

*Contributions (Small and great) will be
gratefully received by Mrs Sewell "Arran" Bagdale
or by Miss Ingram
18 Elgin St
Whiteby*

N. U. W. S. S.



THE CALL OF OUR ALLIES

AND

THE RESPONSE

OF THE

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS

— FOR FOREIGN SERVICE. —



Brief record of the work of the Scottish
Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia—
organised by the Scottish Federation of the
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

JUNE, 1915.

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*Being Record of Work accomplished by the Scottish
Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia.*

JUNE, 1915.

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Introductory.

Just over sixty years ago, Florence Nightingale began her work of mercy in the Crimean Campaign with a small band of women nurses at Scutari, where they arrived on the 5th November, 1854. Undaunted by difficulties and prejudices that would have discouraged most individuals, they laboured on, and by their splendid services justly won for themselves imperishable renown. In the present stupendous struggle in which the Empire is engaged—when the Nations of the civilised world are determined to crush for ever the lawless and brutal forces of Prussian militarism, when the vast plains of Europe resound with the awful din of conflict and suffering—the noble example of Florence Nightingale and her companions has been to many women of our land a beacon light of inspiration and high endeavour. Future historians cannot overlook the work accomplished by women of every class in relation to the struggle in which this nation of ours is now engaged, nor fail to give it a high place in the annals of the Empire's history. At no time in the world's history has the value of women's work been more sincerely recognised or more widely welcomed, and if it is not given them to take their place in the fighting line, their services in many other important aspects are none the less strenuous and self-sacrificing. At home and abroad their achievements have aroused the admiration and esteem of all who have the nation's welfare at heart, and perhaps in no instance more notably than in the magnificent services so effectively rendered by the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia. The record of the work already accomplished presents indeed one of the most outstanding examples of women's initiative and administrative ability, and is a high tribute to the energy and enthusiasm of a handful of public-spirited women, whose sole aim was to take part in the great work of relieving distress and suffering amongst the wounded. By their enterprise and resource, ably and generously supported by the general public, they succeeded in establishing Hospitals in France and Serbia in face of innumerable difficulties, and to-day their work is warmly and gratefully acknowledged not only by our own Government but by those of our Allies. In this connection no more striking testimony could be found than in a letter received on the first day of June from Lord Methuen, Governor of Malta, which refers to the magnificent services rendered by the Second Serbian Unit, under Dr. Alice Hutchison, when on its way to Kragujevatz in Serbia. The letter speaks for itself, and is reproduced in full:—

Scottish Women's Hospital Committee and Administrative Staff.

Headquarters :

2 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

President of Federation : MISS S. E. S. MAIR.

Chairman of Hospital Committee : MRS. JAS. T. HUNTER.

Chairman of Scottish Federation : MISS CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN, M.A., B.Sc.

Hon. Secretary, Scottish Women's Hospital, and Commissioner : MISS ELSIE INGLIS, M.B., C M.

Hon. Treasurer : MRS. LAURIE, Red House, Greenock.

Organising Secretary : MISS ISOBEL D. MARRIS, 2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Organising Secretary for West of Scotland : MISS E. M. C. FOGGO, 202 Hope St., Glasgow.

Organisers and Secretaries to Appeal, Equipment, Transport, Treasurers, and Personnel Committees :

MISS BURY. MISS C. M. CRAIGIE. MRS. SIME, M.A.

MISS M. O. SWANSTON, M.A. MISS M. G. WILSON.

Auditors : Messrs. LOCHHEAD & BROWN, Chartered Accountants, 16 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, and in France the Paris Representatives of Messrs. HARRIS, ALLAN & CO., Chartered Accountants, 20 Copthall Avenue, London.

Headquarters of London Unit :

58 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Hon. Treasurers : LADY COWDRAY and The Hon. MRS. SPENCER GRAVES.

Hon. Organising Secretary : MISS KATHLEEN BURKE.

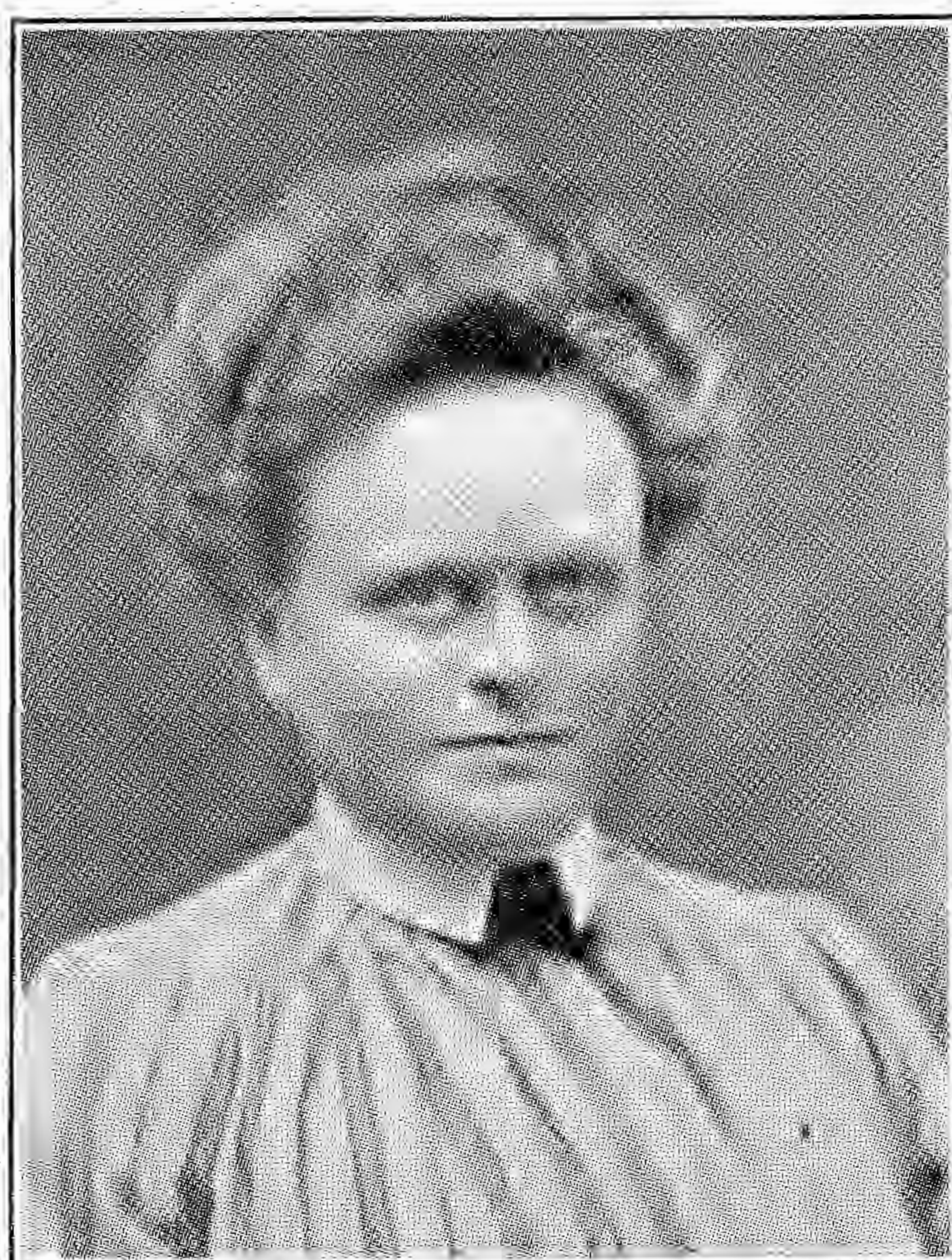
Headquarters of Welsh Unit :

Hon. Organising Secretary, Cardiff : MISS HOWELL, 132 Queen Street, Cardiff.

Hon. Organising Secretary, Swansea : MISS GRIFFITH JONES, 35 Bryn Road, Swansea.

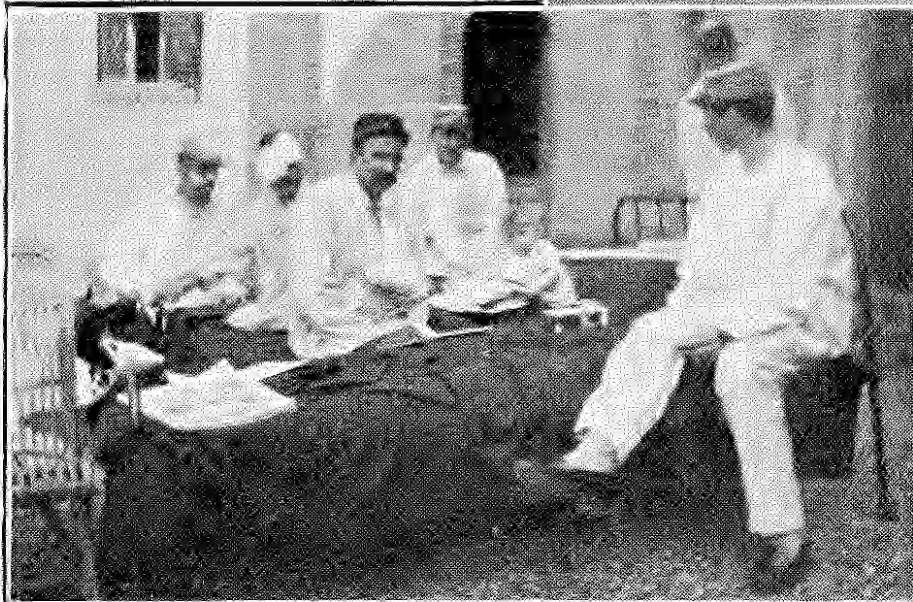
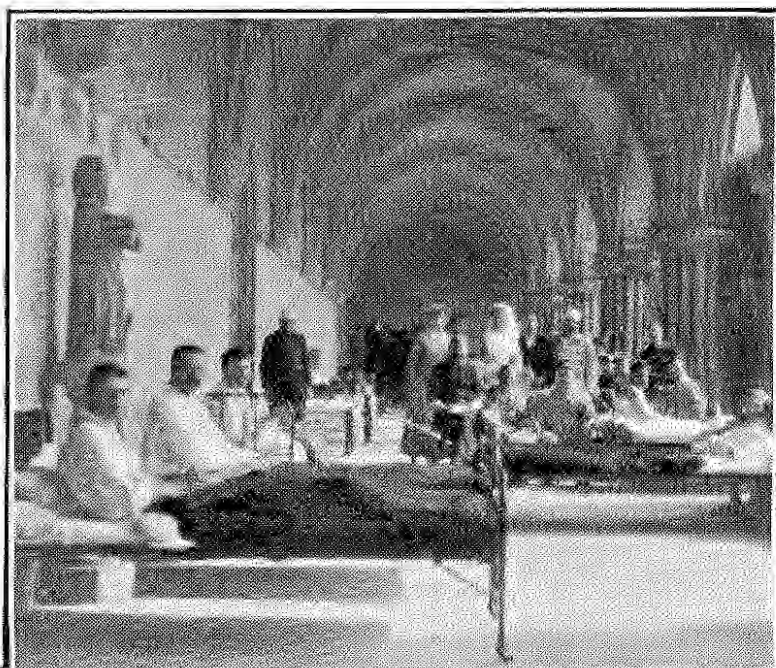


A group of the Founders of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service.



Dr. Elsie Inglis, Hon. Secretary

Work at the Abbaye de Royaumont.



Top picture—The Cloisters.

The youngest patient at the Abbaye—operated on by Dr. Ivens.

Dressing wounds—“Blanche de Castille” ward.

As the supporters and friends of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service are aware, the principal work in France is carried on at the Abbaye de Royaumont. Here, since the 4th of December, the French Unit has been engaged in carrying on a fully equipped Military Hospital under the French Red Cross, through whose President, Madame la Vicomtesse de Panouse, they obtained the use of the magnificent Abbaye. The building is of considerable antiquity, situated amidst picturesque surroundings about seven miles from Chantilly and twelve from Creil, the principal distributing station for wounded. The Abbaye has been inspected by the Military Authorities since the establishment of the Hospital, and is now recognised as “Hopital Auxiliaire 301.” The Unit comprises a staff of over fifty women, and is housed in the Abbaye, which at present accommodates 200 patients. Time and again wounded soldiers have expressed their

Abbaye de Royaumont.

warmest appreciation of the excellent service and comforts provided within its historic walls. There are six wards named "Blanche of Castile," "Millicent Fawcett," "St. Margaret of Scotland," "Jeanne D'Arc," "Queen Mary," and "Elsie Inglis." Accommodation was found at first for 100 beds, but in view of the heavy demand upon the resources of the Hospital, and at the request of the authorities, this was extended to 200 beds, which occupy two wings overlooking the cloistered quadrangle and old-world gardens.

Members of Staff.

The following is a complete list of members of the staff engaged at the Abbaye. Those marked with an asterisk have now returned.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.—Miss M. H. Frances Ivens, M.B., M.S. (London), 45a Rodney Street, Liverpool.

PHYSICIANS.—Miss M. D. Hancock, M.A., L.R.C.P. and S., Ed., Alfriston, Surbiton.
Mrs. Berry, M.B. (London), 25 Wimpole Street, London, W.

SURGEONS.—Miss Ruth Nicholson, M.B., B.S. (Durham), B.H., D.P.H., Newton Hall Rectory, Stocksfield-on-Tyne, Northumberland.

„ *Winifred M. Ross, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), St. Mary's Manse, Partickhill, Glasgow.

„ *F. Winifred Heyworth, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E., Fremont, West Derby, Liverpool.

„ Margaret Rutherford, M.B., C.M., Jesmond, Renfrew.

„ Ruth Proctor, M.B., Ch.B. (St. And.).

RADIOGRAPHER.—Mrs. Anes F. Savill, M.A., M.D. (Glasgow), M.R.C.P.I., 66 Harley Street, London, W.

BACTERIOLOGIST.—Mrs. Eliz. F. Butler, M.D., C.M., Glasgow.

*MATRON.—Miss Isabel Tod, Juniper Green, Midlothian.

NURSES.

*1. Miss Conley, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

*2. „ Joan Maxwell, 7 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

*3. „ Connell, 7 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

4. „ Hoggarth, 7 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

5. „ Laurence, 7 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

6. „ Mary Gray, Oakley Lodge, Leven.

7. „ Milne, c/o Miss Malcolm, 21 Lansdowne Crescent, Glasgow.

8. „ Florence Roberts, 144 Southwark Bridge Road, London.

9. „ Redwell, Weaverthorpe Vicarage, Sherburn, York.

*10. „ Robertson, c/o James Macintyre, Esq., 7 Winston Avenue, Broomhill, Glasgow.

*11. „ Duncan, 14 Granton Road, Edinburgh.

12. „ Modesta Amour, 100 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh.

13. „ Margaret Brown, Royal Sick Children's Hospital, Yorkhill, Glasgow.

14. „ Jessie Millar, Avondale, Rosslyn Avenue, Rutherglen.

15. Mrs. Harkness-Beckton, 66 Torrington Square, London.

16. Miss M. E. V. Jeffrey, Lee's Nurses' Home, Oldham.

17. „ Jessie Maclaren, 31 Princes Street, Perth.

18. „ Catherine O'Rorke, Stoke Newington.

* Returned Home.

Abbaye de Royaumont.

NURSES.—Continued.

19. Miss J. H. Spiers, Reckitt's Hospital, Hull.
20. „ Gertrude H. Lindsay, Fort Rock, Broughty Ferry.
- †21. „ Isabella Duncan, Nursing Home, East Linton.
- †22. „ H. M'Culloch, 8 Eglinton Terrace, Ayr.
- †23. „ Florence A. Mackenzie, c/o Macleod, 2 Seaforth Mansions, Inverness.
- †24. „ Margaret Paterson, 11 Alexandra Terrace, Whitehaven.
- †25. „ Mary M. Petrie, 6 St. Vincent Street, Edinburgh.
- †26. „ C. M. Pigney, Bermondsey Infirmary, Rotherhithe, London, S.W.
- †27. „ Elizabeth Reid, 1 Walrond Street, Maryfield, Dundee.
- †28. „ Agnes M. Roberts, Bridge Street Hospital, Paisley.
- †29. „ Elleen J. Sharp, Tay Park, Perth.
- †30. „ Katherine Strang, Queen's Nurses' Home, Wick.
- †31. „ Edith Upton, 38 Brownside Road, Cambuslang.
- †32. „ Mary Wells, The Infirmary, Norwich.

