

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Because Peace Day has arrived we must not imagine that all the pain and sorrow caused by barbarous war is a thing of the past. This is not so, and we hope it will be kept well in mind that every sick and wounded man is a charge on the nation's care and generosity and that he has a right to the very best attention and comfort possible.

"Don't talk war," a flighty being said to us recently; "war talk wearies me." There are such people—in fact, many of them—jazzing away and flitting from party to party, with no more sense of responsibility than butterflies.

These people do not follow the example of our good Queens, who never miss an opportunity of helping to minimise the sad aftermath of suffering. Quite recently Queen Alexandra opened Gifford House, Roehampton, as a hospital home for discharged soldiers in memory of Lady Ripon. The patients were lined up in spinal carriages on the lawn in front of the platform, and Queen Alexandra shed some of her sweet smiles around when she announced, "It gives me great pleasure to open this magnificent hospital in memory of my dearest friend, Lady Ripon, who worked so hard for the wounded."

Gifford House was lent by Mr. and Mrs. Charrington in 1915 for use as an auxiliary hospital affiliated to the King George Hospital, and its owners have offered it for further use until the end of 1920. There is accommodation for over 100 cases. At present fifty-one of the beds are occupied, most of them by men transferred from the King George Hospital, and of these forty-one are paralysed.

It is hoped that in future a permanent home may be purchased.

COLONEL GOODALL TO FIGHT TYPHUS.

Lieut.-Col. Goodall, O.B.E., Medical Hon. Sec. of the Central Committee, has left for Poland to take part in suppressing the typhus epidemic—the aftermath of terrible war conditions. The suffering in Eastern Europe is little realised in this favoured country.

A FINE SCORE.

"Our" Major Barnett last week proved his prowess as a sportsman in an arena far removed from the polemic atmosphere of the floor of the House of Commons. At Bisley, in the Albert Competition, on July 10th, at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards—15 shots at each distance—he was high up amongst the prize-winners, and also won high distinction on Friday, an International Day, when teams from England, Scotland, and Ireland competed for the Elcho Challenge Shield. In the final result the highest aggregate was made by Mr. M. Blood, who made 225 points, and Major Barnett, also of the Irish team, made but two points less.

Prince Albert distributes the prizes on Friday, 18th inst., in the absence of the Prince of Wales, when, if nurses have their way Major Barnett, good sportsman and loyal friend, will be applauded to the echo.

Our readers may not know that Major Barnett designed the Barnett Optical Sight for the S.M.L.E. rifle and was mentioned "for valuable services rendered in connection with the war" in the War Secretary's list, February, 1917.

SERBIA'S SUFFERING.

PERMANENT WORK FOR THE CHILDREN.

The story of Serbia's suffering has been told by many, but few can speak with such knowledge of all the vicissitudes of the Serbian people as three English ladies, Dr. MacPhail and Sisters Hilda Willis and Rosa Stone, who have gone through almost all the campaigns from the beginning of the war in 1914.

Miss Willis, who has returned to England for a short holiday, gave an account of her experiences to an interviewer. It was in 1915 she went first to Serbia to assist in the medical field hospitals and wayside dispensaries. In the villages there were no doctors to be found, and the auxiliary work of the hospitals and dispensaries was of the most arduous kind. Great danger was added to ceaseless work by the advance of the Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians in November, 1915. Miss Willis's headquarters at the time was at Kraguevetz, the chief arsenal of Serbia. From there she and her associates had to escape and make their way as best they could through Albania to Medua, a small port not far distant from Durazzo. In March, 1916, she crossed to Corfu, where the remnants of the Serbian forces were being trained and refitted. These forces she followed in September of that year to Macedonia.

After very severe fighting the Bulgarians were driven out of Monastir, but not out of the neighbourhood. The result was that Monastir was subjected to almost daily bombardment. The women and children who remained in the town suffered much, especially from the gas shells. It became necessary, therefore, to start a women and children's department connected with the military hospital, and the task was made very difficult by the extreme scarcity of food and the deplorable condition of the villages, which had been battered to pieces. There was hardly a scrap of vegetation anywhere, and every animal that could be used for food or transport purpose had been swept away by the invaders. Infectious fevers, typhus and typhoid, were rampant.

Dr. MacPhail and Sisters Willis and Stone, who were working at a field hospital about twenty-five miles from Monastir, were sent by the Serbian Relief Fund to a village where the conditions were worst, and there they cleared out a stable, into which they were able to put twelve beds. The grim fight with disease and malnutrition then began.

Miss Willis spent two or three months at the

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