Franco-Prussian War

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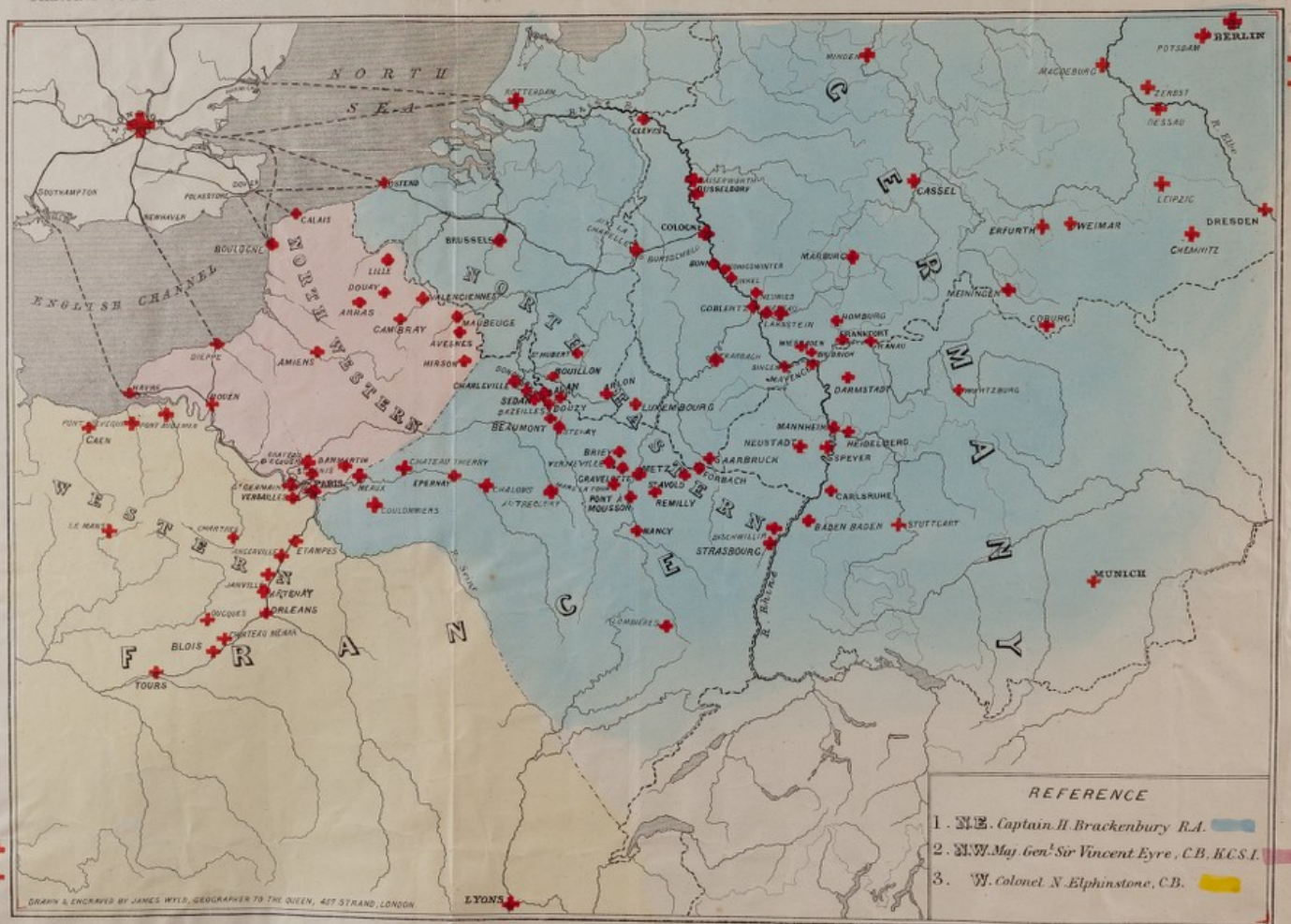
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nburg made a sortie, but was driven
of three guns.
the west of Rugen, in the Baltic.
dfr. 15c.

N° 3.

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SICK & WOUNDED IN WAR. 6TH DECR 1870.

SHEWING THE LOCALITIES IN WHICH PERSONAL OR MATERIAL AID HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE SOCIETY TO FRENCH OR GERMAN SOLDIERS.



REFERENCE

1. N.E. Captain H. Brackenbury R.A.
2. N.W. Maj. Genl Sir Vincent Eyre, C.B. K.C.S.I.
3. W. Colonel N. Elphinstone, C.B.

WAR. 6TH DECR 1870.

D FRENCH OR GERMAN SOLDIERS.



REFERENCE

E. Captain H. Brackenbury R.A.

N. Maj. Gen.l Sir Vincent Eyre, C.B. K.C.S.I.

N. Colonel N. Elphinstone, C.B.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

1870

JULY 3.—It is stated in Madrid that Marshal Prim has sent a deputation to offer the Crown of Spain to a Prince of Hohenzollern, who has accepted it. French Rentes, 72fr. 67c.

JULY 4.—The Paris press generally consider that the accession of a Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain would be of serious import to France.

JULY 5.—The Duc de Gramont informs Lord Lyons that the Crown of Spain has been offered to, and accepted by, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and that the French Government has declared to Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, that France "will not tolerate the establishment of the Prince of Hohenzollern, or any other Prussian prince, on the throne of Spain."

JULY 6.—Baron Werther engages to represent the views of the French Government to the King of Prussia at Ems. The Duc de Gramont declares in the Corps Législatif that the Government "does not think that respect for the rights of a neighbouring people compels us to suffer that a foreign Power, by placing one of its princes on the throne of Charles V., should disturb to our disadvantage the present balance of power in Europe, and should endanger the interests and honour of France." M. Ollivier at the same sitting says—"The Government wishes for peace passionately, but with honour. If a war be necessary, the Government will not enter upon it without the assent of the Corps Législatif." French Rentes, 72fr. 40c.

Lord A. Loftus writes that M. de Thile declares that "the selection of a Sovereign to fill the throne of Spain is a question with which the Prussian Government has no concern whatever."

At Madrid the candidature of Prince Leopold is avowed, and his election by the requisite majority of the Cortes declared to be certain. "It is said that the Prince will come to Madrid on the 1st November, and will be brought from a German port by a Spanish squadron. His civil list is fixed at 20 millions."

Lord Granville writes to Lord Lyons that "it is a matter of regret" to him that "such strong language" should have been used to Baron Werther. He writes also to Lord A. Loftus with the "hope" that the King of Prussia will "discourage" the Hohenzollern candidature.

JULY 7.—Lord Granville writes to Mr. Layard to use every pressure with the Spanish Government in order "to induce them to abandon the project of conferring the throne of Spain on Prince Leopold." Lord Lyons reports that the Duc de Gramont's declaration of the 6th "does not go at all beyond the feeling of the country," and that the duke says "it would be childish to affirm that the Prussian Government were entirely strangers to the whole affair."

The Spanish Government addresses a circular to foreign Powers, officially announcing and justifying the choice of Prince Leopold.

JULY 8.—The Duc de Gramont informs Lord Lyons that the French Government is "still without any answer from Prussia, and that this silence renders it impossible to abstain any longer from making military preparations." The Duc de Gramont suggests "as another solution of the question" that "the Prince of Hohenzollern might of his own accord abandon his pretensions to the Spanish Crown," and declares that "a voluntary renunciation on the part of the prince would be a most fortunate solution." French Rentes, 70fr. 50c.

JULY 9.—M. Benedetti arrives at Ems to obtain a prompt reply to the demands of France. French Rentes, 69fr. 53c.