ORDERLIES.

1. Miss Henderson, Darbishire House, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.
2. „ Gamwell, Aber Artro, Llanbedr, Merionethshire.
3. „ Helga Gill, Woodgate, Dane Hill, Sussex.
4. „ M. A. Gray, Oakley Lodge, Leven.
5. „ Osmond Williams, Borthwen, Penrhyndeudraeth, N. Wales.
- *6. „ Fairlie, Myres Castle, Auchtermuchty, Fife.
- *7. „ Etta H. M. Inglis, 58 Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, London, S.W.
- *8. „ Jean G. Denny, Helenslee, Dumbarton.
9. „ Dorothy K. Allan, 15 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow.
- *10. „ Phyllis Berry, 21 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.
11. „ Eunice M'Gregor, Balmanach, Cromdale.
12. „ Nora Mackay, Whitehouse, Cramond Bridge, Midlothian.
13. „ Edith Harley, Condover House, near Shrewsbury.
14. „ Vera Collum, 35 Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W.
15. „ Gillies Smith, Agsacre, North Berwick.
16. „ Margaret Moir, 16 Kensington Gate, Glasgow, W.
17. „ Gladys Veitch, 12 Lennox Street, Edinburgh.
18. „ Agnes Lang Anderson, 1 Grosvenor Crescent, Glasgow.
- *19. „ Annie Cunningham, Branxholme, Hawick.
20. „ Meta Dunn, 4 Queen's Gardens, Glasgow.
21. Mrs. Hacon, Oversteps, Dornoch.
- †22. Miss Sarita Cavenie, 3 Morton Street, Joppa.
- †23. „ Jessie R. Dunn, 11 Central Avenue, Cambuslang.
- †24. Mrs. Ella Harrison, Coburg Court Hotel, Bayswater Road, London, W.
- †25. Miss Winifred Jennings Craig, Overwood, Burnside, Rutherglen.
- †26. „ Mary C. Merrylees, 23 Rubislaw Den South, Aberdeen.
- †27. „ Susan Richmond, 64 Cornwall Gardens, London.

CHAUFFEURS.

1. Miss Percival, 26 Eldon Road, Kensington.
- *2. „ Marion Gamwell, Aber Artro, Llanbedr, Merionethshire.
3. „ Edith L. Prance, Little Afric, Great Missenden, Bucks.
- †4. Mr. Norman Percival, 20 Montpelier Square, London.
- *5. „ G. A. Buchanan, 3 Caledonian Mansions, Great Western Road, Glasgow.
- *6. „ Alexander, Glasgow.

* Returned Home.

† At Troyes.

‡ Relieving members of First French Unit, who are returning.



Miss S. E. S. Mair, President.



Miss Chrystal MacMillan, Chairman of
Scottish Federation.



Mrs. Laurie, Greenock, Hon. Treasurer.



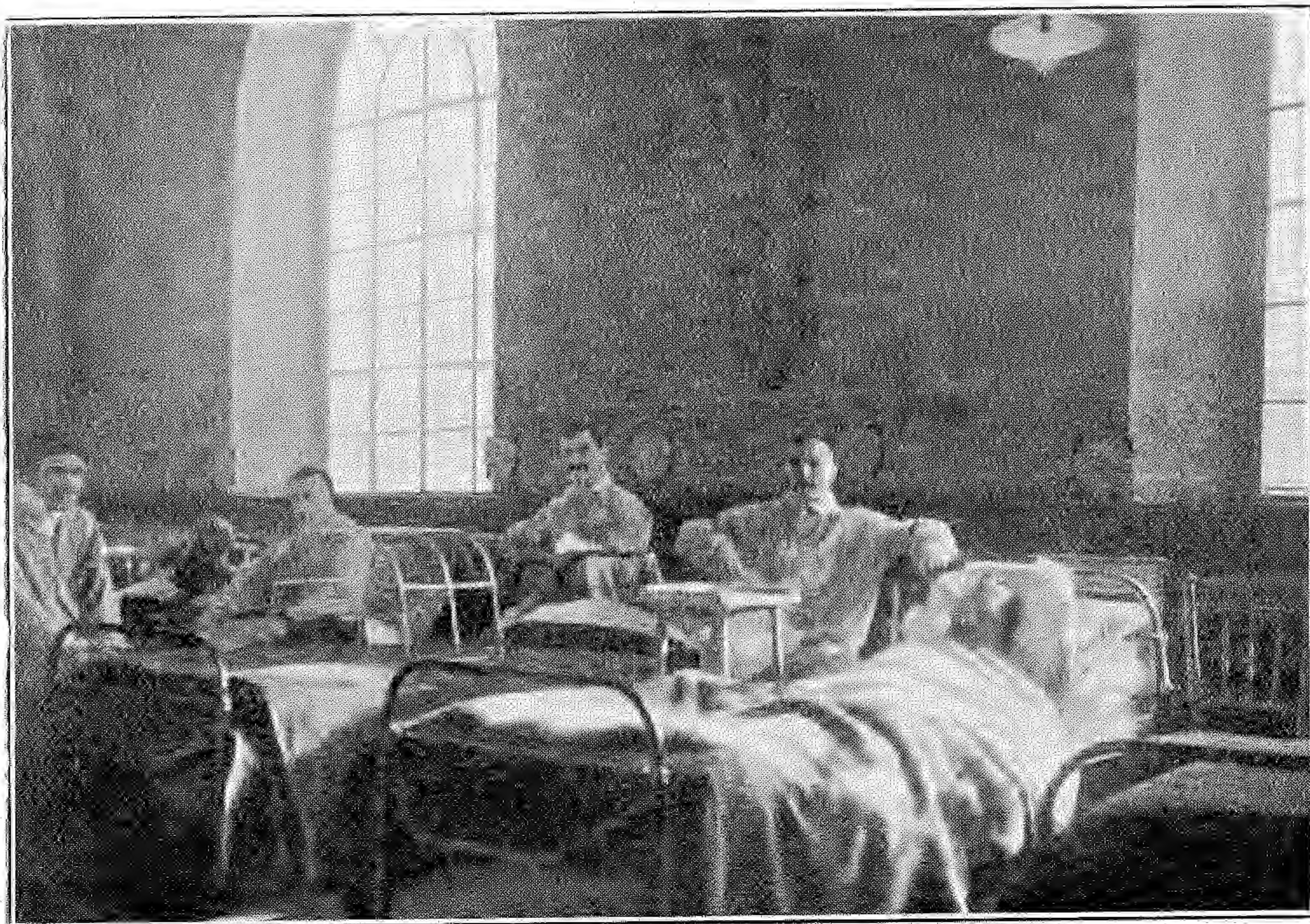
Mrs. Hunter, Chairman of Hospital Committee.

Some of the Leading Officials and Promoters of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Abbaye de Royaumont.

COOKS.

1. Miss Swanston, 11 Dundonald Street, Edinburgh.
2. " D. Littlejohn, 24 Royal Circus, Edinburgh.
3. " Morrison, 26 Marchmont Road, Edinburgh.
4. " Hilda Brown, 79 Stonelaw Drive, Rutherglen.
5. " Borthwick, 66 Newton Street, Greenock.
6. " Gilchrist, 41 High Street, Haddington.
7. " Annie W. Gordon, Clashmugagh, Clashmore, Sutherlandshire.
8. " M. A. Murray, University of London, University College, Gower Street, London.
9. " M. M. Trail, Skolmarlie Manse, Ayrshire.



A ward in the Abbaye de Royaumont.

MAIDS.

1. Miss Cassin Owen, Cwmyrtton, Harlech, Merionethshire.
2. " Katherine M. C. Lloyd Jones, Dolmygliw, Llanbedr, Merionethshire.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATORS.—Miss Loudin, 59 Melville Street, Edinburgh.

*Mrs. Owen, Aber Artro, Llanbedr, Merionethshire.

† " Harley, 58 Victoria Street, London.

CLERK.—Miss Cicely Hamilton, 44 Glebe Place, Chelsea, S.W.

ELECTRICIAN.—Mr. Wemyss, Glasgow.

Provisions, fuel, and other necessities of life are extremely dear in France, and the expenses were much increased by the fact that electric lighting, heating, and sanitary arrangements had to be installed in the building. Regarding the latter,

- Returned Home,

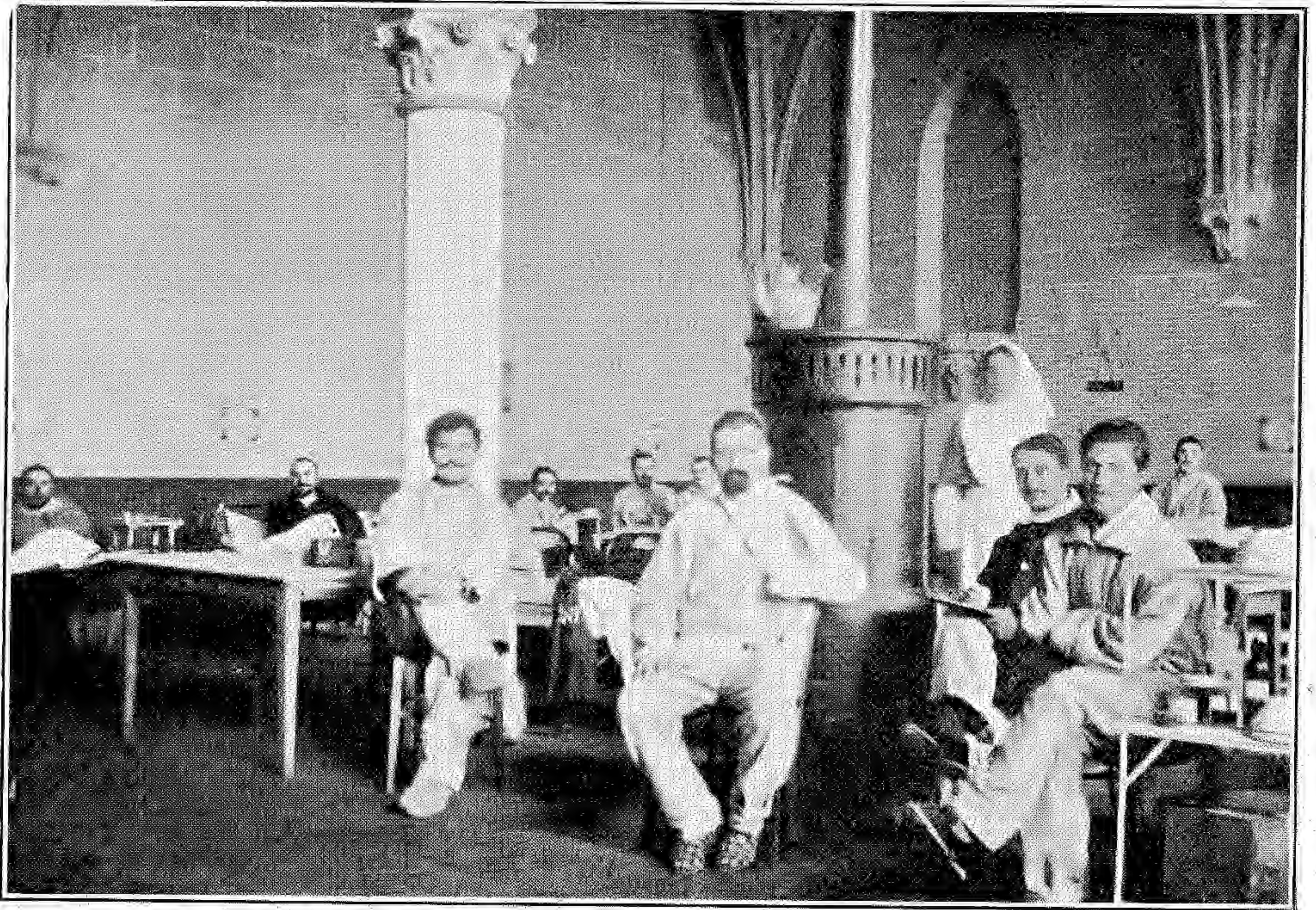
| At Troyes.

Abbaye de Royaumont.

we get a picturesque glimpse given by Miss Cicely Hamilton, who is acting as Clerk to the Unit. She says:—"We are getting in electric light now, and already I find it in my heart to regret those bottled candles with their Rembrandtesque effects. Two of them, faintly dispersing the gloom at one end of the vaulted kitchen — while the pillars climbed to lose themselves in the blackness— . . . I try to console myself for their loss by reflecting that the staring electric light bulbs are more practical for hospital purposes. But I am glad I saw this kitchen before the bulbs were in."

It is the only Hospital in the district fitted with that indispensable adjunct to modern surgery, an X-Ray apparatus. Thus, both by its natural situation and its modern equipment, it is well fitted to be of inestimable service to our French Allies.

The work at the Hospital is now going on in a most admirable and efficient manner, and every care is given by the experienced staff to the wounded immediately on



Reading Room, Abbaye de Royaumont.

their arrival, and while they are housed in the Abbaye. In an incredibly short space of time the Hospital has made a name of considerable distinction for itself, and many of the French Military Generals and their staff have visited the building and expressed their gratitude in the most generous terms, at the same time proclaiming the esteem in which the Hospital is held in French Army Medical circles. On more than one occasion every bed has been occupied, and the staff have, in consequence, been taxed to the limit of their resources. They have all worked, however, in perfect harmony, and given of their best ungrudgingly. Dr. Inglis visited the Abbaye on her way to Serbia recently, and, writing under date 25th April, says:—"I am more than ever delighted with the place; the new wards are beautiful, the operating theatre is as perfect as any I have ever seen, and the whole place is in perfect order. The patients—178 were in to-day—seemed most contented, and everybody seemed most willing and

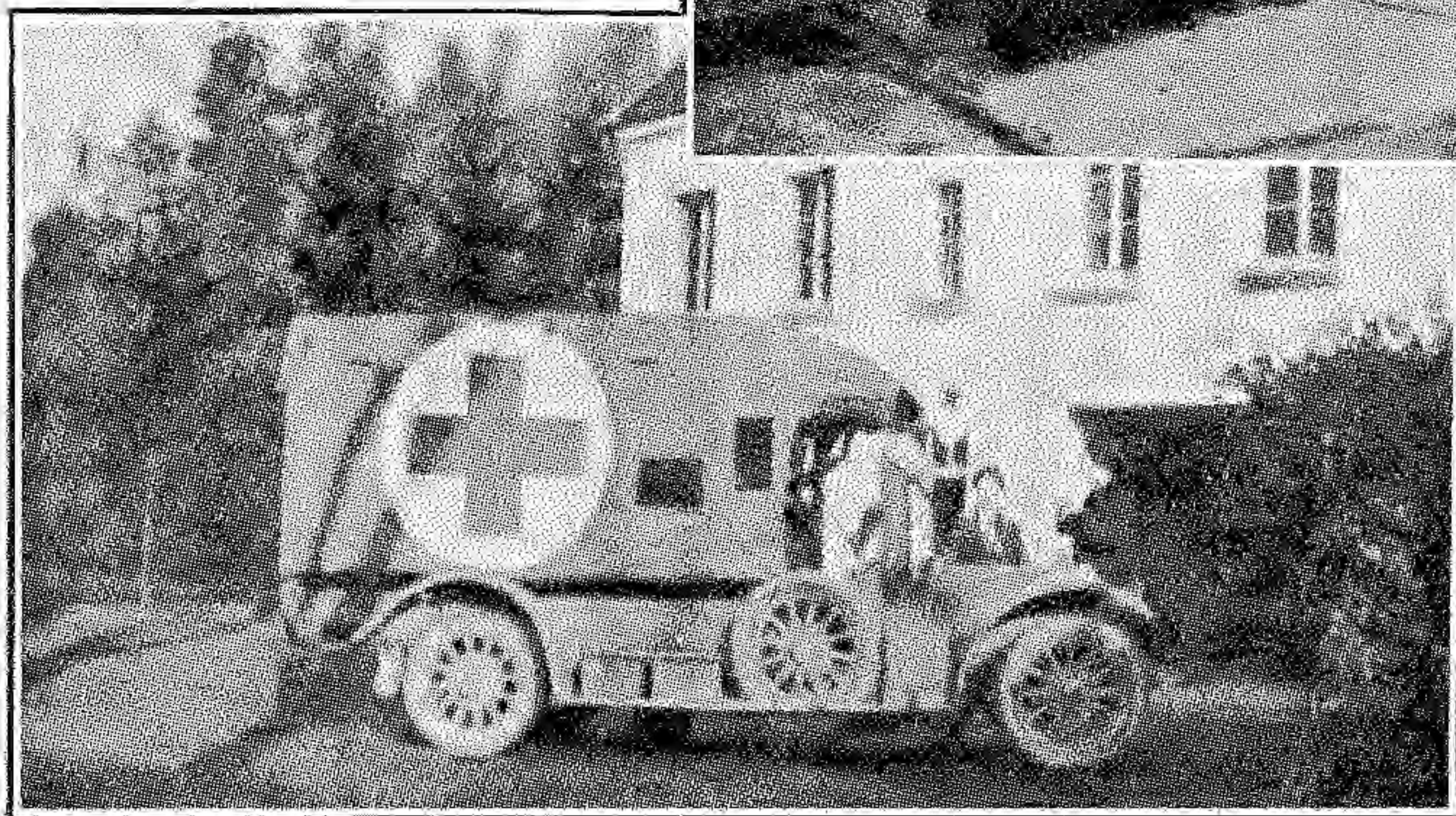
Abbaye de Royaumont.

keen. There is no doubt that the Hospital is a great success; the staff have worked splendidly."

