduates are engaged in work at home, such as that of Dr. Eleanor Osselton at Coxlodge War Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The "Cambridge Magazine" reports a discussion in the Senate of the Report of the Special Board for Medicine, on a proposal to admit women to the first and second M.B. examinations. The notice states "the services of women doctors have in the military hospitals been universally recognised, and the demand for them has been loudly voiced." After giving the course of the discussion, the account finishes with the pleasant remark: "Prof. Ridgeway and Dr. Mayo explained that they felt no opposition to the measure so long as it was recognised as a piece of emergency legislation, and in no way involved the pernicious principle of giving the women their due."—M.L.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN PATHOLOGY.

HOW THEY HAVE HELPED TO CURE THE WOUNDED.

WARM TRIBUTE BY MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

One of the most notable examples of women coming into their own since the outbreak of war is afforded by the annual report of the Medical Research Committee. From this it is seen that over a score of women have been employed in the highly scientific work of pathology.

An important feature of the year's work, says the report, has been the increasing number of women engaged in pathological laboratories. In the past women have rarely applied themselves to pathological work. Those eligible for it have been those medically qualified, and for these—relatively few—there appear to have been calls of professional practice which have, for one reason or another, generally competed successfully against the attractions of pathology and research.

To meet the depletion of pathological staffs at home caused by the claims of the Services, the committee have given encouragement and assistance, so far as lay in their power, to the rapid training of women as pathological assistants. Many women with a previous scientific education in other branches of biology have been able to fit themselves in a short time to give most efficient service in this way.

PRE-WAR TRIO.

In addition to those to whom the Committee have been able to give advice or facilities with a view to training of this kind, the Committee have provided grants in the past year for the whole or part time scientific employment on their behalf of more than 20 women, of whom, while some are giving only skilled routine assistance, others are engaged in definite research work. Among the original schemes for research framed by the Committee before the war only three women were taking a part.

Women have been taking part in the work of the Medical Research Committee in other directions. An investigation, for instance, has been carried out by Miss May Smith and Miss Bickersteth, of Oxford, into the relation of output to fatigue among girls engaged in sorting operations, the state of fatigue being estimated by measurements of output and by an experimental psychological test.

Two ladies, Miss W. C. Cullis and Mrs. Tribe have carried out clinical observations on gunshot wounds of the chest begun by Professor T. G. Brody (who has since died), and Professor J. J. Mackenzie—both captains in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, at Endell-street Military Hospital, and they have also undertaken gas analysis of breathing samples.

STUDY OF INFECTED WOUNDS.

Dr. Helen Chambers, the pathologist at this military hospital, has also undertaken a special study of the bacteriology of infected wounds, and she has published, with Dr. Garrett Anderson, the results of the use of salicylic acid as an antiseptic in wounds. Women have been employed in other departments of medical research.

Reference is made in our editorial columns to the work carried on by the Medical Research Committee. The chairman of the body is now Major Waldorf Astor, the other members being all medical men except Lord Goschen, who occupies the position of treasurer. The secretary is Dr. W. M. Fletcher, to whom the committee pay a well-deserved compliment "for his devotion of time and energy far beyond the normal demands of his secretarial work," which has made it possible for the committee to keep in touch with the growing and changing series of investigations which they have been called

A point of interest to the women of Durham University is that of Endell Street Hospital, one of the first military hospitals placed under the management of women, which has at its head Dr. Flora Murray, who has a Durham degree. Dr. Murray now takes rank as a major. She first went out to France as a volunteer under the Union de Femmes de France, one of the constituent societies of the Croix Rouge. After about six months' service the Director-General of Medical Services, War Office, offered to put her and Dr. L. Garrett Anderson (a name very familiar to suffragists) in charge of a Government hospital at home, and the Endell Street Hospital was the result.

Besides Dr. Murray, many other women graduates in medicine of the University of Durham have done distinguished war service. Dr. Ruth Nicholson and Dr. Margaret Joyce have been on the staff of the Scottish Women's Hospital, Royaumont Unit. At the beginning of the war Dr. F. Barrie Lambert (Durham) and Miss French, the daughter of Sir John French, organised a corps of trained masseuses, "The Almeric Paget Massage Corps," which was taken over by the War Office, Dr. Barrie Lambert receiving "rank" and pay of a major. The working of the corps was so highly approved that Dr. Lambert was asked to organise the electric departments at Eastbourne, Epsom, and Dartford Convalescent Camps. Other Durham women graduates are engaged in work at home, such as that of Dr. Eleanor Osselton at the Cox-lodge War Hospital.

WOMEN DOCTORS IN THE ARMY.

It is stated that all the women doctors who responded to the War Office appeal circulated some months ago, and who undertook to serve wherever they were sent and for the length of time required, have been sent to Malta, where they have set free men doctors urgently required at the front. They are serving on almost the same terms as the medical men called up under the Military Service Act—that is to say, they have entered with the status (though not the rank) and the pay of first-lieutenants, and have no doubt already in many cases been promoted. Like the women doctors working at the Endell Street Military Hospital, they are regarded as attached to the R.A.M.C., but, unlike them, they are distributed among hospitals partly staffed by men. They do not wear uniforms nor receive military titles, for though they work on the same terms as the men and take their share of surgical work, it would require an Act of Parliament to give them commissions.

The Endell Street experiment has, of course, been a conspicuous success, and no doubt led to the demand for more women doctors, but it is surprising to hear that with so great a demand on them for civilian work at home, 80 women have been sent to Malta since the end of July. These have come from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland; in some cases they have given up extensive private practices for the lieutenant's pay of 24s. a week. The R.A.M.C. is now asking for 50 more women doctors for home service.

One has so far heard very little about the work of women doctors serving with the Allies, and this new venture has been made very inconspicuously; but there is no doubt that the war record of the profession has been a very brilliant one.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.—Brothers, J. H. Wounded and Missing.—Cook, James A. ...

A LONDON MYSTERY.

SOLDIER FOUND DYING IN ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

A Canadian soldier was found in St. Martin's-lane last night with a wound on the head. He was taken to Endell-street Hospital, where he died.

The wound is supposed to have been caused with a glass tumbler, and the police were searching last night for a man who is believed to have been his assailant.

A MUNITIONS VISIT.

Frenchwomen on Tour Now in London.

Ten very earnest, very eager, and very much occupied Frenchwomen, each with a brassard of tri-coloured ribbon on her left arm, arrived yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Cecil. They were the deputation of munition workers selected by the French Government to visit British munition works, and they have already spent a week in visits to Glasgow, Birmingham, Dudley, and other Northern industrial centres. The whole of the second week of the tour is to be spent in London.

There is only one single woman in the party, said the Hon. Edith Fitzgerald (who is acting as cicerone), to a "Daily News" representative. All the married women have soldier husbands, two of whom are prisoners in Germany, and the deputation consists entirely of experts. One member, Mme Marie Hamon, has been in a munition factory not merely for the period of the war, but for the past 30 years, and may be said to know nearly all there is to be known about most of the processes.

"Our tour so far has been a revelation," said a little lady with bright, vivacious eyes and the long supple fingers of the expert shell-fuse maker. "There is an esprit de corps among the women we have met that is truly magnificent. We have felt as though we were greeting sisters. We have particularly admired the arrangements made for the comfort of the workers, but just one thing seemed to us to be lacking, and that was the Government-owned free crèches for the women's children which have been so successful, and are being so widely established, in our own land. I understand, however, that you are shortly going to adopt this plan. Then you will be perfect!"

Each day has its closely-packed timetable, and the items include a reception by the French Ambassador and luncheon at the Mansion House. To-day the chief events will be the reception of the deputation in the afternoon by Mr. Lloyd George, as War Minister, and Mr. Montagu, as Minister of Munitions. The morning will see the women at Westminster Abbey, and the early evening at Endell-street Women's Military Hospital, where Dr. Flora Murray will give them a welcome.

not only to women but to the State and to humanity at large.

Women Orderlies.

The woman R.A.M.C. orderly is the latest war product. Mrs. Beatty, commandant of the Woman's Reserve Ambulance, tells me that four teen members of the corps are now acting in the capacity at the Endell-street Military Hospital and that Dr. Flora Murray is delighted with the work. Their duties are exactly the same as those formerly done by the men they have replaced, and include stretcher work, coaling hoses, and attending to the incinerator; and so far, I believe, there has been no suggestion that the work is beyond their powers of physical endurance.

CANADIAN SOLDIER'S DEATH.

At Bow-street William George Robinson, twenty-six, a messenger, of Museum-street, W.C., was charged with the wilful murder of Alfred Williams, a Canadian soldier.

Inspector Ashley, stated that on Monday he saw the body of Williams at the Military Hospital, Endell-street, and the following morning he found the defendant detained at Bow-street, and told him he would be charged with murder. In reply he said: "I am only three months off my back and don't go about killing people." Later, when formally charged, he replied: "I admit I was in the public-house, but do not admit I was the man who hit him with the glass. They will have to prove I did it."

A remand was ordered.

"Waterloo."

A LITTLE family party from the Savoy Theatre is going over to Endell-street Hospital to-morrow to entertain the wounded men. They asked Mr. Irving to play "Waterloo," so "H. B." Mr. Tom Reynolds, stage manager and actor, Mrs. Tom Reynolds, and Mr. James Lindsay, who plays in "The Professor's Love Story," will take themselves and their hundred years ago clothes there.

By the way, not many people know that the clothes Mr. H. B. Irving wears in "Waterloo" are those worn by his father.

FRENCH MUNITION WORKERS

VISIT TO LONDON.

After an interesting week in Scotland and the Midlands, the party of ten French women munition workers have arrived in London, and they began yesterday a very full programme in the metropolis. The general arrangements have been made by the Women's Volunteer Ambulance Reserve, and the Hon Edith Fitzgerald is acting as guide and conductor to the guests. Visits to Woolwich Arsenal and various factories turning out shell and other munitions will occupy the mornings, while various other invitations have been accepted on their behalf, culminating with a dejeuner on Saturday given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

The French munition workers may be said to represent a good type of the artisan womanhood of their country. Nine of them are married, and in each case their husbands have been, or are, fighting their country's cause, for of those in the past two are now prisoners of war in Germany. The unmarried member of the party is quite a young girl, almost fragile in appearance, but described by the others as a most capable craftswoman. Each one was nicely and neatly dressed, though apparently without any distinguishing badge, until one of them took her warm and serviceable wrap-coat from the back of her chair to show its armet, of the Tricolor, with a shield bearing a field-gun and rifle crossed, and surmounted by a grenade in gold. The doyenne of the party has been a cartridge maker for some thirty years, and another has also turned out ammunition for small arms for a very long period. The rest have learnt various processes required in the production of heavy shells. One is engaged in a large factory at Tours, while nearly all the rest are from Paris or its environs.

The party arrived in Glasgow last Monday, and received a welcome whose cordiality both surprised and touched them. They saw a large number of works employing women there, and enjoyed much hospitality, official as well as private. Thence they came on to Birmingham and to Dudley, where they were greatly impressed at the ponderous character of much of the work turned out. Presents have been showered upon them in profusion—boxes of delectable chocolates and sweets, bottles of perfume, smelling salts, and much more. Asked as to some of their impressions, they were emphatic as to the excellence of the conditions under which English women are working. They paid especial attention to the system of canteens, feeding generally, housing accommodation, which they regarded as exceedingly good. The hours and their division into shifts had their approval, and they could give the praise of experts to the machine-tools and other mechanism they inspected.

MR. MONTAGU'S RECEPTION.

Mr. E. S. MONTAGU, M.P., Minister for Munitions, yesterday received the delegation at the Hotel Metropole. The proceedings were quite informal. Mr. Montagu welcomed the ladies, who were headed by their "captaine," Madame Darley, and regretted that he was unable to address them in their native tongue. It was a privilege, he said, to welcome them in London as the representatives of the great army of patriotic Frenchwomen who were assisting the Allied cause in the workshops of France. They had not only seen their husbands and sons and friends losing their lives on their own soil, but they had rallied to their support in a way that was truly heroic, and which found an analogy in this country. The first fury of Germany's treacherous onslaught fell upon Belgium and France, and they set themselves to fill the workshops so as to relieve men for the front. He thought it was quite clear that if the whole of France and Belgium were to be freed from the invader, and if we were to restore what they all desired, a permanent and secure peace, all the Allies must rely more and more upon the willing help of women, not only by their economy in their own homes—Frenchwomen had always been renowned for that quality of housekeeping—but for the newer task of labour, exacting and unremitting, in their workshop and in hospital, for which, previous to this war, women may have been thought unsuitable.

In England many hundreds of thousands of women were working in our workshops to-day. The Germans were increasing their output of munitions. We should have to do the same. There were brave men toiling in our workshops who could be better employed on the field of battle, and who were only too anxious to take their place with their comrades. It was unfair to them to prevent them going out. More and more women would be asked to give their help, and to take the place of men who were not indispensable in our munition factories. They were going to ask women, both skilled and unskilled, to come to our training shops and learn. Then when peace was restored, and when almost every woman had found an opportunity of serving her country, it would be a great thing to remember that the German menace had been for ever removed, and that not merely by men suffering and suffering in the munition factories and elsewhere. On behalf of the British Government, he welcomed the ladies as representatives of France, and he felt certain that the women already working in our factories would draw a great inspiration from the visit of their sisters from France.

Madame HAMON briefly responded, and thanked Mr. Montagu for his reception. Subsequently the visitors inspected the Women's Military Hospital in Endell-street.

achievement.

Woman To-Day.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN PATHOLOGY.

One of the most notable examples of women coming into their own since the outbreak of war is afforded by the annual report of the Medical Research Committee. From this it will be seen that over a score of women have been employed in the highly scientific work of pathology, and their numbers are constantly increasing.

In the past, says the report, women have rarely applied themselves to pathological work. Those eligible for it have been those medically qualified, and for these—relatively few—there appear to have been calls of professional practice which have generally competed successfully against the attractions of pathology and research. To meet the depletion of pathological staffs at home caused by the claims of the Services, the committee have given encouragement and assistance so far as lay in their power, to the rapid training of women as pathological assistants. Many women with a previous scientific education in other branches of biology have been able to fit themselves in a short time to give most efficient service in this way. The committee have also provided grants in the past year for the whole or part time scientific employment on their behalf of more than 20 women, of whom some are engaged in definite research work. Of these some nine women, bacteriologists and other research workers, are employed in military hospitals.

The work done by women in connection with medical research is extremely interesting and of a very varied nature. An investigation, for instance, has been carried out by Miss May Smith and Miss Bickersteth, of Oxford, into the relation of output to fatigue among girls engaged in sorting operations, the state of fatigue being estimated by measurements of output and by an experimental psychological test. Dr. Mill Renton and Dr. Madge Robertson have pursued an investigation of rickets, and Miss Ferguson, under the direction of Professor Noel Paton and Dr. Findlay, has continued the investigation of social and dietary conditions in rachitic families and the relationship of tetany to rickets.

Another medical woman, Dr. Janet Lane-Clayton, formerly assistant medical officer to the Local Government Board, has just brought out a monograph on milk and its hygienic relations, of which the Medical Research Committee speak in the highest terms.

Two women, Miss W. C. Cullis and Mrs. Tribe, have carried out clinical observations on gunshot wounds in the chest, at Endell street Military Hospital, and have also undertaken gas analysis of breathing samples. At Endell street Hospital, also, Dr. Heien Chambers, pathologist to the hospital, has undertaken a special study of bacteriology of infected wounds with reference to the employment of particular forms of treatment. The committee have supplied her with the whole time assistance of Miss Lacey, B.Sc. Dr. Chambers has published, with Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, the results of the use of salicylic acid as an antiseptic in wounds.

WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Mr. Pett Ridge on the Happy Soldiers at Endell Street.

More than £1,000 will come to the London units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals as the result of a meeting over which Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson presided in the Palace Theatre yesterday. This special effort was organised by the British Women's Hospital movement, which, having raised £150,000 for the Star and Garter Hospital, is now helping the "Scottish Women" by raising money for the splendid work they are doing for the Allies.

Two air balloons that this war had exploded, said Mr. Pett Ridge, were that women could not take an equal part with men and that Scottish people were extravagantly parsimonious.

"I have not yet become used to looking into the eyes of the men who wear the blood-stained bandages." A well-known dramatist, now with the French Red Cross at Verdun, wrote this to Mr. Pett Ridge. "Well, I don't know," Mr. Ridge observed to yesterday's gathering, "but I think, up to a point, that your women swiftly recover and regain their composure. I know something about Endell-street Hospital, run exclusively by women, and I declare that nowhere else do you find quite the same atmosphere of gentleness as there, nor quite the same impression of adequacy. Even the soldier patients in their beds seem more even-tempered than in other hospitals."

To one of these soldier patients, whom he had known at Kingsland-road, Mr. Pett Ridge said he made "the fatuous suggestion that I should send him two or three of my novels to read. He made this courteous and perfectly wise reply. He said, 'I am going along very comfortable as I am. If you don't mind, I'd rather not do anything that is likely to throw me back.'" (Laughter.)

The Work That Every Woman Loves To Do For Tommy



Some of the cheery faces that help the soldiers through their troubles.

Research and the War.

Medical Research Committee, Major Waldorf Astor is chairman. It has devoted most of its attention during the year covered by the new report issued yesterday to work in connection with the war. The Committee is the only scientific organisation in existence supported by the State. It was established in connection with industrial insurance, and was intended to undertake research and experiment in the interest of the general community. It was found ready at hand to help the Army Medical Department. Most-valuable work has been done by leading specialists, working generally as volunteers, under its auspices. Every new problem for medical science which has emerged from the war has been tackled, and old problems have been solved by new scientific methods. Such troubles as trench feet, trench fever, soldiers' heart, gunshot wounds, gas poisoning, skin grafting, and many others arising out of the war, have been studied and treatment prescribed. Most progress has been accomplished along the line of pathological treatment. The report states that throughout the year the need for assistance in routine work in military hospitals "has progressively diminished as advancing recognition has been given to the essential part played by pathological work in every hospital and as the organisation for its supply has improved." The bacteriological treatment of wounds has been greatly advanced, and the vaccine system applied for preventive as well as curative purposes.

HOME READING UNION.

WHAT SOLDIERS READ IN HOSPITAL.

A conference of the National Home Reading Union was held in the Jehangier Hall under the presidency of Dr. J. W. MACKAIL, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in the absence of the Bishop of Hereford, Chairman of the Council. He regretted to have to announce that during the war the Union had suffered serious depreciation in numbers and loss of funds, but not so seriously as to imperil the continued existence of the Union.

Miss BEATRICE HARRADEN, who explained that she and Miss Elizabeth Robins had been engaged for eight months in library work at the Endell-street Hospital—the only military hospital in England entirely staffed by women—read a paper on her experience of the reading tastes of the soldier-patients. No attempt was made to give the men what those in authority thought they ought to read; they were given just what they wanted to read. Generally they began with illustrated magazines, and afterwards went on to popular novels, generally those with an exciting plot.

Occasionally there was a remarkable exception, as when one patient asked for a text-book on high explosives, a work costing 18s., which, of course, was not in the hospital library, but which, also, of course, was at once ordered. Another curious exception was the popularity of an encyclopædia, of which several volumes were in regular demand. Shakespeare, Meredith, and other standard authors were in steady request, but the novels of a well-known Anglo-Australian sporting writer easily topped the list in popularity. Nature-study works were also frequently asked for, and there was an unceasing demand for books about England by the soldiers from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other Oversea Dominions.

MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN has been speaking on the reading of the wounded soldiers, and has said some very interesting things. Miss Harraden is one of the librarians of the Endell Street Military Hospital. She explained that she has never tried to influence the reading of the patients, only wished to note the peculiarities of that reading. It seems a very wise course to take with sick folk, not to try and influence their reading. I know there will be difference of opinion in this regard. I have had a great deal to do with folk who have been sick, or thought themselves so, and one of the signs of a sickness that does not amount to much is that the sick one wishes you to recommend "something to read." It is a fine edge you need to your judgment under such a temptation. The really sick, who wish to read, most frequently have got a notion of what they want. Now, it is marked as strange that so many of these sick soldiers wanted the Encyclopædia. But was it so strange after all? I do not know anything better for a sick time than a small Encyclopædia, one of the handy little volumes of Dent or Nelson. I will not say to which I would give the preference. The fact is, there is a great deal of miscellaneous reading in books of this kind. You have delightful surprises. New planets swim into your ken. You are able to encourage yourself, moreover, that you are really improving your knowledge, or rather your information, in a waste of time. It may chance, too, that this kind of reading will awaken new trains of thought, novel, and so refreshing. Sometimes it happens that the reader of the Encyclopædia has been wondering, as he lay in bed and become curious, on a point that never struck him before; and not liking to ask, he asks for the book that will tell. I recommend, as a bedside book, for all times of sickness, the Encyclopædia. John Wesley used to mark his prescriptions with a certain letter, if they had been tried by him. I might use that same letter on the recommendation of this sort of book.

* * *

A WAR HOSPITAL RUN BY WOMEN.

WHEN THE ONLY MEN ARE PATIENTS.

By GRACE CURNOCK.

"They are even more than wonderful doctors and nurses; they are kind and gentle ladies." I do not think that the staff of the military hospital at Endell-street, from the doctor in charge or the chief surgeon down to the portress of the gate, have ever had prettier or more deserved compliments than this, paid by a soldier grievously wounded in the Great Push.

Set in the very centre of London and surrounded by a veritable maze of grey buildings with no green thing nearer than the vegetable garden at Covent Garden, and with the buzz and whirl of London traffic all around, the Endell-street hospital has become one of the brightest havens in England. It has also proved the justification of women's long and insistent demands for high place in surgery and medicine and has proved without doubt to all men engaged in the medical profession—and to the world outside that profession—that women doctors are equally successful with themselves in all branches of their calling, and not only with those ailments generally peculiar to women and children.

The only military hospital entirely staffed by women under the War Office, this hospital is the outcome of the foresighted patriotism of the Women's Hospital Corps, founded during the first two weeks of the war by two of the leading women doctors in England. Both young women, they formed a little band of workers and appealed to their friends for funds. With a fine equipment of drugs, instruments, and medical appliances, and all real necessities for a hospital of about 130 beds, they arrived in Paris just at the time when the Germans were digging themselves in on the Aisne and when the wounded were pouring into Paris in appalling numbers.

A most opportune moment this for the appearance of the Women's Hospital Corps, for the British Red Cross was not yet prepared to tend the wounded and the Croix Rouge Française was, to say the least, in a state of wild unreadiness. The loan of a brand new hotel on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées was obtained, and even as the doctors and nurses arrived, and before they had unpacked, their patients were brought in. I remember the beds being unpacked and hastily put up as the stretchers came in and the lobby of the hotel piled high with incoming equipment while these women were operating and fighting for the lives of the wounded men of the first Expeditionary Force.

* * *

For four months they remained in Paris and then as the British moved farther north the Women's Hospital Corps also moved their hospital, this time to Boulogne. Placing their voluntary services at the disposal of the War Office they were finally quartered at the Endell-street hospital, equipped by and run under the military authorities.

Since the Paris days I had not seen this band of devoted women until the other day when I went to Endell-street. They absolutely dispose of two suppositions with regard to those women who enter the medical profession—their work has not proved too strenuous for their physical

part of this new work of scientific research and have won a place for themselves in laboratories.

Committee has been the means of conferring great services upon the Army and upon humanity. It is significant to note that women have played a considerable

part in this new work of scientific research and have won a place for themselves in laboratories.

Besides its work of scientific research on behalf of the Army, the Medical Research Committee has undertaken the responsible duties of keeping statistics of the wounded and preparing the medical history of the war. The report is extremely tactful in its reference to the R.A.M.C. One gathers that the Committee comply with requests made from the R.A.M.C. either for finding specialists or undertaking research, but it does not make recommendations, and the R.A.M.C. is under no obligation to receive them if it did. As we pointed out the other day, the Committee might well be placed in a position of greater authority and have larger opportunities. Officially it has no connection with the Army Medical Service at all. The Army has used an organisation set up for another purpose, and there is no mention of the fact that the War Office has met the expense which the Committee has incurred. The Committee was not established nor its funds provided in order that it should be used as a subordinate organisation by the R.A.M.C. One cannot speak too highly of the work done under the auspices of the Committee, or of the ability and energy of the secretary, Dr. W. M. Fletcher. But it deserves to be placed on a war footing. It should be supplied with funds by the War Office adequate to continue on a larger scale the vitally important work which it has undertaken. It should bear the same relation to the R.A.M.C. as does Sir David Bruce's Committee on Tetanus. It should have power to recommend and be given the opportunity of demonstrating to the Army doctors that its recommendations are founded on the solid basis of proved tests and scientific results. This would greatly extend the magnificent work which Mr. Lloyd George, in founding the Committee, intended it to accomplish. The responsibility lies with him. He is now given an opportunity of placing the Committee in a position which will add enormously to the efficiency of the methods adopted for healing the wounded broken in the war. As the Chairman of the Committee in his report says, the inquiries into the "special medical problems presented by war conditions have offered many wide fields of work fruitful in results of permanent importance to the general population."

endurance, nor has it hardened their hearts or made callous their womanly sympathies. As a matter of fact, they all look much better in health after nearly two years of the most strenuous work.

The hospital consists of seventeen wards, with 573 beds in all, and the staff counts fifteen doctors, including oculist, dental surgeon, and anaesthetist; quartermaster, eighty-four women orderlies, four of sergeant rank; kitchen helpers, and a few men of the R.A.M.C.

It is no secret that since July 1 the wounded have been coming in in greater numbers than before, and that "mended" soldiers have to be evacuated at the rate of more than 100 a week. While several of the men who came in slightly wounded at the beginning of the month have already been discharged, there has been a sad proportion of seriously wounded who have needed all the fruits of the experience the doctors have gained during their two years' work.

"Of course we should never have got through with it all if it had not been for the splendid character of the men," said the doctor in charge; "they are all so brave and good and absurdly grateful for anything done for them. Do write a great deal about the men; there have never been any to equal our soldiers in the world, we know. Ever since the first days they have been as glorious and brave in their wounded condition as ever they could have been on the battlefield. There must never be any more war in our time or our children's time; we women have quite made up our minds to that and shall see to it."

* * *

By the courtesy of the doctor I was allowed to be in one of the wards while she was doing her morning round, and it was a happiness to see the confidence that her patients have in the treatment they receive and very amusing to overhear the amazing mixture of sympathy and chaff that went on.

The first anxiety of every wounded man when the doctor comes to his bedside is not to know how he is going on himself, but how some other man is. "What do you think of So-and-so this morning, doctor? Seems a bit better from what I can tell from here; poor chap, he has been knocked about. Oh! Me? Oh, getting on fine. Had a letter from the missus—and what d'yr think—" and so on.

The hospital has no garden, but it has a great square courtyard into which the beds of the men are wheeled at the earliest possible moment. Part of the courtyard is covered in with a glass roof, and those soldiers requiring constant open-air treatment have a hut and a Japanese summer house, and the hospital would like another hut, too, if some sympathiser would give it. The courtyard is made as gay as possible by plants and flowers which women gardeners come every day to tend and also to arrange the flowers in the wards.

The men have gay sunshades over their beds and red and blue quilts over from the Paris days. The idea is to get as much colour in the wards too as possible, and it is wonderful how the patients appreciate such relief. The laboratory and dispensary open on to the courtyard, also the men's dining-room, and of course the offices. The recreation hall is ruled over by Miss Beatrice Harraden as librarian and Miss Bessie Hatton as organising secretary for entertainments. It has a good supply of books, a most fine grand piano with a tone quite equal to the ornamentation on the case, and that says a good deal! A stage at the end of the hall is hung with a Gobelin blue curtain, bearing the monogram W. H. C., and khaki grey-black curtains; over all is the motto "Deeds, not words."

The quartermaster has all her departments organised with the experience that two years have given her. She serves 140 men in the dining-room with meat, vegetables, and milk pudding with amazing rapidity, twenty-five minutes seeing them all fed and out again and ready for any amount of entertainment and noise which may be provided for them or that they can make for themselves.

Every day brings grateful visitors to the hospital, officers who were tended in Paris as well as the men, and it is a rare case when a man on leave from the front does not spare a few minutes to the hospital where he has been so "jolly well mended," as one man said.

No wonder that they recommend the Women's Hospital Corps when they get "out there." Said a very badly wounded man as his stretcher was carried into the courtyard from an ambulance the other day "I asked to come here; they told me on the other side I'd be well looked to here."





alferi

State and to humanity at large.



Antoni



alpieri



WITH BEST WISHES
FROM
THE ENDELL STREET STAFF,
1916.



WHAT DO OUR SOLDIERS READ?

ALMOST anything which can be printed and bound within covers, is the answer given by Miss Beatrice Harraden in a most interesting article in the current *Cornhill* describing her experiences as Joint Honorary Librarian of the Endell Street Military Hospital, which accommodates about 550 wounded. This Library must be a model of its kind, for the aim of the librarians is to provide what the men want, not what they think is good for them. All manner of reading is demanded and supplied—good fiction, bad fiction, essays, poetry, philosophy, technical works. Good books are never forced on the soldiers, but are always within reach, and experience has shown that when a man once begins on a better class of book he does not as a rule return to the old worthless trash. Magazines, too, of all kinds are greatly appreciated:—

The magazines most in demand are *The Strand*, *The Windsor*, *Pearson's*, *The Wide World*, *The Red*, and a few others. But some of our readers have refused to be interested in any magazines except their own pet ones. One man, for instance, confined himself entirely to *Blackwood's*. He proudly preferred an old number of *Maga* to a current number of any other magazine on earth. A second man remained loyal to *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and a third to *Land and Water*. Another was never satisfied with anything except *The Nineteenth Century*. Others have asked only for wretched little rags which one would wish to see perish off the face of the earth. But as time has gone on, these have been less and less asked for, and their place has been gradually taken by *The Sphere*, *The Graphic*, *The Tatler*, *The Illustrated London News*, and *The Sketch*—another instance of a better class of literature being welcomed and accepted if put within easy reach.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, one of the Honorary Librarians to the Military Hospital, Endell-street, London, writing in the November, 1916, issue of the *Cornhill Magazine*, states:—"We had to invest in any amount of Nat Gould's sporting stories, in fact, a certain type of man would read nothing except Nat Gould. However ill he was, however suffering and broken, the name of Nat Gould would always bring a smile to his face. Often and often I've heard the whispered words, 'A Nat Gould—ready for when I'm better.'" It is therefore interesting to announce that a new 6s. novel by Mr. Nat Gould, entitled "Breaking the Record," has now appeared through Mr. John Long, who has been this author's exclusive publisher for over 10 years. On the same date Mr. John Long will also publish "In the Heyday of Youth," by Mrs. Hugh Clark, a new 6s. novel of great promise by an untried writer.

GIRLS AND PERSONAL CARE.

Dr. Scharlieb at St. Saviour's and St. Olave's School.

ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING.

The annual distribution of prizes to the girls of St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Grammar School, New Kent-rd., took place on Thursday afternoon in the school hall. There was a very large attendance of parents and friends.

Mr. T. F. Rider (Warden) presided, supported by Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., who presented the awards, the Rev. J. C. V. Durell (chairman of the Girls' School Committee), Col. Pott, Mrs. Sommerville, Mr. F. S. Goulding, Mr. G. C. Whiteley, Mr. T. Edwin Pomeroy, Mrs. Burge, and Mr. C. Oscar Gridley (Governors), Miss M. Frodsham (head mistress), and Mr. F. C. Lemon (clerk to the Governors). Others present included Miss M. M. Howard (head mistress of James Allen Girl School), the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, (Rector of Bermondsey) and Mrs. Gillingham, Miss B. Johnson (daughter of former head master of St. Olave's Grammar School) and Miss Richards (principal of Stockwell Training College).

As the Governors took their seats three little mites mounted the platform. One—Mary Blundell—brought a handsome bouquet of red and white roses to Mrs. Scharlieb, while two—Phyllis Olivier and Gwen Lewis pinned red roses on the remaining occupants of the platform.

The chairman, in his opening address, remarked that the war had wrought many changes and had caused many alterations in customs. One such change was in the hour of meeting that day. The lighting regulations rendered it necessary to complete the proceedings before darkness set in, and an early hour of meeting was necessary. He was glad to see that that had made no difference to the attendance. He found his position very difficult. He was supposed to give an address, but if he enlarged upon what the school was doing, he would be encroaching upon the province of the head mistress, while, if he gave the girls a parental sort of advice, he would anticipate the address they were to receive, an address which would doubtless be of more interest than anything he could say. He would therefore say no more.

A YEAR'S SUCCESSFUL WORK.