JULY 10.—The Duc de Gramont informs Lord Lyons that "the King of Prussia had admitted to M. Benedetti that he had, in fact, consented to the Prince of Hohenzollern's accepting the Crown of Spain, and that having given his consent it would be difficult for him now to withdraw it;" that "the affair is now beyond all controversy one between France and the King," but that "if the Prince of Hohenzollern should now on the advice of the King of Prussia withdraw his acceptance of the Crown, the whole affair would be at an end." French Rentes, 69fr. 85c.

JULY 11.—Much excitement in Paris. Warlike preparations continue to be made. French Rentes, 68fr. 40c.

JULY 12.—Prince Antoine of Hohenzollern telegraphs to the Spanish Ambassador at Paris that he has withdrawn his son Leopold's candidature.

Lord Lyons writes that the Duc de Gramont has informed him that the "answer of the King of Prussia is neither courteous nor satisfactory." Lord Lyons "did not conceal from M. de Gramont my surprise and regret that the French Government should hesitate for a moment to accept the renunciation of the prince as a settlement of the affair;" and "reminded him pointedly of the assurance which he had formally authorised me to give to her Majesty's Government, that if the prince withdrew his candidature the affair would be at an end." French Rentes, 70fr. 55c.

JULY 13.—Lord Lyons, in obedience to a telegram from Lord Granville, declares to the Duc de Gramont that "her Majesty's Government is justified, nay, bound to urge the Government of the Emperor in the most friendly, and at the same time most pressing manner, to accept the renunciation of the prince as a satisfactory settlement." The Duc de Gramont announces in the Corps Législatif that "the negotiations are not yet terminated."

Lord Lyons expresses "surprise and regret" at the duke's statement. The duke replies that, although the question with Spain was at an end, "from Prussia France had obtained nothing—literally nothing. All France now asked was that his Majesty (the King of Prussia) should forbid the prince to alter at any future time his decision to withdraw that acceptance." French Rentes, 69fr. 85c.

Count Bismarck informs Lord A. Loftus that, "unless some assurance, some declaration were given by France to the European Powers, or in some official form, that the present solution of the Spanish question was a final and satisfactory settlement of the French demands, and that no further claims were to be raised; and if, further, a withdrawal or a satisfactory explanation of the menacing language held by the Duc de Gramont was not made, the Prussian Government would be obliged to seek explanations from France."

JULY 14.—Lord Granville suggests that as the King of Prussia "had consented to the acceptance by Prince Leopold of the Crown of Spain, and had thereby in a certain sense become a party to the arrangement, his Majesty might with perfect dignity communicate to the French Government his consent to the withdrawal of that acceptance, in the event of France waiving her demand for an engagement on the part of Prussia concerning the future."

It is announced in Paris that the King of Prussia has "refused to receive" M. Benedetti, and has "sent him word by his aide-de-camp that his Majesty has no further communication to make to him;" and that the French Government has demanded "a special letter of apology" from the King.

M. Ollivier states in the Corps Législatif that "the King had refused to receive M. Benedetti, and had communicated the fact officially to the Cabinets of Europe." He terminates his statement by announcing in effect the declaration of war against Prussia.

The Duc de Gramont declares that "France would respect the neutrality of Belgium under all circumstances, *quand même*." French Rentes, 66fr. 85c.

JULY 15.—Count Bernstorff informs Lord Granville that Prussia declines to adopt the suggestion made yesterday by the English Government. French Rentes, 66fr.

Earl Granville writes identical despatches to Lord Lyons and Lord A. Loftus, appealing to the 23d Protocol of the 1856 Paris Conference, and suggests that the Governments of France and Prussia should "have recourse to the good offices of some friendly Power" before appealing to arms.

The King of Prussia arrives at Berlin, and is received with great enthusiasm.

JULY 16.—Popular manifestation in the South German States in support of Prussia. Continued excitement in Paris. French Rentes, 66fr.

JULY 17.—A formal declaration of war sent by the French Government to Berlin. The Duc de Gramont declines to entertain the suggestion made by Lord Granville on the 15th, that France and Prussia should seek the good offices of a friendly Power.

JULY 18.—Baron Brunnow renews a suggestion made on the 13th that the great Powers should record in a Protocol the renunciation by Prince Leopold of the Crown of Spain.

Count Bismarck declines to entertain the suggestion made by Lord Granville on the 15th, that France and Prussia should seek the good offices of a friendly Power. French Rentes, 66fr. 15c.

JULY 19.—The English Government issues a proclamation of neutrality.

The King of Prussia opens the North German Parliament with a speech in which he throws the responsibility for the war on France.

Troops continue to be despatched to the north-eastern frontier of France. French Rentes, 65fr. 95c.

JULY 21.—The French Government issues a manifesto to the European Powers, declaring that in 1869 M. de Thile had given "his word of honour" to M. Benedetti "that the Prince of Hohenzollern was not and could not become a serious candidate for the Crown of Spain."

JULY 22.—Count Bismarck and Baron Thile declare that "not a single word on the subject of Prince Leopold's candidature has ever passed between either of them and M. Benedetti since they were first aware of the fact that the offer of the Spanish Crown had been made." French Rentes, 65fr. 70c.

JULY 23.—Proclamation of the Emperor to the French, in which he declares that "there are certain moments in the life of peoples when the national honour, violently excited, imposes itself with irresistible force, dominates all interests, and alone takes in hand the direction of the destinies of the country. One of these hours has now arrived for France."

JULY 25.—The *Times* publishes a *projet de traité* between France and Prussia, establishing an offensive and defensive alliance, and contemplating the purchase of Luxemburg, and the occupation or conquest of Belgium by France, in return for which the French Government would engage itself to recognise and to assist in the acquisition to Prussia in a Confederation of the South German States.

Skirmishing on the frontier near Saarbrück.

JULY 27.—M. de Lavalette assures Lord Granville that the plan contained in the *projet de traité* was one which "had originated with M. de Bismarck, and had been the subject of some conversation with M. Benedetti; but it never had any serious basis, and was rejected by both parties."

JULY 28.—Departure of the Emperor for the seat of war.

Count Bismarck declares that the *projet de traité* embodies one of many similar proposals made by France to Prussia.

M. de Lavalette declares that the *projet de traité* was suggested by Count Bismarck, and drafted by M. Benedetti at his dictation.

JULY 29.—Proclamation of the Emperor to the army. He affirms that the war "will be a long and severe one."

JULY 31.—Departure of the King of Prussia from Berlin for the seat of war. French Rentes, 66fr. 85c.

AUGUST 1.—Mr. Cardwell proposes a supplementary vote of £2,000,000 for "the maintenance, during the European war, of 20,000 additional men" in the army and navy.

AUGUST 2.—The French cross the frontier and take the heights above Saarbrück in an engagement of slight importance, at which the Emperor and the Prince Imperial are present.

AUGUST 3.—The Duc de Gramont issues a circular to the Powers, repeating his accusation that the *projet de traité* originated with Prussia, and denying that it had been received. French Rentes, 66fr. 90c.

AUGUST 4.—The Crown Prince of Prussia attacks the French at Weissemburg, and forces them to retire, with the loss of the General of Division Abel Douay and 500 prisoners. French Rentes, 67fr. 95c.

AUGUST 6.—Great battle at Woerth, in which the Crown Prince of Prussia defeats the French, taking two eagles, six mitrailleuses, 30 cannon, and 4,000 prisoners.

Battle of Forbach, in which the French are also defeated and driven back. The French army in retreat along the whole line.

Rumours in Paris of a great victory having been gained by the French. French Rentes, 67fr. 70c.

AUGUST 7.—News of the battle of Woerth arrives in Paris.

Paris declared in a state of siege. Proclamation of the Empress appealing to the people to be "firm" and to "preserve order."

The French Ministry issue a proclamation appealing to the patriotism of the country, and saying, "Let us fight with vigour, and the country will be saved."