One of the "gentlemen drivers" in charge of one of the motor ambulances ("Halloween") in a recent letter says:—"This is a beautiful place, and makes a splendid Hospital. It is about 650 years old, and the Abbaye Church and other parts were destroyed by the mob at the Revolution, but the cloisters are perfect still. The buildings are of vast size, and full of endless staircases. The wards are all vaulted in fine yellow sandstone with Gothic windows. The heating is with stoves, and the patients are thoroughly well looked after and cared for. Last week we had over 180 in the building, and the pressure on our work was considerable. Our work is usually at night. We pick up our cases at Creil, distant twelve miles from here, and quite near the firing line. It is the great Railway Depot for the sick and wounded. We hear a great deal of news, as we often have visits from Generals and Staff Officers, who ride over or motor in the afternoon. The officers take a great interest in our work, and speak highly of it in every quarter. About a month ago we were away for



Doctors and Orderlies at
Abbaye de Royaumont.



"Halloween" Ambulance at Abbaye de Royaumont.

about a week doing night duty at the depot, as they were very short of cars. Hundreds come in to the Hospital by the evening train, bronchitis and pneumonia being very prevalent.

. . . The other day we had lunch at a chateau

on our way back here from our services at the depot, which, in the early part of the war had been the headquarters of the German General and his staff. They did not do much damage to the chateau, except break some furniture and steal one ball from each set of billiard balls! They did not like the brand of wine which they found in the cellars, so they commandeered 250 bottles from the Rothschild Chateau some miles away. They polished off the whole lot in ten days, and also consumed 120 pots of jam which they took from the housekeeper. . . . The country round here is densely wooded, and very picturesque, but it is quite deserted, except by the maimed, the halt, and the lame, and women. All available men are away fighting. The first defences of Paris are just outside the gates of the Abbaye. Paris is just twenty miles away. The trenches extend for miles, and are really very comfortable. Much undergrowth in the woods



Mrs. Butler, Bacteriologist, and Her Husband (Motor Driver), both at Royaumont.

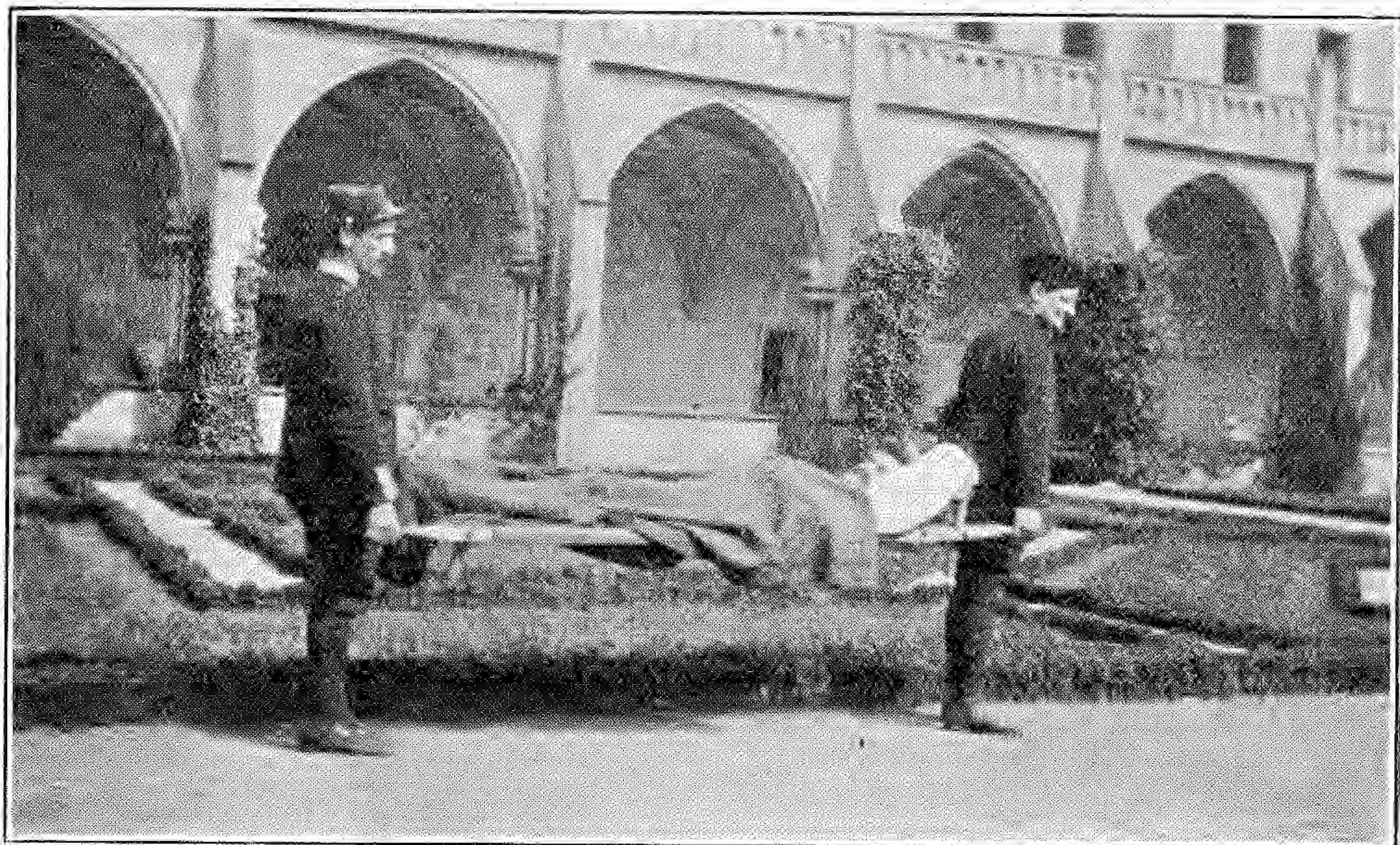
has been cut down to give a decent firing vista. The gun stations look right into our windows."

In a letter from Miss Swanston on the 25th May, we learn:—"Amongst the patients in the Hospitals at Royaumont there is a Spaniard who was previous to the outbreak of the war, French chef to Gould the millionaire in Paris. He is now convalescent, and is helping in the kitchen, and we are charmed. As I had to give lessons to so many chefs there I feel confident indeed that this man is first class, and, unlike most chefs, he will prepare the vegetables or do

anything, and the cooks are delighted to have his help with the staff cooking. The other day a number of aeroplanes were flying about overhead. One descended just outside the Hospital gates, and hid until the others had all cleared off, then it rose again and hurried away in the direction of Paris."

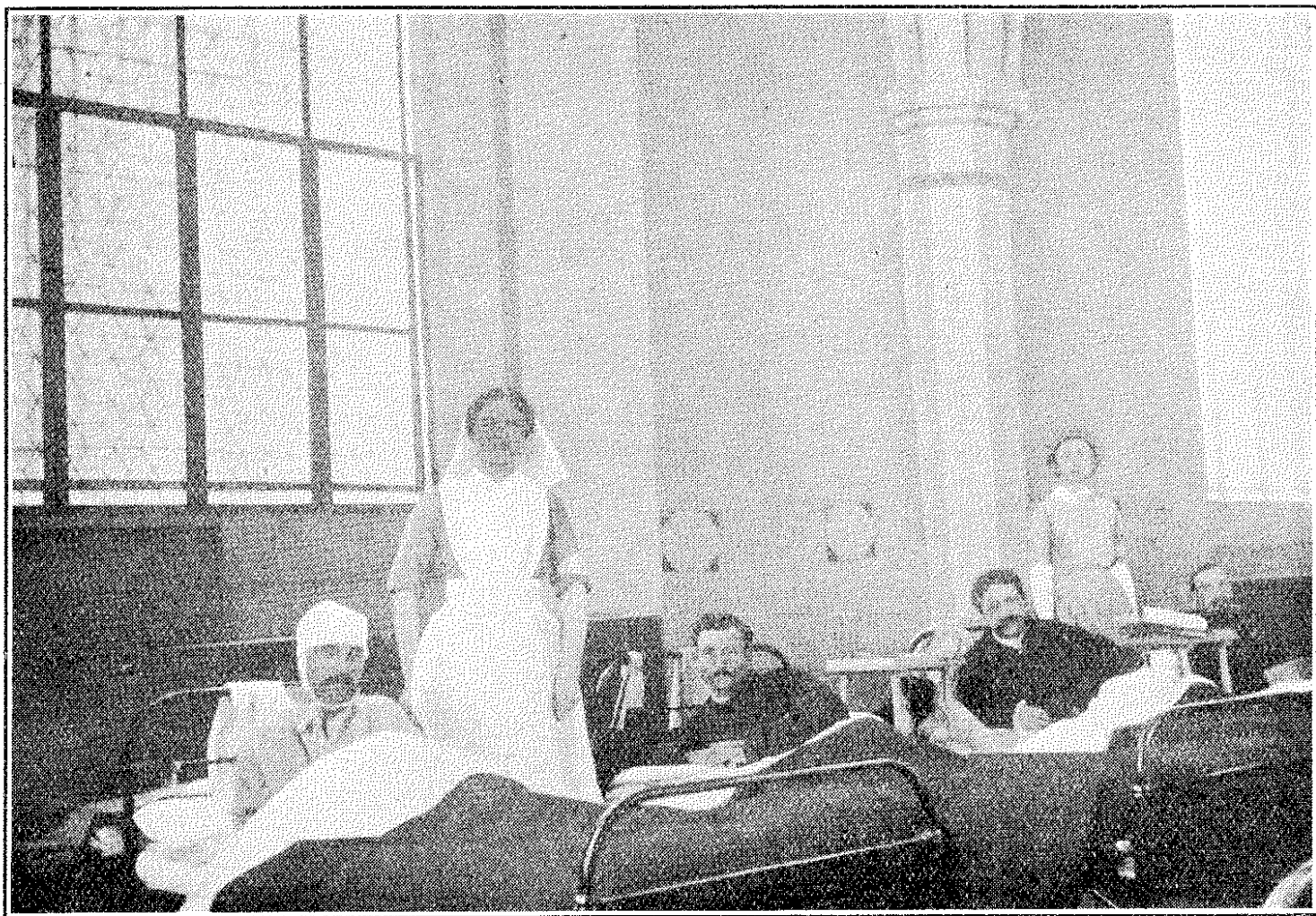
General Joffre's 'Personal Interest in the Hospital.

Miss Cicely Hamilton, writing on 28th May, says:—"Saturday last was quite an



Bringing in wounded man to be X-Rayed.

eventful day for us. M. Gouin a few days previously had announced his intention of providing an entertainment for the men, and brought down a professor from the Conservatoire, and some of the pupils to give a concert. The entertainment was quite a success, but the feature of it was unexpected—the arrival of General Joffre's aide-de-camp with a gift of 300 francs from the General to the men. He made a little speech in the middle of the concert, very complimentary to us, and telling us the origin of the gift. Some traveller, in passing through —, had left 1,000 francs for the wounded of the neighbourhood; and General Joffre had ordered three hundred of it to be sent to Royaumont. So the aide-de-camp brought it over—all in five franc notes, which Miss Ivens now distributes to the men as they go out. Naturally the speech was rapturously received—more especially as it was optimistic in tone as regards the prospects of the



Wounded French cavalry men at Abbaye de Royaumont.

war; and we were very pleased with the 'Generalissime's' little compliment in remembering Royaumont when there are so many other hospitals in the district. Miss Ivens also insisted that I should make a little speech for her, which likewise went off quite well. I wish some of our supporters could have heard the rounds of applause which greeted my attempt to set forth the aims and wishes of the founders of and subscribers to the Hospital.

"By the way, I must get Miss Nicholson to let me copy a lengthy poem in the French language—I should think that you would call it an ode—addressed to her by a grateful occupant of her ward. It sets forth her virtues in particular, but nobody's virtues are forgotten—nurses and orderlies all come in for a tribute of admiring verse from the gifted writer—a sergeant. It is really rather touching, and I must try and type it out for you later on. Just now I have my hands full.

Abbaye de Royaumont.

"Miss Ivens insists that I shall copy out the rough notes I scribbled for my little speech, which was made at very short notice. She says you would like to read it. I doubt her, and hope you will acquit me of conceit in enclosing it by her wish. It ended up with the old lady, who had brought her pupils from the Conservatoire, rushing at me and embracing me violently, to great applause. Whereupon one of the 'medecins militaires' from Creil passed a message along to me that he would also like to say a few words, but was afraid he might likewise have to be embraced!"

Cooking and Laundry Work.

Miss Vera Collum describes the work which she and Miss Helga Gill are carrying on as clerks of the *vetements* department at Royaumont:—

"Picture the weary men arriving after twelve miles drive in our ambulances,



The Gardens at Abbaye de Royaumont.

and, after being refreshed with hot soup and cigarettes in the hall, being conducted to a great vaulted ward with church windows, into any one of which we might stow away a little English village church quite comfortably. During their passage through the hall we seize upon their baggage and accoutrements, and label them—and the French soldier carries enough stuff on his back to clothe a regiment. Sometimes he has lost it all before he reaches us; but he is wonderfully tenacious the citizen soldier of France, and, as a rule, the pile of baggage is enormous. As the men are bathed and put to bed, their uniforms and underclothing are placed in numbered sacks and hauled up by a block-pulley to the fifth storey, where our vast attics are. Time was when they went up on my back. We have to thank the ingenuity of the youngest member of the Hospital staff, Miss Hope Gamwell, who is now driving a motor-bathing establishment up nearer the Front, under the Belgian Army Service, for the pulley. . . . The next morning we sort out the sacks, mark and send the soiled linen to the wash, collect the men's treasures (pipes, tobacco,

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love letters, war trophies, and the like), into little parcels, put out the torn things for our mending heap, and store the sacks in numbered order in one of what **Royaumont** calls 'garrets.' We could put a row of our modern villas into our big store-room. The men's outdoor clothes go into a separate attic, where they hang from the good old rafters in a current of fresh air, and everything is numbered and entered up in our alphabetical record—grown from a penny notebook into a full-blooded card index! The next stage is the mending. A wonderful French-woman, Madame Fox, the wife of an English resident in our village (*Asnieres-sur-Gise*), undertakes the mending of the washed linen. Most of her helpers are volunteers, but the head of the local rubber toy manufactory has reinforced her working party by the loan of two of his women operatives for the entire afternoon every day of the week. We ourselves tackle the uniforms, with the noble assistance of Mrs. Hacon, an N.U. worker well known in the Shetlands, through whose ingenuity I have seen



On the Terrace, Abbaye de Royaumont.

the 'veste' of an artilleryman minus half a sleeve, made into a wondrous garment with warm woollen cuffs—all because there was nothing in the world to mend it with but a pair of navy blue bed-socks, and an old scarlet sock to repair a breach made by shrapnel in a pair of infantryman's trousers!

"Indeed we are earning a good name for this Women's Hospital for turning out our men not only mended in body but repaired in equipment. They say the men from **Royaumont** are recognisable by their healthy red cheeks and their clean, good clothes. It is a real pleasure to see the wounded man's face when he sees his kit, washed and renovated, folded ready for him to wear.

