

knows, too, not only how to make a sacrifice, but also how to do it gracefully and unostentatiously, forcibly reminding one of an ancient single-coin saint whose deed has been told in every land."

The King and Queen on Tuesday visited Bristol, and drove to the Southmead Military Hospital, Westbury-on-Trym, where they went to each ward and spoke to all the patients. Their Majesties also visited the Royal Infirmary, which is now utilised as a military hospital, and the Beaufort Military Hospital, giving great pleasure to the men in the wards.

It is related that an energetic war probationer being directed to use soda in scrubbing a ward table, went to the store cupboard and commandeered a syphon of soda water which she proceeded to squirt over the table. The Tommy who saw the incident, nearly had hysterics when relating it.

One hundred and forty-nine members of the nursing staff of the 1st Northern General Hospital and fifty-four Red Cross probationers have been mobilised up to date. Of these two Sisters and twelve nurses have left the Service, three Sisters and sixteen nurses have been transferred to other hospitals, and eight Sisters and twenty-one nurses have left for foreign service, leaving the present staff as follows:—Principal Matron, Miss Brown; Matron, Miss Preston; Assistant Matron, Mrs. Lyon; together with twenty-four Sisters, sixty staff nurses, and fifty-four Red Cross probationers.

Mme. Curie, the eminent scientist, is giving her invaluable services in connection with the X-ray work in military hospitals. An English nurse in the War zone writes in the press:—

"She came in her car, with two male assistants, to reorganise our X-rays department and to give us the benefit of her vast scientific researches.

"She goes from one hospital to another, repairing, arranging, and taking over the entire X-ray work, until she can leave it in capable hands. Her outfit is contained in her car, even to the battery that works the rays."

Miss May Sinclair, who went out to Belgium in the early days of the war, as secretary to a British Field Ambulance Corps, in her frank "Journal of Impressions in Belgium," relates that when the ambulance party were settled in a Ghent hotel which did duty for a military hospital, there were not enough wounded for the moment to go round. "To go through the wards is only to be in the way of the angelic beings with red crosses on their breasts and foreheads, who are already somewhat in each other's way."

Although the typhus epidemic has been effectively mastered, Serbia is still suffering in a manner little realised by the British public. The doctor in charge of the Wounded Allies Relief

Committee's unit at Kragujevac states that, by reasons of war and pestilence, Serbia has lost half her doctors, while the remaining half is mobilised with the army. In Kragujevac, which has a population of 50,000, there is only one Serbian civil practitioner. The conditions among civilians are, therefore, terrible, and the Wounded Allies Unit has opened a dispensary in the town. Originally consisting of 100 beds, the unit has been given two extra buildings by the Serbian Government and now constitutes the 3rd Base Hospital with 600 beds. The last typhus cases were discharged at the end of July and the entire capacity of the hospital is adapted for the many surgical and medical cases which any new movements of the army must inevitably bring.

It is announced from Simla that the latest gifts from Indian Princes included one from Maharaja Holkar of Indore of one lakh of rupees for providing comforts for Indian princes on active service; from the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior one lakh of rupees to the Minister of Munitions and for the equipment of an X-ray apparatus; from the Maharaja of Bhaunagar a workshop and State hospital for wounded Indians from the front; from Rani of Dhar £700 to the Queen's Fund for the Relief of Wounded; from the Chief of the Sangli 30,000 rupees for the purchase of motor-ambulances; from the Prime Minister of Nepal 340 Nepalese mechanics to manufacture munitions; from the Maharaja of Kolhapur 39,000 rupees subscribed by officers for motor-ambulances; from the Raja of Manipur four motor-ambulances; from the Junagarh Durbar three armed aeroplanes; from the Raja of Bariya a State hospital for wounded Indians; from the Thakur Sahib of Morvi workshops to manufacture munitions; from the Maharaja of Rewa a second aeroplane; from the Maharaja and Maharani of Bikanir, £1,000 for relief funds.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that no crosses or memorials of any description to mark the graves of those who have died overseas can be accepted for transit.

Durable wooden crosses, treated with creosote and legibly inscribed, are already in position on, or in preparation for, all known graves, and in addition all known graves are carefully registered. It should be realized that numbers of graves are well within the range of hostile shell fire, which would as effectively destroy iron as wooden crosses. The former could not rapidly be replaced, whereas the latter could be re-erected immediately approach were possible. Further, many graves are in close proximity to the enemy, and can only be approached at night; therefore, the weight of the cross to be erected is an important factor.

These reasons and the difficulty which would be experienced in the delivery of crosses, if general permission were granted, render it necessary that, during the period of the War, only the regulation wooden crosses should be erected over graves.

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