The Prussians are reported to be at St. Avold, 28 kilometres from Metz.

A squadron leaves Brest for an unknown destination.

AUGUST 8.—The French army concentrating to march on the Vosges and defend the passes.

A decree published in Paris calling out for incorporation in the National Guard all able-bodied citizens between 30 and 40 years of age not already incorporated.

It is announced, also, that "a bill will be presented incorporating into the Garde Mobile all citizens under 30 years of age." French Rentes, 65fr. 85c.

AUGUST 9.—An army of the Prussians reported to be concentrating on the Saar.

The French army concentrated before Metz.

The Prussian Ambassador signs, and the French Ambassador receives authority to sign, a treaty with Great Britain to the effect that if either belligerent should in the course of the war violate the neutrality of Belgium, Great Britian will co-operate (but without being bound to take part in the general operations of the war) with the other belligerent for the defence of that country. French Rentes, 65fr. 40c.

The Ollivier Cabinet, upon a vote of want of confidence being adopted by the Corps Législatif, resigns, and the Comte de Palikao is entrusted with the formation of a Ministry. Scenes of violence in the Chamber.

AUGUST 10.—French Rentes 65fr. 75c.

Strasburg invested, and the railways leading thence occupied by the Prussians. The town refuses to surrender.

The Prussians have advanced to a line within 10 miles of Metz.

AUGUST 11.—Proclamation of the King of Prussia to the French, in which he declares that he is "waging war against soldiers, not against French citizens," and that the latter will be respected. French Rentes, 65fr. 45c.

AUGUST 12.—A law passed in Paris authorising a forced currency for notes of the Bank of France.

The Senate adopts a bill granting a war credit of £40,000,000. French Rentes, 65fr. 35c.

AUGUST 13.—Marshal Bazaine appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army on the Rhine. French Rentes, 64fr. 20c.

AUGUST 14.—The battle of Courcelles. The French commenced to cross to the left bank of the Moselle. When half had crossed the Prussians attacked, and an obstinate fight ensued, lasting for four hours. Both sides claimed a victory.

The Emperor left Metz, with the Prince Imperial, for Verdun. In a proclamation his Majesty announced that he left to oppose the invading enemy, and relied on the patriotism of the army to defend the city, "the bulwark of France."

AUGUST 15.—Reports of cannon heard all day between Metz and Verdun.

The Fort of Marsal capitulated, after having been fired on by the Bavarians. Much *materiel* and about 60 cannon found there.

AUGUST 16.—The battle of Vionville. The Prussian *corps d'armée*, under Prince Frederick Charles, made a vigorous attack on the right of the French position. Several French corps resisted, and the fight lasted till nightfall. French accounts state that the enemy was "repulsed along the whole line," and that the French "remained masters of the position previously occupied by the enemy." The German official account states that Marshal Bazaine was retreating from Metz to Verdun when attacked, and that, "notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy, he was driven back to Metz." Great losses on both sides. The French general Legrand, and the Prussian generals Wedel and Doerny, killed.

The garrison of Strasburg made a sortie, but was driven back with a loss of three guns.

Naval combat to the west of Rugen, in the Baltic. French Rentes, 64fr. 15c.

Diary of the War Continued

1870

AUGUST 17.—The Gardes de Paris petition to be allowed to join the army of the Rhine.
Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, and Rochefort declared to be in a state of siege.
General Trochu appointed Governor of Paris and chief of all the forces entrusted with the defence of the capital.
Several minor engagements near Gravelotte.
Fighting still continued by the French from Metz to Verdun, with a view of preventing the Prussians from cutting their line of retreat.
The King of Prussia appointed General von Bonin Governor-General of Lorraine and Count Bismarck Bohlen Governor-General of Alsace. French Rentes, 64fr. 70c.
AUGUST 18.—The battle of Gravelotte. The French army posted to the west of Metz was attacked, under the leadership of the King of Prussia. In a despatch from his Majesty to the Queen he announced that "after nine hours' fighting the French were completely defeated, cut off from their communication with Paris, and driven back towards Metz."
No communication from the army received in Paris to-day.
AUGUST 19.—The bombardment of Strasburg from near Kehl commenced. The fire replied to by the garrison. French Rentes, 63fr. 53c.
AUGUST 20.—The communication between Metz and Châlons is stated by the French to have "become difficult."
The Emperor and the Prince Imperial are at Châlons.
The Count de Palikao declares to the Corps Législatif that on the 18th the Prussians did not obtain great advantages over the French troops, but were "driven back into the quarries of Jaumont." French Rentes, 62fr. 90c.
AUGUST 21.—A French loan announced to the amount of 750 million francs.
AUGUST 22.—The camp at Châlons raised, and the troops extended and occupying positions along the line of the Marne.
No news received in Paris from the French army for two days, in consequence of interruption of telegraphic communications. French Rentes, 61fr. 65c.
AUGUST 23.—The departments of the Nièvre and the Cher declared in a state of siege.
Metz completely isolated; the Prussians having cut the communications between it, Thionville, and Montmedy.
The army of Marshal M'Mahon concentrated near Rheims.
The Emperor and Prince Imperial at Rheims with the army.
The siege of Strasburg continued. It is bombarded from Kehl, and German infantry intrench themselves within a thousand yards of the fortress. French Rentes, 61fr. 50c.
AUGUST 24.—A bill brought forward in the French Legislative Body for calling out all retired soldiers between the ages of 25 and 35, all retired officers up to 60, and all able-bodied generals up to 70.
The Prussian head-quarters advanced from Pont-à-Mousson to Bar-le-Duc.
The right side of the citadel at Strasburg burnt down and the arsenal nearly destroyed. Many houses destroyed at Kehl by the fire from the fortress.
The Emperor of the French at Rheims.
A proposal to allow the Prussians to transport wounded men through Luxemburg to Aix-la-Chapelle and other places abandoned by the Belgian Government. French Rentes, 60fr. 75c.
AUGUST 25.—German advanced posts pushed within from 500 to 600 yards from the fortress of Strasburg. Much damage has been done, and many buildings are set on fire.
General Trochu orders the expulsion from Paris of all persons having no means of subsistence, and whose presence "might be a danger to public order and the safety of persons and property."
An army of 150,000, chiefly old soldiers, is being formed at Lyons.
About 150 Prussian cavalry arrived at Châlons, but returned immediately towards the main army. Prussian scouts seen at Brienne, and Uhlans in the arrondissement of Landres and other places on the way to the capital.
A detachment of Prussians repulsed by the National Guard in an attack on Epernay.
Verdun attacked by 10,000 Prussians, who are repulsed by the National Guard.
The French fortress of Vitry capitulates. French Rentes, 60fr. 95c.
AUGUST 26.—It is announced at Berlin that a fourth German army has been formed, under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony.
Cavalry scouts from the army of Prince Frederick Charles appear in the direction of Montmirail.
The line of railway between Soissons and Rheims cut.
The army of the Crown Prince joined at Bar-le-Duc by a portion of the King's army.
The Prince Imperial is at Rethel.
During this day and some days preceding, 2,000 people, comprising vagrants, suspicious characters, and loose women, arrested in Paris.
AUGUST 27.—A Prussian spy named Charles Hart shot in Paris.
A detachment of Uhlans attack the railway station at Epernay, and others enter the town. They are repulsed by the National Guard.
Paris now provisioned for three months.
The Prince Imperial arrives at Mezières. French Rentes, 58fr. 75c.