"We feel nothing but gratitude for those good shirts and socks from Scotland; but we want summer pants and woven vests as well, and a thinner variety of shirts and socks, now that the weather has turned so hot. And from England we want money—lots of it—to pay the washing bill. It sounds prosaic; but if the people at home only knew the moral and physical import of a clean set of underlinen

Abbaye de Royaumont.

and cleansed uniforms to these poor fellows, who have to go back, most of them, to face mud and misery, the monotony and the filth of trench life again, they would regard our washing bill in the light of a patriotic obligation.

"He is wonderfully clean, on the whole, your French soldier. And his linen is often marvellous. What needlewomen the French wives and sisters must be! It is a boon he deserves from his British Allies that we should wash and mend his clothes; and so, in my capacity of clerk of the clothes in this Women's Auxiliary Military Hospital, I appeal to women at home to—pay the washing bill!"

Gratitude of the French Soldier.

PARIS, May 31.

Founded by Blanche of Castille, mother of Louis IX., the saintly King of France, the Abbaye continued to shelter the nuns of the Sacred Heart until the expulsion of the



Sun and Salt Treatment (wounds bathed in salt and exposed to sunlight).

religious orders from France. Ideally situated in beautiful country, the building is romantic and picturesque; though cleverly restored in parts, it still retains all its early character. The vast, airy halls, admirably suited for wards, were quickly transformed and made habitable by putting electric light and stoves throughout, and the rows of little iron cots, with cheery red blankets, at once helped to brighten the scene. Nothing is forgotten in this modern hygienic installation, which is under the direction of the four splendid surgeons headed by Doctor Ivens and the five capable doctors. During these months of ordeal all have worked indefatigably, as large numbers of wounded have been brought into the hospital. Being shown through the wards I was told there were then close upon two hundred, chiefly French soldiers, Turcos, Zouaves, and Senegalese, all France's loyal colonies represented by men whose wounds testified to their devotion to "La Patrie," a few Belgians, and, curiously enough, one Japanese, whose merry little eyes twinkled as he told in broken English of how at the outbreak of the war he came over from America, where he worked as an engineer, and by some means

Abbaye de Royaumont.

had become attached to the French Aviation Corps at the front. During all these months he appeared to have had an adventurous time, for apart from his own tongue he only spoke and understood English indifferently. He asked eagerly for news of his compatriots' ambulance in Paris, for as soon as able to leave, he was looking forward to being sent on there for his period of convalescence.

The sterilising, bandage, and linen rooms, operating, and X-Ray chambers, are all situated on the first floor, while the chapel with its Gothic roof and pillars, is used as the refectory for the personnel. The peaceful old cloisters, with fountain splashing in the centre, forms an ideal spot for convalescents, but all about the spacious grounds, with the magnificent trees, sunk rose gardens, and ornamental water, were dotted wounded warriors basking in the sunshine and balmy spring air. Though the cannon boomed ceaselessly in the distance, a more perfectly peaceful spot would be difficult to find. The men were all cheerful, playing bowls, ninepins, or fishing in the lake. A hilarious laughter rang through the air whenever a tiny fish was caught. I spoke with a number of them. They had thrilling tales to tell of battle and bivouac, of the daring feats of their scouts, their cavalry, and their aviators, not to speak of the months of terrific fighting which the thousands of unknown heroes filling the French Army have been and are doing. They frankly admitted their main idea was to speedily recover from wounds in order to return and fight the hated "Boche" who is devastating their country, while on all sides were cordial and spontaneous references to the Allies, "Les Anglais," and the praise of our men was generous and unstinted.

Four compact motor ambulances, all conducted by women, neat in khaki, form part of the equipment, and are daily driven to —, where the wounded are evacuated. Many arrive on stretchers, covered with mud and clay, gory from their wounds, clothing, hair, and beard matted and stained, coming down direct from the battlefields. More dead than alive they are tenderly brought back to —.

Words are inadequate to describe the gratitude of the French soldier for the care and attention lavished upon him. Often only the humble peasant, there may be much he does not understand; but one thing is certain, the old spirit of France, with its traditions of chivalry, like the valour of her troops, has not changed, and never shone with brighter lustre than in this war. The work done in France by the members of the N.U.W.S.S. has gained for them unstinted praise. During my day spent at —, the hospital received the visit of six officers from General Joffre's headquarters staff at —, and no appreciation could have been more frank and outspoken than theirs. But it will be surely felt by all privileged to see them in their work that no eulogy can exaggerate the commendable services of this plucky band of Scotswomen. A. A.

The Ambulance Flottante.

With the approbation of the Scottish Committee, Dr. Ivens has agreed to start a Field Hospital ("Ambulance Flottante") between the firing line and Royaumont, and to have it ready at 48 hours notice. The London Society has presented a travelling X-Ray Motor Ambulance, costing about £1,000, to be attached to the Field Hospital under the charge of Dr. A. Forbes Savill, and will maintain it for at least three months. The car was equipped under the supervision of Madame Curie and Madame Ayrton. Dr. Agnes Savill leaves for the Continent next week to rejoin the hospital unit as the X-Ray operator. Dr. Savill is one of the most distinguished of the women medical graduates of Glasgow University, where she was capped M.D. in 1901. A native of Dundee, the daughter of a leading architect in that city, she was the first woman to take the M.D. degree at St. Andrews University, and later she removed to Glasgow, joining Queen Margaret College as a student of medicine. She carried on a very extensive practice in Harley Street, and has a European reputation as a skin specialist. This is an undertaking of considerable importance, and marks a new era in Hospital work at the seat of war.

Work at Kragujevatz.

The first Serbian Unit of five women doctors, with nurses, dressers, and orderlies, arrived at Kragujevatz on 6th January, having travelled to Malta on an Admiralty transport. Immediately on its arrival the members received a Hospital of 150 wounded from the Serbian Government, which has made itself responsible for its maintenance. Soon afterwards it was found necessary to send out a fresh equipment for 100 beds and 10 specially-trained fever nurses. In addition to the Hospital of 150 beds, a Convalescent Home was taken over for the accommodation of 90 patients, and another house for 40 enteric patients. The equipment sent out was very large and complete, as it was realised that replenishing would be difficult in this impoverished and sorely-



Photo by Topical Press.

Bullock waggons assisting in ambulance work at the Hospital, Serbia.

stricken country. The Unit consisted of 30 people, with Dr. Soltau as chief medical adviser, and Drs. Holway, Campbell, MacPhail, and Wakefield. The following is a complete list of the first Serbian Unit:—

First Serbian Hospital Unit.

SURGEON.—Dr. Holway, Temperance Hospital, Hampstead, London, N.W.

*PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Soltau, Maltings Farm Sanatorium, Nayland, Colchester.

JUNIOR SURGEON.—Dr. A. Campbell, The Manse, Kirkealdy.

JUNIOR PHYSICIANS.—Dr. K. Macphail, Sanitary Chambers, 37 High Street, Glasgow.

Dr. Wakefield, Birklands, Kendal.

*X-RAY.—Miss Macdougall, Bruntsfield Hospital, Edinburgh.

* Returned Home.



Dr. Holway.



Dr. Eleanor Soltan.

MATRONS.—*Miss S. Macdonald.

„ Bowhill, Marygold, Dunbar.

NURSES.

1. Miss Adamson, Chalmers' Hospital, Edinburgh.
2. „ Mary J. Barclay, 18 Blythswood Square, Glasgow.
3. „ K. M. Barr, Drunhain, Tower Drive, Gourock.
4. „ Mildred Boulton, Veterinary Infirmary, Sandbach.
5. „ Boykett, Trefusius, College Road, Upperwood, London.
6. „ Annie Brown, 7 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
7. „ Margaret Crowe, Kerse View, Lauriston, Falkirk.
8. „ Margaret Fotheringham, 2 William Street, Edinburgh.
9. „ Elizabeth Fraser, 18 Blythswood Square, Glasgow.
- *10. „ M. Fraser, 79 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, London.
11. „ Mary Gibbon, 26 Broughton Road, South Shields.
12. „ Ellen Jane Griffiths, The Square, King's Sutton, Banbury.
13. „ Holway, St. Andrew's Lodge, Church Road, Watford, Herts.
14. „ I. Horn, Public Health Department, 37 High Street, Glasgow.
15. Mrs. Sarah Macdonald, 51 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.
16. Miss Christian MacGillivray, The Hospital, Wick.
17. „ Mary Mackenzie, Glendorrach, Lochinver, Sutherland.
18. „ Mellen, Kenwood, Marina Road, Prestwick, Ayr.
- *19. „ Isabella Mitchell, Ellen Cottage, Eskbank.
20. „ Catherine Nicholson, Strathamus Lodge, Broadford, Skye.
21. „ Mary O'Kelly, 13 Deerpark Gardens, Glasgow.
22. „ H. O. Pagan, The Schoolhouse, Drummieburn, Blairgowrie.

* Returned Home.

Work in Serbia.

NURSES.—Continued.

23. Miss Wilhelmina E. Park, Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow.
24. „ G. M. Prance, Stansteadbury, Ware, Herts.
- *25. „ Janet Reid, 1 Walrond Road, Maryfield, Dundee.
26. „ Frances Rhind, 14 Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh.
27. „ Catherine Strang, Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow.
- *28. „ M. A. Macdonald, Cluny, Eskbank, Midlothian (Matron).
29. „ K. M. Barr, Druinhain, Tower Drive, Gourrock.
- *30. Mrs. Alice Elliot, Book-in-Hand Hotel, Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire.
- †31. Miss Jordan, Station Place, Buckhaven.
- †32. „ Ann Minshull, 9 Church Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.

DRESSERS.

- *1. Miss A. M. Hunter, 18 Wilson Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.
2. „ Louise Fraser, 1 Rustic Place, Dundee.

ORDERLIES.

1. Miss Shepherd, 1 Amen Court, St. Paul's, London.
2. „ Lucy Smith, 7 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.
3. „ F. M'Leod, 17 George Square, Edinburgh.
4. „ M. Hutchieson, 4 St. John's Terrace, Glasgow.
5. „ Perry, 11 Queen's Terrace, Glasgow, W.
- †6. „ Neill Fraser, Rockville, Murrayfield.

COOKS.

1. Miss Ford, Castledred, Montrose.
2. „ Geraldine Kemp, 27 Albany Street, Edinburgh.
3. „ E. Patrick, 143 Greenhead Street, Glasgow.

SECRETARY.—Mr. William Smith, 259 Union Street, Aberdeen.

MECHANIC.—Mr. Campfield, Whitehart Street, Dalkeith.

*CLERK.—Miss Douglas Irvine, 4 Elsworthy Road, London, W.

FIVE PHYSICIANS ASKED FOR BY SERBIAN GOVERNMENT.

- Miss Elizabeth H. Brook, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., 3 Latham Street, Preston.
„ Lilian Chesney, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., 381 Glossop Road, Sheffield.
„ Catherine Corbett, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., 12 Birch Polygon, Rusholme, Manchester.
„ Janet L. Laird, M.B., Ch.B., 26 Napier Road, Edinburgh.
„ Janet M'Vea, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

Second Serbian Unit.

Serbia's need was so great, however, that the Government begged for more help, and the second Unit, in charge of Dr. Alice Hutchinson, was sent. The following is a complete list of the staff attached to the second Unit:—

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.—Miss Alice Hutchison, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.

SENIOR PHYSICIAN.—Miss Marian Phillips, M.B., Ch.B., Blenheim Lodge, Leeds.

JUNIOR PHYSICIANS.—Miss J. Bignold, M.B., Ch.B., Fever Hospital, Blackburn.

„ Alice Sharp, M.B., Ch.B., 25 Queen's Drive, Glasgow.

* Returned Home.

† Died on Service.

Work in Serbia.

DOCTORS.—*Miss Beatrice Macgregor, 10 Leopold Road, Wimbledon.

* „ Davidson, M.B., Ch.B., 7 Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.—Miss Annie M. Gordon, 22 Calside, Paisley.

* „ Gertrude Pares, 10 Leopold Road, Wimbledon.

ADMINISTRATORS.—Miss Florence B. Jack, 67 Long Acre, London.

* Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, London.

COOKS.

1. Miss M. A. Wynne, 22 Cambridge Road, Battersea, London.

2. „ Meta Kerr, Clunaline, Lenzie.

CLERK.—Miss Nicolls, 10 Frederick Street, Burton-on-Trent.

MATRON.—Miss Philp, Drummochy, Largo.

NURSES.

1. Miss Margaret Bain, 122 Holland Street, Glasgow.
2. „ Ellen Briggs, Cwn Nant, Cwmbran, Mon.
3. „ Jessie L. Brown, Christine Villa, 27 Lyham Road, King's Avenue, London.
4. „ M. M. Burns, 216 French Street, Glasgow.
5. „ R. Carter, 6 Howe Street, Edinburgh.
6. „ K. Carter, 6 Howe Street, Edinburgh.
7. „ Matilda Doig, Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow.
8. „ Christina Duguid, Combination Hospital, Johnstone, Renfrewshire.
9. „ Elizabeth Ellis, 19 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.
10. „ R. Fisher, 53 Green Lane, Stoke Newington, London.
11. „ Agnes Fletcher, 2 Melville Street, Edinburgh.
12. „ Winifred A. Goodwin, Nursing Institution, Quarry House, Shrewsbury.
13. „ Agnes Hart, Woodilee Asylum, Lenzie.
14. „ Agnes Harvey, 77 Winston Street, Parkhead, Glasgow.
15. „ Jones, Fever Hospital, Dumfries.
16. „ Frances M. Kilty, Hillcrest Hospital, Birmingham.
17. „ Maisie P. Lamb, Burgh Hospital, Wishaw.
18. „ Linton, Hospital, White House Loan, Edinburgh.
19. „ Jessie Macdonald, 28 Wilton Drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
20. „ Elizabeth Mackenzie, Stewartry Hospital, Castle-Douglas.
21. „ M. M'Neil, 231 Wellshot Road, Tollcross, Glasgow.
22. „ B. M. Maxwell, 48 Holmlea Road, Langside, Glasgow.
23. „ Janet Middleton, 12 Japan Street, Harrowgate Hill, Darlington.
24. „ H. Menmuir, Grey Lodge, Wellington Street, Dundee.
25. „ Catherine Pender, 8 Saughton Crescent, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
26. „ Peters, 20 Addison Street, Arbroath.
27. „ Alice Pritchard, 11 Cordley Street, West Bromwich.
28. „ Margaret A. Ross, 7 Byres Road, Glasgow.
29. „ Elizabeth R. Scott, Carrisbrooks, Woodstock Road, Golders Green, London, N.W.

Those Nurses and Orderlies marked thus (*) accompanied the Second Unit under Dr. Hutchison as a relief staff to the First Unit, along with Dr. Macgregor, Dr. Miller, and Dr. Davidson.

Work in Serbia.

NURSES.—Continued.

30. Miss Jessie D. Scott, Carnock Cottage, Carnock, by Dunfermline.
31. „ Elizabeth K. Stevenson, Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow.
32. „ Bessie G. Sutherland, 24 Garscube Terrace, Edinburgh.
33. „ Jemima Tindal, 430 King Street, Aberdeen.
34. „ Gertrude M. Tew, 94 Moseley Road, Birmingham.
35. „ Rosina Wilkins, 53 Burnt Ash Road, Lee, London, S.E.
- *36. „ Jenny M. Andrew, Royal Infirmary, Montrose.
- *37. „ Elizabeth Atkinson, Nightingale Home, Twickenham.
- *38. „ Christina Auld, Cowden Cottage, Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire.
- *39. „ Jean A. Bell, North End, Thornton, Fife.
- *40. „ J. T. Birnie, Carysfort Road, Boscombe, Hants.
- *41. „ E. C. Bryan, The Hospital, Yoker, Glasgow.
- *42. „ E. B. Donley, The Hospital, Yoker, Glasgow.
- *43. „ Molly I. Gordon, c/o Dr. Brewis' Nursing Home, 5 Cambridge Street, Edinburgh.
- *44. „ M. M. Hiney, West House, Morningside, Edinburgh.
- *45. „ M. C. Leuchars, 13 Alva Street, Edinburgh.
- *46. „ Agnes Mann, County Hospital, High Blantyre, Lanark.
- *47. „ Mortimer, Victoria Road, Diss, Norfolk.
- *48. „ Wilhelmina Pay, 10 Bellefield Avenue, Dundee.
- *49. „ Ann Saunders, St. Margaret's, 1 Coates Place, Edinburgh.
- *50. „ Jessie Scorgie, Royal Infirmary, Manchester.
- *51. „ Margaret Skea, Royal Infirmary, Manchester.
- *52. Mrs. C. Toughill, 354 Morningside Road, Edinburgh.
- *53. Miss M. F. West, c/o W. B. Thompson, Esq., Mackay's Hotel, Strathpeffer.
- *54. „ I. M. Wilson, Hall Place, Ropley, Hants.
- *55. „ Jean S. Whyte, M'Kelvie Hospital, Oban.

