

every case deftly bandaged. A capital programme was gone through and greatly enjoyed.

We are glad to notice that the nurses of the Lambeth Infirmary are to have a new Home, as the one which they at present occupy is in many respects unsuitable. The Guardians have empowered a committee to consult with the architect at once, in order that the matter may be set in hand forthwith.

Sir Sydney Waterlow the late treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and ex Lord Mayor of London, is writing his reminiscences. Sir Sydney knew "Barts." in the good old times, and should have much that is interesting to tell.

Last session Mr. Cecil Norton, M.P., says the *Naval and Military Record*, secured a promise from the Under-Secretary for War that some steps should be taken towards the establishment of a convalescent home in connection with Netley Hospital. It is to be hoped that the promise will be fulfilled by Mr. George Wyndham, who, as an old soldier himself, ought to be interested in the welfare of our troops. But Mr. Wyndham's personal feelings in the matter ought not to determine a question of national concern. If the Commander-in-Chief or Lord Roberts would take up the question, and use their great influence, the British public would soon see that the soldier was provided with convalescent homes. It is not a matter for private charity, but if Lord Kitchener could obtain £100,000 for his Gordon College in the wilds of the Sudan, some other popular hero might surely obtain as large a sum towards the establishment of a convalescent home for British troops?

The article which was recently contributed to the *Contemporary Review*, by Mr. Bennett, a correspondent in Egypt during the recent war, and which stated that the wounded were massacred after the battle, is being widely discussed, and denied in the daily press by other correspondents. We think that the Sirdar should be desired to make an authoratative statement on the matter. Such a statement would satisfy the British public, and would allay the disquietude now felt on this subject.

Professor Friedrich von Esmarch, the well-known German army surgeon, whose name carries great weight, has an open letter on the Peace Conference in the January number of the "Deutsche Revue."

As wars will not cease at once he appeals to all humane persons to do their utmost to bring about a mitigation of the cruelties of war. In future battles the number of wounded will increase so greatly that it will be impossible for doctors and their assistants to attend to all. Soldiers should therefore receive instruction in first aid; a sufficiency of the most necessary bandages should be supplied, and the significance of the Red Cross explained to every soldier.

After a reference to the dum-dum bullet, Professor Esmarch continues:—"If the Peace Conference of 1899 should determine by international agreement that only such small calibre lead bullets be used which are provided at the point with a partial or complete mantle of hard metal, and should carry out the above-mentioned recommendations, it will form an important landmark in the history of the humanitarian endeavours of the nations."

### The Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Prince of Wales Fund have kindly sent us the following official report of the distribution of the Fund.

With the approval of the Prince of Wales the operations of His Royal Highness' Hospital Fund for London have this year been limited to hospitals lying within a radius of seven miles from Charing Cross.

Of the hospitals which applied for grants, and whose claims were considered, all but twelve receive grants.

Of these twelve some were deemed by their existing income and by the grants already received from the Saturday and Sunday Funds to be this year adequately provided for. Others, though excellent institutions, did not appear to be hospitals in the strict sense. A few more were, by reason of their management, ruled to be undeserving of support.

The details of the grants for this year are appended below:—

Name of Hospital.	Grants.	
	Annual.	Donation.
London Hospital .....	£5,000	—
Guy's .....	5,000	—
St. Thomas's .....	1,000	—
Middlesex.....	1,000	—
St. Mary's.....	1,000	—
Westminster .....	750	—
University College .....	1,400	—
Charing Cross.....	1,000	—
Royal Free .....	750	—
Seamen's .....	500	—
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street .....	500	—
National Hospital for the Paralysed .....	750	—

In all the preceding cases grants are made on the same conditions as last year.

The following donations are also given without recommendations:—

Metropolitan Hospital, £500; German Hospital, £150; French Hospital, £100; West Ham, £250; N. W. London Hospital, £300; Mildmay Mission Hospital, £250; Miller Hospital, £200; Memorial Cottage Hospital, £50; St. Saviour's, Osnaburgh-street, £50; Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, £100; Alexandra Hospital for Children, £500; Paddington-green Hospital for Children, £150; Royal Hospital for Women and Children, £100; Hospital for Women, Soho-square, £350; Chelsea Hospital for Women, £300; Queen Charlotte's Hospital, £300; British Lying-in Hospital, £50; London Homœopathic Hospital, £200; St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, £50.

Special conditions are attached to other grants, showing the vigilance with which the defects of the institutions have been scrutinised:

Name.	Grants.	
	Annual.	Donations.
King's College .....	£1,000	£475
(The £475 is towards re-flooring the wards.)		
Hospital for Consumption, Brompton .....	—	600
(Towards cost of country home on condition that balance is provided and work put in hand without avoidable delay.)		
City of London Hospital for Chest Diseases, Victoria- park .....	1,000	—
(For re-opening fifteen beds.)		
Great Northern Central.....	750	—
(For re-opening fifteen beds.)		
London Temperance Hospital .....	—	500
(To re-open twelve beds.)		

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