Miss Frodsham, before giving an account of the doings of the school during the year, extended a very cordial welcome to Mrs. Scharlieb, the first lady doctor who had visited the school to present the prizes. It was very appropriate that she should come that year, as it was the jubilee year for the women's medical profession. Dr. Scharlieb was one of the first members of the staff of the Women's Hospital when it was opened and was the first woman to take her M.D. at London University. She had been a pioneer all along and St. Saviour's Grammar School was honoured by her presence. The war, continued Miss Frodsham, had made a great difference to women's work, especially abroad. Women at the outset offered their services to the British Government, but they were declined, and only after France welcomed them and had given them opportunity to prove their worth, did she accept the help of women. The hospital in Endell-st. was a proof that women could accomplish in mat-medical. Turning to the school, Miss Frodsham pointed out that the spirit of the year had fallen to Gwen, who had gained the triple crown Royal Holloway College scholarship

the high standard of health by sending the girls to bed as early as possible. "Do not allow anxiety about Zeppelin raids to keep the girls from bed."

BIG WAR EFFORTS.

War work, Miss Frodsham continued, had been carried on vigorously, and the school was very grateful to the New Zealanders who had given a full supply of knitting wool. The stationery sent to the 4th London General Hospital, Denmark Hill, had been much appreciated, while the conversion of old garments had proved very useful both as an occupation and in its results. The schools fund had been well supported, and the girls' sweet-money boxes had materially assisted the Serbian Relief Funds, the Star and Garter Hospital, the prisoners of war in Germany, the Blue Cross and St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Soldiers. The school had kept up its share in the Girls' School Mission, the Harvest Thanksgiving had produced good results, while £250 had been subscribed to the War Savings Society of the school. Play also had been far from neglected, and athletics and swimming had been better supported than ever since prizes had been abolished.

The head mistress went on to urge on parents the need for keeping the girls at school as long as possible. "If," she said, "girls were to have posts worthy of the name they must pass some examination and possess a recognised certificate. The best results could not be obtained before the age of 18 was reached." Miss Frodsham expressed her gratitude for the loyal support of her staff and of the Governors during a peculiarly hard year. The school had passed through a crisis but she felt sure the Governors had adopted the right course in what they had done. They had shown a patriotic and public-spirited attitude in championing the cause of the weaker schools in London. "I have never been more proud to work under them and for them as well as for the school whose interests they have so much at heart."

THE VALUE OF RIGHT MOTIVE.

Mrs. Scharlieb thanked the girls for the bouquet she had received and pointed out that the union of red and white roses indicated the union of Lancaster and York after the terrible Wars of the Roses. All hoped that the present great struggle would have a similar ending and that the result would be a strong welding of the Empire. She asked the girls to think why they went to school. A certain number went because they could not help it; public opinion and the wishes of their parents forced them in. They were not the most satisfactory scholars. They did just enough to escape trouble, and were not among those regarding whom the head mistress spoke in her report. There was another class of young people who went to school whose mainspring of action was purely ambition—distinction, prizes, certificates or University honours. Quite right as an incentive, but it should not be the supreme desire, as it was not the worthiest motive. The best type of student chose and continued her studies; she had before her as her sole interest the real object of education. To very small people the motive for duty was quite sufficient, but when they became seniors they must realise and possess the knowledge of what education meant. There must come a time when all recognised the purpose and object of education, to draw out their powers to their utmost.

"TAKE CARE OF YOUR BODIES."

It must also be remembered that each one was composed of three distinct parts. There was the bodily part, insufficient because it would pass away and be seen no more on earth; the intellect was of more moment, but it depended on the body for its manifestation; but there was the spirit which was truly immortal and Divine, the breath of the Deity which must live for ever and which

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thought that real school cheers would be the best appreciation of the address of Dr. Scharlieb. He contrasted the time when girls were occupied with making d'oyleys and neglecting physical education, with the present, when he sincerely trusted no girl in the school could make a d'oyley. "We intend," added Mr. Gridley, "to carry out the work of this school in every particular so as to make its example better than ever. By the bye, don't keep too well, girls, and throw Mrs. Scharlieb out of her job." Hearty cheers were

WHAT DO OUR SOLDIERS READ?

ALMOST anything which can be printed and bound within covers, is the answer given by Miss Beatrice Harraden in a most interesting article in the current *Cornhill* describing her experiences as Joint Honorary Librarian of the Endell Street Military Hospital, which accommodates about 550 wounded. This Library must be a model of its kind, for the aim of the librarians is to provide what the men want, not what they think is good for them. All manner of reading is demanded and supplied—good fiction, bad fiction, essays, poetry, philosophy, technical works. Good books are never forced on the soldiers, but are always within reach, and experience has shown that when a man once begins on a better class of book he does not as a rule return to the old worthless trash. Magazines, too, of all kinds are greatly appreciated:—

The magazines most in demand are *The Strand*, *The Windsor*, *Pearson's*, *The Wide World*, *The Red*, and a few others. But some of our readers have refused to be interested in any magazines except their own pet ones. One man, for instance, confined himself entirely to *Blackwood's*. He proudly preferred an old number of *Maga* to a current number of any other magazine on earth. A second man remained loyal to *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and a third to *Land and Water*. Another was never satisfied with anything except *The Nineteenth Century*. Others have asked only for wretched little rags which one would wish to see perish off the face of the earth. But as time has gone on, these have been less and less asked for, and their place has been gradually taken by *The Sphere*, *The Graphic*, *The Tatler*, *The Illustrated London News*, and *The Sketch*—another instance of a better class of literature being welcomed and accepted if put within easy reach.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, one of the Honorary librarians to the Military Hospital, Endell-street, London, writing in the November, 1916, issue of the *Cornhill Magazine*, states:—"We had to invest in any amount of Nat Gould's sporting stories, in fact, a certain type of man would read nothing except Nat Gould. However ill he was, however suffering and broken, the name of Nat Gould would always bring a smile to his face. Often and often I've heard the whispered words, 'A Nat Gould—ready for when I'm better.'" It is therefore interesting to announce that a new 6s. novel by Mr. Nat Gould, entitled "Breaking the Record," has now appeared through Mr. John Long, who has been this author's exclusive publisher for over 10 years. On the same date Mr. John Long will also publish "In the Heyday of Youth," by Mrs. Hugh Clark, a new 6s. novel of great promise by an untried writer.

£50 a year for three years, a London County Council senior scholarship of £50 or three years, and a school leaving scholarship of £30 a year for three years. Two new scholarships, to be held in the school, had been gained. These were London County Council junior awards, hitherto confined to children in elementary schools. The Council had offered five to girls of secondary schools, and St. Saviour's had gained two of them. Examination entries had decreased in number on account of the war, and the present was the last occasion on which drawing certificates would be presented, as it had been decided to give up the Royal Drawing Society examination and to treat drawing as a special subject of the ordinary curriculum. They had returned to the Italian style of writing, with very satisfactory results. In the important matter of art they were doing well. Their pictures had gained warm commendation in many ways and appreciation of a special kind had lately been shown by Sir P. Burne Jones, who offered a set of seven reproductions of his father's pictures. A large number of pupils had taken the Society of Arts examinations, and they had done extremely well. There would not be any needlework on view, because most of the work had been for war purposes and had been sent away as soon as completed.

There was much, continued Miss Frodsham, that was very gratifying during the year, not the least being the remarkable increase in numbers, which had attained the record of 390. Fewer girls had left, and despite the raising of the fees, more had entered, clear evidence that parents were alive to the value of a good education as an equipment for after life. The attendance had reached 96 per cent., a remarkable result in view of the cases in which leave of absence had been given girls so that they might spend a brief while with relatives home from the front. Another very pleasing feature had been the increased helpfulness of the girls at home, relieving their mothers of many little duties. Few serious cases of illness had occurred, and she (the speaker) appealed to parents to try and maintain

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ing always for an eternal destiny. They must be extremely careful of their bodies, recognising that the body was of very great moment, its preservation and culture being a duty. Many people neglected their bodies, looking upon them as only the instrument of their desires and whims and not as fitting temples of the Holy Ghost. "You must respect your body," the speaker urged, "and promote its welfare. You must not give it all that it desires, but only what is good for it. Consider your food and hesitate to sacrifice even a good plain lunch of bread and cheese and a cup of cocoa, say, for cheese cakes, tartlets and effervescent drinks. The young men of the Army in training build themselves physically and are thus enabled to stand, despite physical drawbacks, a wonderful amount of severe strain and prove themselves to be men, real men, as the result of their training. You hope to grow up to become women and to take a large share in the future of the world. Some of you will become wives and mothers, some of you will be teachers or take part in some of the places open now to women. If you don't take care of your bodies you will never come into your full or proper sphere of influence. Rest and sleep are of the utmost importance. A great majority of young people are reluctant to go to bed and make all sorts of excuses to remain up at night. They dawdle over their lessons, pause for a frolic, and the consequence is that homework which should never occupy more than from one to two hours, is spread over the whole evening, and then not properly done. I should like to see every girl in bed by 9.30 or 10 at night."

Mrs. Scharlieb told the story of a personal experience of a patient who consulted her because of ruined nerves through anxiety about Zeppelin raids. She said that she was afraid she might be killed. "I quieted her," said Mrs. Scharlieb, "by telling her that I knew of nothing which she had done to deserve a hero's death." "And if you girls," she added, "are going to keep up looking for Zepps, you are damaging your country." Dr. Scharlieb gave some very pertinent advice regarding clothing. Regarding food, she warned her hearers against being faddy. Tigers and cows had peculiar digestive organs, and could only assimilate certain foods, but men, like pigs, were more adaptable, and should give full consideration to what they ate. "I shall say nothing," continued Mrs. Scharlieb, "about your intellects, because they are being looked after. The Germans have shown themselves brave, learned and resourceful. Follow their example in these respects, but don't follow them in their neglect of God. We must not grow in ignorance of God, the great God of Justice. We have banished Him from many places, the market, the school and the dwelling-house, and perhaps this war has been sent to bring us together once more in our homes and outside our homes. We must return to the worship of the God of our fathers. . . 'the God of the nations who will hear us yet—lest we forget, lest we forget.'"

The Rev. J. C. V. Durell, proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Scharlieb, said that it was a privilege to listen to, and be inspired by such an address. He felt that what Mrs. Scharlieb had said represented the ideal before St. Saviour's Girls' School in the matter of education. The Governors were very proud of the school and felt that there was no other school accessible to the girls of the neighbourhood which gave the same good education. They would accept no lower standard than that at which they were aiming. It was gratifying to know that the raising of the fees for all new pupils entering the school had not kept any out; but the numbers had increased to a wonderful degree, showing that parents realised that the self-sacrifice needed to keep children in the school was a valuable investment for their future, to be realised in their after-life, and in the life of the nation.

Mr. Oscar C. Gridley, seconding,

Dr. Scharlieb, acknowledging the compliment, said, "Thank you very much: there is such a thing as preventive medicine."

On the motion of Mr. Goulding the Warden was thanked for presiding.

Mr. Rider, on behalf of the Governors, congratulated Miss Frodsham and her staff on the work they were accomplishing.

The principal awards distributed by Mrs. Scharlieb were:—

DISTINCTIONS GAINED BY FORMER PUPILS.
Florence Chandler (M.A. Durham), Grace De-nuthorne (B.Sc. London), Elise Edgley (B.A. London, English Honours, Class III.), Jessie Lunn (B.Sc. London), Alice Lunn (Intermediate Science, London).

SCHOLARSHIPS GAINED IN THE SCHOOL.
Royal Holloway College (£50 a year for 3 years).—Gwendoline Shaw (Botany and Pure Mathematics) L.C.C. Senior (£50 a year for 3 years).—Gwendoline Shaw.
L.C.C. Intermediate.—P. Halsall, M. Whiting.
L.C.C. Junior.—P. Ponsford, H. Ward.
L.C.C. Trade.—D. Wilson.
Free Places at City of London College.—A. Allen, W. Smith, H. Leven.

AWARDED BY THE GOVERNORS.
School Leaving Exhibitions.—M. Roberts (£50 a year for two years—tenable at Bedford Physical Training College), G. Shaw (£30 a year for three years—tenable at the Royal Holloway College), E. Perry (£10 a year for two years), A. Sleeman (£10 a year for two years).
Grants Tenable at City of London College for Commercial Training.—A. Allen (£10), D. Barnard (£12), K. Drew (£12), H. Leven (£10), W. Smith (£10), D. Wunderlich (£12).
Foundation Scholarships to Girls already in the School.—Senior: R. Clapshaw, C. Simpson, K. Welch. Intermediate: I. Brodziaik. Junior: B. Daney, E. Koerber.
Entrance Scholarships.—C. Buckridge, E. Douglas, W. George, H. Mayoock, P. Recknell.
Local Entrance Scholarships.—H. Biller, A. Goodman, D. Hammond, E. Mance.
Awarded by the Trustees of the United Charities.—P. Cheshire, A. Maple, R. Walker.

DISTINCTIONS AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.
London University Inter. Science Examination.—Gwendoline Shaw.
London University Senior School Certificates.—E. Perry, G. Shaw (Honours), A. Sleeman, M. Roberts, E. Woods, M. Moore.
London University Matriculation.—M. Arthur, E. Daugherty, P. Halsall, I. Heumann (Distinction in German, Special Credit in Oral), M. Moore, M. Whiting.
Senior School Examination.—V. Fisher (Special Credit for Oral French).
Senior Oxford Local Examination.—K. Horton, E. Taylor, A. Allen, K. Welch, G. Griffiths, G. Russell, K. Horton, D. Wunderlich, R. Young, D. Barnard, A. Bartlett, M. Craig, B. Denechfield, K. Drew, F. Jarvis, L. Smith, W. Smith.

SCHOOL SPORTS SUCCESSES.
Senior Drill Challenge Cup (presented by the late Hugh C. Smith, Esq.).—VI. and Matriculation Forms.
Junior Drill Challenge Cup (presented by Miss Rhoda James).—Form Lower III. A.
Drill Medals.—Upper School: W. Elliott, Upper IV. A. Middle School: M. Mattocks, Lower IV. A. Lower School: F. Cory, Lower III. A.
Medal for Grace in Physical Exercises (presented by Mr. Edric Bayley).—D. Barnard (Senior Oxford) Badminton Challenge Cup (presented by Mrs. Kelly).—Form Upper VI.
Cricket Challenge Cup—Upper School (presented by Miss D. Moore).—Forms Upper VI. and Matriculation. Middle School: Form Lower III. A.
Net Ball Trophies (presented by Mrs. Pottinger).—Upper School: Form Upper IV. A. Middle School: Form Upper III. B.
Athletic Sports—Champion Form (presented by the Headmistress).—Form Lower IV. A.
Swimming Challenge Cup (presented by Mr. C. O. Gridley).—Winifred Chadwick, Form Upper III. B.
Swimming Sports—Champion Form (presented by the Headmistress).—Form Lower III. A.
Garden Challenge Shields (presented by the Principals of the Seaford Ladies' College).—Form Upper III. A., 1; Form Lower IV. A., 2.
Exhibition of Home-Grown Bulbs. Challenge Cup (presented by Miss Lott).—Form Lower III. A.

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Our Sailors will munch Mackintosh's TOFFEE DE LUXE with the North Sea at its worst.

Women's Progress in Medical Research.

The annual report of the Medical Research Committee shows that since the war over a score of women have been employed in pathological research. In the past very few women have devoted themselves to pathological work, but the depletion of pathological staffs at home caused by the claims of the Services, has caused the Committee to give encouragement and assistance to the rapid training of women as pathological assistants. Many women who have already studied some branch of biology, have been able to fit themselves in a short time to give very efficient service in this way.

The Committee have been able to give advice or facilities with a view to training of this kind. In addition to this, they have provided grants in the past year for the whole or part-time scientific employment on their behalf of more than twenty women. Some of these are giving only skilled routine assistance; other are engaged in definite research work. Before the war only three women were taking a part in the schemes of research organised by the Committee.

Women have also been taking part in Medical Research work in other directions. Miss W. C. Cullis and Mrs. Tribe have carried out, at the Endell Street Military Hospital, clinical observations on gunshot wounds in the chest, carrying on the work begun by Professor T. G. Brody (who has since died).

and Professor J. J. Mackenzie—both captains in the Canadian Army Medical Corps—and they have undertaken gas analysis of breathing samples. Dr. Helen Chambers, the pathologist at the Endell Street Hospital, has also undertaken a special study of the bacteriology of infected wounds, and has published, with Dr. Garrett Anderson, the results of the use of salicylic acid as an antiseptic in wounds.

Among other branches of medical research work undertaken by women is the investigation carried out by Miss May Smith and Miss Bickersteth, of Oxford, into the relation of output to fatigue among girls engaged in sorting operations.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, one of the honorary librarians to the Military Hospital, Endell Street, London, writing in the November, 1916, issue of the *Cornhill Magazine*, states:—"We had to invest in any amount of Nat Gould's sporting stories; in fact, a certain type of man would read nothing except Nat Gould. However ill he was, however suffering and broken, the name of Nat Gould would always bring a smile to his face. Often and often I've heard the whispered words: 'A Nat Gould—ready for when I'm better.'" It is therefore interesting to announce that a new 6s. novel by Mr. Nat Gould, entitled "Breaking the Record," appeared on November 29th, through Mr. John Long, who has been this author's exclusive publisher for over ten years. On the same date Mr. John Long also published "In the Heyday of Youth," by Mrs. Hugh Clark, a new 6s. novel of great promise by an untried writer.

"KELLYGRAMS."

G. Kembell, who has sustained serious injuries whilst fighting with the Seaforth's in France, now lies in Endell-street Hospital.

The Stories Soldiers Love.

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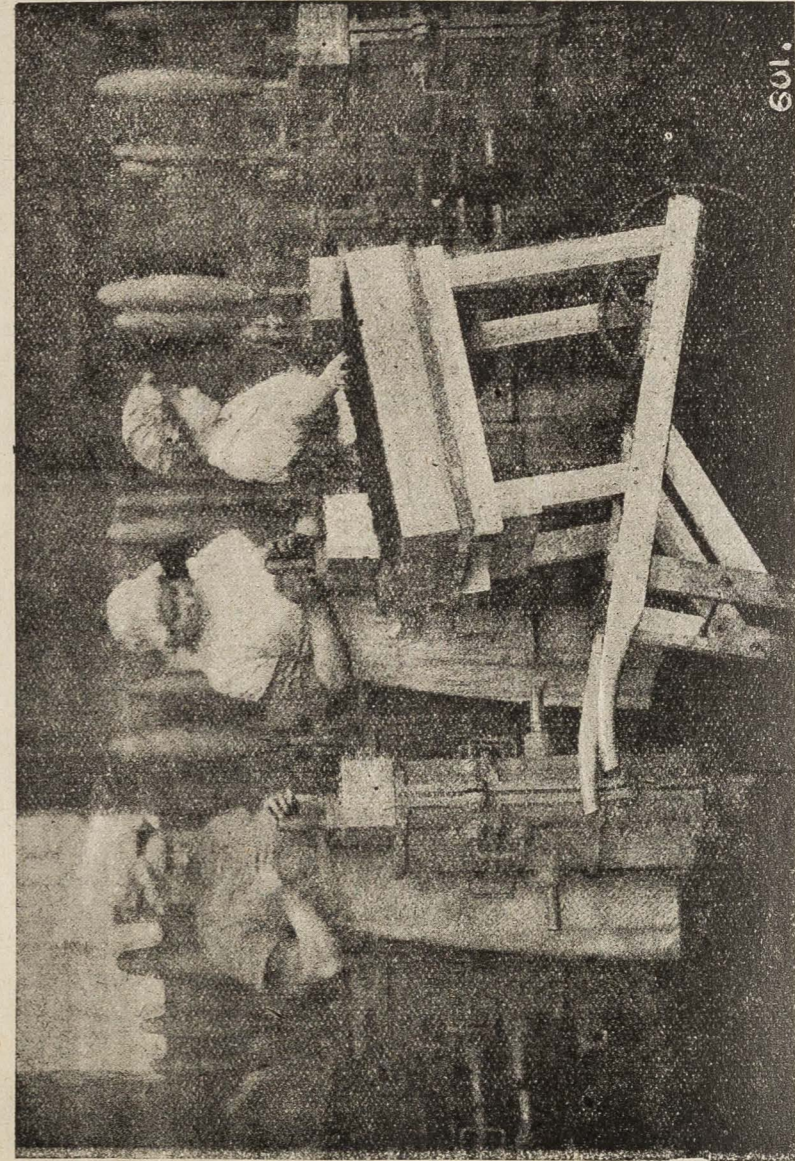
THE COMMON CAUSE.

DECEMBER 8, 1916.

Then there are the Women Munition Makers.

Many people who have hitherto looked upon women's work as of little importance (not realising, perhaps, that even before the war over three million females were engaged in industry), are ready to admit that they are making a really

munition maker, and others who are doing men's work. In a memorable speech on the Second Reading of the Special Register Bill, he admitted that the women of this country have rendered as effective service in the prosecution of the war as any other class of the community. "It is true they cannot fight, in the gross material sense of going out with rifles and



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solid contribution towards our national safety, and the success of the Allies. "Women are now part and parcel of our great army," said the Earl of Derby on July 13th, 1916, at the Queen's Hall.

"Without them it would be impossible for progress to be made, but with them I believe that victory can be assured." On the same occasion, Lord Sydenham stated that in his

work which the men who are fighting had to perform before, they have taken their places, they are the servants of the State, and they have aided in the most effective way in the prosecution of the war."

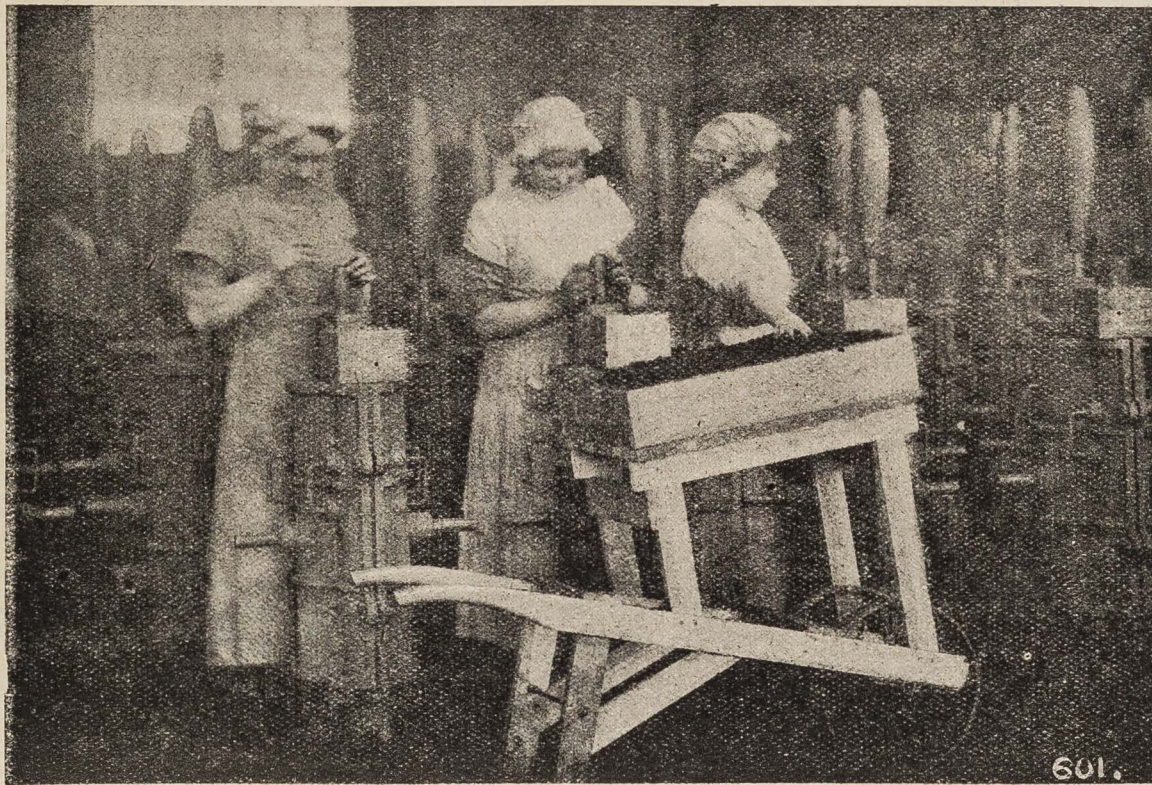
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MAKING SHELLS.

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IN THE LEATHER DRYING SHEDS.

opinion the great advance of our splendid Army could not have been accomplished but for the untiring labour of women. They might fairly claim that they had helped to save thousands of lives, to change the aspect of the war, and to launch our Army on the new road which leads to victory.

Mr. Asquith, too, has paid his tribute to the woman

to maintain the export trade by which we must pay for the war. Much of the work they are doing is very heavy, such as few people would have thought it possible for women to perform. Yet they are doing it with great success.

According to statistics furnished by the Board of Trade, in July last some 766,000 women were reported by employers as

Dec. 8. The Common Cause.

69

Dec. 9. Apicau Wald. 12. Daily Chronicle 13. The Times

STORS.

STAFF OF THE HITAL.

been initiated by Yesterday three staff of that in- have already de- w an intimation : authorities that they qualify, will al Army Medical e staff are doing work, but many te practices, and increased by the ignees who have will add one to itels which admit staffs. There are entirely officered re-running a mili- meet for wounded t in the way of ility for the medi- ave an excellent London (Royal of Medicine for medical schools d to several uni- ities. But most attached to the xclude women.

WOUNDED. SH HOSPITAL

Palace Theatre yester- ish Women's Hospital ds of the London units spitals, been sung by em had James-Robertson, on I bombs-Robertson, ace than in very much Women's Hospital Com- Women's Hospital Com-) for the Star and not satisfied with what ad sovietaken to ad Hospitals in raising elieve being with the work in doing with the work Dr. Elsie Inglis, who n. Dr. Elsie Inglis, who was with the Rumanian wally and had taken the indomitable way. The example in organization and waste, and had also and go further than any also spoke, said he paid ospital a few days ago, with one of the wounded, suggested that he should of his novels. His reply ind : but I am getting on thing to throw me back." 0. Among the contribu- Pearson, £100 each from ray "Anon," and Mr. Mr. Perry Ripper's sug- red promises of £1 each meeting closed met with 000 was reached.

A Record of Women's Work in War-Time.

In Parliament, in the Press, and from public platforms, unstinted praise has been given to the part that women have played in sustaining the vital forces of the nation at this critical time in our history. To many people it has come as a great surprise that women have been capable of undertaking such responsible work, and such hard work, as they have accomplished.

On some, it has been women's organising powers that have made the most impression. They have seen big enterprises—such as the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, the Women's Hospital Corps, the Millicent Fawcett Units for Refugees in Russia, and other Hospital Units, various schemes for the relief and housing of Belgian refugees, canteens for soldiers and munition workers, the Women's Emergency Corps, the Women's Service Bureau, and many other undertakings—started and administered either wholly or mainly by feminine effort, and it has been brought home to them how greatly the nation has lost in the past by the waste of women's brain-power and energy. "Women have been too much kept back," was the comment of a foreman in a shell factory to the Chief Lady Factory Inspector when he saw what good work women could do. And what is true of manual work is still more true of work requiring initiative and resource.

After the war broke out the Government were slow to see the possibilities of women's co-operation, even after the need of millions of men for the Army had been grasped. Fortunately, the women did not wait to be asked, nor did they allow themselves to be discouraged by snubs from those in high places. They began to train, as far as opportunity allowed, for different forms of work for which they knew they would be needed, and,

ambulance at the front, they could, and did, liberate men who were wanted there by serving at the military hospitals at the bases, both at home and on the Continent. The military authorities were, he said, specially desirous to employ more of them in hospitals for troops at home, and he was sure that all women practitioners who could do so would gladly come forward.

The work of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia has won worldwide admiration. Originating with Dr. Elsie Inglis, Honorary Secretary of the Scottish Federation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the idea of organising hospitals for foreign service, staffed entirely by women, was taken up with enthusiasm by the whole union. Altogether seventy doctors and radiographers, eight administrators, 272 nurses, 237 orderlies, and fifty chauffeurs have served, or are serving, with the Scottish Women's Hospitals.



So great was the impression made upon Dr. Curcin by the courage of the British women doctors and nurses who accompanied him during the retreat of the Serbian Army across Albania and Montenegro that, though formerly an Anti-suffragist, he declared in the October number of *The Englishwoman*, "this war made me see that British women must have the public privileges of men, when their work and services are accepted for the public good like those of men."

The many thousands of nurses who have served during the war, both at home and abroad, have shown themselves worthy of the tradition of Florence Nightingale, who inaugurated the Army Nursing Service during the Crimean War. As assistants to the trained nurses, members of Voluntary Aid Detachments have proved invaluable. From the V.A.D. Department at Devonshire House, some 6,000 have been posted to military hospitals, and several thousands have been posted by Scottish, Irish, and county branches. In addition to these, many thousands are working in auxiliary and V.A.D. hospitals. A new development during this war has been the employment of women to take the place of men as orderlies, cooks, clerks, dispensers, motor drivers, and in other capacities.

On the land, women have done very valuable work during the past year, and many more will be needed in the spring. The latest Board of Trade estimates, up to July last, give 66,000 as the number of women replacing men in farm work. In addition to these, there must be many hundreds who have worked for a few weeks at a time at hay-making, harvesting, fruit gathering, and in other capacities, thus replacing male casual labour. The Women's National Land Service Corps (to whom we are indebted for the accompanying illustrations) is appealing for educated women, to train as leaders of squads of village women.

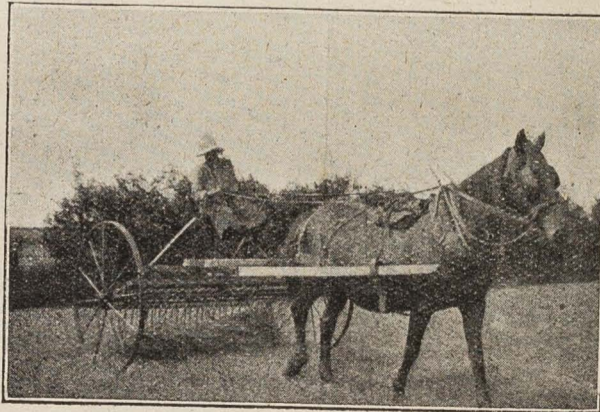
A great number of women have replaced men in clerical work and in shops, and some are doing more responsible work than usually fell to the lot of the female staff, in the service of the Government. In the Civil Service, where "small pay and no prospects" has been the rule for women, opportunities and encouragement have hitherto been lacking.



as Lord Charles Beresford put it at a meeting of the Women's Emergency Corps in the early days of the war, they insisted on rendering national service in spite of discouragement. He was amazed, he said, at the initiative and power of organisation they had shown; their energy, sympathy, and grit would be remembered for all time.

Other people have been specially impressed by the work of women doctors, which has been a new element in this war. Rejected at first by the British military authorities, medical women did such excellent work under the French and Belgian Red Cross that they soon gained recognition from our own Army Medical Service. Dr. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray, Heads of the Women's Hospital Corps, were appointed to a military hospital at Wimereux, and later on were asked to organise a military hospital at Endell Street, a workhouse having to be adapted and enlarged for this purpose. Given a free hand in its planning and equipment, and in the organisation of the staff, which consists entirely of women, they have made this hospital a notable success.

Medical women are now holding a good many appointments in military hospitals at home, and a number are also working in Malta. At a meeting of the General Medical Council on November 28th, Sir Donald MacAlister paid a tribute to the value of their services. If they could not serve with the



Dec. 8. The Common Cause.

SPECIAL WOMAN-POWER NUMBER

THE COMMON CAUSE, DECEMBER 8, 1916

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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Vol. VIII., No. 400.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1916.

[PRICE 1d. Registered as a Newspaper.]

CONTENTS.

A Record of Women's Work in War Time	PAGE 446	Women and Legal Reform. By His Honour Judge Parry	PAGE 459
Welfare Work in Practice	448	The Nationality of Married Women. By Miss Chrystal MacMillan, LL.D.	460
The Munitions Department of the Women's Service Bureau. By Miss Lowndes	450	How Women can Use the Municipal Vote	462
Educated Women on the Land	452	War Work of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies	463
The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals	453	Our Militant Fawcett Hospital Units in Russia. A Year's Record	464
Why Women Want the Vote Now	454		
Reserves of Power	456		
Our Children and the War. By Mr. Cecil Chapman, J.P.	457		
"Man to Man." A letter to a One-time Anti-Suffragist	458		

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"Hats off to the Women of Britain! Even all the

The African World

DECEMBER 9, 1916.

WHAT SOUTH AFRICAN LADIES ARE DOING.—II.

(Special to "African World" Annual, 1916.)

