

night duty was not approved by the Baron. For their Ambulance of twenty-five beds they had the assistance of six or eight Belgian Red Cross ladies and three Boy Scouts, who proved themselves most useful. The patients had three good meals a day, this being the arrangement in all the Red Cross Hospitals. There was a most up-to-date theatre. Indeed, Miss Kemp describes her experience as nursing in luxury, and by no means ordinary war nursing.

The medical men attached to the Ambulance were Dr. Lothivar and Dr. Merrique, and it is interesting to learn that they largely used compresses of gauze, wrung out in methylated spirit, as a dressing. Many of the patients suffered, amongst other things, from saddle sores, which needed careful attention.

Miss Kemp worked at Baron Janssen's Ambulance from August 11th until September 24th, during which time, especially before the German occupation, there was plenty of work. After September 24th the English nurses were not permitted by the German administration to nurse the German soldiers, and all the Belgians had left before the Germans came in. The nurses stayed for the next fortnight at Baron Lambert's Ambulance until allowed to leave Brussels on October 6th, when they travelled home via Copenhagen.

The following letter, received by Miss Kemp, speaks for the way in which her services were appreciated.

Brussels,
September 21st.

Dear Miss Kemp, We learned with the deepest sorrow that you are obliged to leave Brussels, and that we are losing your precious assistance.

All here, we are feeling very sadly such news, which we never expected so soon. We were so agreeably accustomed to your presence amongst us, and our wounded were so fond of your intelligent, devoted and kind care of them.

We regret deeply, and our poor soldiers with us, your departure, which takes from our Ambulance 33, the best-trained elements] of assistance we ever disposed of.

We cannot thank you enough for all you have done for us and our wounded.

All we can do is to express to you the kind and long remembrance that we will keep of yourself.

Your assistance is not only of the highest value for us in these dark times, but also we prize highly, as it must be, the charming relations we have had with you.

We hope to have the occasion of meeting you again in future and beg you to remember that you leave here good and true friends, happy if we can in any way help you in the future.

Yours very sincerely,

BARONNE JANSSEN, BARONNE LEON GREINDL,
JULIETTE PARMENIER, GHISLAINE PARMEN-
TIER, S. DE BURLET, BARON JANSSEN, M.
BORSTEL, MADELINE KERCKSE, MARTHE
KERCKSE, J. KERCKSE, B. JANSSEN, H.
JANSSEN, MERRIQUE, M.D., M. VANDENBULKE.

We have already described the reception of the English nurses in Copenhagen (for which they cannot speak sufficiently gratefully), but we should mention that a number of them were entertained at the Hotel d'Angleterre by Mr. and Mrs. York, who presented them with a ribbon of the Danish colours, and a pin bearing the inscription "My God, my country, and my honour."

ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Thousands of men lie wounded in hospitals in France, and thousands have during the past week been brought into England. The cry has been for nurses, always more nurses, and many have been supplied. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, with its small expert selection committee, has been more than busy, and some forty nurses and matrons have been sent to Southampton, where two hospitals have been mobilised, and to St. Malo to the military, and a private hospital of Miss du Cane; also to Dunkirk and Calais. On Sunday an urgent call came for twenty nurses from the War Office for Calais, where there are 5,000 Belgian wounded.

The Order has now 350 hospital beds abroad, and has altogether during the War supplied about 235 trained nurses.

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND.

The Serbian Relief Fund, 22, Berners Street, W., of which Sir Edward Boyle is Hon. Treasurer, are despatching on Thursday morning, October 29th, by the s.s. *Dongola*, from Southampton, the second unit sent from this country to the aid of wounded Serbians, the first group of nurses having gone out with Mme. Grouitch, wife of the late Serbian Minister in London. The present unit includes Lady (Ralph) Paget as General Superintendent, a medical staff of which Professor Morrison, F.R.C.S., is Surgeon-in-Chief, a nursing staff composed of Miss F. A. Fry, Matron, and the following Nursing Sisters: Miss Dorothy Grierson-Jackson, Jennie Sibley, Charlotte E. Heinrich, Edith J. M. Bowers, Nellie Clark, Elizabeth M. Campbell, Helen M. Coleman, Blanche Madden, Mary G. C. Heathcote, Agnes M. Macqueen, Alice Pell, Jean C. G. Donald, Marianne Elizabeth Hall, Gertrude Smith, Florence E. Burman, and Mme. Pavlovitch. The Dispenser is Miss Skey, and there are in all six ward maids, four dressers, fourteen orderlies, an assistant baggage master, and a cook, so that the unit will be very complete. The entire equipment for a hospital of 250 beds has already been despatched.

The party is going to Nish, where, with the approval of the Serbian Government, they have been given a private house for conversion into a hospital for the Serbian wounded.

Mme Grouitch writes from Servia that nurse; and assistance for the wounded is urgently needed.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)