

Sister Mitchell and her Scottish Unit still continue to enjoy their work thoroughly, and none of them intend to return home, as they expect to be very busy in the near future. Miss Ellison recently paid them a visit, and stayed the night at the cottage, taking with her a supply of linen and comforts for the patients sent through Lady Barclay from the French Relief Fund; new shelves have had to be fitted in their little linen room for this grand supply. The Médecin-Chef invited them all to dine. Two barracks have been set up on the lawn, each containing twenty beds. Every now and then a Taube pays them a visit, and recently eight bombs were thrown down quite close—plenty of terrific noise, but luckily no injuries.

Very happy news comes from Bergues; we hear of very steady improvement in St. Union Hospital, "enough to cheer anyone's heart," as a Sister writes. "You really would not recognise it as the same place as when we came. The authorities have now built for us a lovely lingerie, where we have arranged all the precious donations of socks, shirts, blankets, dressing gowns—so highly appreciated by the patients. 'All good things come from England,' they say so often. As the typhoid epidemic diminishes the number of bad pneumonia cases seem to increase, so our ninety beds are nearly always full."

A FACTOR OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Sir Claude M. Macdonald, of the Anglo-French Hospitals Committee, has paid a visit in France to the hospitals there established under its auspices. Sir Claude, ever frank, owns these varied establishments are not absolutely perfect, but states that one fact stands out in every single case, and to it there is no exception, and that is the deep gratitude and affection of our wounded Allies towards their English *personnel*. This feeling is evidenced in many ways, and is in some instances pathetic in its intensity. The news, he says, of what we have been able to do to help our friends will undoubtedly be carried to many a French regiment and distant home, and will go far to consolidate the cordial feeling between the two nations which our enemies are trying so hard to undermine. He ventures, therefore, to think that these Anglo-French hospitals are a powerful factor in aid of the Entente Cordiale, and are therefore worthy of every support.

That is the bed-rock reason why we have had great pleasure in helping to organise the French Flag Nursing Corps, and send its members on their important mission of international goodwill to our gallant French Allies.

King Albert has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor as follows:—"The formation of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium testifies to the unflinching generosity of the British nation. Be assured that Belgium will ever remember the brotherly aid so lavishly bestowed. Accept for yourself and the honoured members of your Committee the expression of my sympathetic gratitude."

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

REPORT OF THE URGENCY CASES HOSPITAL.

As it is found that all the cases arriving by train at the Urgency Cases Hospital at Bar-le-Duc are septic, arrangements have been made to fetch cases direct by our own ambulances from Clermont, Les Islettes, Ste. Menehould.

At the request of the French Government, the number of beds was increased from 60 to 100, without at the same time increasing the staff.

Colonel Mayo-Robson arrived home on April 1st, to take up his duties under the War Office in England, leaving Mr. J. A. Cairns Forsyth as Médecin-Chef.

The French Authorities have been uniformly civil and obliging, General Mignon especially being much liked by all the members of the staff. He (General Mignon) was much impressed by our radiographer's X-Ray work; he spent an hour watching cases photographed on March 24th. Ever since this, the big French Hôpital Central has sent a number of cases to be X-rayed every week, and much appreciates the results.

It has been found impracticable to move serious abdominal and head cases from the front, as the roads are bad. These cases are attended to by a French Field Hospital—nearly all are lost unfortunately—especially the abdominal ones. In consequence of this, the Urgency Cases Hospital gets mainly cases of shattered limbs, brought in by our own ambulances straight from the front. The slighter cases go on by train to Paris or other Base Hospitals—only the more serious cases being accepted at the Urgency Cases Hospital.

At present, about 90 cases are being treated—the number varying a little from day to day, of course.

IN A SERBIAN HOSPITAL.

Miss Flora Scott, writing to a friend in Leicester, where she was Superintendent of a Nursing Home, from the 7th Reserve Military Hospital, Skoplji, says:—

I have removed from the 3rd Military Hospital, where I first went, and am now nursing typhus, which is very prevalent here at present, as no doubt you know. Round about Skoplji there are about 3,000 Austrian prisoners. These poor fellows, all through this terrible winter, have been sleeping in the basement, cellars, and outhouses of old Turkish barracks, about two miles up the mountains from Skoplji. Some five or six weeks ago we heard they were dying at the rate of 20 to 30 per day of typhus, with no one to help or go near them. Serbians are terrified of this disease. Lady Paget said something must be done, and got permission to use three pavilions of the barracks to nurse them in. Each pavilion takes about 100 beds. Two other sisters and I volunteered to go and nurse them. No one could believe, if I told them, the terrible state of those

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