Now that the South African Force in France is enjoying the comparative peace of a rest camp, an opportunity has arisen for taking a cursory and hopelessly inadequate review of the work that has been undertaken by South African ladies. Like the non-contingent men, who have disappeared in their thousands into Imperial units, South African ladies have also concealed themselves in dozens of avenues of war work. London owns more dug-outs than the Western Front so far as personal inquiries can go.

Down Queen's Gate there is a typical example of partial disappearance. The house at 184, Queen's Gate is an imposing mansion, in a serried line of mansions, and it belongs to an Australian lady, Mrs. Michie, whose first husband, Mr. McCulloch, lavished wealth upon its interior arrangements. The second husband is an artist, whose fine discernment is responsible for Sargent's worth thousands per canvas, and many other artistic treasures of incalculable value. The house has been completely transformed into a hospital, entitled the Michie Hospital, containing over 150 beds for patients and ample accommodation for many nurses. Priceless pictures hang above the heads of the wounded. In the thick of the work about the hospital there are five South African young ladies—Misses Clive Tainton, Kuranda, Miss Airth (niece of the cricketer Gordon White), and two Misses Holt. Deeper down in the wilds of Kensington at No. 14, Prince of Wales' Terrace, there is the Kensington Branch of the V.A.D., at which several young ladies from South Africa are to be found. Their names will eventually transpire when the Central V.A.D., at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, confides them. Lady Florence Norman, of 1, Cottesmore Gardens, is Commandant of the Kensington Branch. At the Admiralty, Miss Cecile Tatham, daughter of Colonel Tatham, is to be found. There, also, may be found the Misses Scott, daughters of Mrs. Jack Scott and the former Mayor of Bulawayo. Miss Zoe Stapleton, of Rondesbosch, is at the Standard Bank, wrestling with ledgers. Miss Jukes, a Rhodesian, is busy in the Australian Pay Office. Mrs. McIlwaine, still another Rhodesian, after nursing at St. Thomas's Hospital, has been fully occupied for six months in the Jaw Hospital, in Brook Street. Mrs. Dale Lace is once more busied at St. Thomas's. Of twenty-two nurses who arrived from South Africa, eighteen have gone to the First Western General Hospital, Fazakerly, Liverpool, while four are employed at Richmond South African Hospital. By the way, Lady Gladstone has taken over the duty of watching over the interests and welfare of all nurses who have come from South Africa. Miss Parsonson, of Kimberley, is a fully qualified masseuse in the Military Hospital at Epsom. Miss Glaeser, from Durban, is assisting Mrs. Cullen until she sails away to an Egyptian hospital. Miss Cullum, who resided in South Africa for six years, having returned from a Maltese military hospital, is trying her hand at munitions. She was matron at the Modderfontein Hospital until the war commanded her first endeavours. Mrs. Dendaw, secretary of the Red Cross Society at Kronstadt, is doing special record work for Mrs. Cullen. Miss Pigott Moodie is invaluable to Mrs. Cullen, and Mrs. Jeffery is also an excellent worker. Mrs. Jeffery will be remembered in the Standard Bank at Cape Town. Mrs. Lane, the wife of Captain Lane, S.A.H.A. (formerly private secretary to General Smuts), and Mrs. Thackeray, the wife of the heroic colonel of Delville Wood fame, are invaluable at 39, Grosvenor Place. Mrs. Legge and Miss Hamilton control the issue of South African newspapers to the many hospitals, of which there are at present eighty-nine containing South African wounded, not counting forty-two convalescent homes in which Springbok badges are quite familiar.

Mrs. W. Cullen takes efficient and unwearying control of the Convalescence and Hospital Committee, and was primarily responsible for the successful concert at Cavendon Hall, over a month ago, and is now organising another affair of a more ambitious order, to be held in the great Central Hall at Westminster. Miss D. Rogers is her capable assistant in these matters. Both are well known in Johannesburg. It is perfectly safe to say that Mrs. Cullen is the most popular of the ladies so far as the Springbok rank and file are concerned. The visitors from Borden Camp, the hospitals, and convalescent homes are innumerable and constant daily. Her operations cover a large field of consistent effort. The following ladies assist her in attending to the wants of the wounded: Mrs. White, Miss White, and Miss Hugo visit regularly at the 1st London General Hospital at Camberwell. Miss Hill visits the 2nd London General Hospital, St. Mark's, Chelsea. Mrs. W. G. Browne and Mrs. Harrison visit the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Hoey, Miss Hills, and Miss Dunsdon visit the 4th London General Hospital at Denmark Hill. Lady Hely-Hutchinson, Miss Blandy, Miss Claridge, and Mrs. Ross Skinner visit the 5th London General Hospital (St. Thomas's). Miss Tiffany visits the Weir Hospital at Balham. Mrs. H. V. Ellis visits the Endell Street Hospital. Miss Pigot-Moodie visits Fulham Military Hospital. Mr. Davis visits Finsbury Square Red Cross Hospital. Mrs. Leon visits New End, Hampstead. Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Beminter, and Miss Sybil Robinson visit the Duane Road Hospital at Hammersmith. Mrs. Fenn Smith and Miss Johnson visit the King George Hospital in Stamford Street. Mrs. H. V. Ellis visits the Jaw Hospital in Brook Street. Mrs. Gooch visits the Lewisham Military Hospital. Mrs. Jeffery visits the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Millbank, S.W. Mrs. Ohmschlager visits the Hanover, at Peckham. Lady Phillips, Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Mrs. Bolus, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Whelan, and Miss Saunders visit the South African Hospital, at Richmond. Mrs. Charles visits the Royal Red Cross Hospital. Mrs. Browne visits St. Mary's Paddington. Mrs. Blackman visits Southwark Military Hospital. Miss Straff, Mrs. Tredgold, and Mrs. Gordon Fisher visit Tooting Military Hospital, where Miss Wilson teaches handicrafts. Mrs. Cresswell Clarke visits West London Hospital. Miss Pigot-Moodie

visits Aldershot and hospitals in that area. Mrs. Micklem visits the Cambridge, Connaught, and Isolation Hospitals. Miss Morecroft visits the Brighton Hospital. Mrs. Merlees visits the Cambridge, Barnwell. Miss Hamilton visits five hospitals in Ireland. Mrs. Johnson looks after Liverpool hospitals. Mrs. Moseley visits Netley and the Southampton hospitals. Mrs. Pemberton visits Warrington hospitals. Mrs. Wills visits Sandgate hospitals. The number of London hospitals visited is 24, and there are 37 visiting ladies. In the provinces 10 ladies visit 25 hospitals. There are three lady visitors to seven officers' hospitals. Mrs. (Capt.) Lane and Mrs. (Colonel) Thackeray are amongst the number who visit wounded officers. Mrs. Lukin visits all hospitals. There are 89 hospitals and 42 convalescent homes containing South African patients. These are scattered over England, Scotland, and Ireland. There are fifty men of the Guards' Brigade sandwiched amongst the Springboks at Richmond, to mutual gratification. There are over 300 South Africans at Tooting, and about 90 at St. Thomas's (5th London General).

The Executive of the South African Personal Service Committee is: Mrs. Rutson (Chair), Lady Phillips, Mrs. Bolus, Mrs. W. G. Brown, Mrs. Kirkwood, Miss Jess Dorynue (author of a book of Shakespeare studies, the "True Ophelia," etc., and who toured South Africa with James Welch), Mrs. W. Cullen, Dr. H. Balfour, Mrs. Vincent, Rev. A. C. Gaul, and the indefatigable, constant honorary secretary, Mrs. U. C. Tainton.

On the Committee are: Mrs. Frank Acland, Miss L. Arbuthnot, Mrs. H. H. Balfour, Mrs. O. H. Bate, Mrs. W. G. Brown, Mrs. G. Bolus, Miss Bushe, Mrs. T. J. Ball, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. J. Bonnar, Mrs. F. J. Blyth, Mrs. Cecil Boyle, Miss Borlase, Mrs. D. P. Benjamin, Mrs. E. W. Cox, Mrs. Harry Cohen, Mrs. A. A. Christian, Mrs. W. Cullen, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Drayton, Miss Dunsdon, Mrs. Donaldson, Miss Lily Frere, Mrs. Fairclough, Miss Ada Forrest, Mrs. Fortima, Mrs. W. M. Farmer, Lady Farrar, Mrs. Gordon Fisher, Mrs. Fairbairn, Miss Gunning, Mrs. Hunter, Miss M. Hawksley, Mrs. Jeffers, Mrs. Kirkwood, Miss Joyce Kayser, Mrs. Richard Lilienfeld, Mrs. Leon, Mrs. H. D. Lowry, Mrs. Learmonth, Mrs. Lukin, Lady Leonfield, Miss Minto, Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray, Mrs. Macalister, Miss Pigot-Moodie, Miss Mason, Mrs. C. W. Meredith, Mrs. Machell, Mrs. Miller, Miss Macquoid, Mrs. W. H. Nicholas, Miss Northey, Miss P. E. Newton, Mrs. Ohleuschlager, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Rutson, Mrs. Royston, Miss Robinson, Miss D. Rogers, Mrs. E. Salaman, Mrs. White, Mrs. Shack-Sommers, Lady Settle, Hon. Mrs. Reginald Talbot, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. U. C. Tainton, Miss Tainton, Miss Clive Tainton, Mrs. Tabbs, Mrs. Tooley, Mrs. Trotter, Miss Tiffany, Mrs. Usmar, Mrs. Charles Vincent (Ondtschoorn), Miss Van Dyk, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Fabian Ware, Miss Walker, and Mrs. E. Yeatherd.

Down in the busy buffet, where Mrs. Vincent controls, there are: Miss Northey, Miss Jean Glenton (second in command), Mrs. H. Phillips, Miss Borlase, Mrs. Cantan, Miss Tainton, Mrs. George, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Kayser, Miss Crabtree, Miss G. Steytler, Mrs. Leon, Mrs. Bolus, Mrs. Blackman, Mrs. E. White, Miss Syfret, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Menzies, Miss Macquoid, Miss Gertrude Carter (Port Elizabeth), Misses (three) Dumbleby (Capetown), Mrs. Borlase, and Miss Doris Fordred.

In the Newspaper Distributing Department, a hard working, essential, and beneficent service, there are Mrs. Legge and Miss Hamilton doing onerous duties.

At No. 14, Prince of Wales' Terrace, Kensington, there is a hostel under the control of the Victoria League, with Miss Engleheart and Miss Plumer officiating in control, and Mrs. Burne as Commandant (London 42). Nine young South African ladies are in this hostel, and six others are in private houses, all taking meals at the hostel. They are learning First Aid and Nursing. Two are working at the Kensington Divisional Auxiliary Hospital, one is a shorthand-typist to the Divisional officers, and two will be joining the clerical staff of a large military hospital very shortly. The rest of the young ladies will, after becoming certificated, work for a month in a civil hospital, and will thereafter be eligible for military hospitals. One South African is training as a motor-driver and will be posted to an ambulance. From Capetown came Mrs. A. Barker, D. Ford, N. Govey, A. Hartnoll, and C. de Villiers. From Natal, Misses C. Addison, A. Hyslop, and D. Shestone. From Orange Free State, Misses F. Adendorff, I. Coover, and B. Wilson. From Transvaal, Misses D. C. Baker, A. K. Martin, F. Roy, and M. Whitelaw.

There is to be a billiard table erected at 30, Grosvenor Place in connection with the Reading Room and Buffet. Mrs. Cullen is grateful to all those South Africans who forward local newspapers. She requires many more from every province and district. A South African suffering from acute depression resulting from shell-shock has committed suicide at the 1st London General Hospital at Camberwell.

Two Springboks are stumping around London on wooden legs, and are nominally vain of their wooden toes. There are six cases of mental trouble (baldly, lunacy), ex Contingent Forces.

Miss Margaret Gwynn (Pretoria Civil Service) is doing insurmountable work in the Records Office. She is overworking herself continuously, and deserves more than praise. Miss Eileen Sprenger, the daughter of the heroic Major Sprenger, C.M.R., is also at the Records Office. Her mother is also in London and assisting in the work.

The large number of ladies in the V.A.D. makes it difficult to comb out South African names, but this will be done. Many ladies, with Mrs. Lukin in Trevor Square and with Mrs. Amphlett at Grosvenor Place. A further list will be obtained.

THE COMMON CAUSE, DECEMBER 8, 1916

SPECIAL WOMAN-POWER NUMBER

The Common Cause OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] Societies and Branches in the Union 561. [NON-PARTY.]

Vol. VIII., No. 400.]

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[PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

CONTENTS.

A Record of Women's Work in War Time	PAGE 446	Women and Legal Reform. By His Honour Judge Parry	PAGE 459
Welfare Work in Practice	448	The Nationality of Married Women. By Miss Chrystal MacMillan, LL.D.	460
The Munitions Department of the Women's Service Bureau. By Miss Lowndes	450	How Women can Use the Municipal Vote	462
Educated Women on the Land	452	War Work of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies	463
The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals	453	Our Militant Fawcett Hospital Units in Russia. A Year's Record	464
Why Women Want the Vote Now	454		
Reserves of Power	456		
Our Children and the War. By Mr. Cecil Chapman, J.P.	457		
"Man to Man." A letter to a One-time Anti-Suffragist	458		

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WOMEN DOCTORS.

THREE JOIN THE STAFF OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

A new departure has been initiated by the London Hospital. Yesterday three women doctors joined the staff of that institution, and entered upon their duties.

The calls of the war have already depleted the staff, and now an intimation has been conveyed to the authorities that all students, as soon as they qualify, will be drafted into the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Members of the outside staff are doing their best to assist in the work, but many of them have large private practices, and their work has been increased by the number of their colleagues who have joined the R.A.M.C.

The new appointments will add one to the small number of hospitals which admit women to their medical staffs. There are in London five hospitals entirely officered by women, and women are running a military hospital in Endell-street for wounded soldiers.

Obstacles are still put in the way of women who desire to qualify for the medical profession. They have an excellent training ground in the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, and there are medical schools open to women attached to several universities in provincial cities. But most of the medical schools attached to the London hospitals still exclude women.

WOMEN AND THE WOUNDED.

£1,000 FOR SCOTTISH HOSPITAL UNITS.

A meeting was held at the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon by the British Women's Hospital Committee in aid of the funds of the London units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

After the National Anthem had been sung by Mme. Clara Butt, Sir JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON, who presided, referred to the fact that in very much less than a year the British Women's Hospital Committee had raised £150,000 for the "Star and Garter" Home. They were not satisfied with what they had done, for they had now undertaken to assist the Scottish Women's Hospitals in raising money to enable them to relieve the wounded.

LADY FRANCIS BALFOUR, in dealing with the work of the Scottish Women's Hospital, remarked that she had had a report from Dr. Elsie Inglis, who said that the unit which was with the Rumanian Army had worked magnificently and had taken the retreat in a joyous and indomitable way. The Scottish women had set an example in organization and in preventing muddle and waste, and had also succeeded in making one pound go further than any man would.

Mr. PETT RIDGE, who also spoke, said he paid a visit to Endell-street Hospital a few days ago, and while there he conversed with one of the wounded, just as he was leaving he suggested that he should send the man two or three of his novels. His reply was, "Well, if you don't mind; but I am getting on so well, I would not like anything to throw me back."

A collection realized £900. Among the contributions were £250 from Mrs. Pearson, £100 each from Lord Cowdray, Lady Cowdray, "Anon." and Mr. Edwards, and two of £50. Mr. PETT RIDGE'S suggestion that another hundred promises of £1 each should be taken before the meeting closed met with instant success, and the £1,000 was reached.

WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Mr. Pett Ridge on the Happy Soldiers at Endell Street.

More than £1,000 will come to the London units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals as the result of a meeting over which Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson presided in the Palace Theatre yesterday.

Two air balloons that this war had exploded, said Mr. Pett Ridge, were that women could not take an equal part with men and that Scottish people were extravagantly parsimonious.

"I have not yet become used to looking into the eyes of the men who wear the blood-stained bandages." A well-known dramatist, now with the French Red Cross at Verdun, wrote this to Mr. Pett Ridge.

To one of these soldier patients, whom he had known at Kingsland-road, Mr. Pett Ridge said he made "the fatuous suggestion that I should send him two or three of my novels to read. He made this courteous and perfectly wise reply. He said, 'I am going along very comfortable as I am. If you don't mind, I'd rather not do anything that is likely to throw me back.'" (Laughter.)

Medical Women.

It is rather a curious coincidence that the New Hospital for Women, in Euston-road, the first that gave women the opportunity of qualifying for responsible professional appointments, should be celebrating its jubilee at a time when most people are busy acclaiming the services medical women have rendered to the nation.

Even Doctor Garrett Anderson, founder of the institution, with all her firm belief in the capabilities of her own sex, would scarcely have dared to hope that fifty years would bring about the revolution in the position of medical women that the war has effected, or that men of light and learning in the medical world would be urging upon their colleagues and the members of governing bodies the duty of admitting medical women to hospitals on exactly the same terms as men.

Still less was it possible to conceive that the largest general hospital would have seven of them on its medical staff. The "London" has now increased its staff of women doctors to that number, two of them being Canadians holding the Toronto University and high foreign degrees.

A Powerful Champion.

Both these things, however, are accomplished facts, and Sir Alfred Keogh, Director-general of the Army Medical Service, and Sir John Bland Sutton were both loud in their praise of the woman doctor at the jubilee meeting of the New Hospital held yesterday afternoon. Medical women owe a rather special debt of gratitude to Sir Alfred for his championship of their cause with the military authorities, which resulted in the opening of the Endell-street Hospital, and the Director-general declared bluntly yesterday his conviction that whether as physicians or surgeons women were the equal of men.



Queen Amelie.

Queen Amelie of Portugal, gracious and handsome, in black velvet with a black paradise plume in her hat, was one of the guests, and during tea had a long chat with Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, Commandant of the Endell-street Hospital. The Countess of Minto presided, and the Bishop of Stepney, Lady Strachey, and Mrs. Scharlieb and Miss Tuke were others noticed. By the by, in connection with its jubilee the hospital is issuing a special appeal, for funds are badly needed.

WORLD'S MOST POPULAR AUTHOR.

I have often wondered who was the world's most popular author. Miss Braddon's record was, I think, eighty novels. I once remember meeting Fergus Hume when he was engaged in his hundred and sixth novel, and he told me his *Mystery of a Hansom Cab* had gone to over a million copies, and he had sold the copyright out for fifty guineas when a briefless barrister in Sydney. Mrs. Henry Wood's novels have sold to the extent of from five to six millions, but probably no British author has reached Nat Gould's popularity, and his sales now exceed ten million copies, which I believe is the world's record, unless possibly he is beaten by the prodigious output and popularity of Dumas.

Certainly no living writer has such a grip upon the reading public, and as Miss Beatrice Harraden, the Hon. Librarian of the Endell Street Military Hospital in London, wrote the other day in the *Cornhill*, no writer is more popular with soldiers—in fact, some would read nothing but a "Nat Gould" when pain allowed them to ask for a book.

New Hospital for Women.

JUBILEE MEETING.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN AMELIE OF PORTUGAL was present at the Jubilee Meeting of the New Hospital for Women, Euston Road, held on Tuesday. The Countess of Minto presided, in the absence of Lady Hall, who was prevented through illness from attending.

The new hospital, which is "new" only in name, is the oldest of the hospitals staffed by medical women. It was founded in 1866 by the late Dr. Elizabeth Garrett (Mrs. Garrett Anderson). Some of those who cherish the memory of the great pioneers of the movement for the medical education of women desire that the work which they began in faith, and against apparently insuperable difficulties and prejudices, should be upheld by the women of to-day. To this end an appeal is being made for funds to fully endow fifty of the existing beds, and for such other objects as the discretion of the Committee may suggest. Among these, the wisdom of extension may be considered after the war, should circumstances favour it.

The meeting was opened by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Stepney with a prayer of thanksgiving. Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., said that he remembered the difficulty the women had years ago in regard to the study of medicine, and how they were forbidden entry into the medical schools. Not long after the war began he suggested that there should be a military hospital in London entirely staffed by women doctors, and against this suggestion the spirit of fifty years ago was as rampant as ever. The idea was eventually carried out, and the Military Hospital, Endell Street, is an institution to be proud of. The fact that the hospitals were full, he said, represented a certain failure in science. After this war he hoped that preventive medicine would become increasingly popular, for by the development of this side of medicine it might almost become possible for the hospitals of this country to remain empty. This, however, was a Utopian idea, and meanwhile the hospitals must be carried on.

Dr. Scharlieb spoke of the work now being done by medical women. They not only supplied military hospitals in England, but also in France, Serbia, Belgium, and Russia, many large Government Departments, and the female sides of lunatic asylums.

Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, daughter of the late Mrs. Garrett Anderson, and organiser and chief surgeon of the Women's Hospital Corps, Paris and Wimereux, and chief surgeon of the Military Hospital, Endell Street, W.C., spoke of the difficulties her mother had to overcome fifty years ago in founding the New Hospital for Women, and the difference between the position of French and English medical women at the present day, how the women of France appealed to the British women to go and help them, and how the French medical women are to-day acting only as dressers.

Other speakers were Sir John Bland Sutton, F.R.C.S., and Mr. A. Gordon Pollock, Chairman of the Management Committee.

During the afternoon Miss Muriel Foster sang, with great success, "A Song of Thanksgiving" and "The Army of the Dead."

MEDICAL WOMEN.

WAR AND STAFF POSTS.

The celebration this week of the jubilee of the New Hospital for Women, which made its beginning in 1866, when Dr. Garrett Anderson plainly saw that there was a demand by women for the care in illness of their own sex has come curiously opportunely in these days of the triumph of the woman surgeon and physician. No speech was heard with more interest at the jubilee meeting than that of Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, the brilliant daughter of the pioneer of the profession, who mentioned that when her mother bade her and her colleagues farewell as they started for the seat of war to open a military hospital under the French Red Cross, she had said, "My dears, if you are successful over this work, you will have carried women's position in the profession forward by a hundred years."

How this little band were invited by the War Office to take up the wider duties and responsibilities of the military hospital in Endell-street is well enough known in these days after some eighteen months of valuable service to the wounded men. But of the work carried on by Dr. Frances Ivens at the Abaye de Royaumont in France less has been heard. She has had a distinguished staff assisting her, including Dr. Agnes Savill, whose work in skin-grafting has been specially notable, while Madame Curie supervised the electric installation. Some fifty medical women are now in the military hospitals at Malta and in the Mediterranean. News, too, has been received by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies regarding the work of Dr. Elsie Inglis and the London units who have been with the Rumanian army in its days of trial.

Women of high qualifications have often looked longingly on the resident staff appointments of the great general hospitals, whose boards of management up to within recent months had declined, merely on the ground of sex, to entertain any applications from them. These bodies were wont to assume an attitude that no doubt such ladies might be fittingly employed in, say, small hospitals for the care of young children, or in orphanages and similar institutions. But in regard to large establishments, where major operations and the most complex of maladies were being dealt with, the general excuse was that no suitable arrangements existed for the accommodation of women. The war, however, has been responsible for many sweeping changes, and some of the institutions that two and a half years ago were most rigorously closed to women, no matter what their degrees, are now eagerly seeking their services, and, moreover, are making those "suitable" arrangements requisite for their comfort.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Great Northern Hospital was, perhaps, the first among the important general institutions of the metropolis to open its doors to women as resident medical officers, and for several months past it has had two or three upon its staff. In this matter, of course, the Royal Free Hospital is to be excepted, as that institution, since it entered into a working agreement with the London School of Medicine for Women, has always had a proportion of ladies in the various departments of its work. And now the present week has seen no fewer than seven medical women joining the house staff of the London Hospital, including a specialist in the aural department. Two of these ladies, it is of interest to record, are Canadians, who not only bring the highest distinctions of the University of Toronto, but also have won most exceptional honours on the Continent. At Queen Charlotte's Hospital a medical woman has been appointed for the first time for visiting work, though they have been on the indoor staff for some time. Guy's Hospital offers an attractive salary at this moment to a qualified woman as bacteriologist, and will probably make the appointment of another in a special department.

As to the skill of women surgeons in dealing with the maladies peculiar to their own sex, a high tribute was paid them at the New Hospital meeting by Sir John Bland Sutton. For some years past he has been collecting statistics bearing on certain phases of this branch of surgery, and the reports from this institution have been regularly studied by him. In commenting on these gynecological results he said he found them "equal to any and beaten by none." The Middlesex Hospital, with which he is primarily associated, is now seeking for women for certain of its resident posts, and he said with marked emphasis that he thought the great hospitals which were the pride and glory of Britain should be opened to medical women on the same terms as men. The more important provincial hospitals, it should be said, are also coming into line in this direction. Notable staff appointments have been made at Nottingham and Guildford, and at Northampton the senior medical officer is a lady.

Women have not been slow in recognising the future possibilities which the profession now offers them. At this moment there are in the United Kingdom no fewer than 636 first year, 295 second year, 163 third year, 145 fourth year, and 140 fifth year women medical students in the various schools—1,379 in all. On the medical register all told are something like 1,000 women's names. Looking back to the seventies, when there were for a decade no additions to the two names of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and Dr. Garrett Anderson—who effected their inclusion rather to the accident that women's claims to be placed on the register had never been anticipated, and were therefore not provided against by rule—one feels that the recent events recorded above are tributes indeed to the faith and

Pupils of the Hampstead Garden Suburb High School and Kindergarten have entertained a number of wounded soldiers from St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Endell-street Military Hospital, instead of holding the usual Christmas party.

THE ONLY WAY TOMMY MAY HELP.



Christmas is the only time that the men are allowed to help at Endell-street Hospital, which is run entirely by women.



Tommy would insist on helping sister to make and fix the Yuletide decorations. —(Daily Sketch Photographs.)

WOMEN'S GREAT WORK, SAVING LONDON BABIES.

(Specially Contributed.)

There are few things more pathetic than a suffering child, and in these days, when the preservation of infant life is of such vital importance, few things are more satisfactory to see than well-organised efforts to attain that desirable end.

At 688, Harrow-road, W., the Women's Hospital for Children has been for some time past carrying on a work which is much needed in that poor and thickly populated neighbourhood. The hospital is staffed entirely by women, and the way in which the work has increased and developed is a striking proof alike of the success which has attended the efforts of the founders and of the need for such work in the district.

The Hospital began on a very modest scale in two small houses, which were adapted and thrown into one. Another house has since been acquired to enable a further extension to be made, and a much-needed dental department has been thoroughly equipped.

The writer visited the Hospital one day when out-patients were being received, and, accompanied by Dr. E. G. Briscoe Owen, the medical officer, made an extensive tour of the compact little building, and had unique opportunities of gaining an insight into the good work which is being done.

A Constant Stream.

There was a constant stream of little patients—some babies in arms, white and wan, others little toddlers clinging to their mother's skirts and evincing a timorous reluctance to approach the doctors, a reluctance, however, which was speedily overcome by a kindly word, a cheerful smile, and a "sweetie" from a little dish on the table. Then there were others, older and more independent, who came alone, and with brisk willingness answered the doctor's questions and submitted to the necessary examinations. It was satisfactory to hear how often the mothers of those who had been before answered the doctor's inquiries with an eager, "Much better to-day, thank you, doctor," and to see how well the children had responded to the prescribed treatment.

One could scarcely fail to be struck by the human sympathy shown by the doctors—there was always a kindly word, a cheery smile, a readiness to make the necessary formalities as little alarming as was possible to the small patients. There was such a quick understanding of the mothers' difficulties, too, such as a woman alone would feel. It was plain that the mothers themselves appreciated this, as their gratitude was ready and sincere.

The Medical Staff.

The efficiency of the medical staff is vouched for by the names of those who form it. Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. L. Garrett Anderson, who are now in charge of the military hospital in Endell-street, were two of the original members of the staff, and in spite of their new duties are still in close personal touch with the building in Harrow-road. Other names to conjure with are those of Dr. Emily Macredy, Dr. Hazel Cuthbert, Dr. Marian Thornett, Dr. Lewin, and Dr. Briscoe Owen, while Mrs. March, L.D.S., is in charge of the valued dental department.

The crowd of patients which attends every day, and the fact that the little ward for in-patients has seldom a vacant bed, are eloquent reminders of the need for a larger building. A building fund has been opened and a considerable sum collected, but sites in that district are costly, and while no building is possible until the war is over, special efforts are being made to augment the fund so that when happier times come this much-needed alteration can be effected.

The hospital has a number of kind friends, but it wants many more, and all those who love children and who realise the vital importance of caring for their health, would be anxious to do something to help if they had once visited the hospital and seen what is being done there. Money is, of course, always a great need, but gifts of toys, groceries, and other things would be warmly welcomed.

The hospital is one of many which are doing the same great work, but its special claim to sympathetic help lies, we believe, in the excellent methods adopted and in the fact that it is working in a neighbourhood where such an institution is sorely needed.

DOLLIS-HILL HOSPITAL.

The Dollis-hill House Hospital affords an excellent example of the benefit that wounded soldiers derive from open-air treatment, even in the coldest weather. The Duchess of Bedford, the New-foundland, and other wards face south, have glassed-over verandahs, and galloosh curtains to draw across should a boisterous wind set that way, or rain beat in. The hospital has fifty-six beds, of which thirty-nine are in open-air wards. The men are provided with sleeping bags and hot-water bottles, and the nurses who attend them are warmly clad and shod. The hospital is auxiliary to that in Endell-street, and the women physicians and surgeons assure the commandant, Mrs. Aubrey Richardson, that they are more than pleased with the splendid progress made by the patients.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

WOMEN TAXI-DRIVERS.

The Owners-Drivers' branch of the London and Provincial Motor Vehicle Workers' Union have adopted a resolution against the proposal to employ women as taxi-drivers. Their objections are based mainly on "physical and moral grounds." This is precisely what we should have expected. From long and bitter—if sometimes amusing—experience we have come to realise that the phrase "men's work" on the lips of men, means always "work that men don't want women to do," and not "work that women cannot do." After all, as J. S. Mill has phrased it in his inimitable epigram, "what women by nature cannot do it is quite superfluous to forbid her doing," and the surest test of whether or not a woman is capable of doing certain work is to give her a chance of doing it and to see how she gets on. Women are to be found driving taxis in the provinces. It will be noted that the provinces are not the Metropolis. But London teems with private motor-cars driven by women, and according to the testimony of the various schools of motoring the demand for women chauffeurs is constantly increasing.

In what way, we ask ourselves, is the driving of a taxi more "arduous work" than steering a private car through London streets? The Royal Mail vans are about to be driven by women chauffeurs—surely this is "arduous work," and yet the women drivers tested for the work in many cases did better than the men. As regards "moral" objections to women taxi-drivers—well, the cry has been raised so often with no cause that we confess it leaves us unmoved. It is a long time now since the first woman tram or bus conductor made her debut, and we have not found that the trying weather conditions to which she is often subjected have impaired her unfailing good temper and courtesy, nor that since she took on the work of conducting, she is too business-like, too practical and sensible to indulge in the "flighty" behaviour that was proscribed regarding her. "Moral objections" to women conductors, though still raised by those who cannot realise that the world has progressed and that their own imaginations have fallen to the ground. We venture to believe that in the case of women taxi-drivers this argument will prove equally futile. Is it permissible to suggest that the objection in this case is rather an "immoral" than a "moral" one.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN PATHOLOGY.