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AUGUST 28.—The siege of Strasburg continues. The bishop makes an attempt at mediation, but without success.
Prussian scouts continue to advance towards Paris. Prussian cavalry and infantry, to the number of 2,000, pass through Châlons, on the way to Epernay.
The Prince Imperial arrived at Sedan.
The 13th Army Corps, estimated at about 50,000 men, sent to Marshal M'Mahon from Paris.
Forty thousand people enter Paris from the surrounding country.
AUGUST 29.—The subscriptions to the French National Loan amount to 807,307,000fr., much exceeding the sum required.
The inhabitants of Paris called upon to lay in all kinds of stores against the siege in prospect. General Trochu issues a proclamation ordering every inhabitant, not being a French subject by naturalisation, or belonging by birth to countries at war with France, to quit Paris and the department of the Seine within three days. Preparations to resist the Prussian advance are made within a circuit of 30 to 40 leagues from Paris.
The Belgian army of observation concentrates on the extreme limit of Belgian territory on the Luxemburg frontier.
German parallels opened within 600 to 800 paces of the fortress of Strasburg.
The village of Vitry, between Vouziers and Attigny, stormed and captured by Prussian hussars.
The Prince Imperial returns to Mezières. French Rentes, 59fr. 15c.
AUGUST 30.—The head-quarters of Marshal M'Mahon are at Sedan.
The Prefect of the Aisne announces the presence of the enemy in the neighbouring departments.
Severe battle on the Belgian frontier. The Prussians attack the troops under Marshal M'Mahon as they are marching between Carignan and Mouzon, and a portion of the French army is routed. After the battle the Prussians enter Carignan. Considerable losses on both sides.
Count Bismarck-Bohlen installs himself at Hagenau as German governor of Alsace.
Great meeting at Berlin with a view of influencing the King to decline all foreign intervention in respect of the demands to be raised for Germany. French Rentes, 59fr. 40c.
AUGUST 31.—The battle of the preceding day is renewed on the road from Sedan to Montmédy.
It is announced that the endeavours of Marshal M'Mahon to relieve Metz have been frustrated by the operations of the past few days and the battle of the 30th inst. French Rentes, 60fr. 27c.
SEPT. 1.—The French Minister of War issues a decree ordering 100,000 Gardes Mobiles from the departments to take part in the defence of Paris.
Fighting continued around Sedan; at the end of the day the French were driven back. French Rentes, 60fr. 5c.
SEPT. 2.—The French opened a vigorous artillery fire from Strasburg, and soon afterwards made a sortie, but were compelled to re-enter the fortress. The second parallel is nearly completed by the Germans. French Rentes, 59fr. 95c.
SEPT. 3.—M. Argance brings in a bill in the French Legislative Body calling under arms all citizens, married and single, between 20 and 35 years of age, and authorising the Government to call out all former officers and subordinate officers up to the age of 60. Urgency is declared.
Much agitation in Paris. An assemblage of people ask General Trochu to assume the government of the country. He replies that he is not in a position to do so, but will defend Paris to the death. Shouts of "Abdication!" raised by the Paris mob. French Rentes, 58fr. 80c.
SEPT. 4.—Sedan and the whole of Marshal M'Mahon's army capitulate, and the Emperor surrenders himself to the King, announcing that he has no command, and leaves everything to the Regency at Paris. The two Monarchs meet, and the King assigns to the Emperor Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, as a place of residence. Marshal M'Mahon was found to be wounded. General Wimpffen succeeds and signs the capitulation.
In the Legislative Body at Paris General Palikao brings in a bill for instituting a Council of Government and National Defence, the general to occupy the post of lieutenant-general of the council. M. Thiers brings forward a motion that the Chamber appoints a Commission of Government and National Defence, a Constituent Assembly to be convoked as soon as circumstances permit. The Chamber declares urgency for the propositions. On the sittings being resumed at a later period of the day the Chambers are invaded by the people demanding the deposition of the Emperor and the proclamation of a Republic. The deposition of the dynasty is proclaimed by M. Gambetta and other deputies of the Left.
The Empress Eugénie leaves Paris
SEPT. 5.—The Emperor Napoleon, having slept at Verviers on the preceding night, proceeded on his way to Cassel.
General Vinoy arrived at Laon, "falling back in good order by railway with his troops intact."
General Bonin, Prussian Governor-General of Lorraine, promises all peaceable citizens safety for their persons and property in return for exact obedience of orders.
The King of Prussia made his entry into Rheims.
Prussians arrive at Neufchateau.
The proclamation of the French Republic received with enthusiasm in various towns and cities.
A panic on the Bourse. French Rentes, 58fr. 30c.

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SEPT. 6.—Bombardment of Montmédy ceased, the Prussians having changed their position. A portion of the town was destroyed.
The Prussians continue their march on Paris, and the French troops withdraw towards the capital.
M. Jules Favre issues a circular declaring that the new Government desires peace, but that it "will not yield an inch of territory or a stone of a fortress."
General Trochu issues a proclamation stating that "the defence of the capital is assured," and calling on the people to display their patriotism.
General Vinoy arrived at Paris with great bodies of artillery, cavalry, and infantry.
The Prince Imperial arrives at Dover, from Ostend, and proceeds to Hastings. French Rentes, 51fr. 20c.
SEPT. 7.—2,000 Prussians occupy St. Dizier. Scouts appear before Laon, but are repulsed.
The resistance of Toul continues.
A Prussian envoy, bearing a flag of truce, in advance of three army corps, arrives there and asks to confer with the French general in command in the name of the King of Prussia. French Rentes, 51fr.
SEPT. 8.—The arrondissement of Havre declared in a state of siege.
The Prussians reported at Crespy, near Laon.
Eighty thousand of the Garde Mobile and 100,000 troops arrive in Paris.
The bombardment of Strasburg and Metz continues.
Four thousand Prussians pass through Vitry. Their scouts declare everywhere in the name of the King of Prussia that the conscription is abolished.
An order of General Trochu enjoins the inhabitants of the military zone around Paris to evacuate the localities occupied by them.
The Empress Eugénie arrives at Ryde from Deauville on board Sir John Burgoyne's yacht the Gazelle, and afterwards proceeds to Hastings.
SEPT. 9.—Laon capitulated, and, after the German troops entered, the citadel was blown up and 300 French troops and 50 German killed. Treachery attributed by the Prussians.
The Prussians reported to be near Chauny.
SEPT. 10.—An official decree published authorising the transfer of the Court of Criminal Justice and the Court of Cassation to Tours.
Private telegraphic communication suspended in the department of the Seine.
Prussian scouts reported at Château-Thierry, and other places on the road to Paris.
SEPT. 11.—Small bodies of Uhlans appear near Soissons, Provins, Tracy, and other places on the road to Paris.
A note asking for an armistice is delivered to the King of Prussia by an attaché of the British Embassy at Paris.
SEPT. 12.—Prussian troops advance to Nogent-sur-Seine and to Crecy. The telegraph cut at Noisy-le-Sec.
An announcement is made that no one would be allowed to enter or leave Paris after the 15th without a special permit.
M. Thiers leaves Paris for London.
The bridge at Creil on the Oise is blown up by the French to prevent the advance of the Germans.
M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, leaves Paris to represent the French Government at Tours, many of the administrations being about to remove thither.
M. Thiers left London at the termination of his mission.
SEPT. 13.—The French Government orders that all military men, without exception, engaged in foreign service, shall be ordered to return to France forthwith.
Communication by rail between Paris and Lyons is suspended, an engagement having taken place on the preceding day between Uhlans and Franc-tireurs.
The Republic proclaimed at Strasburg.
SEPT. 14.—Intimations made by the Prussian organs that the Government acting in Paris cannot be considered authorised to conduct negotiations in the name of France.
An encounter takes place between Melun and Brie-Comte-Robert, the result of which is unfavourable to the Franc-tireurs.
The Prussians occupy Colmar.
French deserters and prisoners who have escaped from the Prussians continue to arrive in Belgium. Many are sent to the Belgian camp at Beverloo.
Five thousand Baden troops, with 20 pieces of artillery, occupy Colmar, after a slight engagement.
SEPT. 15.—The prefects in all the French communes ordered to organise the Garde Nationale Sedentaire.
General Trochu issues an order of the day, in which he says that the enceinte of Paris, defended by 300,000 French rifles, is inaccessible. The Prussians having advanced, the railway trains now only run to Chantilly, and during the day are quite suspended.
The destruction by fire of the woods and forests in the neighbourhood of Paris, which commenced some days since, still continues.
The French have blown up all the important buildings on the roads and railways leading to Paris.
The Baden troops who occupied Colmar on the preceding day leave for Mulhouse.
SEPT. 16.—Renewed attempts at negotiations are made, Lord Lyons being in communication with the Prussian head-quarters. Count Bismarck objects to recognise the commissioners appointed to treat for the Provisional Government.
A few Prussian escorts appear at Villeneuve, Dammartin, and Plessis, on the north-east of Paris, and a column of troops reaches Villers-Cotterets. Another column, numbering 10,000, is at Nanteuil.
Soissons blockaded by German cavalry.
The Bank of France announces that it has transferred the management of its branch offices to Tours.

