

calculation of the material and accommodation necessary. Divisions should, however, not aim at coping with any definite number of wounded, but should know how many they will be able to undertake without dislocating their local machinery. The calculation is based on the experience of the Royal Army Medical Corps and of large and small civil hospitals. It should always be remembered that help from headquarters cannot be guaranteed, and that in the event of war it is useless to even hope for it.

One hundred sick and wounded distributed in four wards of 25 each: If all are in one large hall not so many utensils will be needed; if divided up further, more will be needed. For cubic space and other information, consult handbooks. Such matters will also be taught in the classes.

UNTRAINED NURSES.

Numbers required in temporary hospitals:—
Nurses (women), 25—*i.e.*, 1 to 4 patients;
First Aid and Home Nursing.

TRAINED NURSES.

Trained nurses, 2 (or more if they can be got). These might be provided from the local hospitals or they might be trained army nurses. If there are any trained ex-nurses living in a division their services might be utilised. As already mentioned, the District Superintendent will be attached to her own temporary hospital, and wherever that is the case she should be regarded as the Matron of that hospital. In other cases an incoming trained nurse will be the Matron.

MATRON'S ASSISTANT.

In every case a lay person (First Aid and Home Nursing) should have been told off to assist specially the Matron, whether the latter happens to be a District Superintendent or a stranger appointed to be in charge.

Ward Maids, 8; two shifts of four. A few more would be an advantage.

Cooks, 6; one head cook and two assistants in each relay. It must be remembered that these cooks will have to provide the food for the staff as well as for the wounded.

Laundry Maids, 6; one head and two assistants in two shifts.

All the above are the women necessary to the equipment of a temporary hospital. Ward maids, cooks, and laundry maids will have to take the First Aid classes, so as to obtain the Red Cross brassards and be recognised by beligerents.

MEN.

Men necessary to the temporary hospitals are:—

One Quartermaster. The Quartermaster is one of the most important officials, whose

duties must be thoroughly taught him. It is not intended to describe those duties here.

Two Stewards (one for relief). These are practically Assistant Quartermasters, and work under the Quartermaster.

Four Porters (two for relief).

Two Carpenters.

Two Dispensers.

One Clerk. One is the very least you can have. It will be his duty to keep an accurate record of every patient passing through the temporary hospital, and to be able to say exactly where he came from and whither he was despatched.

The above completes the equipment of the temporary hospitals.

IN THE FIELD.

This section, which should really be considered first, will consist of 36 men. It is, of course, absurd to lay down any hard and fast lines as to the number of men required, but six squads of six each would be a reasonable number.

There should be six men to each stretcher, and their chief duty will be the bringing in and the taking away of the sick and wounded to and from the temporary hospital.

TRANSPORT.

In this will be required:—Six large waggons, each to take two lying down cases. Six drivers. Orderlies; these can be taken from the bearer (stretcher) divisions. Two light carts and horses, attached to temporary hospital for bringing stores and other objects. Two drivers for above.

It should be remembered that anyone whose duties will take them to and from the temporary hospitals will require brassards, and consequently such people should take the First Aid classes.

EQUIPMENT.

One hundred beds with full bedding, blankets, and four sheets to a bed.

Ward Linen.—100 towels; 25 bath towels; 2 doz. roller towels; tea cloths; kitchen cloths and other material for ward and kitchen use.

Clothing.—100 shirts (not pyjamas); 50 bed jackets (flannel); 25 flannel shirts and pants; a good supply of handkerchiefs.

Ward Furniture.—25 washing basins, with sponges, etc.; 16 bed pans (4 to a ward), and urinals (enamel); 20 hot water bottles; medicine glasses, thermometers, spittoons, feeding cups, etc.; 25 mackintosh sheets (emergency beds); 1 large table for each ward (4); 4 foot-baths; 16 chairs and 4 armchairs; lamps (oil, etc.), coal, wood, matches, soap, and candles.

Food Requisites for Patients and Staff.—Knives, forks, spoons, plates, mugs, and kitchen utensils.

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