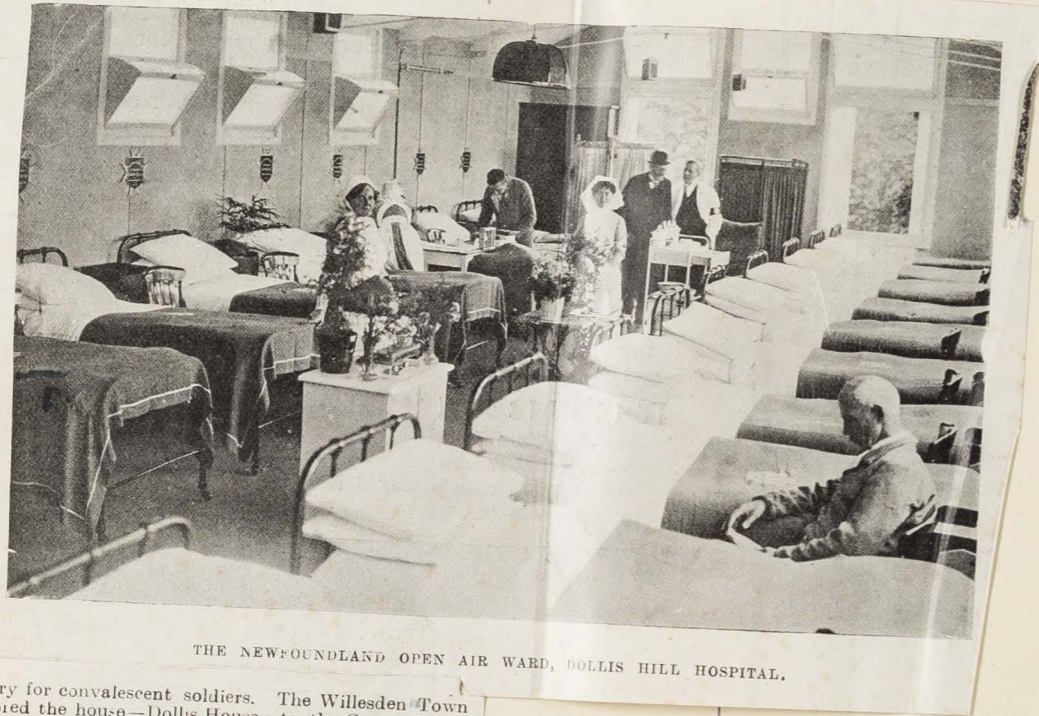
One of the most notable examples of women coming into their own since the outbreak of war is afforded by the annual report of the Medical Research Committee. From this it will be seen that over a score of women have been employed in the highly scientific work of pathology, and their numbers are constantly increasing. In the past says the report, women have rarely applied themselves to pathological work. Those eligible for it have been those medically qualified, and for those—relatively few—there appear to have been calls of professional practice which have generally competed successfully against the attractions of pathology and research. To meet the depletion of pathological staffs at home caused by the claims of the Services, the committee have given encouragement and assistance so far as lay in their power, to the rapid training of women as pathological assistants. Many other branches of biology have been able to fit themselves in this way. The committee have also provided grants in the past year for the whole or part time scientific employment on their behalf of more than 20 women, of whom some are engaged in definite research work. Of these some nine women, bacteriologists and other research workers, are employed in military hospitals.

The work done by women in connection with medical research is extremely interesting, and of a very varied nature. An investigation, for instance, has been carried out by Miss May Smith and Miss Bickersteth, of Oxford, into the relation of output to fatigue among girls engaged in sorting operations, the state of fatigue being estimated by measurements of output and by an experimental psychological test. Dr. Mill Renton and Dr. Madge Robertson have pursued an investigation of rickets, and Miss Ferguson, under the direction of Professor Noel Paton, and Dr. Findlay, has continued the investigation of social and dietary conditions in rachitic families and the relationship of tetany to rickets. Another medical woman, Dr. Janet Lane-Clayton, formerly assistant medical inspector in the Local Government Board, has just brought out a monograph on "Milk and its Hygienic Relations," of which the Medical Research Committee speak in the highest terms. Two women, Miss W. C. Cullis and Mrs. Tribe, have carried out clinical observations on gunshot wounds in the chest at Endell-street Military Hospital, and have also undertaken gas analysis of breathing samples. At Endell-street Hospital also, Dr. Helen Chambers, pathologist of the hospital, has undertaken a special study of the bacteriology of infected wounds, with reference to the employment of particular forms of treatment. The Committee have supplied her with the whole-time assistance of Miss Lacey, B.Sc. Dr. Chambers has published with Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, the results of the use of salicylic acid as an antiseptic in wounds.

D. M. NEWCOMEN.

DOLLIS HILL OPEN-AIR HOSPITAL.

DOLLIS HILL is only five miles from Marble Arch, and since the Victorian days, when its farm and manor house seemed in the depths of the country, Willesden and Neasden have crept up to it, outflanked and surrounded it; but they have not captured it, for Dollis Hill, with its crest of trees and grassy slopes, is and will remain an oasis as grateful as any in the desert. To many soldiers it will be always that and more, for the manor house, which used to belong to the Earl of Aberdeen, and which for many years gave its hospitality to Mr W. E. Gladstone during the week-ends of the Parliamentary session, has been converted into an auxiliary hospital for the war. The rooms where Mr Gladstone slept and worked have been adapted for wards; the verandah where he breakfasted on sunny days is now an open-



THE NEWFOUNDLAND OPEN AIR WARD, DOLLIS HILL HOSPITAL.

air dormitory for convalescent soldiers. The Willesden Town Council offered the house—Dollis House—to the County Territorial Association as a war hospital, and Mr Saxon Snell, as honorary architect for the V.A.D., submitted plans for its conversion. Mr Councillor John Andrews bore the cost of making the house into a modern auxiliary hospital—with bathrooms, hot water supply, operating theatre, &c.—and it is now manned, if that is the correct verb, by a V.A.D. staff of nurses, with Mrs Aubrey Richardson as commandant. The chief feature of the hospital is its provision of open-air dormitories. During the last month these dormitories—which, not unnaturally, were very popular in the summer—have been put to a high trial by the inclement London December. On the day when a representative of the *Field* visited them snow to the depth of three inches covered Dollis Hill, and gave to the pretty old house, with its cedars and firs, the aspect of an old-fashioned Christmas card. But the wounded soldiers, who are sent there from the Endell-street Hospital (to which Dollis Hill Hospital is an auxiliary), having once acclimatised themselves to the open-air treatment, prefer it to any other, and would decline to go indoors while they could sleep out. The restorations to health reflect the value of the treatment, and the men face even the dank airs which are now the concomitant of our London winter with equanimity. It is perhaps not entirely an accidental circumstance that the commandant, Mrs Aubrey Richardson, is a descendant of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, who declared nearly seventy years ago, in 1848, that "the open air was the consumptive's home." That was then the dictum of a pioneer; it is of general acceptance now. One of our illustrations shows a ward, which was equipped and is supported by the Government of Newfoundland.



DOLLIS HILL HOUSE AUXILIARY HOSPITAL.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE. 1866—1916.**New Hospital for Women.**

To commemorate the arrival of the New Hospital for Women at its fiftieth year of beneficent activity, a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, the 12th inst., in a large marquee adjoining the hospital building in Euston Road. We published Sir Alfred Keogh's address in our issue of December 16 (see p. 217).

Mrs. Mary Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., said that in St. Paul's Cathedral stood a monument to Sir Christopher Wren, on which was an inscription bidding those who sought a monument to the famous architect to look around. This hospital, which was to-day celebrating its jubilee, was not, happily, a monument, but was a memorial to its founder, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, who was a good and true woman. She, the speaker, was associated with that lady at this hospital thirty years ago, and perhaps she knew, better than did the juniors, with what wisdom and self-abnegation Mrs. Anderson laid the foundation not only of this material hospital, but of what was really its spirit and soul. If one needed a monument to her, one had only to look around at all the medical women who were now doing good work throughout the world. There may have been surgeons as skilful, or more skilful; there may have been pathologists more scientific and more prolific in good work, but they had never had among them any other woman with such a statesmanlike outlook and such power of using all with whom she came into contact. This hospital had done wonders; it had supplied the great missionary societies, to a large extent, with their medical women; and it was at the present time supplying not only the Military Hospital in Endell Street, but also military hospitals in France, Serbia, in Southern Russia, and other parts of the war area. Their medical women were also to be found in many of the large Government Departments; they

were also serving on the female side of lunatic asylums and of prisons. Only a few days ago she heard Mr. Ernest Lane say he had never known the work of a certain hospital so well done as when one of their junior women was a house-surgeon on the staff.

Sir John Bland-Sutton said many great movements which had been introduced for the benefit of mankind had been ill-judged, because those who ill-judged them were rarely honest enough to look fairly and squarely into the facts. A few years after this hospital was built he used to visit it occasionally, and those visits were of great advantage, because he formed the acquaintance of some members of the staff, and notably Mrs. Garrett Anderson and Mrs. Scharlieb. Their confidence, their ability, and, above all things, their zeal, made a very profound impression on his mind. Many people thought one had only got to found a hospital and open the doors, and that it would be immediately filled with patients. No such thing. Thirty-four years of hospital life had taught him that the hospital patient was a curiously discriminating person. If the hospital were good, the out-patient department would be crowded, the wards would be filled, and the waiting-list would be a long one. This hospital did good work; he knew it. Some years ago, he was interested in a particular set of operations, and he used to obtain the annual reports from the secretary. He had read and admired those reports. And he had obtained reports from those hospitals in London which furnished reports—for all did not publish reports—and from all those he had drawn up comparative statistics of the particular operations and published them. He was pleased to say that the results of the gynaecological operations at this hospital were as good as any in London, and beaten by none. He had listened to papers by women at medical societies which admit

(Continued on p. iv.)

WOMEN IN MEDICINE—(continued from p. 254.)

medical women, and he had been pleased by the judgment with which those papers were written, and, above all, he had admired the frankness and lucidity of the writers. He did not think women were quite as good as the men in practical work, though it should not be concluded that men were always good at practical work. Anyone who wanted to be successful in medicine and surgery must have practical clinical experience, and he assumed that that was one of the objects which led to the foundation of this hospital. And no doubt at the time it was built it was sufficient for its purpose. That, however, was not so now. The war had emphasised the value and importance of medical women in a wonderful way, and for some of the advantages thanks were due to Sir Alfred Keogh. To-day the whole of the medical profession was feeling the pressure of this war, and many of the great hospitals of London were putting their heads together to know how they could conveniently widen their doors in order to admit medical women to the practice of the hospital on the same terms as men. He had done what he could with his colleagues on the governing bodies, and he insisted that it was the duty of the governing bodies of the great hospitals and schools of London, which were the glory and the pride of Great Britain, to open them to medical women on exactly the same terms as to men. For women to take up medical work and do the hard duties of general practice required great courage, perseverance, and self-denial. Their predecessors possessed all those qualities, but to-day medical women were doing things which were even undreamt of by their predecessors. He assured his hearers he was one of those who steadfastly believed that medical women should have a fair field in the great Republic of Medicine.

Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson expressed her regret at her mother's absence, as it would have given that lady great pleasure to say how much she appreciated the fine help which had been brought to the New Hospital for Women by the efforts of the Appeal Committee, led by Lady Hall, whose absence from this meeting through illness all would deplore. All would agree that the founding of this hospital fifty years ago marked a milestone on the road of woman's freedom. Her mother always maintained that the existence of this hospital, staffed by women, was absolutely essential to the gaining by women of the highest places in the profession which they had entered; for without it women would have been unable to specialise in the different branches of medicine; they could not have become consultants. All that the medical woman asked was a fair field and no favour. French medical women had no woman leader, nor a hospital of their own with a great medical school; hence when the time of crisis came to France they were not able, as their English sisters had been, to take responsible work. They came to English medical women, and Dr. Frances Ivens was at the present moment in charge of a hospital in France with 400 beds. She believed that in the future it would be recognised that her mother was a great leader. At Victoria Station, when the Women's Hospital Corps was leaving for France, one could see the light of battle in her eyes as she declared, "Had I been twenty years younger I would have taken you myself!" She apologised for speaking so much of her mother, but she was there as her representative. It must never be forgotten that to fill big places required big people, and women must see to it that they were fully qualified for the places open to them. After a fine passage of appreciation of her colleagues, Dr. Anderson bade her hearers

remember the words of Walt Whitman: "We take up the task eternal, and the burden and the lesson, Pioneers, O Pioneers!"

Mr. Gordon Pollock, who has been connected with the management of the hospital for thirty-seven years, made an earnest appeal for funds, suggesting a number of humorous and ingenious means of rendering help.

Queen Alexandra's Sympathy.

The Secretary read a letter from Queen Alexandra's Secretary, which ran: "I am desired by Her Majesty to ask you to convey to Lady Hall and your committee her great regret that she will be unable to be present at the jubilee celebration of the New Hospital for Women on Tuesday, December 12. I am to assure you, once again, of Her Majesty's sincere sympathy in the far-reaching and important work of this institution, of which she has so long been the patron, and to say that she hopes that the appeal for funds to endow beds in the hospital will be most successful."

THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.**Lord Roberts's Field Glasses: A Retrospect of Two Years' Work.**

To the Editor of THE HOSPITAL.

SIR.—Soon after the outbreak of the war my father, Lord Roberts, asked the public to lend their glasses for the use of the Army. After two years I think your readers may be glad to have some particulars of the result of his request.

Upwards of 26,000 glasses have been received, without reckoning those which, in pursuance of my father's suggestion, have been collected in Australia, the Malay States, and elsewhere, and issued forthwith to the local Forces on their way to the seat of war. The instruments sent comprise every type, and have been classified and issued according to the needs of different units. Particularly useful have been the fine prismatic glasses sent, which have been allocated to artillery and machine-gun units, according to their power; large mounted telescopes for batteries; deer-stalking telescopes for gunners and snipers; and good old-fashioned non-prismatic racing glasses for detection of the nationality of aircraft, locating snipers, signalling by disc, collecting wounded, and musketry instruction.

I am indeed grateful for the way in which my father's appeal has been met. British people all over the world have given their best, recognising that, in spite of the fact that their glasses are on loan and that the organisation for their return has been arranged, the chances of loss are many, and that they may never get their glasses back.

When I think of the enormous numbers of good glasses sent it may seem ungracious to ask for more, but the demand is still great. I am told that at watering-places, and on racecourses and elsewhere, large numbers of glasses are still to be seen in private hands, and to the owners of these I would once more appeal. I should add that we have been entrusted by the Ministry of Munitions with the purchase of individual glasses from those who cannot afford to lend them, and that the address for sending glasses for either purpose is the same. Every good glass (except opera-glasses) and every telescope (except toys) is wanted for the service of the country.—
Yours truly,
ROBERTS.

December 18, 1916.

Address for sending:—The manager of Lady Roberts's Field Glass Fund, National Service League, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.**HOSPITAL FESTIVITIES.****ENTERTAINING THE WOUNDED.**

Hour frost on the house tops and snow in the suburbs gave a characteristic touch to Christmas-day in London. But this soon gave way to rain, to be followed later by high wind and gleams of sunshine.

With the reduced passenger traffic there was an absence of the rush of pre-war times at the railway stations, which during the greater part of the day bore a deserted air. In the streets, however, crowds of people were on the move, crossing from one part of the metropolis to the other.

The day was spent in the London workhouses and infirmaries with as much festivity as the nature of the occasion and the regulations of the institutions permitted. Special fare was provided, including roast beef and turkey, plum pudding, and sweets, and toys for the children. The outside poor were also well looked after. There are numerous philanthropic societies in the metropolis, both of a sectarian and unsectarian character, and the excellent work they do during the year was supplemented yesterday by the making of extra provision for those in need of Christmas cheer. In many instances the poor were entertained to dinners, teas, &c., in halls in various parts; in other cases the food, such as joints of beef, the ingredients for puddings, bread, and cake, together with coal and clothing, were served out to the people at their homes.

In camps and barracks every possible indulgence was given to the men, and a very happy day was spent. Those who had the opportunity of going on Christmas leave accepted it, and the result was that comparatively few men were left in barracks. But in every case Christmas was kept up in the old style, and a favourite toast in every mess-room was "Good health to our comrades at the front."

ROUND THE HOSPITALS.

Christmas was celebrated in the hospitals in a somewhat more subdued manner than has been previously the case, although everything was done in the many London institutions to bring Yuletide home to the patients. It was the third Christmas of the great war, and that fact could not be forgotten, and in many little ways it was emphasised in the minds of those who participated in the festivities of yesterday. In all cases there was the usual ample and excellent fare of seasonable dishes, and in this respect there was no change from other years, but as to entertainments they were not so numerous, the gradual depletion of the staffs of the hospitals, and the urgent necessity for medical students to complete their studies in the prescribed period now allowed to them, being responsible.

But for all that, there was no lack of real comfort for the patients, combined with such festivities as could be reasonably carried through. In all the Metropolitan districts bands of ladies had joined themselves together with the object of obtaining contributions in money and kind to lighten the lot of the sufferers in their own districts. In nearly all the hospitals there were wards full of wounded soldiers, many of them brought straight back from the mud of the trenches on the Somme, and to them all Christmas greeting was extended. Nothing that could be done for them was left undone. Presents of warm mufflers, cigarette cases, pipes, and every kind of "smoke" were showered upon them, and members readily gave up their Christmas afternoon or evening to entertain the heroes.

The men in hospital blue did not want their spirits raised. The recent victories at the Somme and at Verdun had given them all the cheerfulness they required, and there were no places in London so full of joyous and full-hearted merriment as the military hospitals of London yesterday. Decorated wards, concerts, turkey, beef, plum-pudding, mince-pie, and every other indigestible for dinner; friends to visit them and to entertain to tea made up their Christmas-day, and for the time being they certainly forgot the sufferings which they had gone through.

A BIG AFFAIR.

The wounded Tommies quartered at the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth-common, were unanimous in their appreciation for all the good things bestowed upon them this Christmas, and on all sides one heard expressions of gratitude to those who had been instrumental in converting wards of suffering into places of jollification. Christmas decorations were prominently displayed, and the men had taken a hand in the work of them in the main building and the miles of long wards.

Christmas-eve Colonel Bruce Porter, who is in charge of the hospital, and

At Guy's Hospital yesterday the London Christmas Tea entertained about 700 children, coming from the poorest parts of south London, a large number of whom had been patients of the institution during the year. Articles of clothing and toys of every description were provided as gifts for the happiness of these young people, and a full entertainment was arranged for their benefit in the out-patients' hall.

Special attention was, as always, paid to the entertainment of the youngsters in the various London children's hospitals, where in most cases presents were received from Queen Mary, whose deep interest in such institutions always takes a practical form, especially at this season of the year.

Y.M.C.A. ENTERTAINMENTS.

A wartime feature of the Christmas festivities were the but entertainments provided in London and its immediate surroundings for the Tommies and Jack Tars who have a temporary sojourn in the metropolis. In pursuance of their great mission of helpfulness, the Y.M.C.A. undertook to make Christmas as cheerful as possible for our brave defenders who perforce had to be absent from their kith and kin. "Home from home" was the object which this beneficent institution had in view, and that object was abundantly realised. Nothing was left undone to make our warriors fully appreciate that in the leading city of the Empire those from overseas were as welcome as if at home on their own soil. And the men of these islands, who for the nonce could not get away from "the big city" mingled with their overseas comrades—a happy, joyous, contented, merry throng which even the terrible conflict in which they are engaged could not rob of their native buoyancy.

The entertainments were given in all the Y.M.C.A. huts which abound in London and its environs. There are some 60 such places of recreation. It is impossible to say how many guests responded to the invitation to take part in the festivities, but they certainly may be counted by thousands. Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans—these and others of the vast family which goes to make up the British Empire were represented. It was "open house" to the men in khaki and in blue, and they availed themselves of their hosts' invitation in no stinted manner.

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS FETED.

One of the most successful of the Christmas-day celebrations in London was a dinner to 1,400 Australian soldiers at the Hotel Cecil, where they were the guests of the High Commissioner and the Agent-General, together with the various patriotic organisations connected with the Commonwealth in the metropolis. A substantial meal, including roast beef and turkey, with vegetables, Christmas pudding, and dessert, was provided. A number of Australian lady volunteers waited upon the guests, and during the progress of the dinner selections of music were performed by the band of the Irish Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles H. Hassall.

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AT THE UNION JACK CLUB.

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WOMEN

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Dr. Louisa Garner mother's absence great pleasure to fine help which l for Women by th by Lady Hall, w illness all would c ing of this hospit the road of woma tained that the women, was absol of the highest pl entered; for with specialise in the di not have become woman asked wa medical women h of their own with time of crisis ca their English sist They came to En Ivens was at the pital in France w future it would great leader. At Hospital Corps w light of battle in twenty years you She apologised fo she was there as forgotten that to women must see the places open to tion of her coll

ended the distribution of stockings to some 1,800 men highly appreciated. On Christmas-day the is presented a season of great animation. It was and that tons of parcels were received by the wounded relatives and friends. An interesting feature was anonymous parcels which were sent.

The Christmas dinner was a big affair. As far as medical exigencies would permit every man had a serving of turkey, vegetables, mince pie, and plum pudding. During the afternoon there was a concert provided by the professional singers and instrumentalists among the wounded, who were assisted by several talented artists from the neighbourhood. Cigarettes and tobacco were handed round, and the men spent a most happy time. Mr. Howard Williams, a benevolent local gentleman, provided tea for the men, and the donor was warmly thanked for his hospitality.

AT DENMARK HILL.

At the 4th London General Hospital, ordinarily known as the King's College Hospital, upon Denmark-hill, Christmas was spent in large-hearted manner, assistance in the entertainment of large numbers of soldiers, now patients there, being given by Lady Minto, Lady Hood, Lady Violet Astor, Lady Hamilton, Lady Tirard, the Hon. Mrs. Tafton, Major and Mrs. Carlless, and Mrs. Sims, while Miss Kay, the principal matron, took over general superintendence of the arrangements. On Christmas-ere there were special evening and carols in the chapel, and several large carol parties toured the different extensions of the hospital. Owing to the generosity of various friends the many wards of the hospital and its several extensions were lavishly decorated with seasonal greetings, holly, mistletoe, and evergreens, the work being mainly carried out by convalescent patients, assisted by the nursing staff. A hundred of the patients were invited to attend the dress rehearsal of the Drury Lane pantomime on Christmas- eve, and, needless to say, the treat was much appreciated.

Yesterday there was turkey, roast beef, and every other kind of Christmas fare provided. General concerts, in which many of the soldiers took part, were held in the wards.

In Buskin Park extension tea-parties had been provided for every ward by Mr. A. L. Hardy, and all patients were allowed to invite a friend for tea. Between the hours of two and six, by the kindness of Mr. Hardy, several concert parties toured the wards, thus ensuring everyone having a concert on Christmas-day. In the Maudsley extension Christmas teas were also provided on a liberal scale. Various ward entertainments took place, including a Christmas tree, bran tubs, and numerous competitions.

The staff of St. Thomas's Hospital, with its 1,010 patients, including 513 wounded officers and men, had their work cut out to carry through an extensive Christmas programme, but everything went off without a hitch, and the military as well as the civilian patients thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Gifts of chocolates, cigarettes, and tobacco from many sources, and articles of warm clothing had been received for patients, and the work of distribution was systematically carried out by a committee of ladies, consisting mainly of the wives of the medical and surgical staff of the hospital. In the large recreation hut, where the majority of the convalescent men usually spend their time, concerts were given by the nursing and medical staffs, and were highly appreciated by the men, who throughout spent the festival in a restful manner as possible. Those who were able to partake of them had turkey, roast beef, and plum pudding for dinner. Upon the civil side there was a Christmas tree for the children, the little ones being made delighted with toys, fruit, and sweets, while the "grown-ups" had a good Christmas dinner, and were presented with reasonable gifts. The children attending the out-patients' department will be given a tea and Christmas tree, probably this week.

STAFFED ENTIRELY BY WOMEN.

The Endell-street Military Hospital is unique in its way, inasmuch as it is the only one—at any rate in London—which is staffed entirely by women. There are now some 470 wounded soldiers being treated there, and the staff, under Dr. Flora Murray, organised an extensive programme of festivities for Christmas-ere. Through the kindness of friends plenty of material for the decoration of the wards was provided, and the patients who were able spent the whole of last week in preparing chains and wreaths and other decorations in order to give the wards a Christmasy appearance.

On Saturday, as a prelude to the festivities, the guests were entertained to a concert organised by Mr. Nelson Key, which was much appreciated. On Christmas-ere carols were sung in the evening by members of the staff, and on Christmas morning each soldier became for once a boy again and eagerly searched the stocking which was hung upon his bed-rail for the useful presents it contained. Later there was a service in the church, and subsequently those able sat themselves down to a real good old-fashioned Christmas dinner, at which almost everything imaginable at this time of the year was served. An old English fair took place in the afternoon with variety entertainments, coconut shies, and such like, at which the men thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and then came tea with friends. On Friday next "Aladdin" will be produced by members of the staff and patients, the properties being lent by Sir George Alexander; on Saturday there will be selections from the "Messiah," arranged by Mrs. J. T. Grein, with special scenes and adaptations; and on Sunday a Mystery Play, by Miss Jessie Hatton, will be produced. In all the other hospitals in London there were similar scenes of revelry.

against any disturbance, and the Christmas revelry ran as though upon greased wheels. Not fewer than 800 men slept at the club upon Christmas-ere, and yesterday this number was augmented by hundreds of men arriving on leave from France. The club was capitally decorated, the main feature in the hall being a large device bearing the words, "Best wishes to our comrades ashore and afloat," which confronted every visitor as he entered.

Over 3,000 meals were provided during the day, 7,000lb. of turkey and 3,000lb. of Christmas pudding having been laid in to satisfy the healthy appetites of the men. There were no entertainments at the club during the day, it having been found that the men preferred to rest quietly with their pipes in one or other of the well-heated recreation rooms. In the evening, however, large numbers enjoyed a free variety entertainment given by the Misses Esmé and Vera Beringer at the Royal Victoria Hall close by, which had been kindly lent by Miss Lillian Baylis on behalf of the governors.

Thomas Roberts, who has been connected with the management of the hospital for thirty-seven years, made an appeal for funds, suggesting a number of simple and ingenious means of rendering help.

Queen Alexandra's Sympathy.

Secretary read a letter from Queen Alexandra's, which ran: "I am desired by Her Majesty to convey to Lady Hall and your committee her regret that she will be unable to be present at the celebration of the New Hospital for Women on December 12. I am to assure you, once again, Her Majesty's sincere sympathy in the far-reaching and important work of this institution, of which she has been the patron, and to say that she hopes that all for funds to endow beds in the hospital will be successful."

EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

Roberts's Field Glasses: A Retrospect of Two Years' Work.

To the Editor of THE HOSPITAL.

Soon after the outbreak of the war my father, Roberts, asked the public to lend their glasses for the Army. After two years I think you may be glad to have some particulars of the result.

Over 26,000 glasses have been received, reckoning those which, in pursuance of my suggestion, have been collected in Australia, the States, and elsewhere, and issued forthwith to Forces on their way to the seat of war. The glasses sent comprise every type, and have been issued according to the needs of different units, particularly useful have been the fine prismatic binoculars, which have been allocated to artillery and engineering units, according to their power; large telescopes for batteries; deer-stalking telescopes and snipers; and good old-fashioned non-racing glasses for detection of the nationality of snipers, signalling by disc, collecting, and musketry instruction.

I am indeed grateful for the way in which my father's glasses have been met. British people all over the world have their best, recognising that, in spite of the fact that their glasses are on loan and that the organisers' return has been arranged, the chances of their return has been arranged, the chances of any, and that they may never get their glasses

I think of the enormous numbers of good glasses which I have seen ungraciously to ask for more, but the still greater. I am told that at watering-places, seascapes and elsewhere, large numbers of glasses are still to be seen in private hands, and to the credit of these I would once more appeal. I should add that glasses have been entrusted by the Ministry of Munitions, the purchase of individual glasses from those who have not afforded to lend them, and that the address for glasses for either purpose is the same. Every man who has a pair (except opera-glasses) and every telescope which is wanted for the service of the country.—

ROBERTS.

January 18, 1916.

For sending:—The manager of Lady Roberts's Hospital Fund, National Service League, 72 Victoria Road, W.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

HOSPITAL FESTIVITIES.

ENTERTAINING THE WOUNDED.

Hard frost on the house tops and snow in the suburbs gave a characteristic touch to Christmas-day in London. But this soon gave way to rain, to be followed later by high wind and gleams of sunshine.

With the reduced passenger traffic there was an absence of the rush of pre-war times at the railway stations, which during the greater part of the day bore a deserted air. In the streets, however, crowds of people were on the move, crossing from one part of the metropolis to the other.

The day was spent in the London workhouses and infirmaries with as much festivity as the nature of the occasion and the regulations of the institutions permitted. Special fare was provided, including roast beef and turkey, plum pudding, and sweets, and toys for the children. The outside poor were also well looked after. There are numerous philanthropic societies in the metropolis, both of a secular and unsectarian character, and the excellent work they do during the year was supplemented yesterday by the making of extra provision for those in need of Christmas cheer. In many instances the poor were entertained to dinners, teas, &c., in halls in various parts; in other cases the food, such as joints of beef, the ingredients for puddings, bread, and cake, together with coal and clothing, were served out to the people at their homes.

In camps and barracks every possible indulgence was given to the men, and a very happy day was spent. Those who had the opportunity of going on Christmas leave accepted it, and the result was that comparatively few men were left in barracks. But in every case Christmas was kept up in the old style, and a favourite toast in every mess-room was "Good health to our comrades at the front."

ROUND THE HOSPITALS.

Christmas was celebrated in the hospitals in a somewhat more subdued manner than has been previously the case, although everything was done in the many London institutions to bring Yuletide home to the patients. It was the third Christmas of the great war, and that fact could not be forgotten, and in many little ways it was emphasised in the minds of those who participated in the festivities of yesterday. In all cases there was the usual ample and excellent fare of reasonable edibles, and in this respect there was no change from other years, but as to entertainments they were not so numerous, the gradual depletion of the staffs of the hospitals, and the urgent necessity for medical students to complete their studies in the prescribed period now allowed to them, being responsible.

But for all that, there was no lack of real comfort for the patients, combined with such festivities as could be reasonably carried through. In all the Metropolitan districts bands of ladies had joined themselves together with the object of obtaining contributions in money and kind to lighten the lot of the sufferers in their own districts. In nearly all the hospitals there were wards full of wounded soldiers, many of them brought straight back from the mud of the trenches on the Somme, and to them all Christmas greeting was extended. Nothing that could be done for them was left undone. Presents of warm mufflers, cigarette cases, pipes, and every kind of "smoke" were showered upon them, and members of the "legitimate" as well as the music-hall stage readily gave up their Christmas afternoon or evening to entertain the heroes.

The men in hospital blue did not want their spirits raised. The recent victories at the Somme and at Verdun had given them all the cheerfulness they required, and there were no places in London so full of joyous and full-hearted merriment as the military hospitals of London yesterday. Decorated wards, concerts, turkey, beef, plum-pudding, mince-pie, and every other indigestible for dinner; friends to visit them and to entertain to tea made up their Christmas-day, and for the time being they certainly forgot the sufferings which they had gone through.

A BIG AFFAIR.

The wounded Tommies quartered at the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth-common, were unanimous in their appreciation for all the good things bestowed upon them this Christmas, and on all sides one heard expressions of gratitude to those who had been instrumental in converting wards of suffering into places of jollification. Christmas decorations were profusely displayed, and the men had taken a hand in the hanging of them in the main building and the miles of ward-wards.

Christmas-ere Colonel Bruce Porter, who is in command of the hospital, and

At Guy's Hospital yesterday the London Christmas Tea entertained about 700 children, coming from the poorest parts of south London, a large number of whom had been patients of the institution during the year. Articles of clothing and toys of every description were provided as gifts for the happiness of these young people, and a full entertainment was arranged for their benefit in the out-patients' hall.

Special attention was, as always, paid to the entertainment of the youngsters in the various London children's hospitals, where in most cases presents were received from Queen Mary, whose deep interest in such institutions always takes a practical form, especially at this season of the year.

Y.M.C.A. ENTERTAINMENTS.

A wartime feature of the Christmas festivities were the hut entertainments provided in London and its immediate surroundings for the Tommies and Jack Tars who have a temporary sojourn in the metropolis. In pursuance of their great mission of helpfulness, the Y.M.C.A. undertook to make Christmas as cheerful as possible for our brave defenders who perhaps had to be absent from their kith and kin. "Home from home" was the object which this beneficent institution had in view, and that object was abundantly realised. Nothing was left undone to make our warriors fully appreciate that in the leading city of the Empire those from overseas were as welcome as if at home on their own soil. And the men of these islands, who for the nonce could not get away from "the big city" mingled with their overseas comrades—a happy, joyous, contented, merry throng which even the terrible conflict in which they are engaged could not rob of their native buoyancy.

The entertainments were given in all the Y.M.C.A. huts which abound in London and its environs. There are some 60 such places of recreation. It is impossible to say how many guests responded to the invitation to take part in the festivities, but they certainly may be counted by thousands. Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans—these and others of the vast family which goes to make up the British Empire were represented. It was "open house" to the men in khaki and in blue, and they availed themselves of their hosts' invitation in no stinted manner.

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS FETED.

One of the most successful of the Christmas-day celebrations in London was a dinner to 1,400 Australian soldiers at the Hotel Cecil, where they were the guests of the High Commissioner and the Agent-General, together with the various patriotic organisations connected with the Commonwealth in the metropolis. A substantial meal, including roast beef and turkey, with vegetables, Christmas pudding, and dessert, was provided. A number of Australian lady volunteers waited upon the guests, and during the progress of the dinner selections of music were performed by the band of the Irish Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles H. Hassall.

Mr. ANDREW FISHER, High Commissioner for Australia, presided, and cordially welcomed the men, who were afterwards addressed by, among others, Lord Denman (an ex-Australian Governor) and Sir George Reid, M.P.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the Anzacs marched in a body, accompanied by the full band of the Irish Guards, to the London Opera House, where a variety entertainment was given in their honour.

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AT THE UNION JACK CLUB.