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The northern railway lines are open as far as St. Denis, but the Orleans line has been cut between Alion and Athis. The Laon line is cut.

Mulhouse, Cernay, and Bussancy occupied by 4,000 Prussians, who appear to be proceeding to Paris. German troops burn the railway station at Athis and cross the Seine with 50 cannon.

A decree signed by M. Crémieux orders all foreigners natives of States now at war with France to leave the country within three days, unless specially authorised to remain.

SEPT. 17.—M. Jules Favre issues a circular to the representatives of France, announcing that a freely-elected Assembly is to be summoned immediately to meet the objection that the Government is without regular power to be represented. France asks for the cessation of the war, but prefers the attendant disasters a thousand times to dishonour; if advantage be taken of the misfortunes of France to overwhelm her a desperate resistance will be offered.

The Ambassadors of Austria and England and the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia leave Paris for Tours in order to keep up communications with their Governments. The Ministers of the United States, Belgium, and Switzerland remain in Paris.

The trains on the northern line are entirely suspended. The line is cut between Paris and Chantilly as the German troops advance.

SEPT. 18.—The railway from Paris to Havre cut near Conflans by Prussian scouts.

Armaments in the French provinces are being pushed on with great activity.

The French Government decides to construct a system of barricades as a second *enceinte* round Paris. M. Rochefort is appointed president of the commission to execute the plan.

M. Thiers arrives at Tours from London. Slight engagements continue to take place between Germans and French near Paris.

SEPT. 19.—The regular postal service with Paris is suspended from this day.

Prince Albrecht with a large body of cavalry is at Nangis.

A Prussian corps appears in the plains between Champlan and Wissoux, and are engaged by the French. Considerable losses are incurred on both sides.

The blockade of the coast in the North Sea is raised.

M. Jules Favre has an interview with Count Bismarck at Ferrières, near Paris.

SEPT. 20.—The Crown Prince of Prussia telegraphs from Versailles to the Queen of Prussia announcing the investment of Paris on the line of Versailles to Vincennes, the French troops being driven back. An outwork and seven cannon captured. The complete investment of Paris announced by the Germans.

The Prussian Landwehr capture a lunette outside the fortifications of Strasburg.

The French have completely evacuated the department of the Upper Rhine.

Prussian accounts state that on this day an encounter has taken place near Villejuif, south of Paris, between three divisions under General Vinoy and German troops. The French are stated to have "fled in wild confusion."

SEPT. 21.—The town of Melun occupied by a considerable Prussian force.

M. Jules Favre leaves Ferrières with propositions for an armistice.

SEPT. 23.—Count Bismarck sends two circular despatches to the representatives of the North German Confederation abroad; one points out that material securities would be better than goodwill as guarantees against another French attack, and stating that peace can only be concluded on the terms of pushing back the South German frontier, and bringing into the power of Germany those fortresses with which France had threatened the German nation. In the second circular, the Count states that as long as Strasburg and Metz remain to France, her powers of offence are greater than the German power of defence. Germany will regard her future safety as the price of her present exertions.

Toul taken by the Germans, after a long siege and bombardment. The garrison surrendered on the same terms as those granted to the army at Sedan.

A balloon bringing despatches from Paris arrives at Evereux. The announcement of the conditions imposed by Germany is stated to have exasperated the Parisians to an extreme degree. The city is stated to be surrounded by Prussians at a distance of from 2,000 to 3,000 yards from the outworks.

SEPT. 24—The Local Government of the National Defence at Tours issues a proclamation to France, stating that Prussia desired to continue the war so as to reduce France to a second-rate Power, and wanted Alsace and Lorraine as far as Metz by right of conquest, and that before consenting to an armistice she asked the surrender of Strasburg, Toul, and Mont Valérien. To such pretensions France can only reply by fighting to the bitter end.

An engagement all day between Ponteise and L'Isle Adam.

SEPT. 25.—Count Bismarck denies that the possession of Metz and Mont Valérien was included in the Prussian demands. Toul, Verdun, and Strasburg were alone demanded.

SEPT. 25.—The third German army takes up a position before Paris and the neighbourhood of Versailles. Preparations are made for a long stay of the besiegers.

During the night a breach in the walls at Strasburg was enlarged.

SEPT. 26.—Withdrawal of the French troops from Orleans.

SEPT. 27.—Occupation of Orleans by the Prussians.

A *levée en masse* of young men up to the age of 25 ordered by the Council of Government at Tours.

The Prussians enter Clermont after a skirmish with the Garde Mobile. Capitulation of Strasburg; the garrison numbered 400 officers and 17,000 men. In addition to 1,100 cannon, 12,000 chassepots, 6,000cwt. of ammunition, and 50 locomotives are captured.

SEPT. 29.—Rambouillet evacuated by the Prussians.

SEPT. 30.—The Government at Tours issues a decree ordering all Frenchmen between the ages of 21 and 40, and all those who have already volunteered, to be organised into a Mobilised National Guard; all men from 25 to 35 who are subject to the army law will remain in the Mobilised Guard till their services are required by the Minister of War. Another decree places all Francstireurs at the disposal of the Minister of War, and subjects them to the same discipline as that governing the National Guard Mobile.

A balloon with despatches from Paris to the Government at Tours descends at Dreux. A balloon from Laon descends at Paris.

Sortie by the garrison of Paris. After a fight of two hours' duration the French troops are driven back.

OCT. 2.—A decree published at Berlin orders the French districts not included in the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Alsace and Lorraine to be placed under the administration of the Governor-General of Rheims.

German troops cross the Rhine in the direction of Mulhouse, and march towards that town.

Denial given by Count Bismarck to report of a conversation between him and Mr. Russell which was published in the *Times*.

A severe engagement between outposts at Metz. French driven back.

OCT. 3.—Count Bismarck issues a circular correcting a statement made by M. Jules Favre respecting the conversation between them at Ferrières, and asserting that the terms offered by the Germans were very moderate.

A decree issued at Tours appoints M. Crémieux Minister of War *ad interim*, in consequence of the resignation of Admiral Fourichon.

Fighting under the walls of Soissons.

OCT. 4.—German troops occupy Epernon after an engagement with Franc-tireurs and Gardes Mobiles.

OCT. 5.—The German royal head-quarters removed from Ferrières to Versailles.

Publication in London of a pretended manifesto by the Emperor Napoleon.

A German corps routed at Toury.

OCT. 6.—General Bourbaki, who had been to England and had interviews with the Empress Eugénie and Prince Imperial, deluded by a pretended message from the Empress, passes through Ostend on his return to Metz, an order by the King of Prussia having been forwarded to him.

