

of 200 beds. The unit will consist of four doctors, a nursing staff of about 20, and complete equipment.

Hundreds of cases of typhus are reported to be breaking out daily in various quarters of Constantinople.

In the House of Lords Lord Kitchener announced that our troops must be adequately protected from asphyxiating gases by the use of similar methods.

All is ready to loose vast volumes of poisonous gas when the French reach Alsace, similar preparations have been made on the Austrian frontier.

Wounded men in the hospitals in Cairo and Alexandria have ghastly tales to tell of Turkish atrocities. Soldiers have seen their comrades burnt to death, their eyes gouged out, and otherwise mutilated.

WOUNDED ALLIES RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Wounded Allies Relief Committee has done more for the Belgian soldier when wounded or disabled in England than when fighting in Belgium, though a motor ambulance unit has been despatched and financial support extended to various hospitals. The Committee is now sending to Belgium two caravans, one of which is fitted as a soup kitchen and the other with hot baths. Both have been most neatly and ingeniously equipped under the direction of Lady Markham, and the workmanlike and up-to-date interiors form a quaint contrast to the exteriors which still present a cosy old-time appearance. Arrangements for their driving and transport are in the hands of Dr. V. H. Rutherford, who is now in Dunkirk for the purpose. The Committee has been presented by Mr. Bertram Smith of Beattock with two other caravans, and these are now in process of equipment.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL.

After many weeks of work and waiting, the King George Hospital in Stamford Street, S.E., is now approaching completion. It is probably the largest hospital in the country, military or civil, under one roof, and it is well that it has as Matron Miss M. E. Davies, who, both at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, established a reputation as an excellent organizer.

The hospital now established in the great Stationery Office in Stamford Street will certainly test those powers. It will mean holding the threads of the vast organization required where over 1,600 serious cases are receiving medical and nursing care, and includes, in all, a resident community of 2,000 persons, besides those helpers who come in daily.

The hospital has the advantage of being close to Waterloo Station, and near enough to the river for those patients who are able to be moved to the great garden on the flat roof to enjoy the freshness of the breeze from the river, which lies a short distance behind, and a view of the metropolis, with St. Paul's and the Abbey in the near foreground, and extending northwards as far as Hampstead and Highgate, and in the revolving shelters both shade, and shelter from the wind, are available for the patients. The building is so vast that each floor is to a certain extent a self-contained hospital, with a Senior Sister in charge, who will practically act as Matron. There are ten of these Sisters, five of whom will be in charge by day and five by night. The first floor is for medical and the other four for surgical cases. Every effort has been made to bring the wards and operating theatres up to the most modern standard. Each patient is provided with an electric light over his bed for his own special use. Common rooms, furnished through private liberality, are at the disposal of the patients when able to be about, where they can talk, read, and, presumably, write letters.

Two operating theatres are provided on each floor, one for aseptic and one for septic cases, so that "clean" cases will have every chance of making an uninterrupted recovery. The rounded corners are of the smoothest stone, and the arrangements for lighting are of the latest known; the light will be generally diffused and equalized. Arrangements are being made whereby operations under X-rays will be possible. Important eye, ear and throat, dental, and X-ray departments are also being arranged.

The divisions of the building, in the great shell taken over by the military authorities, are of fireproof asbestos plates, thus reducing to a minimum the risk of fire. The kitchens which will cook for this great household are at the top of the building, and it is easy to guess what a large amount of storage room will be required to supply all the needs of the hospital. One of the most human departments is the Compassionate Fund under the Presidency of Lady Ripon, in connection with which are the Gift Stores, in which gifts to patients will be pooled.

A chaplain is to be attached, and there will be a large undenominational chapel. The brass cross and vases in the mortuary chapel are the gift of Queen Alexandra. We hope that many of our brave soldiers will be discharged from the hospital restored to health and strength, a testimony to the value of skilled medical treatment and good nursing.

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