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Major Wilkinson, the popular controller of the club, had a big task to provide for the many members who spent Christmas in the hospitable quarters, but the prompt organisation which prevailed there was doubly

Ninepence was the charge at the Union Jack Club yesterday for a dinner of turkey or goose and Christmas pudding. About 3,000 dinners were served.

At the Endell-street Military Hospital a patients' fair took the place of the usual entertainment. Carols were sung in the hospital square by members of the staff.

Money which would in ordinary times have been spent in festivities by the Guardsmen at Wellington Barracks is to be invested in War Loan.

A large party of Australian officers spent Christmas Day at the Hon. Mrs. Edwardes's house, 7, Herbert-crescent, Knightsbridge. Princess Henry of Battenburg was present.

OPEN-AIR CURE FOR SOLDIERS.

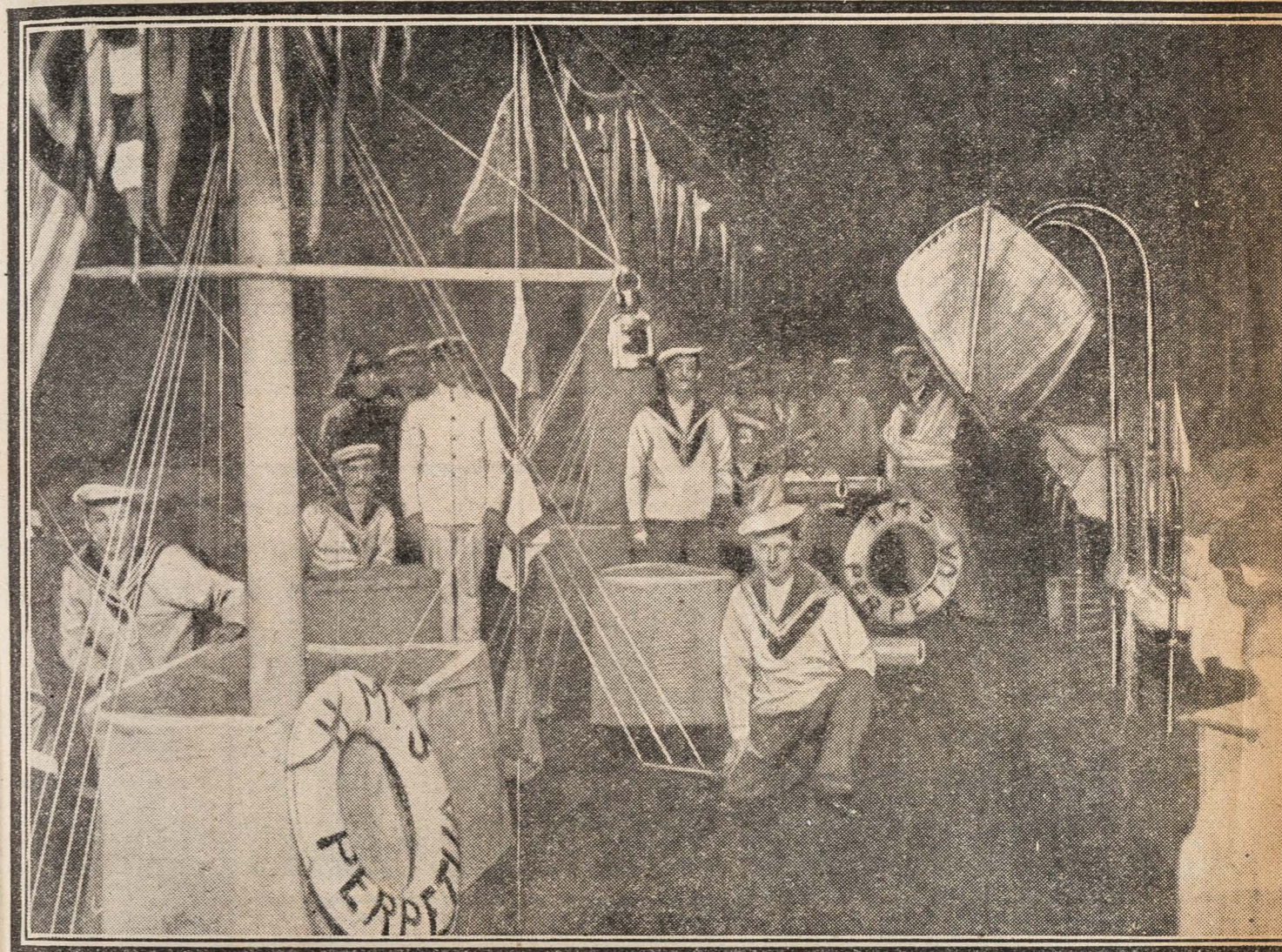
A correspondent writes:—

When the open-air wards at Dollis Hill House Hospital, designed by Mr. A. Saxon Snell, were opened for soldier-patients last July, doubts were expressed as to their salubrity and comfort in winter. A visit to the hospital, even under the present wintry conditions, showed the value of the open-air principle when applied with certain modifications that have been absent from some examples of military hospitals without windows.

The huts are made of asbestos sheets in wooden frames, with rubberoid roofing. There is also an open verandah ward. One hut has a south-east aspect, and the other, with the verandah, faces due south. Coke stoves provide the heating, and protection from the weather is given by verandahs 6ft. wide with glazed roofs and sides, but quite open in front, though in extreme and boisterous weather and during evening and morning dressings on winter days, further protection is afforded by sailcloth screens.

Patients transferred from the Endell-street Military Hospital, to which Dollis Hill House is auxiliary, quickly lose their pallor and regain their powers of sleep. Healing of wounds, clearing up of lung troubles, and restoration of what is called "tone" are also rapid. Patients sit quite contentedly in the open-air huts, even when snow falls, although the recreation room in the main building stands is always available.

A WARSHIP SCENE IN A HOSPITAL WARD.



A ward of the Endell-street Hospital has been decorated under the supervision of naval patients to represent the deck of a warship.

JACK TURNS THE HOSPITAL INTO A MAN-O'-WAR.



A ward in the Endell-street Hospital, decorated by naval patients to represent a battleship. A lady doctor of the hospital is seen in the centre in the uniform of a commander.

FAR AND NEAR.

"ARS longa, vita brevis" is a popular quotation, and it is one which might be usefully paraphrased sometimes with the word "prejudice" substituted for the word "art." The celebration of the jubilee of the New Hospital for Women the other day proved incidentally that the prejudice against the admission of women to the study of medicine has lived a very long time, and is still hale and hearty. In 1866 Dr. Elizabeth Garrett (afterwards Mrs. Garrett Anderson) founded the New Hospital in Euston Road, which marked the beginning of the admission of women to hospital staffs. Yet, as Major-General Sir Alfred Keogh pointed out in his speech at the jubilee celebration, only a short time before the war began his proposal that a hospital in London should be staffed by women doctors was received with as violent opposition as a similar proposal had been received fifty years earlier. The war has broken down the opposition to a certain extent. The success which Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, daughter of the founder of the New Hospital, has made of the military hospital in Endell Street, which is entirely staffed by women, has made many objectors to women doctors open their eyes. Yet a great deal of vigour remains in the prejudice against them. Things are not made too easy for them, and that they have gone so far is due to their persistency in the face of obstacles.

Round About London

By "QUEX SENIOR."

PICCADILLY, Friday.

THERE'S been almost as much of a demand for seats for to-day's Christmas "pantomime" at the Military Hospital, Endell-street, as for a Boxing Day fête at Drury Lane. Wounded soldiers, with very few exceptions, will form the "house." I believe Mrs. J. T. Grein's "Aladdin," written specially for the occasion, is the first full-fledged "production" ever staged within hospital walls.

A quite notable cast includes Mr. Ernest Thesiger from "A Little Bit of Fluff," Mr. Ernest Milton from "Potash and Perlmutter in Society," Mr. Nigel Playfair from "Pell Mell," Miss Judith Wogan, leading lady of the Manchester Repertoire Company, Mr. Leigh Level, and Miss Bensusan.

"Aladdin," designed and produced by Mrs. J. T. Grein, will be performed at the Military Hospital, Endell-street, to-day.

AN ANTARCTIC SCENE IN ENDELL ST.



Some of the patients at the Endell-street Military Hospital decorated their ward with a representation of Shackleton's expedition. Some "penguins" can be seen hopping around.

At the Military Hospital in Endell-street, to-day, there will be performed at 4.30 p.m. a "new grand pantomime," entitled "Aladdin," written, designed, and produced by Michel Orme (Mrs. J. T. Grein). Many well-known actors will take leading parts, including Misses Judith Wogan, Stella Storey, Inez Bensusan, Elise Martin, and Maudie Horne, and Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Nigel Playfair, Ernest Milton, and Leigh Level. Mr. Howard Carr, at very short notice, has undertaken the musical part of the programme.

PANTOMIME AT A HOSPITAL.

A full "house," composed mainly of wounded soldiers, gathered last night at Endell-street Military Hospital to witness the production of the pantomime, "Aladdin," a specially arranged version of which had been prepared by Mrs. J. T. Grein. Dr. Murray, the matron of the hospital, and her staff had made every possible arrangement for the comfort of the patients, and those who were not well enough to get about had their beds removed to the front of the audience. It was a successful entertainment right through, and one thoroughly enjoyed by the wounded men. Many notable artists were included in a strong cast, being able to give their services through the kind permission of their respective managers. Among them were Mr. Ernest Milton, from "Potash and Perlmutter in Society"; Mr. Ernest Thesiger, from "A Little Bit of Fluff"; Mr. Nigel Playfair and Mr. J. M. Campbell, of the Ambassadors Theatre; and Miss Elise Martin and Miss Clavell from the Queen's Theatre.

A New Success for the Women.

The Endell-street Military Hospital is certainly to be congratulated on their Christmas pantomime, "Aladdin." The audience, composed almost wholly of wounded Tommies, enjoyed every moment of last evening's performance.

The pantomime had been adapted for the occasion by Mrs. J. T. Grein, and contained plenty of Endell-street humour; two of the scenes were rooms in the hospital and one was outside its gates. Ernest Thesiger was inimitable as the Widow Twankey, and Miss Judith Wogan was a most charming Aladdin.

It was novel to catch glimpses of Miss Lillian Braithwaite acting as scene-shifter, and putting finishing touches to the footlights. I was conducted to my seat by Miss Beatrice Harraden, and other well-known names appearing on the Entertainment Committee were Lady Sybil Smith, Lady Maud Warrender, and Miss Elizabeth Robins.

Endell-street Makes Merry.

Dr. Flora Murray is a popular chief at the Endell-street Hospital, which enjoyed such an excellent pantomime yesterday, and her dog is scarcely less popular, if one may put it so. Roars of delight greeted the remark of the stage "special" refusing to leave duty for tea at the Carlton. "For who would mind Dr. Murray's dog?"

A Real Revue.

I have never known a professional pantomime (or revue either) have such topical references. They were excellent, from the tribute to "Dear Ladies in Khaki" to the over-kissed and over-queried "Tommy."

Nerves and the Soldier.

"It's a curious thing," a Tommy home on leave said yesterday, "although I've been in seven bayonet charges and never feel nervous, I know well that if I were to play in a cricket match again and it was my turn to bat next—well, I should be all of a tremble!"

"ALADDIN" IN ENDELL-STREET.

Yesterday afternoon was presented at the Military Hospital, Endell-street, a new version of "Aladdin," by Mrs. J. T. Grein. The hall was crowded with wounded inmates, those in beds being put in front. Had every man of them been whole they could not have enjoyed the show more, nor, indeed, so much. Mrs. Grein's view is that the Slaves of the Lamp and of the Ring were in residence at the Hospital. At first one thought she was going to identify the Slave of the Lamp with the "Lady of the Lamp," as truly she came near doing, the Lamp being the Lamp of Reason and the Ring the Ring of Love. Another of Mrs. Grein's variations is the making the Magician wicked only from lacking a heart. He is detained at the hospital till Doctors Murray and Anderson have provided him with one and set it going, the coming union between him and the Widow Twankey being the more promising. While giving the old story several other new and ingenious turns Mrs. Grein had not overlooked the claims of "shop," and, perhaps, the loudest laughter of the afternoon came when the Special Constable stationed outside the hospital gates asked as clearly as a most unconscionable cold in the head would let him, what but for him would become of Dr. Murray's dog? The men roared again when from the witches' cauldron was drawn forth a long sock, which had no turning because the maker did not know how to turn it; when an ardent society lady longing to embrace a hero in khaki found she had embraced a heroine—the Orderly—when a Tommy with his head held together by bandages informed an inquisitive old lady that he had put his jaw out trying to speak German; and when the amorous Magician's protestations were met by the Matron with "Feverish. No. 9 is what you want," and the prompt administration of a pill.

Among the chief contributors to the merry entertainment were Mr. Macey, most diverting as the distressed "Special"; Mr. Nigel Playfair and Mrs. Grein, a cunningly grotesque old Imperial Darby and Joan; Mr. Ernest Thesiger, a droll and most comically girlish Mrs. Twankey; Miss Stella Storey, who sang charmingly as the Princess; and Miss Judith Wogan, the daintiest and brightest little Aladdin in the world. There was also a very cleverly acted Charwoman. The music was mostly taken from popular pieces, "The Belle of New York" and "The Bing Boys" among them, and the pianoforte accompaniment was excellently played by Mr. Howard Carr, who filled a gap at the last moment. Many of the songs the soldiers joined in, and during the intervals they volunteered songs of their own, and sang all so well that their only object in going abroad might have been to study singing.

HOSPITAL PANTOMIME.

A delightful performance of "Aladdin" up-to-date (a new version by Mrs. J. T. Grein) was given yesterday afternoon in the recreation-room of the Military Hospital, Endell-street, to the keen enjoyment of all the wounded soldiers in the institution who were able to be present. The piece was produced by a company of artists all of whom generously gave their services. Judith Wogan as "Aladdin," Ernest Milton as "The Magician," and Ernest Thesiger as "Widow Twankey," with their rollicking fun, kept the "house" in roars of laughter, which, coming from wounded Tommies, was good to listen to. Stella Storey was a fascinating Princess Euddear, while Nigel Playfair (Emperor of China) and Frank H. Macey (Special Constable) contributed to the merriment. An interesting feature was the appearance in Act III. ("Outside the Gates of the Endell-street Hospital") of a number of hospital orderlies, dressed in their khaki uniform, who went through several movements in military drill, and marched off the stage and down the centre of the hall amid loud cheers. Mr. Howard Carr played the accompaniments, the wounded soldiers readily joining in the topical songs which he rendered between the acts. Notwithstanding limited stage accommodation, the production was most successful. For this much credit is due to the artists, to the Entertainment Committee, and to the honorary organising secretary, Miss Bessie Hutton.

SOLDIERS' PANTOMIME.**"FULL HOUSE" FOR "ALADDIN" AT A MILITARY HOSPITAL.**

A "full house," composed mainly of wounded soldiers, gathered last night at Endell-street Military Hospital to witness the production of the pantomime "Aladdin," a specially-arranged version of which had been prepared by Mrs. J. T. Grein.

Dr. Murray, the matron, and her staff had made every possible arrangement for the comfort of the patients, and those who were not well enough to get about had their beds removed to the front of the audience. It was a successful entertainment right through and one thoroughly enjoyed by the wounded men.

Many notable artists were included in a strong cast, being able to give their services through the kind permission of their respective managers. Among them were Mr. Ernest Milton, from "Potash and Perlmutter in Society"; Mr. Ernest Thesiger, from "A Little Bit of Fluff"; Mr. Nigel Playfair and Mr. J. M. Campbell of the Ambassadors Theatre, and Miss Elise Martin and Miss Clavell, from the Queen's Theatre.

PANTOMIME.**"Aladdin" at the Endell Street Military Hospital. December 29th.**

You should have seen those joyful faces; you should have heard those wounded heroes, singing in chorus every popular ditty, which Mr. Howard Carr, the talented young composer and conductor, reeled off at the piano; it was a thing for remembrance and pride in our boys.

The occasion was a grand production of a new "Aladdin," written, designed and produced by Mrs. J. T. Grein (Michael Orme), dressed by the kindness of Sir George Alexander, interpreted by many well-known actors and actresses, eager as ever to give their services in the cause humane.

The leading lady and Aladdin was Miss Judith Wogan, now at the Garrick, who has done such excellent work in repertory. She was but of few inches, but every inch a Prince. Her sweetheart was Miss Stella Storey of the lovely voice, and her father and mother were the humorous Mr. Nigel Playfair and the fair authoress, Mrs. Grein, herself, a grotesque Imperial couple of China. Mr. Ernest Thesiger, the weirdest Widow Twankey imaginable, immediately became the soldiers' great friend; he was both a comic and a distinguished old lady, and Mr. Ernest Milton, of "Potash and Perlmutter" fame, endowed the magician with all the airs and graces of the Orient and the Edgware-road.

The most applauded scene was perhaps before the gates of the hospital, where the orderlies moved in wonderful drill, and Mr. Frank H. Macey, a real special constable, played a special constable, as if the policeman's lot were ever a happy one.

In the chorus and smaller parts many well-known and beautiful girls, Misses Sybil Sparkes, Elise Martin, Efga Myers, Maisie Horne, F. Teignmouth-Shore, Mignon Yorke, Margaret Greeven Clavell. Miss Inez Bensusan was characteristic as a First Witch as Mr. Leigh Lovel, he who is one of the priests of Ibsen, was as the Town Crier.

Withal it was a great success, and Dr. Garrett Anderson, Dr. Flora Murray and Miss Bessie Hutton, the organising secretary, were beaming on authoress, conductor and company as genial and contented hostesses. Next week there will be another entertainment in the hospital, and then, I understand, a leading West End theatre will be lent for a public performance in order to strengthen the funds of the Women's Military Hospital.

DUNTON GREEN.

The year just closed has seen a great advance in the power of medical women, which in its last weeks reached overwhelming proportions; indeed, as far as professional women are concerned, this steadily-increasing tide of recognition has been one of the bright spots on a somewhat dread year. Until quite lately women, no matter how highly qualified nor how incontrovertibly efficient, were debarred from staff appointments in big hospitals simply because they were women. Their good work amongst children, as in orphanages and similar institutions, even in quite insignificant hospitals, was allowed. But when it came to the big hospitals, where major operations were commonplaces and complicated treatments of everyday occurrence, quite another attitude prevailed. Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray, first in Paris and then in Endell-street—Dr. Frances Ivens at l'Abbaye de Royaumont, where she has Dr. Agnes Savill amongst her splendid staff and Mme. Curie working under her in charge of the electrical installation—Dr. Elsie Inglis in Serbia and Roumania—Dr. May Thorne and her body of medical women, with Malta as their headquarters—all these have caused at last a belated reversal of the order, and where once women applied in vain for appointments, now hospitals seek them eagerly. The Great Northern Hospital was perhaps the first amongst the big general hospitals to appoint women as resident medical officers, and it starts the New Year with three on its staff. This, of course, excepts the Royal Free Hospital which, on account of its connection with the London School of Medicine for Women, has long had its full quota of women physicians and surgeons. Queen Charlotte's for the first time has appointed a woman as visiting physician, though several have been on the indoor staff for some time, and Guy's is offering a tempting salary to a woman bacteriologist with suggestions of other important scientific appointments to follow. Several notable provincial appointments have also been made during the year. But the crown was put upon the recognition of 1916 by the appointment a few weeks ago of no less than seven medical women in one week to the London, certainly a record and a noteworthy one at that. All this must be very gratifying to that pioneer of the cause, the New Hospital for Women, which celebrates with the completion of 1916 the fulfilment of its fifty years of this women's work for women. In connection with it, it is interesting to look up the old medical registers

of the 'seventies, when Dr. Garrett Anderson, its founder, and Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman qualified practitioner here, reigned in solitary glory for ten years. Now over one thousand names accompany Dr. Garrett Anderson's, and still the supply is quite inadequate to the demand.

cheek was designed of painted and moulded copper-plate with an eye attached and carrying a pair of spectacles, with a very satisfactory cosmetic result, as shown by a photograph published in these columns.

Some Curious Cases of Shot Wound.

Many remarkable cases showing the result of treatment of shot wound have been recorded in medical literature, and space only allows us to refer to two examples.

A gunshot wound of the inferior vena cava is almost certainly fatal, but Captain D. C. TAYLOR has recorded a case in which a fragment of a bomb entered above and to the right of the umbilicus. When the abdomen was opened two large tears in the jejunum were found; both of these were sutured, and then a retroperitoneal hamatoma was seen, and when the posterior peritoneum was slit up with scissors there was furious bleeding from a longitudinal tear in the vena cava three-quarters of an inch long. The hole in the vein was closed by means of six pairs of artery forceps which were left on and were not removed until the fourth day. The patient recovered.

Mr. L. E. BARRINGTON-WARD was able to remove a bullet which had made its way into the middle mediastinum. The man had been wounded, and about five months later he rejoined his regiment for further service, but he had pains in the chest with shortness of breath on marching. The skiagram showed a bullet apparently lying in the pericardium. At the operation the pericardium was opened anteriorly and the bullet was looked for but not found. The lung and pleura were gently separated from the pericardium and then at a depth of 4 inches the bullet was found, with few drops of pus. The bullet was removed and the patient had an uneventful recovery.

Celluloid in Plastic Surgery.

In much of the plastic surgery needed in the treatment of extensive injuries the surgeon often finds great difficulty in filling up spaces where the tissues have been extensively lost. Mr. C. HIGGINS has used celluloid plates with very good effect, though great care had to be taken that the piece of celluloid did not press upon the line of the suture, or it was liable to prevent healing. Later, however, he found that solution of celluloid was even more useful; it is injected gently with a syringe having a screw piston. These injections have done so well that he has given up the use of the plates.

Left-sided Appendicitis.

It is well known that the pain of an appendicitis may be felt not in the right iliac fossa but on the left side of the body, and whatever the explanation of this may be, the appendix is situated on the right side. There is, however, a much rarer condition, in which by a transposition of viscera the cæcum is on the left side of the body, and when in such a case an appendicitis occurs, the signs and symptoms may be found on either side. Dr. GRAHAM W. CHRISTIE has described a case in which there was a left-sided appendicitis, though the pain was on the right side but in another case under Dr. C. E. CORLETTE, when the abdomen had been opened, no cæcum could be found on the right side, and on further examination it was discovered that there was an absence of the transverse colon, and the ascending colon was in contact with the descending colon. Such cases as these are very disconcerting when encountered.

urine must be carefully determined by the memory test should not be left to the care of a nurse. The dose under the constant supervision of a medical man and must be carefully watched, and the patient should be given corrections, the material and mental sounds.

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who complain of cardiac symptoms on exertion but show none of the physical signs indicative of heart disease. These men, he states, are the subjects of a cardiac disability which is unmasked by the exertion required of a soldier. It is not a specific variety of heart disease, and needs no such name as "soldier's heart." In about half the cases in his series the disability had been present to some extent in civil life, and was therefore not the result of military service. Captain PARKINSON finally expresses the opinion that the absence of abnormal physical signs in the heart of a soldier should not prevent his discharge from the Army if, under training or on active service, he shows breathlessness and præcordial pain whenever he undergoes exertion well borne by his fellows.

SURGERY.

In surgery more than in any other department of medicine the war has overshadowed everything else. The few meetings of the medical societies which have dealt with surgical subjects have had reference to the war only.

Treatment of Wounds.

The foremost of the questions, discussed over and over again, has been that of the best method of treatment of the wounds received in war, and in this war these are almost all gunshot wounds, for of wounds of the *arme blanche* there have been very few indeed. The young surgeon must find himself very bewildered as to the choice he should make for the treatment of gunshot wounds, though it might well be thought that after two and a half years of war surgeons would have come to some sort of an agreement as to the best method to employ. But it is not so at all. The variety of treatment is great, and equally good results are claimed from each technique. The method that is the most widely known and received is that introduced by Colonel Sir ALMROTH WRIGHT. He irrigates and dresses the wound with a hypertonic solution of common salt; at first the liquid contained also some sodium citrate, but that has now been found to be unnecessary, and its inclusion needlessly complicates the preparation of the solution. This hypertonic solution has several actions, but its main function is to stimulate the effusion of lymph from the vessels of the walls of the wound. This effused lymph possesses important antiseptic powers and the lymph also contains leucocytes possessing phagocytic properties. It is clear that the method has been founded on careful laboratory experiments, and the truth of the foundations on which the method is based is shown by the success of it in practice.

Probably the next most popular application to wounds is a solution containing hypochlorite. One of these is eusol, and another is "Dakin's solution." Both of these have been employed very largely, and of Dakin's solution it has been said that it possesses 30 times the antiseptic power of carbolic acid, while at the same time it has little harmful effect on the tissues. CARREL has introduced a special method of using a slightly modified Dakin's solution, and he claims that if the details of his method are followed a septic wound can be rendered sterile in about a week. A still stronger chlorine compound has been introduced by DAKIN, it is called "chloramine," or "tolamine"; it is said to be five times stronger than DAKIN's original solution. The use of iodine in wounds seems to be completely discredited, and it appears to be now very little employed. Mr. A. E. MORISON introduced the use of magnesium sulphate and glycerine, and those who have seen its action have expressed themselves as very satisfied with the results obtained. Captain W. B. DAVY has found much benefit from the use of salt tablets wrapped in gauze, packed into the wound, and when the salt dissolves the salt acts as a drain. Major A. J. HULL has introduced the use of "salt sacs" in the treatment of gunshot wounds. A two-walled sac is made of bandage, between the walls of which four layers of gauze are placed, the interior is filled with salt, and the mouth of the sac is sewed up. One or more of these sacs are used to fill the wound, any spaces between being occupied with gauze. The drainage is said to be perfect, every portion of the wound being drained by the osmotic action of the salt. The dressing does not, as a rule, need changing for a week or so, and the results are said to be excellent.

Dr. LOUISA GARRETT ANDERSON, Dr. HELEN CHAMBERS, and Miss LACEY have conducted at the Endell-street Military Hospital an investigation into the relative value of

various methods of dealing with septic wounds, and amongst other results they have found that a solution of salicylic acid, about two drachms of a saturated alcoholic solution to a pint of water, forms a very effective lotion to a septic wound, for the crystals of the salicylic acid become deposited in all parts of the wound, and a diminution in the number of bacteria on the surface of the wound occurs. They have also found a mixture of salicylic acid and gelatin very useful; the mixture, with the gelatin liquefied by heat, is poured into the wound and fills the recesses accurately. Major T. F. BROWN has obtained very satisfactory results with picric acid; it is known to be a very efficient antiseptic, and as it also possesses marked anodyne properties, and as it stimulates the growth of granulation, its employment is likely to be extensively useful; the main argument against it appears to be that at the present time picric acid is being so widely employed in the infliction of wounds that the Munitions Department might raise objections to its employment in their cure. Major GEORGE STOKER has experimented with the application of ozone in the treatment of septic wounds, and he has found it very useful. At first there is an increase in the amount of pus formed, but it soon diminishes in amount, and before long the discharge becomes serous in character.

It will have been seen that there is a very large number of applications from which the surgeon can choose; we have no doubt that good results can be obtained from any of them and from many other dressings which we have not mentioned, but in practice the exigencies of time and space go far to limit the number of methods which are really available.

Captain R. H. JOCELYN SWAN and Mr. KENNETH GOADBY have met with no small measure of success in the treatment of septic wounds by means of vaccines, and, in fact, Captain SWAN now makes it a rule that every case arriving from overseas with a septic wound shall, on entrance into the hospital, have an initial dose of a mixed polyvalent vaccine of proteus and streptococcus. He is satisfied that this treatment has to a large extent assisted the other methods of treatment employed. It tends especially to prevent secondary hæmorrhage. In order to control the results he had other wards in which no vaccines were employed, and it was in those cases not treated with vaccine that secondary hæmorrhage occurred. He points out that it is unreasonable to expect that a vaccine should cure a septic wound if unaided by the ordinary surgical measures such as drainage.

Head Injuries.

The proportion of head injuries is not so great now as it was at an earlier stage of the war, and this is, in part at all events, due to the fact that the steel helmets have gone far to reduce the number of cases. A bullet travelling at high speed can easily penetrate the helmet, but it arrests low-speed bullets, and it is specially useful in stopping shell fragments. Major ALEXANDER DON has described his experience with head cases at a casualty clearing station, and he comes to the opinion that the linear or angled scalp incision, as practised by most French surgeons, with a small trephine opening, is more useful than the large scalp flap as practised for the most part by the British surgeons, for the results, as he has seen them, are better. Captain H. F. WOOLFENDEN has described two cases in which during the operation for the removal of a foreign body from the brain he opened the lateral ventricle, and yet the patients recovered, the sepsis present being but slight.

Captain H. ELWIN HARRIS has reported an interesting case in a man who, while being dressed for a wound in the hip, was struck by another bullet which made him unconscious. No bullet wound was found, but from a consideration of the circumstances and the examination of the skiagram, it is clear that the bullet entered at the left inner canthus, passed between the eyeball and the inner wall of the orbit, and that it then entered the sphenoidal sinus, after wounding the optic and the third nerve. By the expenditure of a large amount of trouble Captain HARRIS at length succeeded in withdrawing the bullet through the left nostril. The patient recovered rapidly.

Sir WILLIAM J. COLLINS has described a case in which very extensive destruction of the right side of the face from the ear to the nose had occurred. Seven operations were performed before the patient came to England, and two further plastic operations were performed; and then an artificial

EMPEROR AND PRINCESS VISIT WOUNDED.



Princess Buddeer (Miss Stella Storey) and the Emperor (Mr. Nigel Playfair) visited the men who were unable to attend.



Mr. Alix Green, the author of the pantomime.



Aladdin and Princess Buddeer.

Assisted by the wounded, a number of well-known actors and actresses performed "Aladdin" at the Endell-street Military Hospital. Mr. Alix Green was the Empress of China, while the name part was taken by Miss Judith Wogan.

A New Success for the Women.

The Endell-street Military Hospital is certainly to be congratulated on their Christmas pantomime, "Aladdin." The audience, composed almost wholly of wounded Tommies, enjoyed every moment of last evening's performance.

The pantomime had been adapted for the occasion by Mrs. J. T. Grein, and contained plenty of Endell-street humour; two of the scenes were rooms in the hospital and one was outside its gates. Ernest Thesiger was inimitable as the Widow Twankey, and Miss Judith Wogan was a most charming Aladdin.

It was novel to catch glimpses of Miss Lilian Braithwaite acting as scene-shifter, and putting finishing touches to the footlights. I was conducted to my seat by Miss Beatrice Harraden, and other well-known names appearing on the Entertainment Committee were Lady Sybil Smith, Lady Maud Warrender, and Miss Elizabeth Robins.

The Soldiers' Lady Librarians.

I went over the library at the Military Hospital in Endell-street the other day, and admired the wide range of books available. Miss Beatrice Harraden and Miss Elizabeth Robins, the honorary librarians of the hospital, are, I believe, the only women librarians in any military hospital. There is surely the finest library in London, for, no matter what book it is the men want, they have it. The other day a wounded soldier mentioned a work on explosives, which he said he would like to read. The volume was expensive, but it was bought. The sick men have everything their own way as regards reading; their tastes are studied; no one tries to alter or improve them. The work is fascinating, the librarians say, for human beings are the most interesting things in the world, especially when they are gallant men. But, none the less, these two eminent literary women are making a considerable sacrifice; they spend practically all their time at the hospital, which leaves them little leisure for work.

WORK BY INVALID SOLDIERS.

In sympathy with the kindly efforts of Princess Patricia at the Orpington Hospital, H.H. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, has become president of an exhibition and sale of work done by soldiers while in hospital, which is now being held by permission of Messrs. Harvey Nichols, Limited, on their premises, at Knightsbridge, S.W. Here may be seen basket work by the lost limb Roehampton patients, string bags made by the blind, a battle-ship from Fulham Military Hospital, a fairy-like scheme of decoration by the men of Endell-street and Bethnal Green Military Hospitals, and many other things. Here, any hospital may send the work of its soldier patients; and, after the cost of material has been paid, the balance goes to the soldier who made the article. The working expenses are being met by the Y.M.C.A., and other information may be obtained from the Hospital Bazaar Hon. Sec., Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court-road, W.C., at the bazaar.

BRIGHTENING TOMMY'S GARDEN.



A little chat in the gardens at Dollis Hill House Hospital, where women gardeners are employed.

"THE UNKNOWN GUEST." A CHRISTMAS MIRACLE PLAY.

ON the last day of the Old Year a little play was produced within the walls of the Endell Street Military Hospital which should find a permanent place among the Christmas plays of our theatres. It touched our hearts like a peal of Christmas bells, this simple story of neighbourly love and self-sacrifice, which Miss Bessie Hatton wrote specially for the occasion. Like a peal of Christmas bells on a stormy night, its message rose simply, and clearly, above the turmoil of a troubled world!