Engagement in the Vosges, near St. Remy, between Baden and French corps; the French are routed, and retreat to Bambervilliers.

OCT. 7.—M. Gambetta leaves Paris in a balloon and succeeds in reaching Tours.

Prince Furstenstein appointed Prefect of the Seine.

The Prussians advance as far as Gisors, but are repulsed by the National Guard.

General Garibaldi arrives at Marseilles from Caprera.

Sortie in force from Metz. The French attack the entrenched positions of the German troops, but are repulsed, and return to the fortress with much loss.

Neu Brisach refuses to surrender, and is bombarded by the Germans.

OCT. 8.—Prussians attack St. Quentin, but are repulsed with loss.

OCT. 9.—Garibaldi arrives at Tours, reviews the National Guard, and announces that he will have the general command of all volunteers.

The Germans occupy Mulhouse, and proceed towards Neu Brisach and Schelestadt.

OCT. 10.—Circular sent from Berlin to several European Cabinets expressing a conviction that the French capital must sooner or later fall into the power of the German army, and that, if the period of surrender be delayed, hundreds of thousands of inhabitants must die of starvation, as there would be no food for them in or around Paris, and the Germans would not be able to feed them and their own troops. The German commanders intend to carry on the war, and reduce to extremities those holding power in France.

M. Gambetta issues a proclamation at Tours announcing to the citizens of departments that Paris was well enabled and fully determined to hold out, and urging the country to "accept fraternally the supremacy of the Republican power, and fight to the last."

An encounter takes place near Orleans between German and French troops. The French subsequently fall back on the left bank of the Loire.

OCT. 11.—The French fleet, which had returned to the English Channel, reappears in the North Sea and Baltic.

The Germans occupy Orleans.

OCT. 12.—M. de Kératry arrives in the department du Nord in a balloon.

Epinal captured by the Prussians after a defence by the National Guards.

The regular siege of Soissons commences. The Prussians commence to cannonade the place.

The Prussians enter Breteuil, after a slight encounter with the Mobile Guard.

OCT. 13.—Some encounters take place between French and Germans near Paris. The French call these "splendid engagements," and say they inflicted considerable losses on the enemy, while a Prussian official despatch describes the encounters as small outpost engagements, and states that the rumours set afloat by the French are invented to raise the depressed spirits of the people.

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OCT. 14.—M. Gambetta issues a proclamation at Tours, in which he announces that the Germans had been driven from various positions they had taken up around Paris. He calls upon the provinces to do their duty as Paris has done.

Advices from the royal head-quarters at Versailles received at Berlin state that a defensive policy is being observed by the German army until the commencement of the bombardment of Paris. This course is only deviated from when the enemy makes sorties, which are vigorously repulsed. It is further announced that siege trains are arriving from various quarters.

The arming of the national forces in the north of France proceeds rapidly.

Garibaldi arrives at Besançon, and proceeds to reconnoitre the environs.

OCT. 16.—Soissons capitulates after a resistance of four days.

OCT. 18.—Châteaudun taken by the Prussians after a fight which lasted for some hours.

M. Jules Favre publishes a reply to Count Bismarck's circular respecting the interview at Ferrières. In it he states that "France prefers her present sufferings, perils, and sacrifices to the consequences of the inflexible and cruel ambition of the enemy. France, even if ultimately vanquished, will remain so great in her misfortunes that she will become an object of admiration and sympathy to the whole world. She will possibly pass through a supreme trial, and will issue from it transfigured."

Garibaldi organises three brigades of the "army of the Vosges."

OCT. 19.—General Von der Tann sends for the members of the municipality of Orleans, and demands the immediate payment of 400,000 francs, unpaid balance of contribution of one million levied on the city. The amount is found.

OCT. 21.—A Cabinet Council held in Downing street, at the conclusion of which (as it is generally believed) Earl Granville telegraphed to the British Ambassadors at Tours, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, and to the Minister at Florence, proposals for an armistice which should allow of the convocation of a Constituent Assembly in France.

The French make a sortie from Mont Valérien. According to Prussian accounts the troops were driven back, after three hours' fighting, with considerable loss.

The Germans occupy St. Quentin after half an hour's heavy cannonading. A requisition of 2,000,000fr. is made.

Chartres is invested by 20,000 Germans, with 40 guns.

Amiens and the department of the Somme are placed in a state of siege. The National Guard are put under martial law.

OCT. 23.—The Germans evacuate St. Quentin, leaving behind an official charged with the administration of the affairs of the town in conjunction with the municipality.

OCT. 24.—Schelestadt capitulates; 2,400 prisoners and 120 guns taken.

M. Thiers accepts a mission to negotiate for an armistice.

OCT. 25.—A decree is issued at Tours, authorising the Minister of Finance to contract a loan of £10,000,000 by public subscription in France and England. The loan is introduced on the English Stock Exchange, and transactions take place at from 2½ to 3 prem.

OCT. 27.—Metz capitulates with 173,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded. (The town and fort were invested on August 23.)

OCT. 28.—Marshal Bazaine issues an order of the day at Metz announcing to the army that, conquered by famine, they were compelled to submit to the laws of war by constituting themselves prisoners.

A despatch is issued by Count Bismarck. He expresses the opinion that the elections by the French people of a national representation should be permitted, and states that Germany has always been willing to further the accomplishment of this object. The assent of the ruling powers at Paris is, however, wanting. The efforts of England must always be regarded gratefully, and Prussia, on her side, will most willingly receive every proposal addressed to her from the French side with a view of re-establishing peace.

M. Thiers receives his safe conduct at Tours, and proceeds to Paris on his way to the German head-quarters at Versailles.

Encounter between Wurtemberg troops and Franc-tireurs and Mobile Guards between Montereau and Nangis. The French troops are dispersed, with some loss.

OCT. 29.—Capitulation of Metz concluded. The French army includes 16,000 wounded with 3,000 guns. The French officers are not admitted to parole in consequence of General Ducrot and others having broken theirs.

The Prussians occupy Dijon after an engagement in the suburbs which lasts between seven and eight hours. At the conclusion of the engagement the Prussians bombard the town, driving out the French troops, who are unable to continue effective resistance.

The King of Prussia appoints the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles to be field marshals. General Moltke is raised to the rank of count.

Oct. 30.—A proclamation signed by Crémieux, Gambetta, and Glais-Bizoin is issued at Tours, charging Marshal Bazaine with having committed treason by surrendering Metz, and urging Frenchmen to swear never to surrender "so long as an inch of our sacred territory shall remain under our foot."

General Bourbaki issues a proclamation at Lille, announcing that he has been called by the Minister of War to the military command of the region of the north.

A severe engagement takes place at Le Bourget, east of St. Denis. The French drive back the German outposts, but an attack is subsequently made by the 2d Division of the Infantry of the Guard and the French are repulsed. Great losses on both sides.