ORDERLIES.

1. Miss Agnes Aitken, 71 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester.
2. „ Ellen L. E. Kelsall, Youngaton, Westward Ho, Devon.
3. „ Jessie Margaret Kelsall, Youngaton, Westward Ho, Devon.
4. „ Isobel Meiklejohn, 17 Mecklenburgh Square, London.
5. „ Sara P. Morrison, 55 Upper Gray Street, Edinburgh.
- *6. „ E. M. Campbell, Northbank, N. Kelvinside, Glasgow.
- *7. Mrs. Charles Green, c/o Mrs. Cumming, 106 George Street, Oban.
- *8. „ Miss Winifred Hoare, 27 Eccleston Square, London.
- *9. „ Mrs. Olive Jourdain, 10 Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead.
- *10. Miss M. C. Lawrence, 34 Wilton Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
- *11. „ Florence Lees, 22c Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, London, W.

LAUNDRESSES.—Miss Tebbutt, 7 Portland Place, Bath.

MECHANIC.—Mr. John M'Allan, 37 High Street, Dalkeith.

ASSISTANT.—Mr. James Black, Esdale Street, Dalkeith.

Those Nurses and Orderlies marked thus (*) accompanied the Second Unit under Dr. Hutchison as a relief staff to the First Unit, along with Dr. Macgregor, Dr. Miller, and Dr. Davidson.



Dr. Alice Hutchison.

With this Unit equipment and tents were sent for 200 beds to form a mobile Base Hospital, tents being the approved hygienic method of dealing with typhus and other epidemics and fevers. They were also supplied with a great quantity of disinfectants and equipment for a bacteriological laboratory. Dr. Alice Hutchison is peculiarly fitted for this new work, as she had experience of Military Hospitals in her work with the Women's Convoy Corps in the Balkan War. Prior to her leaving for Serbia, she along with Dr. Phillips and ten nurses, had been assisting the famous Dr. Depage, who was at work in Calais at the request of the Queen of the Belgians. By the 29th November every available house in Calais was occupied for isolating typhoid cases. Dr. Alice Hutchison at Calais had control of an Annexe for enteric fever, and before she left for Serbia she and her staff had earned the highest praise for their splendid services in fighting the plague. It will thus be seen that the second Serbian Unit could not be in better hands, and that excellent

results may be confidently looked for from their work at Valjevo. It is here interesting to note that Dr. Alice Hutchison and her staff on their way to Serbia, writing from Malta on 1st May, says:—"I have wired to-day through the Government telling you that we are needed here at present. To explain things shortly, the day before yesterday the Military Authorities informed me that they had unexpectedly had a wire from Egypt saying one thousand wounded were arriving here on Sunday. As they found themselves short of nurses, it wishes to know if our Unit would remain at their disposal in the meantime." Dr. Alice Hutchison very rightly agreed to assist the Government, and their services received the warmest thanks of Lord Methuen in the letter reproduced in full on page 4 of this publication.

Distressing Conditions.

The two Units are now fully employed, and, including the Convalescent Homes, have nearly 600 patients under their immediate care. Dr. Elsie Inglis, who has displayed an extraordinary amount of initiative and enterprise in connection with the Scottish Women's Hospitals from their inception, is at present on a visit to Kragujevatz, and in her most recent communication she expresses herself as highly gratified with the excellent arrangements which have been made. From the military authorities we learn that the Scottish Hospital at Kragujevatz is a picture of cleanliness, order, and comfort, while a communication from the War Press Bureau speaks in the highest terms of praise regarding the work which has been accomplished by the Scottish nurses, and the valuable assistance which they have been able to render to the British Army Medical Service. On 17th February, Colonel Hunter and Lieutenant-Colonel Stammers were sent out to Serbia in charge of a sanitary department. These officers found that, apart from the wounded, there were 37,000

Work in Serbia.

sick in the Army, including 15,000 cases of fever, of whom more than 8,000 were suffering from typhus. There were also nearly 8,000 cases of relapsing fever, and nearly 1,500 of enteric. In Kragujevatz alone, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, there were 1,400 cases of typhus, and the number of deaths in three months had been 3,400, or 34 times the normal. In a few weeks the country had become a seething mass of misery and pestilence. The number of patients was beyond all Hospital accommodation, and doctors and nurses were dying with their patients. An observer speaks of "the mass of fever patients in this country lying in all their filthy and verminous rags on the floors and under the beds of what are not Hospitals, but merely charnel houses for the dying." But Colonel Hunter was quickly at work. Grasping the essentials of the situation, he put himself at once into communication

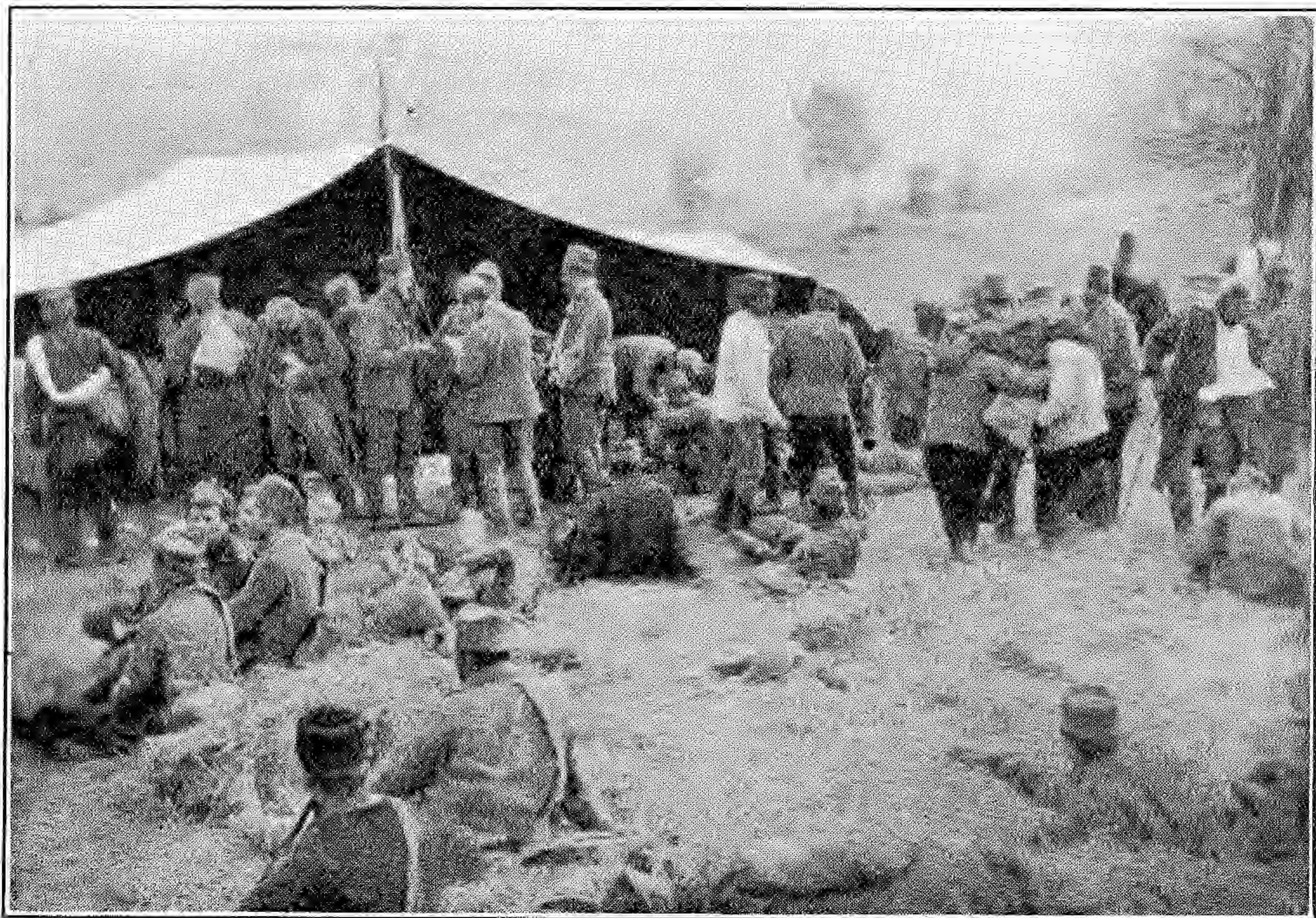


Photo by Topical Press.

A Field Hospital in Serbia, showing wounded receiving first aid.

with the Parliamentary Sanitary Commission at Nish, and discussed the whole problem with them. Then with sanitary colleague, Lieutenant-Colonel Stammers, drew up a series of recommendations, all of which were accepted by the Serbian Authorities. Doctors and nurses in hospital and sanatorium worked indefatigably at all hours to stay the plague. For some weeks it was work by faith. As the British mission foresaw, when it came to the country things were bound to be worse before they were better. Numbers presumably were infected with diseases which had not yet declared themselves. And so for a time the figures increased. Then the tide turned, and went back with a rapidity which surpassed expectations. On 5th April there were 8,198 cases of typhus in hospital, on 18th April only 948. In the same period relapsing fever had declined from 7,693 to 4,861, and enteric from 1,443 to 1,126.

Work in Serbia.

In a recent address delivered by Mr. W. M. Petrovitch, Attache to the Royal Serbian Legation, London, the lecturer paid a warm tribute to the services of the Scottish Women's Hospitals and other British agencies in combating and stamping out the ravages of typhus and spotted typhus, far more dangerous enemies than the Austro-Hungarian hordes. In reply to a question he said that the Serbians were a warlike race—in resistance to aggression; but he declared that, after the two Balkan Wars, and the well-organised Albanian raids, Serbia had certainly not wished for war with Austria. Serbia fully realised her need of peace for recuperation and reorganisation, when Austria-Hungary, in her desire to secure the Morava and Vardar valleys as the best route to Salonica, took advantage of the deplorable assassination of the only Slavophil of the Hapsburg monarchy, executed in her own territory, under the eyes of her own police, by two of her own subjects, to send an insulting ultimatum, and to follow it up immediately by a "punitive



Serbian patients and Austrian orderlies.

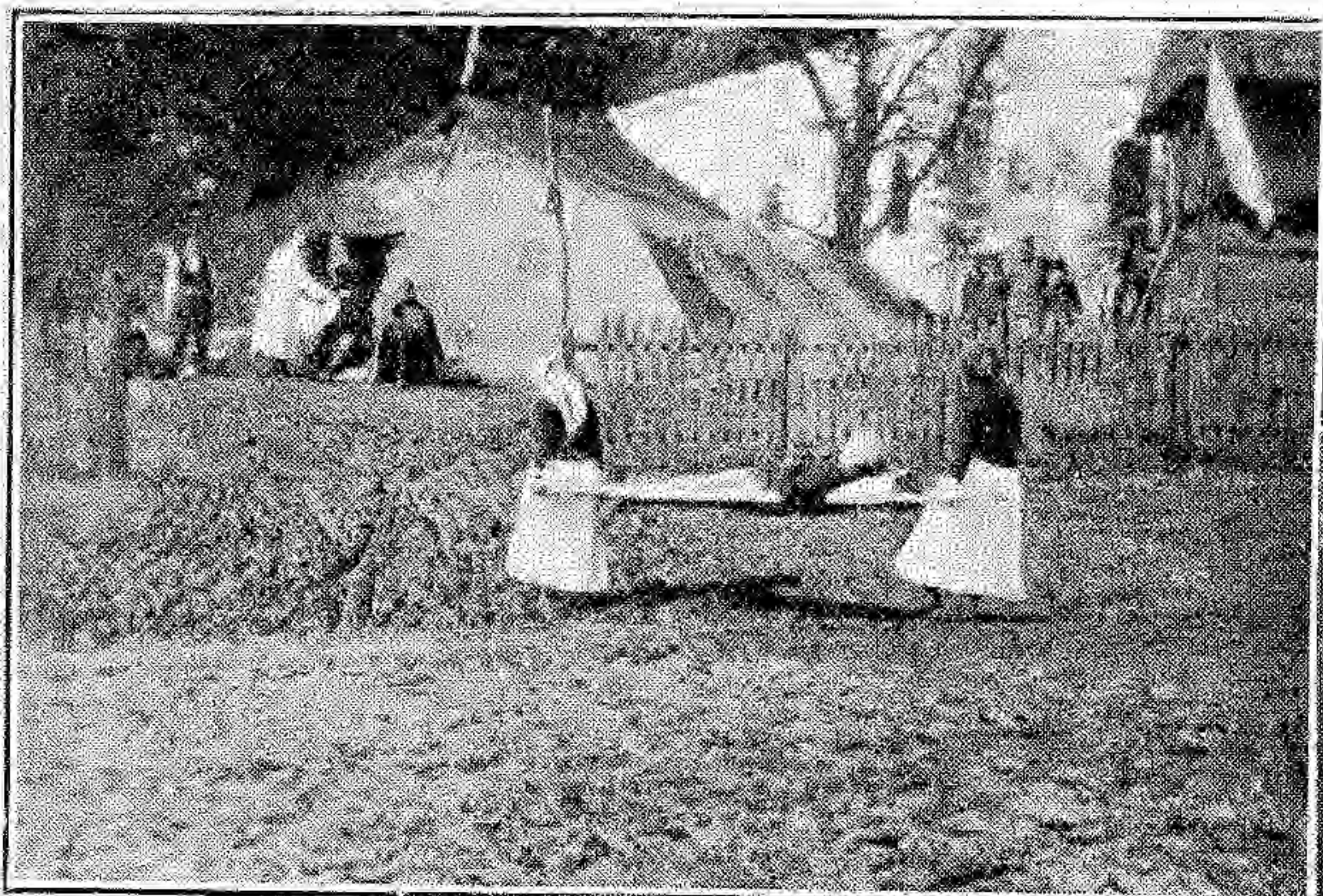
Nurse Reid is seen on the left.

expedition." Her military leaders believed that Serbia would be occupied before the other European Powers could intervene; to-day Europe was convulsed, and the only belligerents who could say that, apart from prisoners, there was not an enemy soldier in their territory, were Britain and Serbia.

In a communication received from one of the staff, of which we give a few extracts, it will be seen that the work of our Units at Kragujevatz is of a most strenuous nature, demanding the highest form of self-sacrifice, and calling for the most exacting devotion to duty, if this brave little nation is to be saved from utter ruin and destitution:—"As for us, we are quite settled down here, and seem to have been here for months. The Hospital is set going now, and I believe we have under our supervision about 300 patients, which, of course, is three times the number we were prepared to have, but which is a miserably small number out of the thousands of

Work in Serbia.

patients that there are, even in this town alone. Kragujevatz is simply full of hospitals; every available building has been used—schools, barracks, hotels, private houses, and every one packed full. We have a school and another building attached, as well as four small 'gast houses,' for the most convalescent cases. The other hospitals are so badly off for accommodation (beds, clothes, and comforts of any description) that the comfort of our place seems almost selfish luxury. I have never seen anything like the places we have seen since we came here. I think quite the worst hospitals were in Nish, which we saw when we passed through. Kragujevatz had been evacuated shortly before we came out, and the refugees had fled to Nish. All the patients had been removed also to Nish, so the hospitals there were packed. One hospital had about 2,000 patients lying without beds, and often without bedding, huddled together in the rooms, corridors, passages—everywhere.



Peasant women as
stretcher-bearers.

'No room in
the Hospital.'