In the humble home of a young Mother, whom the war had robbed of husband and helpmate, a little Christmas-tree, a stocking stuffed with cheap toys, were waiting to fill a childish heart with joy; but the child himself was stricken down, lying at death's door, and the Mother, without hope, without prayer, was driven to desperate revolt. Then the doctor, kindly and understanding, counselled courage and prayer; and in answer to a simple appeal that welled up from the poor Mother's heart, the Unknown Guest crossed the threshold.

She, too, was a Mother, she, too, had a Son. She spoke of all the little ones that had no homes, no love, no care bestowed on them. She spoke of the meaning of life, of the greatness of Service, and when despair left the Widow, when she knew that though her own child was taken her mother's love would still be needed, the Unknown Guest departed and in her place an Angel stood, while the song of the carol singers swelled without, and the little Christmas-tree was all aglow with coloured lights; then from the sickroom came the news of recovery, and the miracle of joy reigned in the Widow's home.

The little work is full of humanity and written in a simple, tender key that could not fail in its appeal. Excellently produced by Mr. Lyall Swete, and beautifully interpreted, especially by Miss Lilia Waldegrave as the Unknown Guest, Miss Mary Barton as the Widow, and Miss Margaret Watson as the Doctor, it held a crowded audience, composed almost entirely of wounded soldiers, spellbound. With their own pantomime and their own miracle play, the patients at the Endell Street Military Hospital have every reason to be grateful to Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Garrett Anderson, who have always emphasised the value of good entertainments, and under whose auspices Miss Bessie Hatton, the Organising Secretary, and the Entertainment Committee have achieved such notable results.

Thirty wounded soldiers from Endell-street Military Hospital were entertained at tea and a concert at 38, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., the premises of Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson. On their arrival they were photographed in the courtyard. The affair was organised and superintended by the young ladies of the staff, and went with a swing from start to finish. After the entertainment, hearty cheers were given, and the "Tommys" departed in the highest spirits, declaring they had not yet spent such a happy and successful time. The committee consisted of Miss Seabright, chairman; Miss Cooper, organising secretary; and Miss Sursham, treasurer.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN MINCING LANE.

On the afternoon of Saturday 30 wounded soldiers from the Endell Street Military Hospital were entertained at a tea and concert at 38, Mincing Lane by the ladies of the staff of Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson. On arrival, the guests were photographed in the courtyard. The concert went with a swing from start to finish, and on leaving one and all testified by cheers and thanks to the enjoyable time they had been given. The Committee consisted of: Miss Seabright, chairman; Miss Cooper, organising secretary; and Miss Sursham, treasurer. The contributors to the programme included: Mr. Wreford, Mr. Hall, Mr. Lees, little Stella Reid, Messrs. Barker and Ellis (conjurers), Mr. Moulds-dale, Miss Canfield, Mr. French, Miss Nestle-Bland, Miss Kitty Pelly, Miss Dora Christie Murray, and Leonora Ju-Ju.

MIRACLE PLAY FOR THE WOUNDED.

Queen Alexandra and the Princess Royal yesterday visited the Military Hospital, Endell-street, W.C., the medical staff of which are women, and stayed for an entertainment given to the wounded men.

A "miracle play," in one act, *The Unknown Guest*, by Miss Bessie Hatton, was produced. The story was of a young widow in rebellion against fate, for her husband had been killed in the war, and her only child lay dangerously ill on Christmas Eve. She prayed, and after midnight, "when dreams are true," she had a vision of an angel visitor to her flat in a London tenement building, who told her the one really satisfying thing in life is service for others.



YORK COTTAGE, SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK, JAN. 19.

The Prince George has left for the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, JAN. 19.

The Princess Royal, with Princess Maud, visited Queen Alexandra to-day, and remained to Luncheon.

Her Majesty, accompanied by The Princess Royal, with Princess Maud, and attended by the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, was present at an Entertainment given for the sick and wounded soldiers at the Military Hospital, Endell Street, this afternoon.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

VISIT TO MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Maud, visited the Military Hospital, Endell-street, yesterday afternoon. The Royal party witnessed a miracle play, entitled "The Unknown Guest," and then passed round the two largest wards, the Queen speaking to most of the patients. At the conclusion of the visit a number of convalescent soldiers gathered in the courtyard of the institution, and heartily cheered the visitors.

In the ward where the play was performed nearly all the space was occupied by wounded men, one half being devoted to bed cases. They showed great appreciation of the tender story told in the play, and called for the authoress, Miss Bessie Hatton. The play was produced by Mr. Lyall Swete, and those who took part were Miss Lilia Waldegrave, Miss Mary Barton, Miss Margaret Watson, Miss Avis Roland, Mr. Reginald Bach, and Miss Joyce Carey. Miss Bessie Hatton is the hon. organiser of the entertainments at this hospital, which is run entirely by women, and the members of the entertainment committee are:

Miss Inez Bensusan, Miss Lillian Braithwaite, Miss Marie Dainton, Miss D.J. Forbes, Mrs. J. T. Grein, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Mrs. G. P. Huntley, Madame Liza Lehmann, Mrs. Blundell Leigh, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Lady Evelyn Smith, Miss Dorothy Varick, Mrs. Lilia Waldegrave, Miss May Walker, Lady Maud Warrender, and Mrs. Ben Webster.

A short musical programme preceded the play, Miss Beatrice Eveline, Miss Pauline Russell, and Mr. Louis Grein contributing, and Mr. Grein played a prelude which he had improvised to the main items of the entertainment.

Shakespeare At The Grafton Galleries.

I had a very busy afternoon yesterday attending the Shakespearean Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries and the Women's Hospital in Endell-street.

The Princess Marie Louise arrived at the Grafton Galleries wearing a long seal coat over a dark costume with a purple flower in her picture hat. Lady Tree, in sage green velvet, Sir George and Lady Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Harvey, and Mrs. John Lavery, who is just off to Biarritz for three months, were a few of the people I saw there.

Where The Men Came In.

Then on to Endell-street. Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Maud of Fife, honoured the hospital with her presence.

An excellent concert was given in a long ward. A notable item was a miracle play, "The Unknown Guest," in which Miss Joyce Carey appeared. I noticed that although the hospital is run entirely by women they had to have a few men in the miracle play. We can't get along without the men all the time.

ASHTON SOLDIER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Found in Railway Compartment

TERRIBLY INJURED.

Succumbs Without Regaining Consciousness.

A LONDON MYSTERY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "REPORTER."

The death in extraordinary circumstances occurred in London this week of Private James Seagrew, aged 23, of Mossley-road, Ashton. He had been on a furlough to Ashton, and returned on Friday last week.

He travelled to London, and on the arrival of the train at Euston he was found lying on the



Private JAMES SEAGREW. Photo, Platt, Ashton.

floor of the compartment unconscious and terribly injured. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday without regaining consciousness.

THE INQUEST.

ASSOCIATION TELEGRAM TO THE "REPORTER."

Telephone—City 4963.

For

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,

St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct
and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.

The City Press.

148, & 149, Aldersgate Street, London.

Cutting from issue dated.....13 Jan.....1917

For

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,

St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.
TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

The Times

Printing House Square, E.C.

Cutting from issue dated 20 JAN 17 1917

soldiers, spellbound. With their own pantomime
and their own miracle play, the patients at

Telephone—City 4963.

For

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,

St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.

Ashton-Under-Lyne Reporter,

MARKET PLACE, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Cutting from issue dated 20 Jan 1917

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On the afternoon of Saturday 30 wounded soldiers from the Endell Street Military Hospital were entertained at a tea and concert at 33, Mincing Lane by the ladies of the staff of Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson. On arrival, the guests were photographed in the courtyard. The concert went with a swing from start to finish, and on leaving one and all testified by cheers and thanks to the enjoyable time they had been given. The Committee consisted of: Miss Seabright, chairman; Miss Cooper, organising secretary; and Miss Sursham, treasurer. The contributors to the programme included: Mr. Wreford, Mr. Hall, Mr. Lees, little Stella Reid, Messrs. Barker and Ellis (conjurers), Mr. Moulds-dale, Miss Canfield, Mr. French, Miss Nesta Bland, Miss Kitty Pelly, Miss Dora Christie Murray, and Leonora Ju-Ju.

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A "miracle play," in one act, *The Unknown Guest*, by Miss Bessie Hatton, was produced. The story was of a young widow in rebellion against fate, for her husband had been killed in the war, and her only child lay dangerously ill on Christmas Eve. She prayed, and after midnight, "when dreams are true," she had a vision of an angel visitor to her flat in a London tenement building, who told her the one really satisfying thing in life is service for others.



Court Circular.

YORK COTTAGE, SANDRINGHAM,
NORFOLK, JAN. 19.

The Prince George has left for the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, JAN. 19.

The Princess Royal, with Princess Maud, visited Queen Alexandra to-day, and remained to Luncheon.

Her Majesty, accompanied by The Princess Royal, with Princess Maud, and attended by the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, was present at an Entertainment given for the sick and wounded soldiers at the Military Hospital, Endell Street, this afternoon.

ASHTON SOLDIER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Found in Railway Compartment

TERRIBLY INJURED.

Succumbs Without Regaining Consciousness.

A LONDON MYSTERY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "REPORTER."

The death in extraordinary circumstances occurred in London this week of Private James Seagrew, aged 23, of Mossley-road, Ashton. He had been on a furlough to Ashton, and returned on Friday last week.

He travelled to London, and on the arrival of the train at Euston he was found lying on the



Private JAMES SEAGREW.
Photo, Platt, Ashton.

floor of the compartment unconscious and terribly injured. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday without regaining consciousness.

THE INQUEST.

ASSOCIATION TELEGRAM TO THE "REPORTER."

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

VISIT TO MILITARY HOSPITAL.

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In the ward where the play was performed nearly all the space was occupied by wounded men, one half being devoted to bed cases. They showed great appreciation of the tender story told in the play, and called for the authoress, Miss Bessie Hatton. The play was produced by Mr. Lyall Swete, and those who took part were Miss Lillias Waldegrave, Miss Mary Barton, Miss Margaret Watson, Miss Avis Roland, Mr. Reginald Bach, and Miss Joyce Carey. Miss Bessie Hatton is the hon. organiser of the entertainments at this hospital, which is run entirely by women, and the members of the entertainment committee are:

Miss Inez Bensusan, Miss Lillian Brathwaite, Miss Marie Dainton, Miss Di Forbes, Mrs. J. T. Greig, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Mrs. G. P. Huntley, Madame Liza Lehmann, Mrs. Blundell Leigh, Miss Elizabeth Robina Lady Sybil Smith, Miss Dorothy Varick, Miss Lillias Waldegrave, Miss May Walker, Lady Maud Warrender, and Mrs. Ben Webster.

A short musical programme preceded the play, Miss Beatrice Evelyn, Miss Pauline Russell, and Mr. Louis Grein contributing, and Mr. Grein played a prelude which he had improvised to the main item of the entertainment.

Shakespeare At The Grafton Galleries.

I had a very busy afternoon yesterday attending the Shakespearean Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries and the Women's Hospital in Endell-street.

The Princess Marie Louise arrived at the Grafton Galleries wearing a long seal coat over a dark costume with a purple flower in her picture hat. Lady Tree, in sage green velvet, Sir George and Lady Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Harvey, and Mrs. John Lavery, who is just off to Biarritz for three months, were a few of the people I saw there.

Where The Men Came In.

Then on to Endell-street. Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Maud of Fife, honoured the hospital with her presence.

An excellent concert was given in a long ward. A notable item was a miracle play, "The Unknown Guest," in which Miss Joyce Carey appeared. I noticed that although the hospital is run entirely by women they had to get along without the men all the time.

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THE INQUEST.

ASSOCIATION TELEGRAM TO THE
"REPORTER."

On Thursday, at Holborn, Mr. Walter Schroder, coroner, opened an inquest on James Seagrew, who was a private in the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The evidence showed that Seagrew, who joined the army in 1913, had been continuously at the front since the outbreak of hostilities, with the exception of a couple of weeks in 1915, when he was invalided to England with a wound in the ear. He returned home on the 2nd instant on ten days' leave, which he spent with his family at Ashton. On January 12th he left Ashton by train.

On the arrival of the train at Euston it was reported to the station inspector that while leaning out of the window as the train was travelling between Willesden and Euston the deceased fell back on the floor. His head was severely injured, and blood was flowing from it. When picked up he was unconscious and was removed to the Endell-street Military Hospital, where he died on Sunday without recovering consciousness.

Miss Buckley, assistant surgeon at the hospital, stated that there were three small wounds on the man's forehead, and he had also sustained a fracture of the skull. The wounds might have been caused by the deceased striking his head against some hard substance having points.

The inquiry was adjourned for two army sergeants who travelled with the deceased to be summoned.

THE FIRST NEWS.

Inquiries in Ashton show that during his furlough Private Seagrew had made his home with the parents of his wife, Private and Mrs. Ward, at 93 Mossley-road. He had spent a most enjoyable furlough. He left Oldham-road Station, Ashton, on Friday morning to join the London train at Stockport en route for the front. At Stockport he joined two other soldiers, one hailing from Bolton. Seagrew is a Bolton man, and during his furlough had been to a farewell party at Bolton. The next that is known is the discovery of him by the Euston Station officials.

The first indication that anything was amiss with her husband was received by Mrs. Seagrew on Saturday morning, when she received a telegram, which stated, "Private James Seagrew dangerously ill." Another telegram followed, saying "Come at once." Mrs. Seagrew and her mother, Mrs. Ward, at once proceeded to London, but unfortunately Seagrew passed away soon after their arrival.

In the meantime Private Ward, who is stationed at Winchester, serving with the Royal Garrison Artillery, went over to the hospital, and saw Pte. Seagrew before he died.

Private Ward told a "Reporter" representative that "When Jim left Hurst last Friday he had over £3 in his pocket, but when taken in hand by the authorities there was only 1s. 7d. in his pockets, and one cigarette. His kit bag, rifle, and accessories were missing, but some have been recovered on the railway."

MILITARY FUNERAL TO-DAY.

Mrs. Seagrew and Mrs. Ward returned to Ashton on Thursday. Arrangements have been made for the body to be conveyed to Ashton in time to permit of the interment taking place at Dukinfield Cemetery to-day (Saturday), at 3.45 p.m., with full military honours.

Private Seagrew, who was 28 years of age, joined the Lancashire Fusiliers before the war. He was one of the members of the First British Expeditionary Force, and went through the whole of the retreat from Mons, Le Cateau, etc. He had been in France most of the war, and had participated in some of the severest fighting, being wounded in one of the engagements.

He was married to Miss Ward in July, 1915. He was a typical soldier, brimful of fun; in fact, he was regarded as the humorist of the company.

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An excellent concert was given in a long ward. A notable item was a miracle play, "The Unknown Guest," in which Miss Joyce Carey appeared. I noticed that although the hospital is run entirely by women they had to have a few men in the miracle play. We can't get along without the men all the time.

MIRACLE PLAY FOR SOLDIERS.

Queen Alexandra, the Princess Royal, and Princess Maud were present at the Endell-street Military Hospital yesterday afternoon to see the miracle play written by Miss Bessie Hatton, and produced by Mr. Lyall Swete, that was given there privately on the last Sunday of the old year, and described in the *Morning Post* at the time. "The Unknown Guest" proved again a very attractive story to enforce the lesson that to serve is to be blessed, and a large number of wounded soldiers saw the little piece with great delight. There were some variations in the cast from the previous occasion, Miss Avis Roland being the canteen worker and Mrs. Reginald Bach the angel. Mr. Reginald Bach was the stage manager, and Mr. Louis Grein improvised the prelude, and was at the piano in the short concert that preceded the play. The Rev. W. R. Rice said a few words in explanation of the scope and purpose of the miracle play. The Royal visitors were shown over one of the wards before leaving, and Queen Alexandra spoke to several of the wounded men in the reading-room, where the entertainment was given.

Queen Alexandra, with Princess Royal and Princess Maud, and in attendance Miss Charlotte Knollys, was present on Friday afternoon at a very charming entertainment at the Endell-street Military Hospital. A stage was set up in the library, seats being arranged for the visitors, and while convalescents thronged the sides of the room, beds in neat rows accommodated more serious cases. There was a concert as well as a Miracle Play, "The Unknown Guest," in which well-known actors and actresses appeared, the whole thing being well carried out.

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A Mystery Play.

I really think yesterday's Endell-street Hospital mystery play was even more enjoyable than the pageant we saw last year. Queen Alexandra, who came with the Princess Royal and Princess Maud, applauded as much as the blue-clad wounded men. Princess Maud looked charming in a simple little round hat.

Angels Up to Date.

The play, "The Unknown Guest," was the most modern of mystery plays. It had such varied characters in it as a canteen worker, a tenement woman and an angel. The angel was Miss Joyce Carey, Miss Braithwaite's actress daughter, who looked very handsome against the colouring of the "simplified scenery."

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ARTISTIC PRODUCTION AT ENDELL STREET HOSPITAL.

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Queen Alexandra, who has visited the hospital on several previous occasions, honoured the performance with her presence. She was dressed in black velvet, with a long ermine stole tied round her neck, and was accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Maud.

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Miss Mary Barton played the part of the widow with true pathos, and the choir of singers carolled very sweetly. The play was preceded by a short concert, and the singing of Miss Pauline Russell was particularly appreciated. This young lady, whose hair is still hanging down her back, is the possessor of a fine contralto voice, and she should have a future before her.

London: Essex Church.

Last Saturday forty-one wounded soldiers from Endell-street Military Hospital were entertained in the Essex Church school. Ladies of the congregation provided and served tea, and the children of the school performed a Christmas operetta. The soldiers seemed genuinely to enjoy the party, and it was a great pleasure to the church to have such gallant and modest guests.

HANDIWORK OF THE WOUNDED

The ingenuity and good taste of the wounded British soldier are displayed in the exhibits at the Hospital Winter Bazaar, for which Messrs. Harvey Nichols have kindly provided house room at their premises in Knightsbridge. The sale has been organised by the Y.M.C.A. The patients at Endell-street, Fulham, Charing Cross, Bethnal Green, and Hammersmith have contributed the artificial flowers and the decorations. From St. Dunstan's come exquisite examples of basket work and fine woodwork executed by the blind. Rochester sends baskets and floor mats, and the other exhibits include inlaid trays, embroidery, carved frames, stencilled curtains, and a variety of other beautiful things.

The present display is a three months' experiment, the idea being that the exhibition should become permanent for the work of disabled and blind soldiers.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS' WORK.

EXHIBITION AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

Wounded soldiers in hospitals are being encouraged to utilize their spare time, lessen the monotony of their convalescence, and earn money by making a variety of useful articles. A large number of these productions are on view at the establishment of Messrs. Harvey, Nichols, and Co. (Limited), Knightsbridge, and the exhibition will be continued for two or three weeks. The scheme, which has already been described in *The Times*, has been organized by a number of ladies associated with the Y.M.C.A. If the scheme proves to be successful it is the intention of the Y.M.C.A. to make it a permanent institution. The experience of the last few weeks has shown that the articles made by the wounded soldiers are generally both useful and saleable, and the results have been most encouraging.

Exhibits have been sent from the following among other hospitals:—St. Thomas's, St. Dunstan's Hill (Farnham), Wharfedale (Sheffield), Springfield (Tooting), Charing Cross, Fulham, Bethnal-green, Endell-street, Hammersmith, and Standish House (Gloucestershire). The articles include baskets, embroidery, needlework, model battleships, artificial butterflies and flowers, photograph frames, and trays. Some stencilled curtains from Sheffield are excellent examples of the artistic work which can be produced by tuition. The lady teachers of the Arts and Crafts Guild have taught the men this kind of work, and it has been found that the most "nervy" soldiers are apt pupils, and can do the stencilling very quickly and efficiently.

COLQUHOUN.—X-ray photography.—X-ray work is usually studied in the hospitals where it is practised. We would suggest that you address enquiries to some of the hospitals you might be able to get a chance of learning the photographic side of the work. You might write to the Secretaries of one of the following: the Military Hospital, Endell-street, London, W.C.; New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston-road, N.W.; South London Hospital, Newington-causeway, S.E.; or the Women's Hospital for Children, 688, Harrow-road, N.W. It might also be worth while to apply to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, W.C., as a great many women medical students work there. We cannot name any suitable training place in Liverpool, but you might consult the Secretary of the Enquiry and Employment Bureau for Educated Women, 27, Lece-street, Liverpool. As perhaps you know, teaching in actual photography is given at the Regent-street Polytechnic in London.

Queen Alexandra recently paid a visit to Endell Street Military Hospital, when a patient, an Ulster man, remarked to the Sister: "I do hope the Queen Alexandra will visit this Ward. I have never seen royalty except Sir Edward Carson!"

Last week saw practically the finish of Christmas entertain-

ments in the hospitals, many of which under differing circumstances of elaboration took place, and this both in the general hospitals and in those devoted to the wounded. Amongst the latter pride of place must be given to the entertainment in the Endell-street Military Hospital, which took place on the Friday, and was honoured, as last year, by the presence of Queen Alexandra, who had the Princess Royal and Princess Maud with her. There is a certain directness about everything under Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson's command, and no matter whether in big or little concerns side issues are not allowed to usurp prominence, and no deflection from the strict matter in hand or the due proportion in things is permitted for a moment. The arrangements for the entertainment ran on the same business-like, clear cut lines. It was intended as a gratification for the wounded in the hospital, and they it was who came first, and in the middle and last, too, as far as that. What matter that many well-known names figured in the programme? That the miracle play "The Unknown Guest," as beautiful in presentment as in conception, would have won warm eulogies from those most competent to judge, and rapturous applause from artistic audiences? That the prettiest of decorations and the most perfect of organisation made a pageant of delight? It was all done for the wounded, who, in groups raised tier over tier, in wheeled chairs, in beds, had it virtually all to themselves. It was for them Queen Alexandra came; with them one after another she spoke; to them, if unable from the seriousness of their condition to be wheeled into the big ward where the entertainment took place, she went afterwards, passing from bed to bed with kindly words and smiles. Miss Charlotte Knollys was in attendance on the Queen, and the few other lucky people who were asked had chairs behind the Royal party for an entertainment of quite unusual beauty and charm which gave immense pleasure to all concerned.

Queen Alexandra, as usual, visited some of the hospitals during the week. On Friday the Princess Royal and the Princess Maud lunched with Her Majesty at Marlborough House, and went on with her afterwards to an entertainment at the Endell Street Military Hospital, where a miracle play, called "The Unknown Guest," as well as a concert was given.

For Endell St Hosp
DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,
 St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
 and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.
 TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

CUTTING FROM THE
British Jnl of Nursing
 Dated January 27 1917
 Address of Journal _____

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 TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

The Lady

39 & 40, Bedford Street, W.C.

Cutting from issue dated 15 Jan 1917

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Liverpool Daily Post & Mercury

46-50, Victoria Street, Liverpool.

Cutting from issue dated 20 JAN 17 1917

For Endell St Hosp
DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,
 St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
 and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.
 TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

The Times

Printing House Square, E.C.

Cutting from issue dated 26 JAN 17 1917

House of Commons.

For Endell St Hosp
DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,
 St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
 and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.
 TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

Queen

Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Cutting from issue dated 27 Jan 1917

For Endell St Hosp
DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,
 St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
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 TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

EVENING STANDARD & ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

194, Shoe Lane, E.C.

Cutting from issue dated Jan 20 1917

For Endell St Hosp
DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,
 St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
 and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.
 TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

The Observer

22, Tudor Street, E.C.

Cutting from issue dated Jan 21 1917

For Endell St Hosp
DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,
 St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
 and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.
 TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

Queen

Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Cutting from issue dated 27 Jan 1917

For

Endell St.

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,

St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
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TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

EVENING STANDARD & ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

194, Shoe Lane, E.C.

Cutting from issue dated 30 Jan 1917

For Endell Street Mil Hosp

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,

St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.
TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

Cutting from the Evening Standard

Dated March 31 1917

Address of Journal

For

Endell St. Hosp

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,

St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.
TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

The Daily Telegraph

135, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Cutting from issue dated 2 Feb 1917

THE MEDICAL WOMAN AND THE WAR.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

When the war broke out the prejudice against medical women was still very strong. Nowhere has the woman worker had a harder battle to fight than here, for the profession, for some curious reason, ranked as one of the most unwomanly in the minds of many estimable people.

So it was that the first medical units formed for war service were entirely voluntary. The Women's Hospital Corps, under Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Garrett Anderson, began work at Claridge's Hotel, in Paris, under the sanction of the French Government. Then came the unit under Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's charge, which worked in Antwerp, and left that city with the last batch of civilians, only just in time.

The Military Hospital in Endell Street, W.C., was a direct development from these beginnings. There are 550 beds in the hospital, which is staffed exclusively by women, graded and paid under the same rules as the male members of the R.A.M.C.

The units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals have done some wonderful work, particularly in Serbia, whence have come such pitiable stories of work under difficult conditions among a starving, war and disease-decimated people.

One might continue almost indefinitely listing the triumphs of women in medical work since the war. It has so far been recognised that there are now seventy women at work in Malta definitely attached to the R.A.M.C., and fifty in this country. They begin with the status and pay of a first lieutenant, though they can, of course, get promotion and hold a higher rank.

WOMEN DOCTORS FOR WOMEN.

As to the future, there will not be the present shortage of doctors when the war is over, but there will still be a tremendous amount of work to do. What are called "borderland cases" are as yet but little understood. So-called "shell-shock" has proved very baffling to medical science. Many of these will be left still to be cured long after surgery and nursing have made the wounded whole again. There are women nerve specialists who have already done much excellent work, and the amount of consideration the subject is receiving is certainly not out of proportion to its importance.

But it is with children and child welfare especially that the medical woman should find her niche. "The child who is allowed to run the whole gamut of infantile diseases," said an authority, "measles, chicken-pox, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and so on, is paving the way to becoming a permanent charge upon the State. Other diseases of infancy are neglected until they end in permanent crippling and paralysis. We are getting better by degrees, but there is an enormous amount still to be done."

Needless to say, the medical profession is only open to the best type of English womanhood, intellectually and physically. The training lasts five years, and is somewhat expensive, though there are certain scholarships and bursaries to help out with the fees for the specially clever student or those not well-to-do.

Over 600 of the 1,000 women now on the British medical register received their training at the London School of Medicine for Women, founded by Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake in 1874. There were fourteen students then; there are now over 300. Recently a new extension, costing £30,000, has been added, in itself a proof of the extraordinary growth of interest and the continuous need for the work of the woman doctor during the war and after.

For

Endell St. Hosp

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The Daily Graphic

11, Abchurch Lane, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The arrangements for the coronation ceremony by the King, accompanied by the Queen, are nearing completion. Next ceremony promises to be of the most interesting nature. It will be a thing that has never been seen, precedent having been absolutely ignored. As befits the occasion, the ceremony will be the dominant feature of the day.

For Endell St. Hosp

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS,

St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct,
and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.
TELEPHONE: CITY 4963

Queen

Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Cutting from issue dated 10 Feb 1917

The Palace of Westminster will be reached shortly before noon.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The Silver Stick-in-Waiting and the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting will furnish the following escorts and guards of honour:

By THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

A captain's travelling escort, with standard, from the Royal Horse Guards, will be in the Forecourt, Buckingham Palace, at 11.25.

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forgotten that women owe a special debt of gratitude to Sir Alfred Keogh, for it was through him that women were invited to undertake the management of the Endell Street Hospital, the Director-General stating his conviction that whether as physicians or surgeons women were the equal of men.

"THE UNKNOWN GUEST."

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Maud, visited the Military Hospital, Endell-street, on a recent afternoon. The Royal party witnessed a miracle play, entitled "The Unknown Guest," and then passed round the two largest wards, the Queen speaking to most of the patients.

The play, which was staged in one of the wards, was produced by Mr. Lyall Swete, and those who took part were Miss Lillias Waldegrave, Miss Mary Barton, Miss Margaret Watson, Miss Avis Roland, Mr. Reginald Bach, and Miss Joyce Carey. Miss Bessie Hatton, the author of the play, is the hon. organiser of the entertainments at this hospital, which is run entirely by women.

A short musical programme preceded the play, Miss Beatrice Eveline, Miss Pauline Russell, and Mr. Louis Grein contributing. The entertainment was greatly enjoyed by a number of wounded men, about one-half being in bed.

Eve and Organising Power.

War work has proved not only that women can adapt themselves to all sorts of new conditions, but that they can organise without the assistance of men. Before the war, organising ability was one of the qualities which we women were supposed to lack, but even the most violent anti-feminist must admit that such institutions as the women's hospitals (notably Endell-street), the clubs, canteens, and hospital supply depots which move on well-arranged and smooth lines are proof of Eve's powers of "running her own show."

I am, therefore, quite excited over the fact that the leading women workers are sending representatives of many women's organisations to the Director of National Service to urge the desirability of the organisation of women's national work being placed in the hands of women. I wonder if they will carry their point, for if they do it will be a great triumph for feminism, as it will mean that an official seal has been set on women's capability and power.

THE MEDICAL WOMAN AND THE WAR.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

When the war broke out the prejudice against medical women was still very strong. Nowhere has the woman worker had a harder battle to fight than here, for the profession, for some curious reason, ranked as one of the most unwomanly in the minds of many estimable people.

So it was that the first medical units formed for war service were entirely voluntary. The Women's Hospital Corps, under Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Garrett Anderson, began work at Claridge's Hotel, in Paris, under the sanction of the French Government. Then came the unit under Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's charge, which worked in Antwerp, and left that city with the last batch of civilians, only just in time.

The Military Hospital in Endell Street, W.C., was a direct development from these beginnings. There are 550 beds in the hospital, which is staffed exclusively by women, graded and paid under the same rules as the male members of the R.A.M.C.

The units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals have done some wonderful work, particularly in Serbia, whence have come such pitiable stories of work under difficult conditions among a starving, war and disease-decimated people.

One might continue almost indefinitely listing the triumphs of women in medical work since the war. It has so far been recognised that there are now seventy women at work in Malta definitely attached to the R.A.M.C., and fifty in this country. They begin with the status and pay of a first lieutenant, though they can, of course, get promotion and hold a higher rank.

WOMEN DOCTORS FOR WOMEN.

As to the future, there will not be the present shortage of doctors when the war is over, but there will still be a tremendous amount of work to do. What are called "borderland cases" are as yet but little understood. So-called "shell-shock" has proved very baffling to medical science. Many of these will be left still to be cured long after surgery and nursing have made the wounded whole again. There are women nerve specialists who have already done much excellent work, and the amount of consideration the subject is receiving is certainly not out of proportion to its importance.

But it is with children and child welfare especially that the medical woman should find her niche. "The child who is allowed to run the whole gamut of infantile diseases," said an authority, "measles, chicken-pox, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and so on, is paving the way to becoming a permanent charge upon the State. Other diseases of infancy are neglected until they end in permanent crippling and paralysis. We are getting better by degrees, but there is an enormous amount still to be done."

Needless to say, the medical profession is only open to the best type of English womanhood, intellectually and physically. The training lasts five years, and is somewhat expensive, though there are certain scholarships and bursaries to help out with the fees for the specially clever student or those not well-to-do.

Over 600 of the 1,000 women now on the British medical register received their training at the London School of Medicine for Women, founded by Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake in 1874. There were fourteen students then; there are now over 300. Recently a new extension, costing £30,000, has been added, in itself a proof of the extraordinary growth of interest and the continuous need for the work of the woman doctor during the war and after.

STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

UNIQUE SPECTACLE.

The arrangements for the opening of Parliament by the King, accompanied by the Queen, are nearing completion. Next Wednesday's ceremony promises to be of the most imposing and interesting nature. It will be unlike anything that has ever been seen, precedent having been absolutely ignored. As befits the occasion, His Majesty will be the dominant feature. His Majesty himself is expected to be in military uniform, and it is understood that those members of the Houses of Parliament who are in a position to appear in uniform will do so. Peers will wear either service dress or morning dress. The judges, who usually sit in a body near the centre of the Chamber, will be the only exception to this rule. Peeresses must be in morning dress, with hats.

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- 16 Canadian officers.
- 16 Australian officers.
- 16 New Zealand officers.
- 16 South African officers.
- 4 Newfoundland officers.
- 4 British West Indies officers.

The representatives of the Indian Army and the Canadian and Australian Forces will precede the travelling escort, under the command of Major L. E. Barry, 1st Life Guards.

The representatives of the New Zealand, South African, Newfoundland, and West Indies Forces will follow the travelling escort, under the command of Major E. W. Clowes, 1st Life Guards.

The Mounted Imperial Escort will be drawn up outside the Forecourt, Buckingham Palace, on either side of the main entrance gate, facing inwards, and be in position at 11.25.

Service dress will be worn.

Troops will be cloaked unless orders are issued to the contrary.

