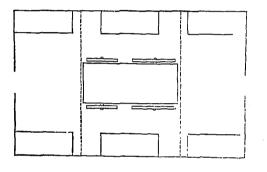
in the centre, being only ift. lower than in the large tent. By means of two curtains across, it can be divided into three compartments. One is fitted with an operating table, and well lighted by glass windows in roof and sides. These windows, which are used in the other tents as well, are most ingenious; a sheet of glass in a light frame is slid into the canvas, and when not required kept in a slide box. The middle chamber may be occupied by the waggon holding stores, or more room is gained for Nurses' bed-room by using poles. The third compartment holds two more beds for officials. A small separate sleeping tent is pro-



12345

Ground Plan, Surgery Tent, the dotted lines representing the Curtains dividing the Tent.

vided for the Surgeons, holding two beds. Now we must devote a little space to ventilation, which is admirably managed. The outside tent in every case is lined by an unattached canvas; apertures are made at intervals in either, but not in the same place, thus a current of air is constantly circulating between the two, and enters the tent without causing a draught. In addition, there are tube ventilators, taking in air at the bottom of the wall and discharging it above the level of the patients' heads when in bed. The amount can easily be controlled, by tying some of the tubes up if less is These tents were found to be $z \deg$. required. Fahr. cooler than Hospital huts, taking the average of five days, three readings per day. The floor is kept dry by cutting a proper drain outside, and can be made more comfortable by covering with waterproof sheets and matting. For artificial lighting a patent candle lantern is used (the "Crighton"), which divides in two, and will nest



The "Crighton " Patent Lantern.

into a small space. It can be hung, carried, or fixed on the side of the waggon.

All utensils—such as basins, mugs, pails, spittoons, &c .-- are made of zinc, tin, or enamelled iron; they are very light, and pack one into another. For the use of the Medical Staff is a very complete case of surgical instruments, syringes, disinfectants, antiseptics, dressings of various kinds, bandages, and splints.

A "Field Companion" is in each waggon, which carries all useful medicines.

Mr. Norton's bedstead is worthy of notice, as it has various uses. It consists of two hollow poles, into which the handles slide when not wanted. The legs also fold inside; canvas is stretched between. A patient can be protected from the heat of the sun by a light covering supported on bent canes, also an "extension" can be attached to the foot of the bed. Bedding and canvas can be removed, and the frame used to support a full-sized bath made of waterproof material which folds up. Where neither waggon nor pack animals can be used, everything can be carried on these stretchers by bearers.

Sanitary arrangements have not been overlooked. A separate latrine tent, with earth closet of very simple construction, is provided for each tent.

In the operating tent I was much struck by a little lamp-stove made in bright tin. It rejoices in the long name of "Sister Rona's Hospital Food and Poultice Heater and Steamer." I think it would prove a useful addition to many a large Hospital Ward. Over the small lamp is a flat boiler, forming an excellent hot plate, useful for many things. It has a compartment for heating food or fomentations, and by inserting a jointed tube, is available for vapour bath or bronchitis kettle. Boiling water can be drawn off by a small tap at the side.

Captain Tomkins' field stove is a marvel of ingenuity and simplicity, seems incapable of getting out of order, and is equally useful in the waggon, tent, or open air. It is made in various sizes, the largest capable of cooking for five hundred men. It is arranged for use thus :- Four nearly square ovens are placed back to back with doors facing outwards, the square space in the middle is used for the fire, with iron grid top and bottom, a good draught of air being supplied through trenches cut across under the whole stove. The angle spaces at the corners are filled in with earth or clay to retain the heat, which is sufficient to cook a large number of joints and puddings, and keep numerous boilers and other utensils going, on top. When packed up the oven and boilers all nest one into another; thus the whole stove is reduced to the size of the largest oven. I dined in camp one



