throw things away, but mend and mend again in the neatest way. None of their things are untidy, no rubbish about. . . . I would like to wear Chinese clothes. They are made on the same pattern all the Empire over. They have no silly tucks, or frills, or lace to spoil in the wash, and their things are so constructed that with careful folding they iron themselves and do not need the damaging assist-Fancy if all our clothes could go through the calender! What a joy to Matrons possessing steam laundries: no goffering, no gathers! I'll try and draw you their garments on the flat, as they appear before coing on. (Here follows a most interesting on) going on. (Here follows a most interesting series of patterns of Chinese garments, which we regret to be unable to reproduce.) George and I were away lately for four days. We rode about thirty miles north of Peking to an old, old town called Champing Jo (phonetically), with a huge wall round it. (The ancientness of China is something appalling, and makes one feel that it is sheer impertinence to be alive at all, when so many great men are dead). From there we rode next day to some mountains about ten miles off, where the Emperors of the Ming Dynasty are all buried—thirteen tombs—gorgeous buildings in red and painted wood, with glittering porcelain tiled roofs and yellow tiled walls, just dotted down amongst a semi-circle of hills three miles wide, approached by an old providing a tentile with this control was a semi-circle of hills three miles wide, approached by an old providing a tentile was controlled. old paved road in a straight line across seven miles of plain. Every here and there are wonderful arches and an avenue of gigantic stone animals and figures of and an avenue of grantic stone animals and figures or great men, each carved out of one block of stone. It is a weird sight! There they stand or crouch in pairs opposite each other right along the plain, and have done so for over 500 years. Beautiful work. The marble blocks and carving as 'good as new.' If my snapshots are good i'll send you some. Next day we rode to a ruined Imperial palace built in the centre of a lake. It is all in ruins, but beautiful in the extreme. A real 'willow pattern' place. About the lake are springs of hot sulphur, and all one part a sort of cloisters; there the sulphur springs are built round with huge carved marble basins. The cloisters are in ruins, but in some of the little rooms the baths remain, through which the water runs in a constant stream. The roofs and walls are broken and overgrown with flowers and trees, but we bathed there, drying in the open. It was so lovely and refreshing. We put up for the night in a rest house in the little Lama temple outside the walls of the palace. Next morning we got up prodigiously early—4 a.m.—and rode straight home—a lovely ride, arriving about nine, and sat speechless drinking iced drinks. After a bath, George rode into Peking, but I slept until

Mr. Brailsford, of the Macedonian Relief Fund, writes from Monastir:—"Our doctor makes a weekly round of all the villages. Our hospital, organised by the English Sister Augustine and the Albanian Sister Lucy, is now completely full with thirty-five patients, and we have rented a neighbouring house, which will accommodate sixty convalescents. There are other sufferers whom our doctors are attempting to treat as well as they can. Peasants with neglected wounds of three months' standing are still coming in to both hospitals,"

Reflections.

FROM A BOARD ROOM MIRROR.



Help for Suffering Children.— Her Majesty the Queen has sent her annual subscription of £10 to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has sent a donation of £5 to the Society.

AT THE ROYAL ISLE OF WIGHT INFIRMARY.—Princess Henry of Battenberg has headed a subscription

tenberg has headed a subscription list which has been started with the object of raising the £18,000 necessary for extensive reconstruction works and additions to the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary and the County Hospital.

HELP FOR THE NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—The North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, has received a donation of £100 from Lord Amherst of Hackney in reduction of the deficit of £1,100 carried forward from 1903.

The Hospital Saturday Fund.—The quarterly meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Hospital Saturday Fund Association was held at the offices, on Saturday evening, Mr. W. G. Smyth presiding. The report of the Council, which was adopted, showed that the receipts from the workshops and business houses of London from January 13th to December 12th, 1903, had amounted to £16,628, being an increase as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year of £216. In the surgical appliance department, 1,505 attendances were made by patients who contributed £1,895 towards the cost of the various appliances supplied. The accounts will close on Monday, the 11th inst. It is expected that the ultimate total will not fall short of £23,000.

More Help for King's College Hospital.—In addition to the munificent gift of a site of twelve acres for the new buildings of King's College Hospital in South London, presented by the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son have made a donation of £1,000 to the Removal Fund, and promise a further donation of a similar amount next year.

MILIBANK MILITARY HOSPITAL.—In the course of the year the new military hospital, the vast squat building rising on the Thames Embankment, immediately to the east of the Tate Gallery, will be completed. It will be used almost solely for the garrison of London. The building, which is only three storeys high, is of red brick, faced with stone. Throughout the most modern and approved principles have been observed, and for the one large edifice on this site of some years ago there are five distinct blocks joined by airy passages. Originally the intention was to provide for 300 beds, but as it was considered necessary to increase the nursing staff, the beds were reduced to 250. Of these about 150 will be for ordinary cases of sickness, while seventy-five will probably be set aside for special clinical cases from all parts of the kingdom. The professors of military surgery and medicine at the Royal Army Medical College will be at the head of the respective branches in the new hospital. They will be

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