The line of route will be kept by members of the Special Constabulary, under the command of Colonel Sir Edward Ward.

Amulance wagons for medical treatment will be posted by the R.A.M.C. at the north-east of the Horse Guards-parade, in Birdcage-walk, near Buckingham Palace, and at the Victoria Tower Gardens.

KING AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

By his Majesty's command the Royal Gallery has been set aside to enable wounded soldiers belonging to the Overseas forces to witness the State procession as it proceeds to the House of Lords. Four hundred men will thus be privileged spectators, and tickets have already been sent to them at the hospitals situated in various parts of the metropolis. The hospitals include the Queen Alexandra's, King George's, London (five), Hampstead, Homerton, Fulham, Lewis-ham, Endell-street, Bethnal-green, Tooting, Mile-end, Southwark, Richmond, and Bermondsey. Annexed are the official arrangements:

The entrance at the foot of the Victoria Tower will be available for the admission of wounded from 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. only.

Arrangements have been made by Black Rod for the attendance of a medical officer and an emergency staff of nurses at the Royal Gallery. The D.D.M.S. will arrange for such a proportion of orderlies and carrying chairs as may be necessary for the safe and rapid transport of the more helpless from the entrance to the Gallery. Accommodation for a carrying chair and two orderlies on either side of the doorway inside the Royal Gallery will be provided. A proportion of nurses from the staff of the hospitals concerned will be given tickets in order to attend to the welfare of the wounded of their respective hospitals; but the total of 400 must not be exceeded.

Arrangements will be made by the D.D.M.S., London district, for the collection of the wounded from the various hospitals, their transport to the House of Lords, and their return. All conveyances must be drawn up to the west end of the Victoria Tower Gardens, clear of all Royal and peers' carriages, after setting down, and must not move to take up until warned to do so by the medical officer detailed by D.D.M.S., London district.

MESSAGES TO MEMBERS.

The Prime Minister has sent a summons to members of the House of Commons for the opening of Parliament. It is as follows:

SIR—His Majesty will open Parliament in person on Feb. 7. An address will be moved and seconded in answer to the gracious Speech from the Throne. I hope you may find it convenient to be in your place.—Yours faithfully,
D. LLOYD GEORGE.
10, Downing-st., Whitehall, S.W., Jan. 31.

The following letters have been addressed by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Asquith to the members of their respective parties:

11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W.,
Jan. 31, 1917.

MY DEAR SIR—The House of Commons will meet for the new session on Wednesday, Feb. 7, when I hope you may find it convenient to be in your place.—Yours faithfully,
A. BONAR LAW.

SIR—I trust you may find it convenient to be in attendance at the House of Commons on Wednesday, the 7th inst., when Parliament reassembles.—Yours faithfully,
H. H. ASQUITH.

EARL CURZON'S LETTER.

As Leader of the House of Lords Earl Curzon has issued the following letter to the Peers:

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.,
Jan. 31, 1917.

MY LORD—On Feb. 7, His Majesty will open Parliament in person, at the hour of twelve noon.

His Majesty proposes to wear service uniform, and the procession will be similarly attired. In these circumstances His Majesty has decided to dispense the Peers from appearing in their robes, although it will be seemly that all who are in possession of uniform, naval or military—service dress only—should wear it. Otherwise morning dress will be worn. May I express the hope that you will recognise the importance of the occasion by arranging to attend.

At the afternoon sitting an address will be moved and seconded in answer to the gracious Speech from the Throne. I hope that you may also find it possible to be in your place, and, so far as other public duties admit, to be present at the debates during the remainder of the Session.—I have the honour to remain, your Lordship's obedient servant,
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The Children and the Soldiers.

The soldiers at the Endell Street Military Hospital are interested in their unusual association with a children's hospital. At Christmas-time many of them busied themselves making toys—painted wooden animals, furniture, and woollen balls,—and when they took these out to the Children's Hospital on the Harrow Road they had the jolliest time with the small patients. It was from this hospital, staffed and managed by women, that the senior surgeon and senior physician went first of all to take charge of a military hospital in France and then to establish the big hospital in Endell Street. They have always maintained their connection with Harrow Road, and the military doctor in charge goes out every week from Endell Street to that crowded district, which so badly needs more accommodation for its sick children. She hopes that as soon as the war is over it will be possible to build a new hospital of at least fifty beds, and the Committee have already decided to call it the Roll of Honour Hospital for Children, asking that every bed may be endowed in memory of a soldier or a sailor. It is likely that many women will be glad to commemorate in this way some of the young lives that have been sacrificed for the children of England, and they could find no more useful way. Last year the hospital, which has a very large out-patient department, dealt with 8,000 new cases and more than 42,000 attendances. This gives some idea of the service a really adequate new hospital could render. The secretary at the Women's Hospital for Children, 688, Harrow Road, will be glad to answer all inquiries.

BISMUTH AND IODOFORM PASTE IN GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

At a meeting of the Association of Registered Medical Women on February 13th, when Dr. HELEN BOYLE was in the chair, Dr. LOUISA GARRETT ANDERSON read a report on gunshot wounds, more especially of the head; treated at the Military Hospital, Endell Street. The total admissions to the hospital during the latter part of 1915 numbered 2,633; of these, 18 had compound fracture of the skull due to gunshot wounds, 18 were trephined, and all but 2 recovered. During 1916, among 4,297 admissions, 14 had compound fracture of the skull, 12 were trephined, and one ended fatally. The prognosis depended partly upon the position of the injury; thus, of the above 32 cases, 6 in the frontal region recovered, 4 in the tempo-sphenoidal recovered, 16 in the Rolandic area recovered, while of 6 in the occipital region 3 proved fatal. Complications included 7 cases of hernia cerebri, of which 6 recovered, 2 of abscess, of which one recovered, one of meningitis, which was fatal. Dr. Anderson reported many cases in detail, and showed slides of the x-ray appearances. A boy, aged 19, had his right arm shattered, necessitating amputation at the shoulder; there was also a scalp wound. In a few days the temperature was 102°, and he complained of headache and vomiting; an abscess an inch in depth was discovered in the frontal lobe. This was treated with bismuth and iodoform paste, and the patient made an excellent recovery. Several cases of cerebral hernia also yielded rapidly to treatment by the same paste. In a very badly comminuted fracture of the ulna near the elbow, the wound was thoroughly exposed under an anaesthetic, and bismuth and iodoform paste was scrubbed well in. In six weeks union had taken place, the wound had healed and the movement of the arm was normal. Before the introduction of bismuth and iodoform paste this case would probably have been under treatment for months. The first dressing was left for six days, and later dressings for a longer period. In another case the head of the humerus had been removed in France, leaving a very septic wound and a cavity which admitted three fingers. This was dressed at six to nine days' intervals with bismuth and iodoform paste, and in six weeks had healed completely, leaving neither pain nor swelling. A bad fracture of the wrist healed in a month by the use of bismuth and iodoform paste, movement being perfect. A fracture of the neck of the femur connected with a foul gangrenous wound was similarly treated with bismuth and iodoform paste and put at rest in a Boulogne box; the patient was now walking with the aid of a thin stick. In a fracture of both leg bones, pouring out pus and with a high temperature, the wound was thoroughly cleansed and treated with bismuth and iodoform paste; the edges of the septic wound were stitched up and held; the wound was dressed every seven to ten days, and healed completely. The use of bismuth and iodoform paste was originally suggested by Professor Rutherford Morison, and the advantages over the ordinary method of treatment were enormous. In the early days of the war these septic wounds were dressed two to three times daily, causing great pain, and requiring much assistance and much time, while healing was much delayed. In using bismuth and iodoform paste the gauze covering was changed every seven to ten days, and the time required for dressing was about three minutes, while healing was infinitely more rapid.

THE TREATMENT OF SEPTIC WOUNDS WITH BISMUTH-IODOFORM-PARAFFIN PASTE.

BY LOUISA GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D. LOND.,
CHIEF SURGEON, MILITARY HOSPITAL, ENDELL-STREET.

AND
HELEN CHAMBERS, M.D. LOND.,
PATHOLOGIST, MILITARY HOSPITAL, ENDELL-STREET.

With an Account of the BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL ACTION OF BISMUTH-IODOFORM-PARAFFIN PASTE, BY HELEN CHAMBERS and J. N. GOLDSMITH, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Reports to the Medical Research Committee.)

OPINIONS still differ as to the best means of combating bacterial infection of wounds. At the present time two methods commonly used in military hospitals are those of Dr. Carrel and Sir Almroth Wright, and in both of these continuous treatment is required if satisfactory results are to be obtained.

The ideal method is to maintain continuous inhibition of bacterial growth in the wound with the least possible disturbance of the tissues and the patient. In June of last year Professor Rutherford Morison informed us of the excellent results which he was obtaining at the Northumberland War Hospital from the use of a paste composed of bismuth subnitrate, iodoform, and liquid paraffin. He kindly gave us the details of his treatment.

The bismuth-iodoform paste has been used extensively in our wards, and we have records of over 400 cases so treated; the results of 62 of these cases are given in Table I. These results are incomparably better than those of the previous year, when we were using esol, hypertonic saline, with continuous irrigation or frequent dressings.

The composition of the paste is as follows: iodoform 2 ounces, bismuth subnitrate 1 ounce, and liquid paraffin q.s. Any consistency may be made, but the most useful are those of soft butter and thick cream. We have followed the method of treatment recommended by Professor Rutherford Morison in THE LANCET of August 12th, 1916. The patient is put under an anaesthetic, all gangrenous and necrosed tissue is cut away, and the wound thoroughly cleansed; it is swabbed out with rectified spirit, and then a small portion of the paste is vigorously rubbed into the tissues, a little being left in the bottom of the wound, which in many cases is closed with interrupted stitches, and dressed with gauze wrung out in spirit. No further dressing is required for 7 to 14 days. The work in a surgical ward is much reduced when patients do not require daily dressings, and it is a great advantage to the cases if painful and disturbing manipulation can be avoided.

Observation shows that (a) the paste maintains a continuous antiseptic action in the wound; (b) it acts as a lymphagogue, and a free exudation of serum washes the wound from within outwards; (c) it does not prevent the escape of discharge; (d) granulation tissue grows freely in contact with it; (e) drainage-tubes and gauze drains are unnecessary; (f) septic wounds heal nearly as rapidly as non-infected ones; (g) bone union is rapid and the tendency to form sequestra is slight.

Both the constituents of the paste are toxic if absorbed freely. Only one case of such absorption has occurred; it is discussed later. Acting on the recent advice of Professor Morison, the quantity of paste now used rarely exceeds 2 drachms; with this amount the risk of toxic absorption is negligible.

The details of a large number of severe wounds treated with bismuth-iodoform-paraffin paste have been collected and summarised. In order to obtain a true conception of the results the cases have not been selected for their rate of progress; they include all the cases treated by this method wounded during July, August, and September, 1916.

To decide the progress of the cases the data given are: (1) The duration of the febrile period; (2) the length of time before healing; (3) for cases complicated with bone injury,

the persistence of sinuses, and the formation of sequestra. For a comparison of results the first two are open to objection, since many septic wounds are afebrile and the time taken to heal varies enormously, depending largely on the extent of surface injury and the rapidity with which a plastic operation can be done. The third is the most valuable, and the cases complicated with fractured bones have therefore been grouped together. Table I. is a detailed list of 62 cases of compound fractures which had left hospital before Nov. 30th, 1916. Similar tables have been made for the 35 cases of compound fracture still under treatment after this date, and for the wounds not complicated with bone injury.

Summary of Results.

The total number of compound fractures quoted is 97, the average febrile period was 10 days, and 51.75 per cent. of them were completely healed within 2½ months of being wounded. An analysis of the 62 completed cases in Table I. shows that 50 have healed, only 4 have sinuses, and 8 have superficial wounds.

The 35 incompleting cases have an average febrile period of 15.65 days and the average time since wounding was 87.85 days; 14 of these have superficial wounds only. All the cases not complicated with bone injury had healed by Nov. 30th, with the exception of 4. The average febrile period of 40 of the severest of these cases was 3.35 days, and the time in hospital 42 days.

It is an advantage to cases of compound fracture that the wound can be left undisturbed for periods of 7 to 21 days and that drainage-tubes are not required. This is important, as macerated specimens of fractured bones from cases treated with continuous irrigation have shown apertures through the bone directly due to the drainage-tubes and not to the original injury. The best results are obtained when B.I.P.P. treatment is applied soon after the man has been wounded. If partial necrosis of bone has occurred before the case has been admitted the formation of a sequestrum is unavoidable, but it is found that after it has separated one operation is usually enough to effect complete healing.

Six cases complicated with suppurating joints have required amputation after being treated with the paste, and these might be looked upon as failures. In all these cases extensive infection had occurred before they came under this treatment. Post-operative examination of the amputated limbs showed that sepsis had subsided in the area to which the paste had been applied, but that the infection had spread extensively, and the paste had not reached the whole of the infected area. For example, in a case of severe gunshot wound of the hand, pus had tracked along the carpal bones and along the tendon sheaths of the forearm.

In a total of 400 only one case of secondary hæmorrhage occurred. This patient had a deep wound of the buttock, which was nearly healed. He had been up and moving about for three weeks when an aneurysm of the gluteal artery ruptured, necessitating the ligation of the internal iliac artery.

No case of gas gangrene or tetanus has developed in our wards since B.I.P.P. treatment was begun, although many of the wounds have grown anaerobes and some of them the tetanus bacillus. The data available here are not sufficient to decide whether this result is in any way due to the B.I.P.P., or whether it is entirely due to the antitetanus serum which every patient receives.

One case of iodoform poisoning occurred when the treatment was first begun and when larger quantities of paste were used; it was characterised by fever, emaciation, and delirium. The symptoms subsided when the treatment was discontinued. Several cases of "blue gum" have been observed, but we are not satisfied that these are attributable to bismuth absorption.

In conclusion, the principles which underlie this method of treatment and that of Carrel and Dakin may be compared. In the latter a very powerful antiseptic agent of high solubility is employed, but the effect is so transitory that it is necessary to renew it at short intervals. Professor Morison employs a less powerful antiseptic and one which is of feeble solubility, but which is able to keep up a continuous action in the depths of the wound without requiring to be renewed for days or even weeks.

The improvement in our results with this treatment encourages us to believe that it is along this line that progress will be made in future.

found in the extent to which, individually, we are mislead in the sense of loss which we leave behind. Judged thus, Miss Woodcock's success has been, without doubt, a great achievement."

TABLE I.—SIXTY-TWO CASES OF GUNSHOT WOUND COMPLICATED WITH

Table with 7 columns: No., Index No., Nature of injury and condition on admission, Treatment, Day of disease admitted, Day of disease B.I.P.P. treatment began, No. of days febrile since admission, No. of days after injury when healed or transferred, Remarks.

FRACTURED BONES, WHICH HAD LEFT HOSPITAL BEFORE NOV. 30TH, 1916.

Table with 7 columns: No., Index No., Nature of injury and condition on admission, Treatment, Day of disease admitted, Day of disease B.I.P.P. treatment began, No. of days febrile since admission, No. of days after injury when healed or transferred, Remarks.

Average febrile period = 6.88 days. Average time since wounding = 61.27 days. Number completely healed = 50.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL ACTION OF BISMUTH-IODOFORM-PARAFFIN PASTE.

By HELEN CHAMBERS AND J. N. GOLDSMITH, M.Sc., PH.D. The clinical results obtained by the use of bismuth-iodoform-paraffin paste recorded in the previous paper have been so striking that an explanation of its action is desirable...

TABLE II.

Table with 3 columns: No., Drug, No. of colonies. Lists various drug combinations and their corresponding colony counts.

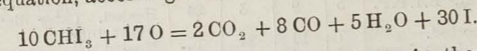
Bismuth subnitrate in water produces a marked acid reaction due to liberation of free nitric acid. In saline or in nutrient broth containing 20 per cent. serum there is a double decomposition with sodium chloride, bismuth subchloride and sodium nitrate being formed; no marked alteration in reaction occurs...

Chemical experiments on similar lines showed that 1 gm. of bismuth subnitrate, incubated at 37° C. with 10 c.c. of normal saline for 24 hours, produced an acid reaction, N/750, with no bismuth in solution; prolonged incubation...

went her quiet ways, herself the mistress of her ire. Perhaps the justest measure of our success in life will be found in the extent to which, individually, we are missed, in the sense of loss which we leave behind. Judged thus, Miss Woodcock's success has been, without doubt, a great achievement."

(5 days) removed all the chloride, and produced an acid reaction with bismuth in solution. The bactericidal action of the bismuth subnitrate can therefore be attributed to surface precipitation of the proteid and metallic poisoning, the acid reaction developed in saline in 24 hours being insufficient to produce the result.

Iodoform is practically insoluble in water or saline, but is slightly soluble in paraffin, 2.15 gm. dissolving in 100 c.c. at 37° C. When in solution, and in the presence of oxygen, it is readily decomposed by light or heat, liberating free iodine, the equation, according to Schoorl and Van den Berg,¹ being:



The decomposition started by light continues in the dark. Iodoform dissolved in liquid paraffin is not nearly so rapidly decomposed by light as its chloroform, benzene, and carbon bisulphide solutions, and light does not therefore play an important part in the present experiments, particularly as the reaction in the dark is very slow at ordinary temperatures. At 37° C., and in darkness, access of air is the ruling factor.

Two samples of iodoform from the hospital dispensary exhibited great differences in their rate of decomposition. One sample contained in 1 gm. free iodine equivalent to 0.3 c.c. N/100 iodine and decomposed more rapidly than the other, which originally contained no free iodine. The iodine formed by the decomposition of solid iodoform appears to be in solid solution in the iodoform and is only partly available for disinfectant purposes.

As is well known, iodoform in large amounts has a slight bactericidal action, probably due to liberation of iodine; in smaller quantities it has no appreciable effect in vitro. When iodoform is suspended in paraffin the disinfectant action depends on the free access of air and, incidentally, on the amount of paraffin added. When used in a thick paste mixed with small quantities of paraffin the drug remains at the bottom of the tubes and the antiseptic action is slight. With larger quantities the paraffin solution of iodoform floats, liberation of iodine occurs, and the medium is sterilised.

In view of the liberation of iodine from B.I.P.P. it became important to find the concentration of iodine in liquid paraffin which would sterilise. 3 c.c. of iodine solution in paraffin of N/100 concentration (1 c.c. = 0.00127 gm.) sterilised 10 c.c. of culture = 1:2600 containing 15 per cent. serum. Dakin, Cohen, Daufresne, and Kenyon,² who employed 50 per cent. serum and therefore more proteid in solution, found that iodine sterilised in 1:1000 but not in 1:2500. The volume of air at 37° theoretically sufficient for the liberation of 0.00381 gm. iodine by oxidation of iodoform is 1.03 c.c.

With the object of ascertaining whether the action of the B.I.P.P. paste is dependent on the base or on the acid of bismuth subnitrate, experiments have been made replacing 1 gm. of bismuth subnitrate with the equivalent weight of one of the following: Bismuth oxide, bismuth subchloride, bismuth carbonate, bismuth subiodide, and sodium nitrate. None of these drugs had any bactericidal action, either alone or mixed with iodoform, with or without paraffin. These bismuth compounds do not yield oxidising agents when treated with normal saline, nor does sodium nitrate readily act as an oxidising agent. Bismuth subiodide which is contained in traces in old specimens of B.I.P.P. stored in glass bottles is also inactive. It follows that the action of the paste is not due to bismuth nor to the presence of a nitrate as distinct from free nitric acid yielded by bismuth subnitrate.

A study of the chemical changes which occur when B.I.P.P. is incubated with normal saline (the details of some of these experiments are given in Table III.) shows that the most important changes are the following:—

1. The oxidation of iodoform, the liberated iodine dissolving in liquid paraffin. The supply of oxygen is the ruling factor. If proteid or other iodine absorbents are present the iodine diffuses out readily from the paraffin layer; the yield of free iodine is less in the absence of these substances. 2 gm. B.I.P.P. yielded 2.4 c.c. N/100 iodine in 48 hours' incubation at 37° with broth and serum.

¹ Chem. Centralblatt, 1905 (2), 1718. (Extensive literature—e.g., Hardy and Willcock, Proc. Royal Soc., 1903, lxxii., 200; Plotnikow, Zeit. f. physical. Chemie, 1911.)

² Proc. Royal Soc., 1916, lxxxix., 251.

into sodium nitrate, the final quantity of sodium chloride in solution being only 0.049 gm.

In the bacteriological tests the bismuth subnitrate has been reduced from 1 gm. to 0.001 gm., with no marked diminution in the antiseptic action. Further, when oxygen is eliminated by replacing the air with an atmosphere of CO₂ (any free iodine originally present in the mixture having been removed by washing with fresh medium), the paste has no appreciable antiseptic action. Air subsequently admitted enables it to disinfect as usual.

The mechanical effect of fluids percolating through a film of B.I.P.P. tends to remove the paraffin—there is then a possibility of bismuth disinfection; some of the bismuth subnitrate, which is lighter than iodoform, is also removed. The chief reaction is the continued liberation of small quantities of iodine from a mixture practically insoluble in saline, governed by the oxygen supplied from the air or from arterial blood.

Numerous cultures taken from open wounds under B.I.P.P. treatment have shown, without exception, that the wounds are not bacteriologically sterile, but there is a reduction in the number of bacteria. No change in the flora has been detected. A large number of the wounds are infected with anaerobic organisms, and *B. perfringens*, *B. malignans edema*, *B. Hibler IX.*, and *B. tetani* have been recovered from some of these cases. Although the organisms are present in the wounds they are not able to proliferate freely, and the wounds heal as if surgically clean.

Most of the cases under this treatment excrete to a varying extent products of the decomposition of iodoform, and the general effects of iodide absorption may have some bearing on the results.

with her little son. She called at her house, and when she sat down commenced trying to speak, but her words all ran into each other and her voice became very tremulous, so that what she said was unintelligible. She took her home and the patient partially recovered her speech in about half an hour, though it still remained very tremulous and indistinct. She was not seen by a doctor. She became markedly worse the following Thursday; she had three fits, and was taken to the infirmary. Information obtained from the infirmary was to the effect that she was in a semi-conscious condition; vomiting continuously; incontinent; did not speak unless addressed, and then only with difficulty; and did not sleep well. She was confined of a female child, weighing 5½ lb, and measuring 19½ inches, four days after her admission. No albumin was found in the urine. On March 17th she became melancholic; was still incontinent, but was taking food. She remained in more or less the same condition until June, when she became noisy and inclined to wander. There was nothing remarkable in connexion with the labour, and the child died of infantile atrophy.

For this information we are obliged to the medical officer of the infirmary, and he also stated that there was no good evidence of congenital syphilis.

She was certified insane on June 16th, the medical certificate being as follows:—

That she is restless; does not seem to know people; says she loves me; appears to have hallucinations of sight and hearing; talks to imaginary people; does not appear to have any memory; is dirty in habits. Nurse states that she is noisy and troublesome; that she talks to imaginary people; says her baby is in the next bed to hers, and swears at it; says another patient has stolen her baby; is spiteful to those who came near her; does nothing for herself.

She was admitted to Bexley on June 19th, her physical and mental state then being as follows:—

General bodily condition and nourishment fair. No stigmata of congenital disease. Complexion fresh. Palate: wide arch. Teeth well formed and regular. An abundance of brown, fine hair. Nervous system: motor impairment considerable, partly in consequence of incoördination. Coarse general tremors. Speech tremulous. Coördination of arms impaired; of legs very bad. Station and gait impossible. Tactile sensation could not be tested. Knee-jerks absent. Ankle clonus spurious. Deep reflexes of arms brisk. Brisk flexor plantar reflex. Other superficial reflexes indefinite owing to muscular contractions. Deglutition normal. Sight good. Movement of eyes complete. Pupils: size medium, equal, regular. Mobility to light: right nil; left very slight; to accommodation (r. and l.) fair; consensual (r. and l.) nil. Exophthalmos: nil. Other systems: nothing remarkable.

Mental state on admission. She was confused, quite unable to realise the nature of her surroundings, and could not give any reliable information about herself. All the mental faculties were grossly impaired. Though she chattered a great deal of nonsense about herself, there was no evidence of definite hallucinations or delusions. Most of the time she was unduly elated, hilarious, and self-satisfied, but she readily became lacrymose. She was restless, garrulous, picked at her bedding, and had a trick of stuffing the corner of the sheet into her mouth. She showed a good deal of purposeless resistiveness and muscular rigidity. Was defective in habits and required spoon-feeding.

Her condition was diagnosed as one of general paralysis of the insane; but as we had no definite history with her it became a question, in view of her age and the vague statement accompanying her that she had a family, as to whether she was a case of congenital or acquired syphilis. Her blood and cerebro-spinal fluid were examined at the Pathological Laboratory of the L.C.C. Asylums, Maudsley Hospital, and found to give a very strongly positive Wassermann reaction. On June 26th her condition was noted as follows:—

She is suffering from general paralysis of the insane. She is very demented, happy, contented, and emotional. Her memory is grossly impaired, and she is unable to converse on the simplest topic. In happy, slow, slurred, and hesitating speech, she said: "I love gentlemen." She is fairly nourished.

The disease made very unusually rapid progress, and she died from exhaustion of general paralysis on Sept. 25th. Only a partial autopsy was possible, but we managed to

TABLE III. In the following experiments (Nos. 1-8) 2 gm. of B.I.P.P. were heated to 37° C. under the conditions stated.

No.	c.c. air available.	c.c. saline.	Time in hours.	Iodine in saline. ¹	Free iodine in residue. ²	NaCl original grammes.	NaCl final grammes.	Reaction.	Bismuth in solution.
1	12	0	71	—	1.3	—	—	Neutral	0
2	0	12	20	—	0.0	—	—	—	0
3	20	10	24	0.15	0.05	0.078	0.028	—	0
4	20	10	43	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0
4	20	10R	43	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	0
4	20	10	68	1.0	0.2	—	—	—	0
5	20	25	68	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	0
6	40	10	20	0.3	0.1	—	—	Neutral	0
7*	40	10	17	0.66	0.1	—	—	—	0
8†	40	10	144	0	3.75	—	—	—	0
9†	40	10	144	0	—	—	—	—	0
10†	40	10	144	0	—	—	—	—	0

¹ As c.c. N/100 iodine. R = rene used.
* In No. 7 the B.I.P.P. used had been previously heated at 37° C. for 24 hours in an open tube; in No. 8 the B.I.P.P. had been previously heated at 100° for 6 minutes. Free iodine was estimated before and after incubation, but the table shows only the iodine liberated during incubation.
† In No. 9 the B.I.P.P. was replaced by 1 gm. BIONO₃ + 2 gm. CHI₃ + 5 c.c. paraffin, in No. 10 by 2 gm. CHI₃ + 3 c.c. paraffin; in both experiments the saline was replaced by distilled water and the temperature was 47° C.

2. An exchange of acid radicles between the sodium chloride and the bismuth subnitrate, so that the latter may be converted as to 60 or 70 per cent. into bismuth subchloride. This change occurs both in vitro and also in B.I.P.P. in a wound, as shown by the following analysis:—

	%Bi ₂ O ₃	%HNO ₃	%Cl.
Original BIONO ₃ ...	80.91	7.7	—
BIONO ₃ recovered from B.I.P.P. in a wound 3 weeks ...	72.1	2.69	8.4

3. The formation of traces of iodide in the saline solution. The following negative results are also of interest:—

1. The absence of bismuth salts in the solution except in exceedingly minute quantities; on one or two occasions this amounted to 0.0002 gm., as BIONO₃ in 10 c.c., but in the majority of experiments with normal saline it could not be detected.

2. The absence of more than traces of bismuth subiodide in the B.I.P.P. after incubation.

If B.I.P.P. is heated on a water bath until it is distinctly coloured by free iodine the subsequent rate of decomposition at 37° is considerably increased.

It seems clear, therefore, that the bactericidal action of B.I.P.P. results from the free iodine liberated from the oxidation of iodoform by oxygen and by the nitric acid formed by the hydrolysis of bismuth subnitrate. One gramme of this drug incubated at 37° C. for 24 hours with 10 c.c. of water produced N/50 nitric acid (0.1 per cent. HNO₃). In experiments made with iodoform and N/50 or N/100 nitric acid added as oxidising agents, in the absence of bismuth subnitrate, sterilisation was obtained, and the corresponding chemical tests suggested that when the oxidation has begun nitrous acid (of which a trace was detected) can act catalytically with atmospheric oxygen as it does on potassium iodide.

On this hypothesis it should be possible to reduce very largely the quantity of bismuth subnitrate and still obtain bactericidal action, provided oxygen is available, but in the absence of oxygen the reaction should cease, even with the usual maximum amount of bismuth subnitrate. Both these conclusions were confirmed by in vitro experiments. The chemical analyses gave the following results:—

Oxidation of iodoform in presence of bismuth subnitrate and saline.—2 gm. of iodoform, 10 c.c. of normal saline, and varying quantities of bismuth subnitrate were heated for 5 days at 37°.

	Bismuth subnitrate.	Acid reaction.	Free iodine in residue.	Total iodine in solution.
1	0.1	N/10,000	2.3 c.c. N/100	0.2 N/100
2	0.5	N/2,000	2.2 " "	0.2 " "
3	1.0	N/30	6.1 " "	0.1 " "

In the third experiment the sodium chloride originally present was 0.078 gm. which was found to be partly converted

CLINICO-ANATOMICAL INVESTIGATION OF A RAPIDLY FATAL CASE OF GENERAL PARALYSIS DUE TO ACQUIRED SYPHILIS.

BY T. E. KNOWLES STANSFIELD, M.B., C.M. EDIN., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, BEXLEY; HON. FELL., SOC. CLINIQUE DE MÉDECINE MENTALE, PARIS; HON. CONSULTANT FOR MENTAL DISEASES TO THE EASTERN COMMAND;

AND F. W. MOTT, M.D. LOND., F.R.S., PATHOLOGIST TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ASYLUMS.

THE following case has several striking and unusual features which we think should be recorded. It is that of a young married woman, 26 years of age, who came under care at Bexley Asylum on June 19th, 1916, suffering from general paralysis. Her previous history is as follows:—

She was the tenth child of a family of 11, seven of whom survive her, all said to be healthy and strong. The father died at the age of 59, following an accident sustained two years previously. The mother is alive and well and was the source of our information. The patient was a tall girl for her age, well developed, and had no indications of any congenital disease. She had commenced work as a daily girl at 15 years of age, and was afterwards engaged at a mineral-water manufactory until her marriage at the age of 19. She was "considered a bright, intelligent girl," was "always fond of her home," "never gave her parents any trouble," and was "never given to racing out at night." She kept company with the young man she ultimately married from the age of 17, was married at 19, and gave birth to her first child a week later. The infant was "a fine, big, healthy child," and was suckled by the mother until it was ten months old. The boy is now living, and is a well-developed intelligent boy just seven years of age. His blood was examined by Dr. Mott and was found to give a negative Wassermann.

Two years after her marriage the patient gave birth to a four months fetus. She had a very bad time and took several weeks to recover. Fifteen months later she gave birth to a dead child which was thought to be seven and a half months. During this pregnancy she complained bitterly about pains in her head; she had bad sore-throats very frequently, and her voice became much altered in tone. She became pregnant a fourth time, and expected her confinement at the end of March, 1916. Her mother stated that the patient was out shopping on Saturday evening (March 4th)

both were quiet ways, herself the mistress of her life. Perhaps the justest measure of our success in life will be found in the extent to which, individually, we are missed in the sense of loss which we leave behind. Judged thus, Miss Woodcock's success has been, without doubt, a great achievement.

of ill-

obtain the brain. Macroscopic examination did not reveal any of the naked-eye appearances of brain syphilis or of G.P.I. The granulation of the floor of the fourth ventricle is the most characteristic and constant naked-eye sign, and it was absent in this case; moreover, the membranes were not thickened. Nevertheless, an emulsion of a small portion of the frontal lobe examined by Dr. Mott microscopically by dark-ground illumination and by Fontana staining method demonstrated the presence of numbers of spirochaetes.

We had several interviews with the husband, who stated that he remembered his wife complaining of her hair coming out and of being troubled with sore-throats and headaches, more especially during the period which followed her third pregnancy. We obtained a sample of his blood for examination, as well as that of the boy, the results of which have been mentioned. The husband denied having suffered from any form of disease, and certainly bore no obvious traces. He was emphatic in his protestations against ever having suffered from a sore either of the genitals or elsewhere. Dr. Mott found that his blood gave a positive (+ 40) Wassermann reaction.

