

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The King and Queen on Saturday last visited the sick and wounded of the Indian Expeditionary Force who have returned from the Front, at the Kitchener Hospital, Brighton.

On Saturday Queen Alexandra, attended by Miss Knollys, the Princess Royal, and Princess Maud of Fife, paid a visit to the Cedar Lawn Hospital, Hampstead Heath. The Royal visitors charmed both staff and patients, and expressed their pleasure at all they saw. Queen Alexandra expressed the hope that she would be able to visit the hospital again.

During a surprise visit to the 3rd London General Hospital, at Wandsworth, Queen Alexandra was presented by Sergeant-Major Ward, one of the patients, with a white satin cushion cover, on which were worked the flags of the Allies.

On Monday Queen Alexandra visited the Red Cross Hospital at Netley. Such patients as were able were drawn up in line, and others were carried out in their cots and much appreciated Her Majesty's kindly words to them.

The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association are appealing for motor cars for use in Northern France, for the conveyance of the personnel connected with the convoys of motor ambulances. Touring cars of from 16 to 20 h.p. are suitable for this purpose, and offers of these will be appreciated at 83, Pall Mall, S.W.

Officers of both Services who have lost their sight in the war have hitherto been accommodated at St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, which was recently described in this journal. Unfortunately, the number of cases of blindness has so increased as to render other arrangements necessary. These have been made possible owing to the generosity of Sir John and Lady Stirling Maxwell, who have placed their town house, No. 21, Portland Place, at the disposal of such officers, who will sleep and have their meals there while going daily to St. Dunstan's, or to the National Institute for the Blind, Great Portland Street, where special arrangements for their tuition have been made.

A site has been selected for the Ontario Government Hospital at Orpington, Kent, 15 miles from London, and near the main South-Eastern line to Dover and Folkestone. The hospital will contain 1,040 beds, and will primarily be used for acute cases among the wounded men of the Canadian contingent.

It has been decided to celebrate Italian Day in England on October 7th, to aid the Italian Red Cross and the Italian soldiers' and sailors' families in this country. This pro-Italia movement has the patronage of the Italian Ambassador, the

Prime Minister, the Lord Mayor of London, Earl Kitchener, and other influential persons and the Italian Consul General presides over the Executive Committee. The offices are at 12, Waterloo Place, S.W.

The ladies' section of the pro-Italia Committee, of which the Marchesa Imperiali is president, has undertaken to collect and forward woollen clothing for Italian troops stationed on the Alps. Communications or parcels should be addressed to the Contessa Greppi, vice-president, ladies' section, pro-Italia, 23, Lancaster Gate.

Those who realize the hardships undergone by the army of our Italian Allies in their mountain warfare on the high Alps will be glad to know of this opportunity of helping to provide them with comforts.

Dr. H. Stedman, who is a major in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and is on the honorary staff of the Hendon Cottage Hospital, has been nominated Chevalier of the Leopold Order, in recognition of his work in installing the ambulance of the English Red Cross Society at Calais used for the service of wounded Belgians.

The Société Française de Secours aux Blessés Militaires, which founded the French Red Cross Society in 1864, and has its Central Office at 21, Rue Française, Paris, has published an interesting report of its activities in the ten months following the declaration of war:—

At the present moment it maintains 773 Auxiliary Hospitals, with a complement of 70,000 beds, three of which are specially dedicated:

The Elizabeth Hospital at Calais, a gift to the King of the Belgians; The Hospital for Soldiers maimed in the War, 6, Rue de Marignan, Paris; and The Mont des Oiseaux (formerly one of the most renowned convent schools for the children of the French aristocracy), now transformed into an Auxiliary Hospital for wounded Officers.

Many of the Society's devoted workers have laid down their lives for the cause. Most notable among them are, at Rheims, three out of five nuns holding the certificate of the Society, who, with two ladies who were helping them, were killed during the siege, the two other nuns being seriously injured. At No. 11 Temporary Hospital in the eighteenth war zone, the Countess O'Gorman, and in the Auxiliary Hospital I.B., at Pau, Madame Gay-Lussac have died of illness contracted in the performance of their duties. At Meaux, Countess de Lamothe; at Cherbourg, Mlle. Lefebvre, daughter of Commander Lefebvre of the French Navy; at Bordeaux, at the Auxiliary Hospital St. Joseph du Hapf, Mlle. Marie Bourdet (Sister St. George); at La Rochelle, Mme. Hélène Perrier (Sister Thérèse); at St. Jean Pied de Port, Mlle. Hervais; at the Military Hospital at Valogues, Mlle. de Flers; at Saintes, Mme. Durand-Gassel, wife of the Protestant Pastor, on duty in the Military Hospital of that town; at Lyons, Mme. Béthenod;

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