Photos by Topical Press

indeed—and most of them worn to skeletons with suffering and starvation. The dressing-room where all their wounds were attended to had about 12 or 15 tables in a row, and at each stood a doctor ready to dress the case as it came in, and outside the door the patients were lying on stretchers in long rows waiting to be taken in. The dressing-rooms all over are busy from morning till night, and some of the sights are pretty ghastly. The men bear pain wonderfully, but some of them seem to have no nerves left, and cry and moan in misery while they are being dressed. The hospitals here are just like those at Nish, only they are not quite so closely packed. The patients are lying mostly on straw mattresses on the floor, or else on wooden beds, with only a rug over them, and often only the clothes which they had on in the battlefield. The result is they are cold and unspeakably dirty, and too miserable to care about anything. Their food, which consists of hard black

Work in Serbia.

bread always, and sometimes meat or eggs, etc., lies beside them, also a few earthly belongings which they have managed to keep by them. The atmosphere is usually thick and heavy with smells, and the patients lie there, and are only attended to by orderlies, who are for the most part Austrian prisoners. The fever hospital is even worse than the general surgical hospitals, as the people are so bad with fever, and are lying huddled together, two in one bed and three on two, for lack of space to put them in. They also are attended to only by orderlies, and the doctors have scarcely time to do more than one round of the wards in a day. I have just been up there this afternoon for a short time. There has been an outbreak of enteric fever in the trenches, and the patients are coming in every day in bullock carts from the north, and the authorities are clearing as many patients out of the hospitals



Part of the Second Unit for Serbia prior to their departure from Cardiff.

as they can to make room for them. Until the conditions can be changed in the hospitals, I am afraid the outlook for patients is pretty hopeless. But it seems to me the Serbians have been overwhelmed with the numbers of sick and wounded, and scarcely know how to tackle things.

"Our Hospital seems a very bright spot in the midst of it all, but we seem to be able to do so little compared with the amount there is to be done. We have already wired home for more nurses and doctors at the instigation of the Serbian Government, and are hoping that we may ultimately be able to do something on a larger scale. We have just heard that the British Red Cross Society are coming out with doctors and nurses, and are to stay in the house across the way from us, so altogether there will be quite a large British contingent among us. Our patients are enjoying and thriving in the comfort we have been able to give them. It was a great pleasure to see

Work in Serbia.

the joy they had in being clean in a clean bed. Most of them have horribly septic wounds, which, through pressure of work, were only being dressed every four or five days. They are nearly all young men, about 20 to 25, but some of them look 50. We are gradually restoring their youth to some of them. When they are ill they are very patient, and when they are well they are lively and happy. I am sorry to say they just get well to be sent back to the ranks again. Most of them have been fighting now for three years, and have wounds to show for each war. I am struck by the number of crippled men on the streets, but the unscathed ones have stalwart, graceful figures. In my three wards I think I have men from every race in the Balkan Peninsula, and a good many Austrians as well. Our orderlies are Austrian prisoners, and for the most part help us very well with the patients. A great many of them are Austrian Serbs, and are really pleased to be prisoners. They talk German, and by means of them we get at the patients' wants. Occasionally a patient arrives whose language no one can speak, such as a Magyar or a Pole, and then we have just to do what we can for him by signs. We have been able to pick up enough Serbian to make out their wants in a general way, but we miss a great deal by not knowing the language. We knew how to say ordinary things, such as 'Good morning,' 'Good night,' 'How are you?' 'Is it sore?' 'When were you wounded?' etc., and it is wonderful how easy it is to get on with them. My morning rounds are very monosyllabic, and consist in 'dobro?' which means 'better?' or 'boh?'—'sore?'—to each patient. The patients are interested in us because we are British, and would ask much more about us if they could. They certainly discuss a great deal among themselves. The Serbians are a magnificent race of men, and seem to live simple, good lives, and happy if they hadn't to fight. We spend most of the day doing dressings, either in the dressing-room or the wards, but even yet could be much busier than we are. We have an X-Ray apparatus fitted up in the house we use as the Home, and have to carry the patient along on stretchers to be X-Rayed. One night we had been busy examining patients, and had taken our current from the main which supplies only the Crown Prince's house and the X-Ray outfit. Next morning an official was sent along to request that we do all the X-Raying before a stated hour, as the night before the Crown Prince had been left in complete darkness. The same thing has occurred several times by mistake, and is always followed up by the same official next morning."

Austrian Prisoners as Orderlies.

In another communication from one of the orderlies, one gets a further glimpse of the Hospital life in Kragujevatz. "The Austrian prisoners of war are not in concentration camps, but are allowed to go quite freely about the town, both here and at Nish. They wear a grey uniform with a badge in Serbian colours—red, blue, and white—on the cap. The Serbian uniform is a brown grey. I suppose the prisoners are thought to be quite safe, for they could not go away without the uniform being recognised, and they have no weapons. Many of them do not look very fit, probably because they have gone through a great deal before being captured, and they are not all very well clothed and fed. Those that we have here are very well content to be with us—that is, so long as they are prisoners. The other night one of them expressed regret that Roumania and Italy were both going against Austria and Germany. He spoke of the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria, and Italy—but that Italy broke faith. I do not know enough about details of diplomacy to argue matters out, but perhaps it is just as well."

Food Conditions.

"We are very well off for food here, as some things are very cheap. The Government (Serbian) allows us three dinars, equal to three francs, or about 2s. 6d. a head

Work in Serbia.

per day for food, as well as our lodging, with fire and light. We brought quite a lot of stores with us, some of which will last out for a time. Some things we can get here quite easily—rice, sago, semolina, haricot beans. We have a good supply of oatmeal, and we have porridge every morning. Fowls, turkeys, and little pigs are sold alive. Fortunately for me the Austrians can do the killing, but I have had some fun out of it all. People here bake very good pastry, and just round the corner from here is a very good pastry shop, where delicious little French cakes are sold, as good as any we can get in the tea-rooms at home, if not better, though a little smaller for the penny, so you see, you need not be sorry for us. The other night some of the staff went to a cafe chantant, where a very good military band was playing, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. The music was excellent, and they enjoyed themselves very much.

"Patients were sent to us in batches until our wards were full, and we still get them at intervals when we discharge convalescents. They come from other hospitals in town, not fresh from the Front, as there has been no fighting for some time lately. They come to us in a terrible condition, having had absolutely no nursing. You can imagine from this perhaps what the hospitals are like here. It is really not the Serbians' fault. The whole country is one immense hospital—doctors, Serbs, and prisoners alike work all day, merely to get the dressings done and the drugs given out. There is no attempt at nursing—no Serbian women are trained to do so, and they have become apathetic during their three wars. Many are refugees, struggling to keep some sort of a house together.

"The most terrible sight I have seen here is the big fever hospital—a huge barracks where there are said to be 1,500 cases of fever, mostly enteric, typhus, and recurrent. Among their patients the acknowledged death rate is ten a day—the fill of our hospital in a fortnight! With a fellow-member of the Unit I went over the typhus wards one day. You really cannot imagine what it was like. There were only a few doctors for their hundreds of cases, and otherwise only orderlies who are terrified for their own safety—poor wretches—and just crowd in corners, doing nothing unless driven to it. All the windows were shut, and the place literally smelt like a sewer. All along the corridors patients were packed together, and one of the corridors was so dark one could not see the patients' faces at first. The wards, as regards hopeless dirt and squalor were worse than the worst slum dwellings I have ever seen. The patients lay on mattresses on the floor; often three lay shivering on two mattresses on the floor. Their clothing and bedding were filthy and alive with vermin, and helpless cases are simply left to become filthier and filthier."

Important Developments in Serbia.

In a letter received from Dr. Elsie Inglis, dispatched from Kragujevatz on the 20th of May, we learn that "things are developing very quickly." Colonel Hunter for some time prior to that date had been in negotiation with Dr. Inglis with a view to a further extension of the work at Kragujevatz being carried out. As previously stated, Colonel Hunter is presently in Serbia as a representative of the British Government, and his chief work consists in taking every measure to arrest the spread of fever and disease. Dr. Elsie Inglis says:—"Colonel Hunter came over again yesterday to see what I was doing about the Mlavadovatz plan, and I told him I had telegraphed home to find when our tents would be here. Then he said what he would like would be three Scottish Units—one at Mlavadovatz, one at Pesheravatz, and one at Palanka. He said that with us at these three places, and working with his Sanitary Commission, he believed he could bottle up the typhus, and really make some headway towards clearing the country. He said he would like our Units, because he knew from what we had already done that we were good

Work in Serbia.

workers. That was good hearing. If my tents are on the way, or nearly here, I will start Mlavadovatz at once. Dr. Hutchison's full equipment is at Salonika, and the moment she arrives from Malta she will go to Peshravatz. As for the third Unit, I have wired asking whether the London Society would be willing to undertake this Unit at Palanka." . . . "I do like the Serbian people so much. I am living with a Mme. Milanovitch, whose husband is Professor of Biology. She is Vice-President of the Serbian Woman's League—a League formed by the women here to help the nation in time of war. We are great friends, though we cannot speak a word of any common language. Through an interpreter she tells me she is so glad to help any of the Scottish Unit because we are doing so much for her country."

Since this communication was received we learn from Dr. Inglis that at the request of the Serbian authorities she has opened a Fever Hospital at Mladanowatz. The Government provided tents, and Dr. Inglis has taken up the whole fever staff and equipment. Dr. Alice Hutchison, after consultation with the authorities, has proceeded to Valejvo, one of the worst places in all Serbia for typhus. It is undoubtedly Dr. Hutchison's experience in the managing of this fever that has made the authorities send her up there.

Dr. Soltau's Advice.

Dr. Grace Eleanor Soltau, who left England last December with the first Unit for Serbia, has just returned, on leave, accompanied by Miss Allison Hunter, a Glasgow medical student, who was one of her staff at Kragujevatz. Dr. Soltau, it will be remembered, fell ill, owing to the strain of her work in Serbia, and Dr. Elsie Inglis has gone out to take her place. Both Dr. Soltau and Miss Allison Hunter have received the Serbian Red Cross of 1870, and Dr. Soltau has also been given the Serbian Order of St. Sava (Third Class).

She has been able to give some valuable advice regarding the third Unit for Serbia of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, which is very shortly to be sent out—Dr. Alice Hutchison, in charge of the second Unit, having already arrived at Pesarevaz. She recommends that the third Serbian Unit shall consist of two small hundred-bed hospitals for different towns, which can be joined up to form one big Unit if required, and they should be fully equipped for both medical and surgical work. The chief work of the Unit this autumn will be nursing the civil population of the stricken country, the tide of war having receded. Inoculation against cholera has been extensively carried out, and appears likely to prove in great measure effective. A medical college is to be established—the first yet founded. There will be no "women question" in this school, for everything in the country is open to women, and there are no laws or conventions hostile to women taking any share they may desire in intellectual training facilities.

The question of a Third Unit has been under serious consideration, and the London and Welsh Units have agreed to undertake the equipment of this. It is expected to be ready at an early date.

The Needs of Serbia—and an Appeal.

Many other letters might be given from members of the Units regarding the conditions in Serbia, but these give so many details of such an appalling nature that it would serve no useful purpose to dwell further upon the distressing position of this stricken nation. In any case, the public are now sufficiently alive to the needs of Serbia, and have loyally and generously supported the many agencies now at work

Work in Serbia.

for relieving the wounded and arresting disease in Serbia. This applies particularly to the splendid manner in which the Scottish Units in Serbia have been assisted, and their future usefulness may be safely left in the hands of the people. Enough has been said to indicate that the Army Medical Authorities and the Governments of our respective Allies view the conditions of Serbia with the gravest concern, and any part that the Scottish Women's Hospital may play in assisting the authorities in their difficult task will receive every encouragement and co-operation from the Serbian Government and those entrusted with the care of its people. The work to which our Scottish women have set themselves in relieving distress in Serbia is worthy of the highest traditions of woman-kind throughout the country. It is recognised that it is at great personal sacrifice that these women have bravely undertaken the work, and the public will see to it that they do not fail in their effort through any lack of support on the part of their friends at home. To the Scottish people in particular Serbia makes a strong appeal. Its mountains and glens resemble our own Scottish Highlands, its people have made a similar fight for freedom against tyranny and oppression. It has been rightly termed the "Scotland of the East," and the Scottish people will not now fail this brave little nation in her hour of trial.

£25 *will name a Bed
for six months.*

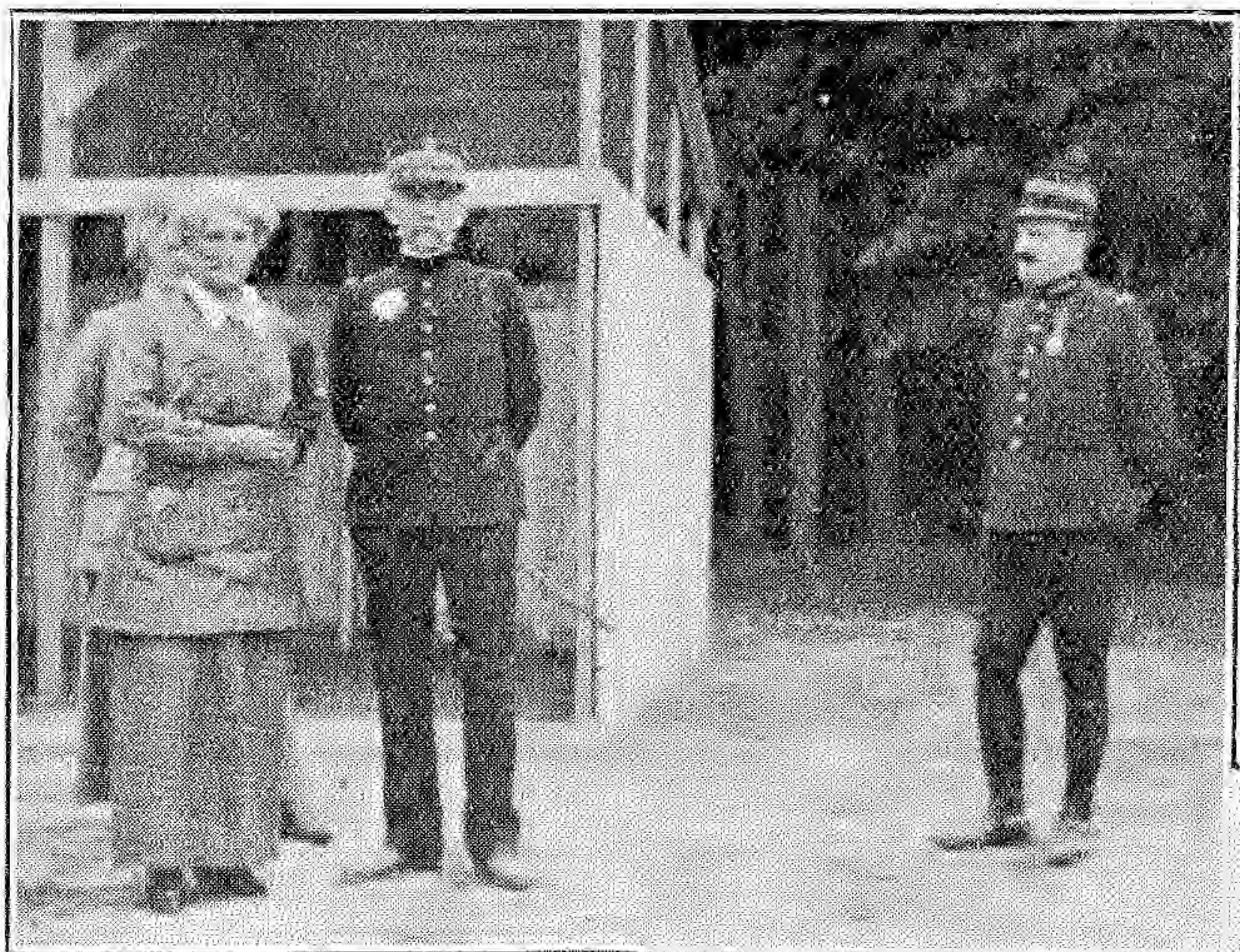
£50 *for a year.*

£350 *will name and equip
a Motor Ambulance.*

Work at Troyes.

(Girton and Newnham Unit.)

