

made a rapid recovery, and by the end of this week most of the Garibaldians will be well enough to leave for Italy. The serious cases are all progressing favourably.

At the *Ecole Militaire* the work is progressing satisfactorily—Dr. Cambanis and Professor Faucas working in the most harmonious and kind manner with the English Sisters. Here also the operations are doing well, and the most scientific and aseptic methods are strictly enforced by the surgeons.

One ward contains nine wounded Turks, and these poor fellows have seemingly recovered the power of smiling during the past week, since Sister Child has been able to pay them some attention. One incident is worthy of note. Before passing through the ward, I expressed a hope that upon my next visit I might see all their feet in a more cleanly condition. Sister set to work first to wash one poor fellow with a serious fracture, and after cleansing carefully trimmed his finger and toe nails. The hour of mid-day siesta arrived—this being an unailing habit of Turk and Greek alike. Imagine the astonishment of Sister upon her return to the ward, to find that, instead of sleeping, every Turk who was able to move had thoroughly scrubbed his own feet, and they simultaneously turned up their white toes for her inspection as she entered the ward. She then had to finish their toilets by the universal use of her nail scissors.

Until this week, my letters have been full of the doings of those working in connection with the *Daily Chronicle* National Fund; not that I was unaware of much good work that was being done in Athens by the Greek ladies and the nurses of other nations, but simply because we were all too busy to find time to inspect and appreciate the work of others.

Yesterday, however, I had the pleasure of making a tour of the majority of the Athens hospitals, beginning with the well known Evangelismos, which owes so much to the personal interest of the Queen. Here I found the wide corridors used as wards for the wounded, some 200 of whom had been nursed in this institution. I then went to the Maleros House, Princess Marie's Hospital, which is under the direction of Madame Panas, a Greek lady, aided by Greeks and several of the Danish nurses with whom I travelled out. The patients were evidently cared for and happy.

My visit to the temporary hospital of the Greek Red Cross, organised by the Greek Women's Union, I found extremely interesting. With Mrs. Ralli as President, and Mrs. Palli as the active Lady Superintendent, it goes without saying that excellent work has been accom-

plished, and upwards of sixty patients were accommodated in the house. One little room had been arranged for women, and in it I found Katherine Basaropoulo, of Gartinia, who had volunteered with her only brother in the Fustanella Volunteers, and who, after shooting several Turks, was badly wounded by a shell at the Battle of Domoko. Poor girl, her suffering had been great, but she was on the high road to recovery. By her side, was a poor girl suffering with chorea, brought on by terror. She was the only member of a family of seven saved from a village burnt by the Turks, and for nights she could not sleep, being engaged in a constant fight with imaginary flames. Another interesting patient was a poor fellow suffering from lockjaw. When in action, lying on the ground, a bullet pierced both feet, which were crossed. He was being treated with the specific serum, and his recovery was hoped for.

The rich Greeks of Marseilles have subscribed a large sum of money, and with this a temporary hospital has been established in the Polytechnic School, under the direction of Madame Skovzès. Here Professor Ackermann, of Stockholm, and three Swedish nurses helped by Greek ladies, have care of the patients. The operating theatre was most carefully arranged, and much good work has been done in this institution.

The *Union des Femmes de France* sent the fittings for a complete ambulance hospital of 100 beds, under the direction of Professor Faucas, part of which has been used to furnish a set of wards containing 40 beds in the *Ecole Militaire*. Here Sister Flanagan has acted as theatre Sister, and the nursing of the patients has been performed by Danish nurses, who have proved themselves most devoted, turning their very useful hands to any work required. Indeed, women of many nations, including English, German, Danish, and Swedish, have all taken part in caring for the wounded in the Græco-Turkish war, and the manner in which the Greek women have risen to the occasion as nurses and philanthropists is one of the most hopeful signs of these sad times in Athens. They have stepped right out of the national seclusion, in which until now they have been half hidden away, and taken their share of public responsibility and work in the most natural and commendable manner. They can never retrace this important step, fraught as it is with immense possibilities for the future development of women's work and influence in the home life of the land, and this must be of incalculable benefit to their beloved country.

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