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Oct. 31.—A despatch sent by Earl Granville to Lord Augustus Loftus, at Berlin, is published in that city. It refers to the declaration of Count Bismarck as to the possibility of starvation taking place in Paris should the resistance of the city be continued, and details the steps taken by England with a view of bringing about an armistice.
M. Thiers arrives at Versailles from Paris.
The news of the capitulation of Metz, and the recapture of Le Bourget by the Prussians, produces great excitement in Paris, and the "Ultra Radical" party, aided by some of the National Guard, invade the Hôtel de Ville, and proclaim the Commune. The members of the Provisional Government are kept under arrest for some time with a view to forcing them to resign. By the energetic conduct of M. Ernest Picard a force is assembled, and the members of the Government are either released or securely protected.
Nov. 1.—M. Gambetta issues a proclamation to the army. He reiterates his charges of treason, and calls upon the troops to avenge the honour of France.
A deputation, accompanied by a large crowd, proceeds to the Hotel of the Prefecture at Tours to present a resolution demanding a levy *en masse* and the creation of departmental commissions to push forward the defence. M. Gambetta harangues the crowd, calling on citizens to arm and conquer or die.
Nov. 2.—The Empress Eugénie, who has been to Wilhelmshöhe on a visit to the Emperor, resumes her journey back to England.
In consequence of negotiations which take place to-day at Versailles between Count Bismarck and M. Thiers, the former offers an armistice of 25 days to allow of general elections in France. The armistice is to be based on the military *status quo* as existing on the day of signature.
Belfort is invested by the Germans.
Nov. 3.—The portion of the Government of the National Defence shut up in Paris, not wishing to take the responsibility of an armistice, issues a decree submitting the question of confidence in the Government to the decision of the Paris population.
Voting in respect of confidence in the National Government takes place at Paris. The result is 321,373 ayes and 53,585 noes, though no return has been received from two districts.
Nov. 4.—The Empress Eugénie arrives in England from Germany.
Nov. 6.—Rupture of the negotiations for an armistice. M. Thiers receives instructions from Paris to break off communications with Count Bismarck and return to Paris.
Capitulation of Fort Mortier, when 226 prisoners and five guns are taken.
Nov. 7.—The Government at Tours orders the prefects to arrest Marshal Bazaine or any of his staff, if found in France.
A German force occupies Dijon after a gallant resistance by the defenders.
M. Jules Favre addresses a circular to the French Ministers abroad, affirming that Prussia, by causing the rejection of the armistice, has once more proved that she continues the war solely with a strictly personal object, without caring for the real interests of her subjects.
Nov. 8.—M. Thiers arrives at Tours.
General Garibaldi arrives at Autun, and reviews the National and Mobile Guards.
Nov. 9.—Naval engagement off Havana between Prussian steamer Meteor and French steamer Bouvet. Both were partially disabled, and unable to continue the combat after a certain period.
Montbéliard occupied without any resistance.
Nov. 10.—The French recapture Orleans after two days' fighting. General von der Tann withdraws to Toury, where he unites his forces to those of General Wittich and Prince Albrecht.
Neu Breisach capitulates, and 5,000 prisoners, including 100 officers, are taken, as well as 100 guns.
Nov. 11.—Count Bismarck issues a circular on the subject of the negotiations with M. Thiers.
M. Gambetta issues a decree ordering the establishment of a camp of instruction at Toulouse for the formation of an Army of the South-west.
Nov. 12.—The bombardment of Thionville commences.
Nov. 13.—M. Gambetta goes to Orleans to congratulate the Army of the Loire on the result of the battles of the 9th and 10th November.
Nov. 14.—A strong Prussian corps enters Dijon.
The French army is massed between Orleans and Artenay, opposed to the Prussian forces.
Nov. 15.—General Aurelles de Paladine appointed to command the Army of the Loire, and General Pallières the 15th Army Corps.
The French reoccupy Dreux.
A sortie from Mézières is repulsed.
The investment of Montmédy is completed, after engagements between the opposing forces.
Up to this date the war has cost the North German Confederation 121,000,000 thalers, of which 2,000,000 have been applied to the navy.
Nov. 16.—A sortie is made from Belfort, but the French are repulsed with a loss of 200 killed and wounded and 58 prisoners.
Two companies of Mobiles make a sortie from Montmédy, and are all either killed or captured.
Nov. 17.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg repulses the French near Dreux, and at the same time the town is captured by Adjutant-General Treskow.
The National Guard forming the garrison of Mézières make a sortie, and inflict much loss on the Prussians.
Nov. 18.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg encounters a French corps near Châteauneuf, and takes some hundreds of prisoners.

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Nov. 19.—The Prussians attack Evreux, but fall back on meeting with a vigorous resistance from the National Guard.
Minor engagements take place near Terguy, Menessis, and other places.
Ricciotti Garibaldi surprises a body of Germans at Chatillon, and captures between 700 and 800 prisoners.
Nov. 21.—Mézières is relieved.
The Prussians occupy Montargis without any engagement, a convention having been concluded with the mayor, by which the National Guard and the Mobiles are allowed to leave the town with their arms.
M. Jules Favre issues a circular, in which he states that in giving full powers to M. Thiers to treat for an armistice the Government were convinced that the question of revictualling Paris was admitted.
Nov. 24.—Thionville capitulates after having been on fire for two days; 250 guns and 4,000 prisoners are captured.
The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is on his march to Tours.
St. Quentin is occupied by the Germans.
Prussians bombard Neuville, but are compelled to evacuate their position and to retreat.
Nov. 25.—Fighting at Villers Bretonneux, near Amiens, and other places. The Germans lose two guns and three mitrailleuses.
The Government at Berlin asks for a further credit of 100,000,000 thalers "on the presumption that the Parliament earnestly desires the energetic prosecution and rapid conclusion of the war."
A decree published ordering the immediate formation of camps for instructing and concentrating mobilised National Guards called out by decree of Nov. 2.
Partial engagements on several points beyond Orleans without decisive results.
Nov. 26.—The fighting near Orleans is continued, but to a less extent.
An engagement also at Boves, near Amiens. The French claim to have repulsed the enemy with much loss.
Repulse of Garibaldians near Basques, with a loss of some hundreds of men.
Nov. 27.—A severe battle is fought near Amiens between the German 1st Army and the French Army of the North. The latter is forced back and sustains great losses.
Nov. 28.—Fighting recommences near Amiens, which is occupied by the Germans. The Army of the North retires.
The 10th German Army Corps is attacked at Beaune la Rolande. There are considerable losses on both sides, and each claims the advantage; But the Germans announce the results to be an entire defeat of the Army of the Loire.
Nov. 29.—Proclamations issued by Generals Trochu and Ducrot; the former throws the responsibility for the blood which is to be shed on those whose detestable ambition tramples under foot the principles of justice and modern civilisation, and the latter swears before the whole nation "not to re-enter Paris unless dead or victorious."
A sortie in force by the Army of Paris in the direction of L'Hay, and minor sorties in other directions. An obstinate combat ensues.
The German troops evacuate Beaune la Rolande.
Nov. 30.—The Queen visits the Empress Eugénie at Chislehurst.
The Prussians evacuate Bonnaincourt (which they had occupied from Nov. 1), and burn the village of Sary.
The sorties from Paris continue. General Ducrot crosses the Marne by eight bridges and occupies Montmelis, which is subsequently evacuated. Severe fighting takes place all day, and in the result the French are repulsed. Both sides admit severe losses.
Dec. 1.—A portion of the Army of the Loire attacks the Germans, who are entrenched at various places. After a combat which lasts all day the Germans retire.
Dec. 2.—The points occupied by the French across the Marne are retaken by combined German troops. Seven guns and a great number of prisoners are taken.
Another engagement between the Germans and the Army of the Loire. The French sustain considerable losses. The Army of the Loire discontinues its forward movement.
Abbeville is occupied by 1,000 Germans.
Dec. 4.—After a battle lasting two days, the army commanded by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg occupies the suburbs of Orleans. Thirty guns and more than 1,000 prisoners are captured.
Dec. 5.—Orleans is occupied by German troops under Prince Frederick Charles. More than 10,000 unwounded troops, 77 guns, several mitrailleuses, and four gunboats on the Loire are captured.
Dec. 6.—The King of Prussia issues a general order, in which he says:—"We enter upon a new phase of the war. Every attempt of the enemy to break through the line of investment has been in vain. The armies of the enemy, which advanced from all sides for the relief of Paris, have been repulsed."
Despatches received at Tours from General Aurelles de Paladine state that the Army of the Loire had effected its retreat intact and in good order.
General Manteuffel, with the 8th Corps, occupies Rouen.
General Faidherbe issues a proclamation to his troops on assuming command of the Army of the North.
Dec. 7.—The Germans pursue the Army of the Loire beyond Orleans, and march on Havre.
The 17th German Division in its march on Blois encounters a French corps, and makes some captures.
Dec. 9.—The Germans advance upon Blois, and minor engagements take place between them and opposing French forces. The Germans claim the advantage.
Dec. 10.—The seat of the French Provisional Government is transferred from Tours to Bordeaux, the object in view being, as is announced, the ensuring perfect liberty of movement for the troops in the field.

