

courage and heroism of the Russian soldiers, and says that the hardships endured by the Russian troops are not at all realised in this country. She emphasises the magnificent progress made in Russian organisation, as a result of which there is now no shortage of arms or ammunition.

She relates that the Germans seem to make a special point of firing on hospitals. Although every possible precaution was taken by displaying Red Cross flags and even marking on the ground an enormous red cross, yet enemy aeroplane bombs were dropped on the hospital on several occasions. The tents filled with wounded men were riddled, and unforgettable scenes occurred among the patients.

On one occasion a British motor driver and a Russian orderly were killed. An adjoining hospital was also fired upon, and many wounded men re-wounded and killed. Russian orderlies also succumbed, and many horses.

Sister Davies says that it was quite impossible to mistake these hospitals. Owing to the danger of shrapnel splinters it became impossible to keep the patients on beds, and they had to be laid on the ground, either on stretchers or on straw. The effect of these brutal raids on the suffering soldiers was terrible, and occasionally the wounded Russians, who do not usually indulge in nerves, went mad.

The field hospital in question was quite near the first line during the recent big push on the Russian front, and for several days the din of the battle never ceased. This particular hospital had 100 beds, but during the fury of the battle it sometimes accommodated 180 patients.

Sister Davies adds that the cinema exhibitions of British films have had a splendid effect on the Russian soldiery, who flock to the picture palaces. She relates an amusing incident. When troops from the remote Siberian villages first saw the

pictures they were amazed at the extreme rapidity of the movements of the British, which they attributed solely to smartness. They did not know the peculiarities of the cinema film.

The *Englishwoman* says, on the supply of nurses for military hospitals: "Any committee which considers the supply of nurses should be able to protect the rights of the fully trained nurses; to advocate the claims of V.A.D. members to an adequate training for their proper sphere, and to formulate some scheme by which the experience gained by so many women during the war may benefit themselves and the nation in time of peace. There will be no rush of women to qualify as trained nurses if the nursing profession is to be swamped by untrained amateurs, nor will educated women continue to serve month after month in military hospitals if they are kept exclusively to housemaids' work or allowed now and then the responsibility of cutting a patient's nails!"

Miss Millicent Wood recently spoke to a large audience at the Christ Church Hall, Woking, on her experiences in a French hospital. In the course of her remarks Miss Wood related in a most entertaining manner some of her experiences during her work at a big hospital, entirely staffed by British doctors and nurses, for wounded French



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soldiers. She paid a splendid tribute to the French soldiers, whom she described as simply magnificent. As an instance of their heroism she related a story of a young French officer who first came to the hospital with his right arm smashed. He recovered and went out again, but returned with his left arm smashed. Again he recovered and went to the line, but came back again, and had his right leg amputated at three different places. The last time the lecturer heard of him he was waiting for an

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