The points which occur to us as being worthy of especial notice are:—

1. The extreme rapidity which characterised the progress of the disease, six months and a few days only elapsing between the earliest observed symptoms and death.
2. The naked-eye signs of the disease were not apparent, and, but for the presence of the Wassermann reaction of the cerebro-spinal fluid (during life and post mortem) and the finding of the spirochaetes in the brain, it would have been difficult to have come to a decision as to the cause of the mental symptoms manifested during life.
3. The case is of interest in showing the value of the examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid as a means of diagnosis in even the earliest stages of the disease; it is also of interest in the fact that the spirochaetes were found in an emulsion of the apparently normal brain by the dark-ground illumination method, after five minutes' search. This conforms with the experience of Levaditi, who showed that spirochaetes could be found at the seat of inoculation before the chancre appeared. There was no time for the connective-tissue formation to occur in a sufficient degree to cause naked-eye changes of the brain, but histological investigation of sections of the frontal and central cortex, however, showed the characteristic chronic perivascular inflammation; and by the special silver method spirochaetes were found in sections of the inflamed areas. It may be inferred, therefore, that the multiplication of the syphilitic organisms in the brain was the cause of the deviation of the complement by the cerebro-spinal fluid, and that the abundant toxins produced by the rapid growth of the organism were responsible for the perivascular inflammation and neurone degeneration.
4. These histological microscopic changes may be correlated with the characteristic clinical symptoms presented by the case for the comparatively short time prior to the fatal issue. It has been the experience of Dr. Mott to find that the spirochaetes are more easily found in these rapidly fatal acute cases, in which macroscopic changes are not evident, or not markedly so. A likely spot for finding the spirochaetes may be disclosed by feeling gently the cortex, and if the resistance is less marked an emulsion of that region is advisable, but emulsions of cortex from several soft spots should be made. It may be mentioned here that in 100 successive cases of general paralysis spirochaetes were found in 66. In advanced cases where there has been arrest of active symptoms, and death has occurred from some intercurrent disease in the demerital stage, the syphilitic organisms are less easily found.
5. Contrary to the original statement of Noguchi, the spirochaetes are found in the inflammatory cell infiltration of lymphocytes and plasma cells of the perivascular sheaths, rather than in the cortical brain substance; and this has been my experience in other cases. This being the case, we can understand why the cerebro-spinal fluid gives a positive reaction in the earliest stages of the disease, for the perivascular sheaths form a part of the irrigation system of the cerebro-spinal fluid, which functions in all probability as the lymph of the brain. It is the toxins produced by the spirochaetes, and not the organisms themselves, which produce the chronic inflammatory process, for only at certain places can the spirochaetes or their

degenerated forms be seen. Consequently the spirochaetes at a focus of development, by virtue of the soluble toxins produced, may have a far-reaching irritative effect on the perivascular lymphatic sheaths, leading to widespread congestive stasis and neurone decay. Prior to the decay the toxins contained in the perineuronal spaces may irritate and lead to increased functional activity of the neurones, and the excitement evinced in the early stages of this disease may be thus accounted for by intoxication effects acting more or less on the whole brain, but, as in the case of generalised epileptiform seizures, on the motor cortex especially.

Although there was no naked-eye cortical atrophy, indicative of neuronic decay and destruction and neuroglia-cell proliferation, yet the histological examination showed that both these morbid processes were present over a wide area of the fronto-central cortex.

THE PREVALENCE OF *SPIROCHÆTA EURYGYRATA* IN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES IN THE GOLD COAST.

BY J. W. SCOTT MACFIE, D.Sc., M.B. EDIN.,
PATHOLOGIST, GOLD COAST.

RECENTLY, owing to the return to England of a large number of soldiers suffering from dysentery and diarrhoea, a general interest has been evoked in a number of protozoal organisms which for many years have been familiar to every worker in the tropics. Amongst others the spirochaetes found in the intestines have come in for their share of attention, and the commonest species, *Spirochæta eurygyrata*, has recently been described in detail by Fantham (1916).

In West Africa the occurrence of small spirochaetes in the fæces has long been recognised, but the consensus of opinion has been that they were not pathogenic. Under abnormal conditions, in cases of dysentery or diarrhoea, however, they were known sometimes to occur in myriads, and it was believed they might in these circumstances be a subsidiary cause of illness. In view of the revived interest in these organisms a brief note on their prevalence in Europeans and natives in the Gold Coast Colony may not be inappropriate.

Materials Examined.

Previous experience had proved that the spirochaetes were most readily found in the fæces after purgation, and for this reason most of the specimens examined were taken from patients to whom a saline aperient had been administered for simple constipation, as a preliminary to surgical treatment, or for the purpose of ascertaining if helminth infections were present; but in addition the fluid or semi-solid motions from cases of dysentery and diarrhoea were searched as well as some normal stools. The specimens were examined both fresh and after fixation and staining. Leishman's stain and gentian violet were used; the latter when drawings were to be made for the purpose of measuring the length of the organisms, and the former when the structure of the cytoplasm was to be studied.

Flagellates, *Trichomonas*, &c., are also very commonly met with in fæces in the Gold Coast and had to be remembered, as their flagella, which they are apt to lose, sometimes simulate spirochaetes. This fallacy, although it had to be kept in mind, was not found to be a serious difficulty in practice. The (?) sprouting vegetable cells, so troublesome in many animals, are, fortunately, absent from men.

In this manner a large number of Europeans and natives and a few Syrians have been examined since February, 1916, and in every case spirochaetes have been present. I have not failed so far to discover them in a single individual examined for these organisms at Accra. In the Europeans they were generally relatively scarce, but in many of the natives and some Europeans they were abundant. Cases of amoebic dysentery were not, as a rule, exceptionally heavily infected, but in some patients suffering from diarrhoea they were so numerous that it was difficult to believe that they could have been entirely harmless.

The last 20 cases examined, which included 5 Europeans, 14 natives, and 1 Syrian, may be taken as a typical sample. In the Europeans the spirochaetes were scanty in 4 and abundant in 1, the latter individual being a healthy man.

Endell-street Nurse's Wedding.

ALL THE NURSES at the Endell-street Hospital who were off duty yesterday were in Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, for the marriage of one of their staff, Miss Eileen Hall, to Captain Sing, R.F.A. Miss Hall has been a nurse for two years. The bride wore blue velvet and brocade and a gold hat, and my lady correspondent tells me that she much admired her bouquet of lilac and lilies-of-the-valley.

LOUISA WOODCOCK, M.D., B.S. LOND., M.A. T.C.D.
PHYSICIAN TO ENDELL-STREET MILITARY HOSPITAL, LONDON; PHYSICIAN TO OUT-PATIENTS, NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Louisa Woodcock, whose death on Feb. 17th in her fifty-second year we briefly recorded a fortnight ago, was educated at Cheltenham, where she studied classics, especially being attracted by the Greek language and literature. Passing on to Somerville College, Oxford, she took Honours Schools in morphology and zoology, spending a further year in the study of philosophy. In recognition of this work the University of Dublin awarded her the degree of M.A. From Oxford she entered the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, obtaining in 1900, after a six-years' course, the degree of M.B. Lond. with honours in medicine and the M.D. in medicine four years later. At this hospital she held the Mabel Webb Research Scholarship in Pathology. After qualification Miss Woodcock took the first resident appointment opened to women at the Royal Free Hospital, that of house physician, and was then in succession pathologist and demonstrator of clinical pathology. At the New Hospital for Women, Easton-road, after holding resident posts, she became pathologist, and in 1907 physician to out-patients, and held the senior post at the time of her death.

In addition to these appointments Dr. Woodcock had a varied clinical experience which broadened her outlook and gave her a conscious security in her many fields of work. She was part-time assistant medical officer to the London County Council, doing special work on children's eye-sight; she was medical officer to the Epileptic Colony at Chalfont

St. Peter, medical inspector to Bedford College, to the London Collegiate School for Girls and the Camden School for Girls, as well as medical officer under the Elementary School Teachers Act. She was also at one time Research Scholar at the London School of Economics.

When the war came yet other duties were added to a life already full to overflowing. Dr. Woodcock became treasurer to the Women's Hospital Corps from its inception in August, 1914, and did much organising work for the corps while it was at work both in Paris and at Wimereux. When the military hospital was opened at Endell-street she became physician, welcoming the opportunity of increased usefulness, but giving out energy more than she could afford, until the willing spirit could no longer dominate a constitution far from vigorous.

Dr. Woodcock's busy life and multitudinous duties gave her little time for writing, and apart from a report on melano-sarcoma of the eyelid (1903) and the recital of a case of glanders in THE LANCET (1906), her most important piece of work was to write, in association with Mrs. Sidney Webb, a report on the domiciliary treatment of the sick poor under the English Poor-law.

In social life Dr. Woodcock was regarded by many as very reserved, and so no doubt she was. One who knew her well ascribes this reserve in part to the result of temperament, in part to force of habit, and for the reason that, possessing so full a nature and a mind so well stored, she loved to be "at home" within, considering, ordering, planning—here, indeed, was her workshop. "But," he adds, "though reserved, Dr. Woodcock was capable of the closest and deepest friendship, and in its cause of a devotion and self-sacrifice which knew no bounds."

"As a physician, Dr. Woodcock found her true vocation. She was of the type which Peter Mere Latham used to delineate in his clinical lectures to the students at St. Bartholomew's Hospital about the middle of the nineteenth century; her science was supplemented by her art, both were warmed by a large humanity. On such lines she went her quiet ways, herself the mistress of her life. Perhaps the justest measure of our success in life will be found in the extent to which, individually, we are missed in the sense of loss which we leave behind. Judged thus, Miss Woodcock's success has been, without doubt, a great achievement."

Dr. Louisa Woodcock, whose death is reported, was physician at the Endell-street Military Hospital, and assistant physician to the New Hospital for Women. She was educated at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, at Somerville College, Oxford, and at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, and held the degrees of M.D., B.S. Lond., and M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

We regret to record the death last Saturday of Dr. Louisa Woodcock, physician to the Endell-street Military Hospital and out-patient physician to the New Hospital for Women.

The Women's Military Hospital.—It is not as well known as it should be that one of the largest military hospitals in London is entirely officered by woman doctors and staffed by woman orderlies. This is Endell Street Hospital, and a visit instantly makes you aware of the splendid way in which women can "run" a military hospital. One gentle young lady in a sober brown tunic and blue veil pulls open the big iron gates for you to enter, and another works the lift which leads up to the top floor. Everywhere about the wards you will find the touch of daintiness which betokens a woman's hand.

We believe that the only male person about the place (other than the patients, of course), is a special constable, who at all hours of the day is to be seen outside the gates.



THE MILITARY HOSPITAL,
ENDELL STREET.

Programme.

Dec. 31st, 1916.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31st.

Tea at 4.30.

~~The men are invited to smoke from 5 o'clock to 5.15.~~

At 5.30

“THE UNKNOWN GUEST.”

A Christmas Miracle Play in One Act
By Bessie Hatton.

“A vision after midnight, when dreams are true.”—*Horace.*

Characters :

The Guest	....	....	....	Lilias Waldegrave
The Widow	....	....	....	Mary Barton
The Doctor	....	....	....	Margaret Watson
The Canteen Worker	....	....	....	Jane Comfort
The Coalman	....	....	....	Reginald Bach
The Angel	....	....	....	Faith Celli

Scene : Flat in a Tenement Building.

Time : Christmas Eve, 1916.

The Play produced by Lyall Swete.

Stage Manager Reginald Bach.

The Angel's dress and wings kindly lent by Arthur Collins,
Drury Lane Theatre.

The Play will be followed by

CAROL SINGING.

1. Good King Wenceslaus (Solos: Stella Storey and Charlotte Eastgate).
2. Christmas Morning Hymn.
3. While Shepherds Watched (Solo: Ethel Henry Bird).
4. Sleep Holy Babe.
5. Christians Awake (Solo: Megan Foster).
6. Hark! the Herald Angels Sing.

Singers : Ethel Henry Bird, Stella Storey, Charlotte Eastgate,
Rosemary Wynne, Megan Foster, Eva Bayley,
Edith and Dorothy Pither, Hetty Campbell.

At the Piano : Miss Curtis.

At 6 o'clock:

The Rev. William R. Rice will give an Address.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE :

Miss Inez Bensusan	Mrs. G. P. Huntley	Miss Dorothy Varick
Miss Lilian Braithwaite	Madame Liza Lehmann	Miss Liliias Waldegrave
Miss Marie Dainton	Mrs. Blundell Leigh	Miss May Walker
Miss Di Forbes	Miss Elizabeth Robins	Lady Maud Warrender
Mrs. J. T. Grein	Lady Sybil Smith	Mrs. Ben Webster
Miss Beatrice Harraden		

Hon. Organising Secretary Miss Bessie Hatton.

The Entertainment Committee and the Doctors in Charge desire to express their grateful thanks to all those Artists who have so generously given their services on this occasion.

L/cpl Mcfill

Service.

Not all that is High is Holy
 Not all that is sweet is good,
 Not every desire toward which we aspire
 Pleases God as it should.

Sometimes the joy that we fancy,
 Is not a joy when possessed.
 And to labour right on, till our duties are done
 Is better—far better—than rest.

He who by pride is exalted,
 He, who by "Kaiser" is known,
 Less honour'd may be, by the Master than he
 Who sits at the foot of the Throne.

Far better it is to be humble,
 To serve in the lowliest place,
 To labour and plod, with veriest clod,
 Than the likeness of God to efface.

For the soul like a delicate needle
 Will move as desire has swerved,
 And point at the last,—if when death holds us fast,
 To the One we've most faithfully served.

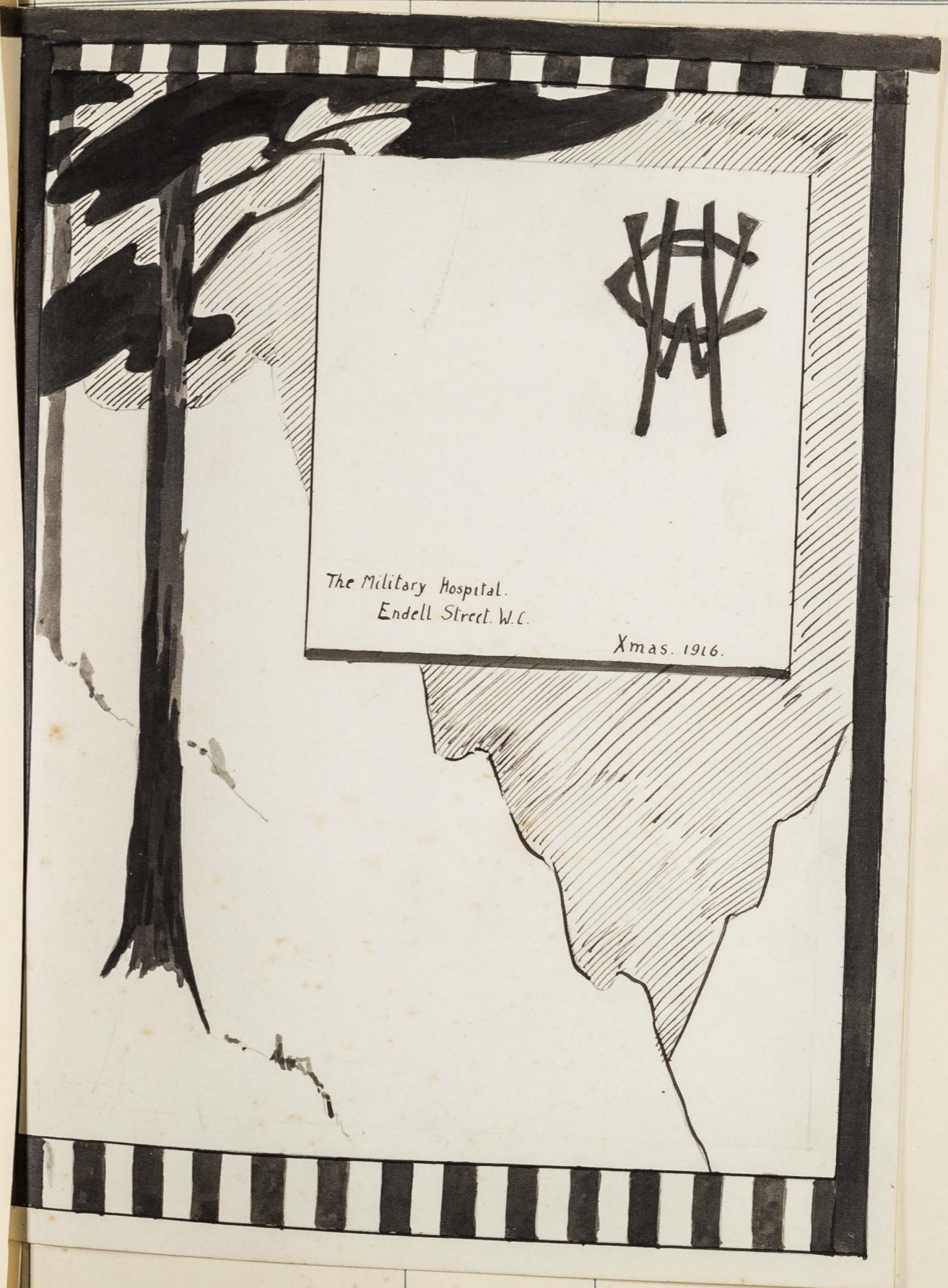
H.M.G.















~~For~~ Endellstreet Hosp

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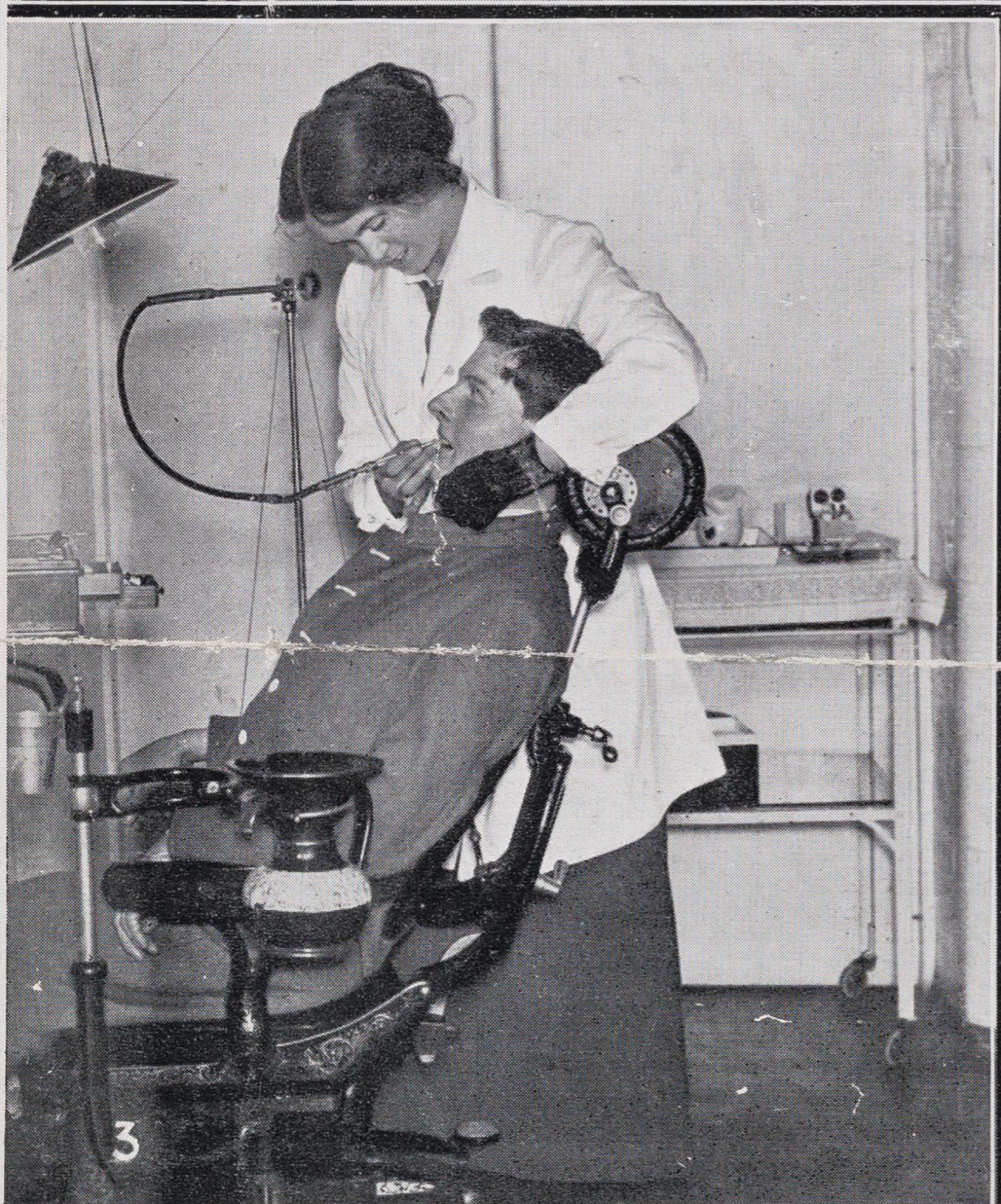
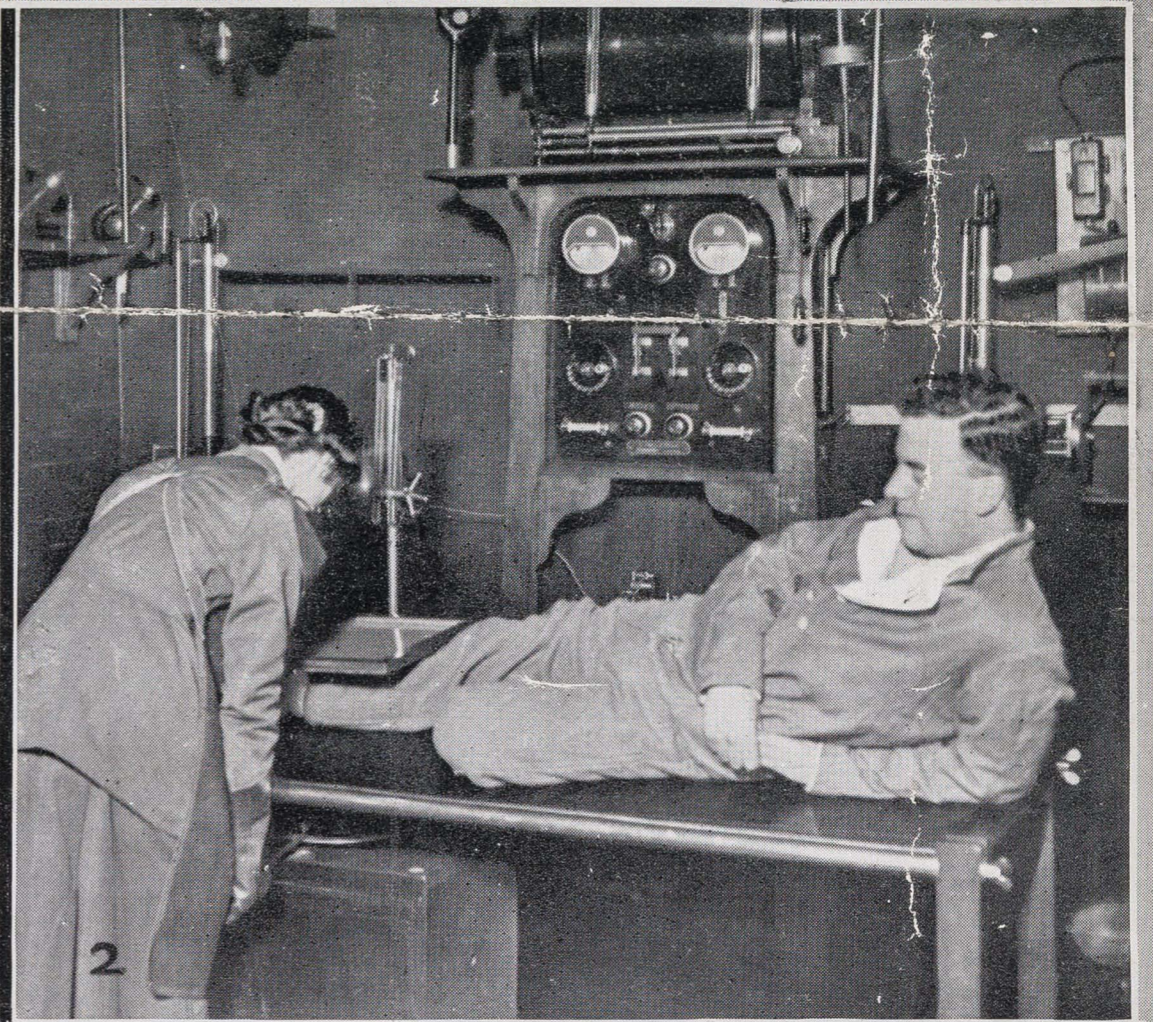
Cutting from issue dated July 18 191

9

SOLDIER SHOT IN THE WEST-END.

Corporal H. Workman, of the 2nd Life Guards, Military Police, was shot at with a revolver outside the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Coventry-street, yesterday, receiving a wound in the left foot.

He was removed to the Endell-street Military Hospital.



A MILITARY HOSPITAL RUN BY WOMEN.

(The Endell Street Hospital is run entirely by women, from the chief medical officer to the porter at the gate, and our pictures show: (1) One of the patients being taken out for an airing. (2) In the X-ray room. (3) A lady dentist at work. (4) The pathology laboratory.)

For

Holo

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EVENING STANDARD & St. JAMES'S GAZETTE

194 Shoe Lane, E.C.

Cutting from issue dated 15 July 1919

Why Exclude Them?

The decision of the authorities to exclude the members of the Women's Hospital Corps from the feminine contingent taking part in to-morrow's procession has aroused keen disappointment and not a little indignation at the Endell-street Military Hospital.

On the face of it, it is not easy to find a justification for the omission.

For more than three years the General Military Hospital in Endell-street, an institution with nearly 600 beds, has been staffed and run entirely by women with Dr. Flora Murray, C.B.E. (the first woman in the British Empire to be graded as a lieutenant-colonel in the R.A.M.C.), in charge

The surgical and medical, as well as the administrative and disciplinary duties have been carried out by women, of whose work high Government medical authorities have publicly expressed their admiration.

The military hospital in Endell-street is the first instance of a Government military hospital "run" entirely by women. The experiment has been a brilliant success. The authorities had an opportunity of giving public recognition to the services rendered by the women. Why have they not taken advantage of it?

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and 3 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.

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CUTTING FROM THE

Sunday Times
27

Dated July 27 1919

Address of Journal

ROYAL COMRADES.**WAR WORKERS AT THE
PALACE.**

By MARY McLEOD MOORE.

The outstanding feature of the War Workers' Garden Party at Buckingham Palace was not its democratic atmosphere, although that was remarkable; nor was it the fact that such an astonishing number of war organisations were represented; it was that the King and Queen and their children were also war workers who had never ceased their activities from the outbreak of war until the official coming of peace.

As the King stood at the top of the wide steps leading from the terrace to the famous gardens (which were a revelation to many of the guests) and saluted his people, he looked down upon men and women workers from all parts of his dominions who had done their share in winning the war.

And there was hardly an organisation represented with which the King and Queen were not familiar by personal investigation.

A MICROCOSM OF THE EMPIRE.

Their Majesties saw before them officers of the Navy and Army wearing the ribbons that spoke of the great and awful days of 1914 as well as of later years, and there were many who showed signs of wounds which were another badge of honour. They looked at tall, stately turbaned figures, and remembered the loyalty of India; they saw the uniforms of all the nursing services, and must have noticed in a group the Matrons-in-Chief from Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. The sight must have brought memories of the heroic nurses who came from afar across seas under which the submarine lurked; who cared for sick and wounded men in ships which were torpedoed and mined. And perhaps there was a memory of the lost "Llandoverly Castle," with the drowned Canadian nurses, and of the sisters killed in the bombing of the hospitals at Etaples.

GALLANT WOMEN.

The King and Queen saw before them girls from the F.A.N.Y., and could remember the gallant women who won the Military Medal for their work under fire. They looked at group after group of women in the uniform of the V.A.D., knowing that there were many who had died on duty, giving their lives as truly as any soldier, and of those who had braved many and great dangers to work in foreign lands.

There were women in the uniform of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and they made one think of gallant Dr. Elsie Inglis and of her faithful workers in Serbia, Russia and Rumania.

One remembered Mrs. Harley, killed by the enemy in Serbia while she worked, and one thought of all the women living and dead who had gone out in the early days of the war to help little oppressed countries.

One looked at healthy girls in uniform wearing ribbons which spoke of foreign service and thought of the ambulances full of broken men, driven over shelled and torn roads, and of the last words in a foreign tongue of a dying soldier which some of them listened to. One looked at women from the Endell Street Military Hospital and thought how women had "made good."

MEMORIES AND REFLECTIONS.

It was a very wonderful gathering when one thought, not only of the record of the people, but of the fact that the organisations they represented were born of sudden, terrible necessity.

What passionate loyalty and longing for unselfish service lay behind the uniforms, the ribbons, the badges worn by both sexes! What sacred memories of personal grief and sacrifice were enshrined in the hearts of many of those who met in the beautiful gardens of Buckingham Palace on this memorable afternoon!

And as one walked about and remembered the war records made by the great Army behind the fighting forces one saluted in one's heart, not only a King and Queen who have been one with their subjects in grief and in joy, but all the noble company of the Dead who died serving others, and who share in the tributes offered by King and people to those who won the victory of Right.

DAILY SKETCH, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916.

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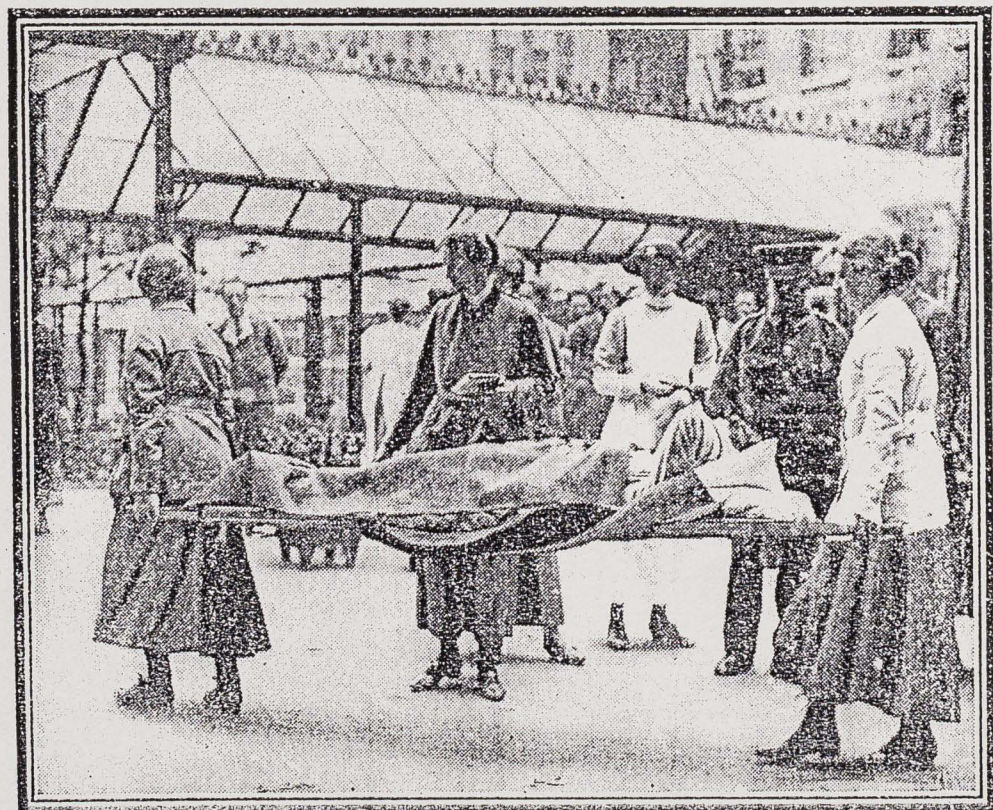
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

ONE HALFPENNY.

OUR WOUNDED HEROES IN WOMAN'S TENDER HANDS.



Women doctors busy taking particulars of the nature of their new patients' wounds.
—(Daily Sketch Photograph.)



Wounded soldiers who have taken part in the great advance arriving at Endell-street Hospital, which is run entirely by women.—(Daily Sketch Photograph.)

Many of the wounded heroes of the great offensive have been brought straight from the battlefield to the Endell-street Hospital, where they are being doctored as well as nursed by women's tender hands. Staffed entirely by women, the hospital is doing a splendid work in the relief of our soldiers' sufferings. It is one of the most striking examples of the share which the women of Britain are taking in the war.



Examining one of the latest arrivals. The details of each case are carefully noted before removal to the wards.—(Daily Sketch Photograph.)



Loud applause greeted the appearance of Dr. Flora Murray (taller figure) and Dr. Louise Garrett Anderson.