

hills, where they meet their comrades, listen to the band, &c. These men are never passed on, except under great pressure, until they are sufficiently recovered to "hold their own." This is my first experience of the wounded French soldier, and I find him quite delightful, always supremely plucky (except in particular cases of nervous exhaustion), patient, courteous, and grateful, never forgetting after his departure to send a message of thanks to those who have had him under their care.

The work is arduous, but one feels repaid on seeing large batches of these men, who arrived such pathetic wrecks of humanity, shattered and broken in mind and body, departing in cars at 6 o'clock a.m. on a sunny morning, shouting "Au revoir" to their comrades, smiling, happy and full of gratitude.

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Mr. W. Roch called attention in the House of Commons last week to the need of better hospital accommodation and organization for our soldiers in France and at the Dardanelles.

Mr. Tennant said that the statements which had been made in criticism of the services of the Army Medical Corps took him by surprise. He had lived in the belief that it was beyond all praise. That was his opinion still. It did not follow that there might not be some defects which could be, and should be, remedied. He should certainly promise to bring the request for more first-aid stations near the firing line to the notice of the proper authority. He agreed that rapidity of treatment was of paramount necessity, and he would



BRINGING THE LETTERS TO THE URGENCY CASES HOSPITAL.

WAR EXHIBITION AT PRINCE'S.

Princess Napoleon (Princess Clementine of Belgium) who was accompanied by Prince Napoleon, the Belgian Minister, Baron Goffinet, and M. Emile Vandervelde, opened on Monday the War Exhibition at the Prince's Skating Club, which will remain open until October in aid of the Belgian Red Cross, and which nurses will find most interesting.

Forty nurses from the Belgian Red Cross Training College were present and collected a large sum of money, headed by 100 guineas from Colonel Humphreys.

These nurses made a brave show in their becoming uniforms; one could but wish that they were being trained seriously, instead of being given what must be merely a superficial knowledge of nursing in a few months' course.

represent the views of his hon. friend to the proper quarters that more first-aid camps were necessary. But it must be remembered that these first-aid stations were not hospitals, and in most cases they would not have the apparatus for performing operations. With regard to the Dardanelles, it was quite true that during the battle early in May large numbers of wounded had to be evacuated and that the equipment for removing them from the shore to the ships and to the hospitals at Malta and Alexandria was deficient and great suffering was caused, which was much to be regretted. But whilst there was a shortage of hospital ships at that time it was a matter which it was possible to understand, and the General Commanding in Egypt had expressed himself as highly satisfied with the action of the Army Medical Corps. There had now been provided two hospital ships for Indian troops and twelve for British troops.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)