

amongst soldiers, for whom such treatment will be invaluable.

Sir Ernest Schiff has placed at the disposal of the War Office 20 beds in the Home of Recovery at Cobham, founded and endowed by Sir Ernest at a cost of £132,000.

The response to the Lord Mayor of Cardiff's appeal to provide a "Cardiff" Hospital for the French soldiers has so far been encouraging. Lady Wimborne is in direct communication with the authorities in France, and has arranged for a large hotel in the neighbourhood of Dieppe to be turned into a hospital with 120 beds. A sum of £2,500 will be required to equip and maintain the hospital for six months, and in response to the Lord Mayor's appeal he has already received substantial donations. The Cardiff Hospital will be quite distinct from the Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Hospital.

The Governors of the Tyrone County Hospital, Omagh, have placed fifteen beds at the disposal of the War Office, which, since November 5th, have been occupied by wounded from the front. The men have expressed in the public press their thanks to the hospital staff and all who have shown them kindness since their arrival in Ireland.

In a town in S.E. Belgium the Germans are preparing an immense hospital to deal with 4,000 convalescent typhoid cases; all available public buildings in the town, including the English church, are being prepared for the purpose.

The very prompt decision of the British Red Cross Society to take large measures against the outbreak of typhoid in the Belgian army is being quickly followed up by action. A hospital is already being built near Calais on a healthy site at a safe distance from the town.

A private in the Somersets, invalided to his home in Devon, states that, in addition to caring for the hospital cases, the French nurses made many visits to the firing line with food for the British wounded.

The Canadian Hospital has been formed at the Golf Hotel at Le Touquet. It is a large modern building, and can accommodate about 400 wounded. The medical and nursing staffs have arrived from Canada, under the command of Colonel Shillington. Some of the Canadian nurses are working with their troops at Salisbury Plain, and the Hampstead Hospital is also to be utilised for Canadians.

The Hôtel d'Hardelot, a large modern building, has been converted into a hospital for our wounded Indian soldiers. The hotel and its annexes will provide 300 beds. Hardelot is a delightful health resort only a few miles from Boulogne. It is backed by several square miles of State forest and pinewoods.

MOTOR KITCHENS.

Every nurse knows that in the care of the wounded, the administration of suitable nourishment is an important factor. It is cold comfort to a wounded man to be set on his way to the base, or the hospital ship with his wounds dressed, without the cool drink, so grateful to his parched mouth, or the warm milk, or beef tea, to stimulate the flagging heart, to put warmth into the chilled limbs, to infuse a sense of well being and comfort, and strengthen his resisting power, enabling him to respond better to treatment.

It was to provide such nourishment for sick and wounded men, sent back from the front that Mr. R. W. Smith, who has come down from Aberdeenshire, left London for Havre, on December 5th, with a motor kitchen, which he has himself designed for service with the wounded in northern France. The car, light and easy to take wherever it may be needed, has two seats in front occupied by Mr. Smith and his chauffeur. The body of the car is fitted to its owner's design with two oil stoves and a large kettle, besides spirit lamps. There are also some half-dozen thermos flasks, in which hot drinks can be stored, so that the car can supply five gallons of hot drinks at the same time, which means that about 200 men can be served. Under the car is a small tank of water. At the back are neatly arranged drawers, containing, closely packed one inside the other, 200 tin or aluminium tumbler-shaped drinking vessels, the thermos flasks, spoons and ladles, everything in fact necessary for the simple cooking to be done in the car. Bread can also be carried. There is no room for the cooks in the body of the car, but a step is let down at the back, on which they can stand well out of wet and mud, while the grey canvas cover of the car projects to shelter them from rain. The exterior of the car is of grey canvas, on which appear the black eight-pointed cross, on a white ground, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Red Cross of Geneva, indicating that the car will start on its errand of mercy under the ægis of the Joint War Committee of the two Societies. We are not surprised to hear that the India Office would gladly have made use of the car for service with the sick and wounded of the Indian contingent, and we have no doubt that, once its usefulness has been demonstrated, there will be many requests for similar kitchens.

A very useful suggestion made to the British Red Cross Society was that each motor ambulance convoy should be provided with a motor soup kitchen, so that the sick and wounded could be supplied with a hot drink after their first dressing. This has now been done. A tank holding 70 gallons of water is suspended over the driver's seat, and each kitchen is equipped with a boiler capable of boiling 25 gallons of water. There is also provision for heating soup, coffee and cocoa, and for stewing meat. Each motor soup kitchen costs £600.

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