At the urgent request of the French Military Authorities, the Administrative Committee some time ago decided to establish an hospital at Troyes, ninety miles south-east of Paris. Rich in historic associations, and overlooking one of the fairest provinces of France, the city lies in the direct line to Alsace and Lorraine. Its central situation and great strategic importance, within forty miles of the firing line, have given it a position of considerable significance throughout the war. It forms one of the principal stations for the reception of wounded from the seat of war, and it was recognised that the request of the Military Authorities for a "Scottish Women's Hospital" at this important base was the highest tribute to the work already accomplished at the Abbaye de Royau-

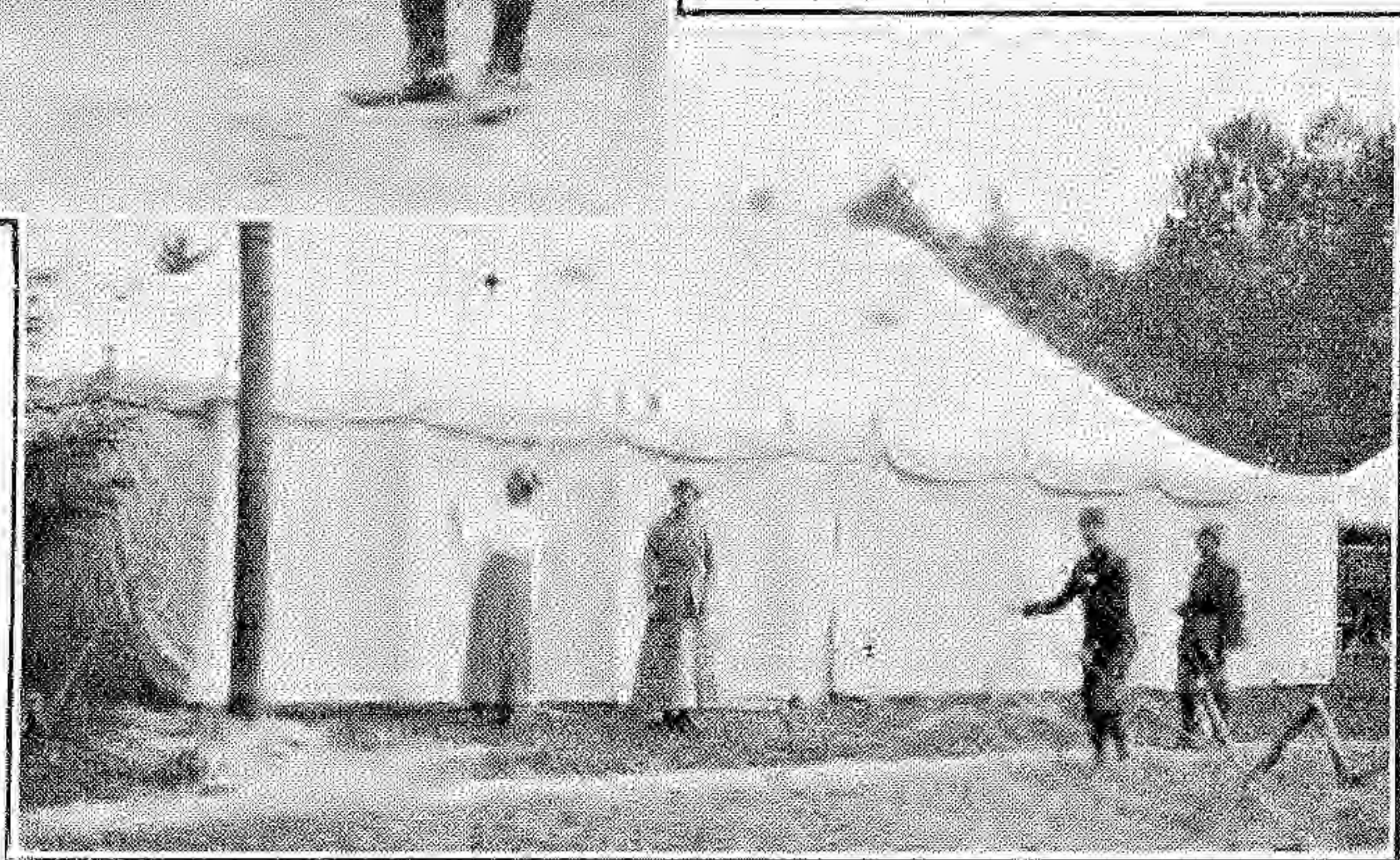


General de Torcy
and
Mrs. Harley.

(General de Torcy inspected the Hospital, and said it was even better than he had anticipated.)

Tents being erected at Troyes
with the assistance of French
soldiers.

Dr. Louise M'Iroy in centre
of group.



mont, and a compliment greatly appreciated by the administrators and supporters of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Every effort is therefore being put forward to equip and maintain the Hospital on the highest standard of efficiency, and it is indeed a fortunate circumstance that the services of Mrs. Harley, the distinguished sister of Sir John French, have been secured as Administrator of the Hospital. In Dr. Louise M'Iroy as chief medical officer and Dr. Sandeman as senior physician, the Administrative Executive have obtained the services of two of the most brilliant women doctors that Scotland has produced; while the wide experience of Dr. Ellen Porter will be of the

Work at Troyes.

utmost value in the management of the Bacteriological Laboratory, an important feature of the Hospital. With Dr. Keer, assistant surgeon, Dr. Hardie, junior surgeon, and a large number of trained nurses and orderlies, the Hospital will be staffed in a complete and efficient manner, and we may confidently anticipate that an eminently successful and useful work will be accomplished at Troyes. The following is a complete list of the staff now at Troyes :—

SENIOR SURGEON.—Miss Louise M'Ilroy, M.D., D.Sc., 16 Lynedoch Crescent, Glasgow.

SENIOR PHYSICIAN.—Miss Laura Sandeman, M.D., Ch.B., 22 Waverley Place, Aberdeen.

BACTERIOLOGIST.—Miss Ellen Porter, M.D., D.P.H., 3 Seton Place, Edinburgh.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.—Miss Honoria Keer, M.B., Ch.B., The Infirmary, Kilmarnock.

JUNIOR SURGEON.—Miss Mabel Hardie, 559 Finchley Road, London.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.—Miss Jean Paton Gordon, M.B., Ch.B., Royal Albert Infirmary, Wigan.



Group of Nurses en route for Troyes.

RADIOGRAPHER.—Miss Edith Stoney, 20 Reynold's Close, London, N.W.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.—Miss Bessie Neish, Tippetthill Cottage, Morningside, Edinburgh.

NURSES.

SISTER IN CHARGE.—Miss Kate Cary, 19 Elgin Crescent, Kensington Park Road, London, W.

SISTER SURGICAL SECTION.—Miss Isobel Swan, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

*1. Miss Greig, 86 Grange Loan, Edinburgh.

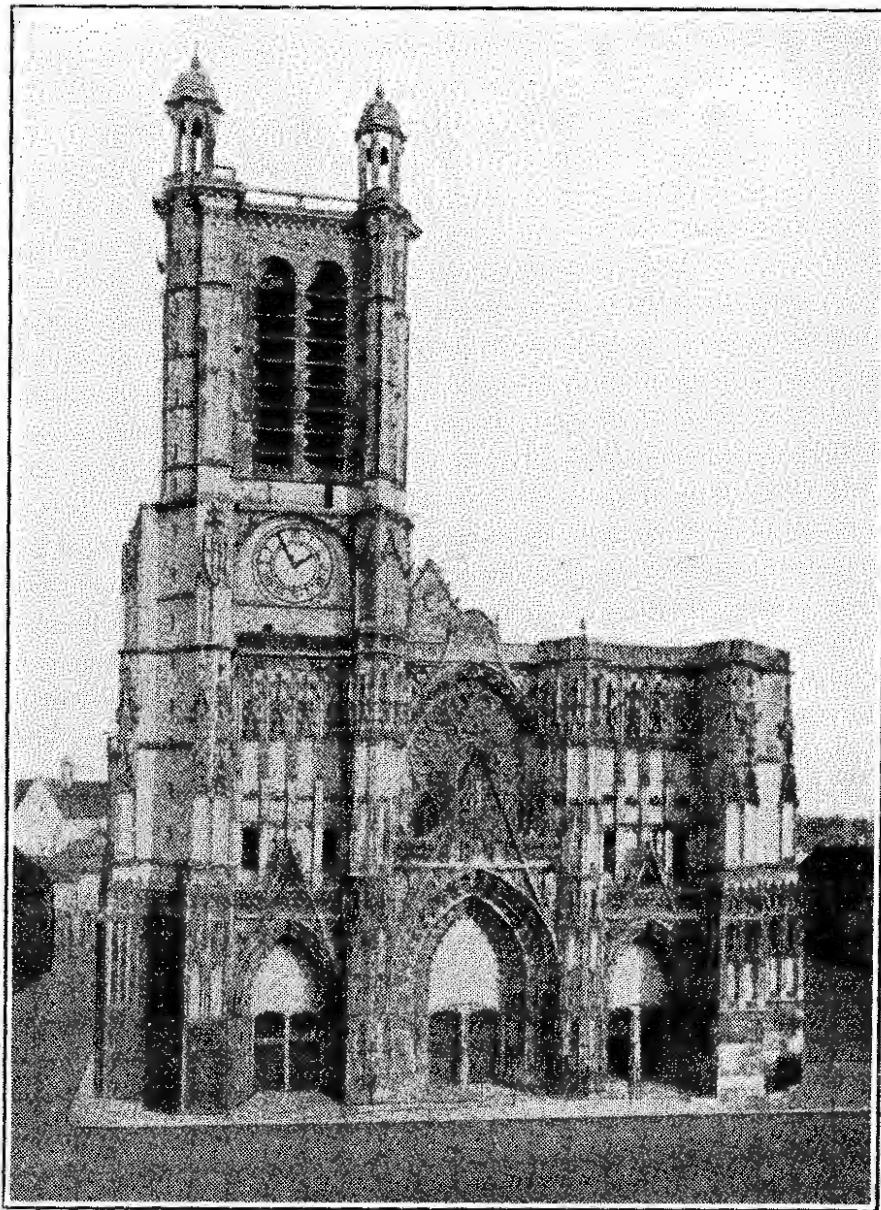
*2. „ M'Call, Sorba Park, Edinburgh.

*3. „ M'Bain, Chalmers Hospital, Edinburgh.

*4. „ Morgan, Spring Copse Road, Reigate, Surrey.

* Formerly at Calais.

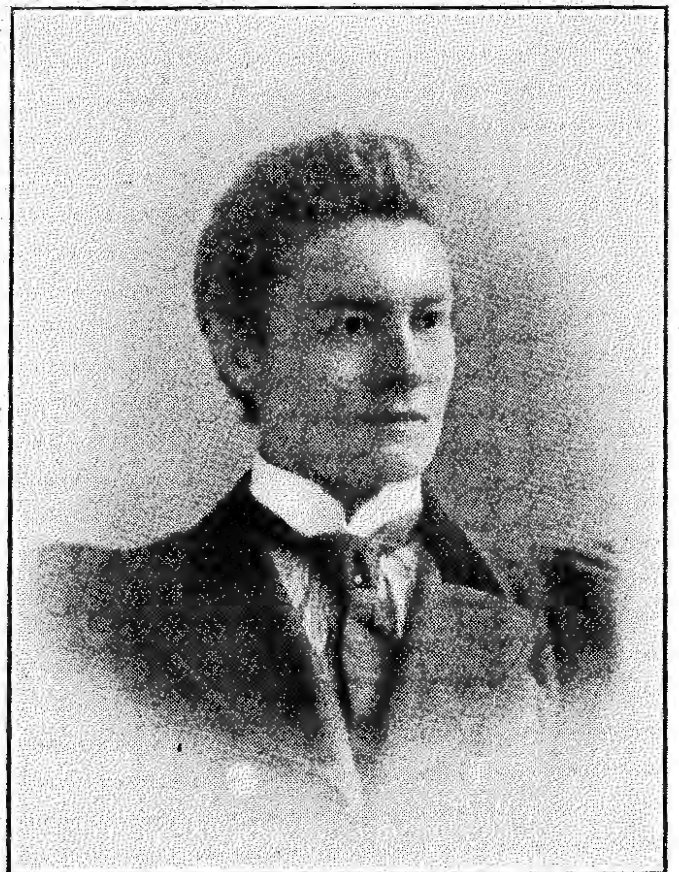
*Work at
Troyes.*



The Cathedral, Troyes.



Dr. Louise M'Iroy.



Dr. Laura S. Sandeman.

Work at Troyes.

NURSES.—Continued.

5. Miss Sarah Allan, Craigneth, High Blantyre, Glasgow.
6. „ Mary Hunter, Minerva, Lenzie.
7. „ P. M. Desvignes, Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne.
8. „ M. K. Butcher, 18 Palmerston Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.
9. „ Clara Coulthard, Orchard House, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.
10. „ Margaret Berry, 50 Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, London.
11. Mrs. Frances Pidgeon, Wotton Lodge, Surgical Home, Gloucester.
12. Miss Betty Learmonth, 343 Holburn Street, Aberdeen.
13. Mrs. Helen B. Meiklejohn, Ariel Lodge, Hewlett Road, Cheltenham.
14. Miss Jean Ferguson, 23 Seyton Avenue, Langside, Glasgow
15. „ J. C. Duff, 88 Hollywood Road, Belfast.
- †16. „ Isabella Mitchell, Ellon Cottage, Eskbank.



Miss Kelso King.



Dr. Porter.

17. Miss Maud A. L. Speight, 1 Trafalgar Square, Ashton-under-Lyne, Manchester.
18. „ J. R. G. Wilson, Cambusnethan, Wishaw.

ORDERLIES.

1. Miss Joan Brewster, 59 Madeley Road, Ealing, London.
2. „ Margaret Darling, 55 Green Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.
3. „ Baughn, 2 Forrest Road, Aberdeen.
4. Mrs. Hay, 7 Albyn Terrace, Aberdeen.
5. Miss Laird, 137 Greenhead Street, Glasgow.
6. „ Violet Inglis, 58 Overstrand Mansions, Battersea, London.
7. „ Isobel Macphail, Calder Avenue, Coatbridge.
8. „ Isobel M. Murdoch, 43 Blairhill Street, Glasgow.
9. „ Munro Kerr (Kitchen Orderly), Claunaline, Lenzie.

† Was at Serbia.

Work at Troyes.

ORDERLIES.—Continued.

10. Miss E. Sharman (Masseuse), 8 Alexandra Avenue, Battersea Park, London.
11. Mrs. C. Campbell, 19 Lansdowne Road, Bedford.
12. „ Orr Paterson, Woodbury, Mickleham, Surrey.
13. „ Wilson, 44 Langside Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
14. Miss Burt, Claremont, Burnside, Glasgow.

COOKS.

1. Miss Brown, Abbaye de Royaumont, France.
2. „ Borthwick, Abbaye de Royaumont, France.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Miss Nellie Dodds, Abbaye de Royaumont, France.

ADMINISTRATOR.—Mrs. Harley, Abbaye de Royaumont, France.



Mrs. Harley.



Dr. Honoria Keen.

CLERK.—Miss Percival, Abbaye de Royaumont, France.

KITCHEN MAID.—Miss Romanie Godderet, 3 Seton Place, Edinburgh.

NOTICE KITCHEN.

1. Miss Edith M'Ilroy, 16 Lynedoch Crescent, Glasgow (Driver).
2. „ Edith Pringle, 172 Bath Street, Glasgow (Attendant).

CHAUFFEURS.

1. Miss Kelso King, Sweethaws Grange, Crowborough, Sussex.
2. „ Freshfield, Easton Rectory, Winchester.
3. „ Hotham, Winchester.



Dr. Laura S. Sandeman.

The Administration Offices and Headquarters of the Staff are housed at the Chateau de Chanteloup, about a mile from the city, and situated amidst fine old gardens and spacious grounds. The neighbourhood is richly wooded, and many picturesque glimpses of the countryside and the distant towers of the historic cathedral are obtained from the windows of the Chateau. The patients will be under canvas, and accommodation is being provided meantime for 200. There is ample room for any further extensions that may be contemplated. Already the work of erecting and equipping the tents necessary and carrying out alterations within the Chateau are well forward. Every assistance is being given by the Military Authorities, and General de Torcy, who is greatly interested in the new Hospital, has been of the greatest service. As the result, it is expected that patients will be received in considerable numbers before the end of June. The tents are of the most modern type, and are being erected on a plan that entirely meets with

the approval of the Military Authorities. A number of motor ambulances and transport waggons and motor cars will be attached to the Hospital, and the London Society for Women's Suffrage is providing an X-Ray travelling car. In a recent communication Mrs. Harley speaks hopefully of the great possibilities of the Hospital emphasising the urgent need of every agency that will assist the sick and wounded. Hospital accommodation is taxed to the utmost at Troyes, and the Women's Hospital is expected to relieve the Authorities of much anxiety and concern. It is recognised as a great work, and a fine opportunity. That all concerned in its administration will rise to the occasion is the earnest conviction of all associated with the enterprise.

