

commanding that the number of dishes at their table should be reduced, and the money thus saved devoted to the use of the soldiers.

The operating theatres are described as being thoroughly up-to-date. They were flooded two or three times a day with a solution of bi-chloride. Rubber and cotton gloves and masks were rarely worn. At a busy time when the stretchers were in constant request, the little nurses would often carry a helpless patient on their backs like a big baby.

Mrs. Richardson mentions the exceeding gentleness and kindness of both doctors and nurses. They never seemed in a hurry, and even when tired out were bright and cheerful. The soldiers much preferred being in wards with nurses instead of in those where

director, head surgeon, and several ladies of the Nursing Association. Orderlies and nurses stood in long rows at the entrance to the wards and bowed, while those patients who were able sat up on their beds in straight lines and bowed at the word of command from a sergeant.

The description of the Inland Sea is delightful and should not be missed.

Of the Russian prisoners we read:—"Nothing could exceed the attention of the Red Cross nurses, who were evidently much attached to their patients. Many of these Russians had fine melodious voices . . . but their songs were low and sad, often in a minor key, and sounded like the lament of captives in a strange land. . . . The courteous and



A WOUNDED OFFICER WITH HIS WIFE AND NURSE.

only orderlies were employed. It is interesting to note that of the patients invalided home more than 70 per cent. were suffering from beri-beri, which made its appearance at the beginning of the great heat. Nourishing food, electrical treatment, and regular massage were the principal remedies employed.

The author endorses the statement of Mr. Seaman: "Everywhere in the hospitals the wisdom of the Japanese system of treating wounds at the front (non-operative interference on the field or afterwards, except under strict aseptic conditions) was emphasised. Thousands of lives were saved in this manner."

A very interesting chapter is that in which the author describes a three weeks' tour of inspection with Miss Sato, the Head Superintendent of the Red Cross nurses, in which the hospitals of Southern Japan were visited. On arrival at a hospital, Miss Sato was always met and accompanied round the wards by the

chivalrous Japanese did all in their power to give them pleasure, and to meet their wishes whenever it was possible."

At Kumamoto Mrs. Richardson stayed with Miss Riddell, who has given up her whole life to the care of the Leper Hospital, which she established about ten years ago. The military hospitals here had accommodation for no less than 5,000 patients. After the New Year the Red Cross Society made her the offer of going to Hiroshima, where patients were received straight from the hospital ships. Of the patients here the author writes "they seemed to be very fond of 'Nestlé's Food,' which could be bought at the canteen where large piles of tins were kept in store. In every hospital that I visited quantities of this food were used and the good old brand met one's eye at every turn."

The visit to Hiroshima was followed up by one to

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