The Hospital will be known as the "Girton and Newnham Unit," the past and present Students of this distinguished College having contributed the magnificent sum of £1,800 towards the equipment of the Hospital.

In a communication received from Mrs. Harley we learn that the military gave every assistance to the erection of the tents. Mrs. Harley continues as follows:—

"General de Torcy paid us an informal visit yesterday afternoon, and he was pleased with everything; it really was most satisfactory. As we went over the grounds, he kept on saying we had room for more than the 200 men, and so I want to prepare the Committee for the contingency that we may be asked to enlarge as the summer goes on, and I think we have a very good chance of being made a great deal of use, and that if we are asked to increase our beds, we shall require more tents."

Mrs. Harley's most recent letter says:—

"Another stage in the history of the Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service, N.U.W.S.S., is marked—day, 9th June—by the official opening of another Hospital in France, and one that not only differs in many respects from our own at Royau-mont, but from all other French Hospitals, as it is the first time the French wounded have been nursed under canvas. In consequence our Tent Hospital is causing a

Work at Troyes.

great deal of excitement and interest; at first the rumour went round the town that 200 English wounded were coming to Chanteloup, and the surprise and delight of the townspeople was quite touching when it was explained to them that we were here to care for their own soldiers. In order to avoid an invasion of curious sight-seers, we are obliged to issue cards of admission to those who are genuinely interested, and to keep a strict guard over the gates to hinder unauthorised people from overrunning the place.

"Before being given the final permission to receive patients, General Treffand, Medical Inspector of this Division, made a formal inspection of the Hospital, and expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with all the arrangements made, and assured us that full use should be made of it. Both he and General de Torcy have hinted that a further enlargement might become necessary, and pointed out to us that there was space enough on the ground for more tents if necessary. At the present, though, we shall be quite content if the 200 beds are kept full.

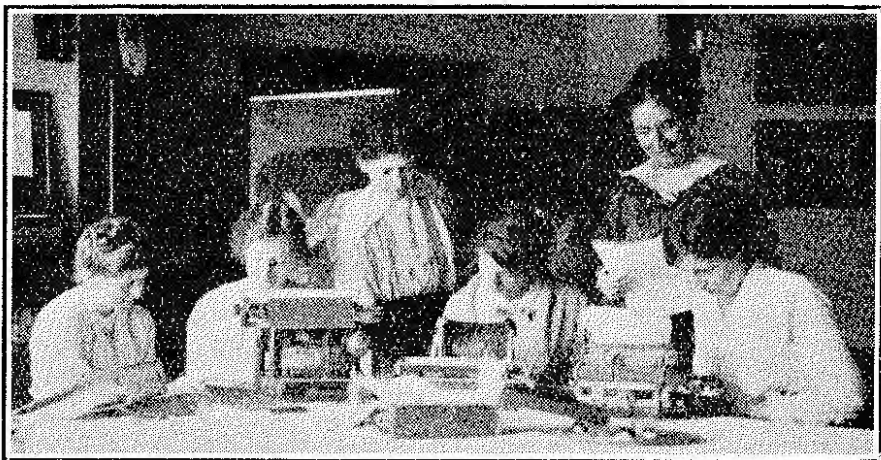
"Another new feature of our Hospital is the fact that we are a Hospital working directly under the Military Authorities. That is to say, that the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, through their representative, has made a definite agreement with the Ministère de la Guerre to continue to work this Hospital during the war, and have received General Joffre's personal approval that it should be a Military Hospital and under military control.

"Many of our kind subscribers will be glad to picture to themselves the surroundings of the Hospital they have helped by their kind gifts to bring into being. Will they in imagination follow me to the historical old town of Troyes, and about a mile and a half from the railway station pass through two large iron gates, above which, and flanked on either side by the Union Jack and French Flag, they will see in large letters the device,

'SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL. HOPITAL AUXILIAIRE BENEVOLE 301.'

To the right of them they will see a long building which goes by the name of Chateau Chanteloup—a Chateau only in name, as it is too small even to accommodate the whole staff, but bright and airy, with large windows. In the middle of the park, about 100 yards from the house, stand the Hospital Tents—a double row, arranged with as much regularity as the ground will permit—each tent is a ward in miniature—furnished with 16 beds with pink coverlets, small white tables, and a long, narrow table between the two poles, with shelves underneath. Three clever soldier carpenters have transferred the large packing cases into ward cupboards, which are the delight of the sisters. All is arranged with a view to the economy of space, and our visitors tell us the *mise en scene* is very attractive. Wooded walks and large trees and flowering shrubs surround the open space for the tents. Near at hand a field kitchen, in wood and red bricks, has been built for the cooking of the patients' food. Another wooden building has been erected for bath-rooms, besides a dressing station, where septic wounds are attended to. The theatre, or, as they say in France, the 'Salle d'operation,' has been installed in the Orangerie—a large, light, airy room, and, with one or two alterations made by our Surgeon-in-Chief, most perfectly adapted for its use."

It will thus be seen that no time has been lost in the establishment and equipment of the Hospital at Troyes, and that already further extensions are contemplated. The magnificent work accomplished at Abbaye de Royaumont, and the resource and enterprise displayed at Troyes, have impressed the authorities in a most favourable manner, and it may be taken as certain that the new Hospital at Troyes will very shortly justify and enhance the high reputation already made by the Staff in France.



Mrs. Laurie and Staff.

□ □ □ □
Financial.

□ □ □ □

From the foregoing brief account of the work in France and Serbia, it will be seen that the Administrators of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for foreign service are faced with many heavy responsibilities. With the completion of the Hospital at Troyes no less than 1,200 patients will be in the direct care of our Hospitals in France and Serbia, while the various units will comprise a staff of over 250. The promoters, however, face the financial position hopefully and confidently. Already over £30,000 has been provided by a generous public, and as the work becomes more widely known, it is felt that subscribers will be found amongst all classes of the community. In raising the money the Suffrage Societies of the country have rendered magnificent service. The enthusiasm of the members has been beyond all praise, but the general public have at length awakened to the great needs of our brave Allies, and money is now coming in from friends in almost every town and village in the kingdom. Contributions ranging from a shilling to £500 have been received from various sources, from churches, guilds, societies, universities, colleges and schools. Work parties are now busy in many towns and districts, and matinees, concerts, entertainments, garden parties, children's functions, and flag days have contributed largely to the general fund. In connection with the flag days it should be stated that by arrangement with the Serbian Relief Fund in London, the proceeds from the Serbian Flag Days held in Glasgow and other towns throughout Scotland, were in every case equally divided between that fund and the Scottish Women's Hospitals. At the end of May over £12,000 had been raised in this popular way, the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund thus benefiting to the extent of £6,000. It is expected that other £3,000 at least will be received during the summer from this source, Edinburgh and other towns having agreed to hold flag days on behalf of Serbia. The services of Mr. J. Allison, Jun., C.A., and Mr. J. Inglis Ker, F.S.A. (Scot.), with the assistance of a Central Organising Committee in Glasgow, in promoting these flag days throughout Scotland, are worthy of the warmest gratitude of the Hospitals Committee.

Within the space at the disposal of the writer of these notes it is impossible to give a detailed list of the subscriptions received, but it is felt that the publication of these contributions from time to time in the "Glasgow Herald" and the "Scotsman" is a sufficient acknowledgment of the generous support of the public. Beginning with July, these lists will appear every week in both papers. The list of named beds, however, is given in full, and to the generous donors the Executive tender their warmest thanks. The list gives the reader ample evidence of the widespread nature of the support which the Hospitals are receiving. From many sources large donations have also been received of comforts and garments of every description. These have been of the greatest service in connection with the Hospitals, and have provided many comforts to the wounded. A number of motor ambulances, cars, and many useful comforts and medical stores have also been gifted to the Hospitals, and the hearty co-operation

Financial.

of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society in this connection calls for special mention.

To enable the various activities of the Scottish Women's Hospitals to go forward efficiently, and to promote further schemes on behalf of our brave Allies, it is abundantly evident that no effort should be spared in augmenting the financial resources of the movement. It is felt that the public have only to have this great work brought before them to ensure a generous and active support, and it is hoped that further assistance will be forthcoming. The Executive feel that £100,000 is the sum that should be aimed



The Stores Headquarters, 2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh

at, if the work is to be carried on uninterruptedly and every endeavour will be made in the immediate future to secure this. No sacrifice is too great. The cause is worthy of our highest efforts, and all may do something, however small, in promoting the work of the Hospitals, and loyally supporting the women who are so nobly sharing in the great work on behalf of the sick and wounded in France and Serbia. Contributions, gifts of motor ambulances or motor cars, donations for naming beds in the various hospitals, garments and comforts, etc., all will be gratefully received.

£25 *will name a Bed
for six months.*

£50 *for a year.*

£350 *will name and equip
a Motor Ambulance.*

List of Named Beds in Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia.

NAME OF BED.	DONOR.	NAME OF BED.	DONOR.
Elizabeth L. Teacher	Miss Teacher	Surgo	M. A. S.
Newington	Newington Work Party	Tayside Suffrage	Tayside W.S.S.
Elisabeth	Anon	Paisley Serbian Flag per Paisley Serbian	Flag Day Committee
Glasgow (for France)	J. S.	Day (10 Beds)	Paisley W.S.S. and Friends
Johnson H. Wood Memorial (France)	Mr. and Mrs. Wood	Paisley (4 Beds)	
Bellard	Mr. and Mrs. Weir	Paisley North District	" " "
Clovelly	Mrs. Parker	Paisley Potterhill	" " "
Kilmacolm (6 Beds)	Kilmacolm W.S.S. *	Holt	Holt W.S.S.
Beauchamp	Miss Beauchamp	Art Teachers' Guild	Art Teachers' Guild
Denny	Colonel Denny	Orcadian	Orkney W.S.S.
Liverpool W.S.S.	Liverpool W.S.S.	Falkirk	Falkirk W.S.S.
Hawick (2 Beds)	Hawick W.S.S.	Glasgow College of Domestic Science	Glasgow College of Domestic Science
Devon and Cornwall	S.W. Federation W.S.S.	Women's Educational Union	Women's Educational Union
St. Andrews (2 Beds)	St. Andrews W.S.S. and Friends	Scottish Association of Medical Women's	Scottish Association of Medical Women
Ursula	F. J. Hayes, Esq.	Castle-Douglas	Castle-Douglas W.S.S.
Crieff	Crieff W.S.S.	London Society's	London Society for W.S.S.
Gourock (2 Beds)	Gourock W.S.S. and Friends	Nairnshire	Nairnshire W.S.S.
Dunbar	Dunbar W.S.S. and Friends	Glasgow and West of Scotland	Glasgow and West of Scotland
Shropshire Suffragists	Shropshire W.S.S. per Mrs. Scott	Registered Medical Women's	Assoc. Regd. Medical Women
Morningside	Miss L. I. Lumsden, LL.D.	Scottish Teachers'	Scottish Teachers' Fund for War Relief (E.I.S.) per Crieff W.S.S. (Children's Sale of Work)
Lumsden		Crieff Children's	Ascot W.S.S.
Marple (Cheshire)	Marple W.S.S. and Friends	Ascot W.S.S.	Edinburgh National W.S.S. (2 Beds)
Margaret Mitchell	Mrs. Mitchell	Edinburgh National W.S.S. (2 Beds)	Greenock W.S.S. and Friends
Bridge of Weir	Bridge of Weir W.S.S.	Greenock	Breadalbane
Haddington W.S.S.	Haddington W.S.S.	Breadalbane	Surrey Suffrage
St. Leonard's	St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews	Surrey Suffrage	Glenesk
Perth	Perth W.S.S.	Glenesk	Forres
Olwen	Miss Olwen O. Williams	Forres	Birkenhead
University Hall, St. Andrews	Students of University Hall, St. Andrews	Birkenhead	Elgin and Lossiemouth per Flag Days, Elgin, etc.
Chelsea Suffrage Bed	Chelsea W.S.S.	Elgin and Lossiemouth per Flag Days, Elgin, etc.	Elgin and District per Flag Days, Elgin, etc.
Malvern Suffrage (2 Beds)	Malvern W.S.S.	Elgin and District per Flag Days, Elgin, etc.	Dr. Arthur Wallace
Emma Sargant	Miss Sargant Florence	Dr. Arthur Wallace	
Rhuadsghair	Misses Morrison		
Sybil	"Sybils," per Miss Sibyl Johnstone Douglas		
Kentish Federation	Kentish Federation W.S.S.		

* W.S.S. = Women's Suffrage Society.

£25 will name a Bed
for six months.

£50 for a year.

£350 will name and equip
a Motor Ambulance.

Named Beds—continued.

NAME OF BED.	DONOR.	NAME OF BED.	DONOR.
Banff (3 Beds)	Royal Burgh of Banff, per J. C. Rankine, Esq., Hon. Treas., Banff Serbian Relief Fund	Sherborne	Mrs. Baxter
Allan Hall	J. M. Hall, Esq.	Harrogate (7 Beds)	Harrogate W.S.S.
James Tod	James Tod, Esq.	Plymouth	per Mrs. Ramsay
Laigh O' Murray	per Miss Bury (from Flag Days in district)	Devon	" "
Denis	Mr. Gilbert and Lady Mary Murray	Cornwall	" "
Terence	" " "	North Berwick (5 Beds)	North Berwick W.S.S.
Michael	" " "	Dundee (16 Beds)	per Dundee W.S.S. and Friends
Frances	" " "	Dundee	per Dundee W.S.S. (Mrs. Graham Bruce)
Aberdeen (6 Beds)	Aberdeen Subscribers, per Mrs. Soddy	Dundee Caird Rest (2 Beds)	per Dundee W.S.S. (V.A.D. No. IV., Dun- dee, Miss Air, Com- mandant)
Chinley and Chapel-en- le-Frith W.S.S.	per Miss E. M. Preston	V.A.D. No. VI. Dundee	per Dundee W.S.S. (V.A.D. No. VI., Dun- dee, Mrs. Hill, Com- mandant)
Roslin	Roslin Branch of the Queen Mary's Guild, per Mrs. and Miss London	Elizabeth Stephen	per Dundee W.S.S. (Miss Stephen)
Kilmarnock	Proceeds of Flag Day, Kilmarnock, per Jas. Robertson, Esq.	Broughty Ferry	per Dundee W.S.S. (Anonymous)
Kilmarnock Red Cross	" " "	Jameson	Mr. Jameson, per Mrs. Dolgarno, Aberdeen
Kilmarnock	" " "	Stirling	Flag Days, Bridge of Allan and Stirling, per Mrs. Bain
Irvine Valley	" " "	Stirling District	" " "
Elsbeth and Shiona	Troon and Ayr W.S.S.	Bridge of Allan	" " "
Shiona Muir	" " "	M. D. C. Old Girls' Union (Serbia)	per Mrs. Stewart
Nos. 1 and 2 Jane Gil- lespie	per Headmaster of Jane Gillespie School, Edinburgh	Lynedoch	per Mrs. Baldwin Brown, Edinburgh
Craigie Hall	The Misses Mason	Kelvinside	Mrs. Tullis and Friends
Glasgow Corporation	Employees of the Glas- gow Tramways	Lady Artists' Club (Troyes)	Member of Club
Tramway and the Mrs. James Dal- rymple Bed		Appin (Serbia)	Mr. and Mrs. John Mann
Nottingham Suffragists	Nottingham W.S.S.	Hillhead	Miss R. Julia Brown and Mrs. Coats
Evelyn Mand	Mrs. T. W. Paton	Dumfries and Max- welltown No. 2	Women's War Relief Executive, per Miss Young.
Bristol	Bristol W.S.S.	Women's Freedom League, Glasgow	W.S.A. Corps, per Miss Steven
L'Entente	The Misses Wishart	Roxburgh Hotel and Charlotte Square	per Miss Macdonald, Edinburgh
Nos. 1 and 2 Airdrie Beds	Part Proceeds of Cake and Candy, per Mrs. Orr	Gryffe	Bridge of Weir W.S.S. and Friends
Second Hope	per Miss Annie Hope	Innerleithen and Walkerburn	Collected in Inner- leithen and District, per Miss A. Ballan- tyne
Walker Street	per Mrs. Baldwin Brown		
Dumfries and Max- welltown (2 Beds)	Women's War Relief Executive, per Miss Patricia A. Young		
Wilhelmina	Miss Fergus (proceeds of Whist Drive), per Edinburgh W.S.S.		

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