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Dec. 11.—Lord Lyons and the other members of the diplomatic body arrive at Bordeaux from Tours.
Dec. 12.—Phalsberg capitulates unconditionally; 52 officers, 1,839 men, and 63 guns captured.
Montmédy attacked by Prussians.
The Prussians evacuate Dreux, and proceed to Versailles and Chartres.
Dec. 13.—Blois is occupied by the German troops.
Dec. 14.—Montmédy capitulates after the Germans had breached the walls.
A stubborn encounter takes places near Vendôme between French troops and a strong body of Germans under the command of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.
The Prussians enter Montmédy and capture 65 guns and 3,000 prisoners.
Prussian reserves are called out to take charge of French prisoners.
Dec. 16.—The French Government decides to place Havre, Dieppe, and Fécamp in a state of blockade, with the view of preventing supplies reaching the enemy by sea.
The combat before Vendôme is renewed, and the battle lasts till night. Occupation of Blois by German troops.
Dec. 17.—A decree issued by the French Government orders the creation of 15 new regiments de march and 10 new battalions of infantry.
The Germans evacuate Amiens, retiring towards Clermont and Paris. The citadel is, however, occupied by Prussians.
Dec. 18.—Nuits is stormed by two brigades under General Glumer; Prince William of Baden is slightly wounded.
Dec. 20.—Great agitation at Lyons in consequence of the capture of Nuits. A meeting is held at the Salle Valentino, and as Commandant Arnaud arrives and requests to be allowed to enter he is attacked by the rabble. He fires a revolver twice, is seized, tried, condemned to death, and shot immediately.
Germans evacuate Nuits.
Dec. 21.—An attack is made by French troops on the Prussian guard and the 12th Corps at Stains, near St. Denis. After several hours' fighting the French retire. There is an artillery engagement at Le Bourget, which is retaken by German troops. Attacks are also made by the garrison at other points, but all are repulsed.
German troops arrive on the heights commanding Tours. A cannonade is opened on the town, and M. Paul Beurtheret, editor of the *Union Libérale*, is killed. The Germans destroy the railway and retire.
Prussians occupy Auxerre.
M. Gambetta leaves Bourges to proceed to the Army of Lyons.
Six English colliers sunk in the Seine by the Germans.
Dec. 23.—General Manteuffel attacks the Army of the North in a position north-east of Amiens. Several villages are stormed. The French retreat, leaving a great number of unwounded prisoners.
A serious engagement takes place between troops under command of General Faidherbe and the Prussians under the Duke of Mecklenburg. The French evacuate Vendôme in the night, and afterwards continue their retreat.
Dec. 26.—St. Quentin is occupied by 6,000 Prussians, who impose a contribution of 500,000fr.
The French Army of the North returns to its camp.
Some 600 Prussians enter St. Calais, and after making a requisition of 20,000fr., leave again in the evening.
Dec. 27.—The German siege artillery opens fire on Mont Avron, in front of Paris.
The fortress of Péronne is invested after several engagements.
Dec. 29.—Mont Avron is occupied by the 12th Saxon Army Corps.
Dec. 30.—General Jouffroy repulses the Germans on the left bank of the Loire.
Dec. 31.—The bombardment of Mézières is commenced.

1871.

Jan. 1.—The Germans evacuate Gray after a sharp engagement with Franc-tireurs.
The bombardment of the French positions on the east front of Paris commences.
Jan. 2.—Mézières capitulates, and the German troops march into the town.
Several encounters take place in the north of France and the neighbourhood of Lille.
An engagement takes place in the east of France, and 200 French soldiers are driven into Switzerland and disarmed.
Jan. 3.—The French Army of the North encounter the Germans near Bapaume, and, according to General Faidherbe's report, drive them from all their positions. The German accounts say that the French general retreats hastily towards Arras and Douay.
Jan. 5.—The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris, including Issy, Vanvres, Montrouge, and the entrenchments at Villejuif, commences. Shells fall in the city, and several inhabitants are killed.
The Prussians evacuate Bapaume.
M. Gambetta leaves Bordeaux for the head-quarters of General Chanzy.
The fortress of Rocroy is occupied by the Germans.
Jan. 6.—A severe encounter takes place near Vendôme. Both sides claim the victory.
Jan. 7.—10,000 Germans cross the Seine on pontoon bridges near Jumièges, and defeat a French corps under General Roy.
Dampjoutuis, to the south of Belfort, is taken by storm by German troops.
Jan. 8.—An engagement takes place between German troops and Garibaldians near Montbard.

General Werder encounters the troops under General Bourbaki at Vallerois, to the south of Vesoul, and captures 800 prisoners.

JAN. 9.—Villersexel is stormed, and a great number of French troops captured.

Peronne capitulates, its garrison, numbering more than 3,000 men, being made prisoners of war.

JAN. 10.—A strong body of German troops attack the French posts near Havre, but are repulsed.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs issues a protest against the bombardment of Paris, of which no previous warning was given. Shells are constantly falling in the city, and people are killed daily.

JAN. 11.—To-day and yesterday engagements take place outside Le Mans, and many prisoners, guns, and mitrailleuses are taken by the Germans.

JAN. 12.—The town of Le Mans is captured. The French troops under General Chanzy commence a retreat.

JAN. 13.—Another attack is made on the French outposts near Havre. The defenders are compelled to retire.

Vigorous night sorties are made from Paris against the German outposts near Bourget and Drancy, as well as against a corps stationed near Meudon and Clamart. The French troops are repulsed.

A body of 500 Prussians enter Dieppe and impose a contribution of 50,000fr. on the town, taking as hostage the sub-prefect. Requisitions are made on a large scale in the vicinity.

JAN. 15.—A German position south of Belfort is attacked by four French corps. A battle of nine hours' duration ensues, and the attack is repulsed at all points.

JAN. 16.—St. Quentin is recaptured by the French, after a victorious encounter with the Germans.

JAN. 17.—After three days' fighting the French army under General Bourbaki retire from before the troops of General Werder, and the attempt to relieve Belfort is frustrated.

JAN. 18.—The King of Prussia issues a proclamation announcing that the German princes and free towns having requested him to re-establish the German empire with the dignity of Emperor, he assents to the request.

A great military ceremony takes places at Versailles, the King of Prussia definitely accepting the imperial crown.

The Germans capture the village of Aubervilliers, on the Swiss frontier, and the French troops retire to the southward.

JAN. 19.—A great sortie is made from Mont Valérien and Paris, under cover of a heavy cannonade, but after a determined struggle the French retire.

The French Army of the North is beaten before St. Quentin, after a battle which lasts seven hours. Three armies raised for the relief of Paris are thus beaten.

Divisions of the 2d German army occupy Tours, meeting with no resistance.

JAN. 20.—Montretout, which was taken by the French on the previous day, is retaken by a German corps.

The French entirely withdraw to Paris, but remain massed outside.

An unsuccessful sortie is made by the Paris garrison on Le Bourget and Blanc Mesnil.

JAN. 21.—St. Denis is bombarded, and several houses are set on fire.

Longwy, which has been bombarded for some time by the Germans, is attacked by them, but without success.

Detachments of the German Army of the South occupy Dôle after a slight encounter, and make many important captures of provisions, forage, &c.

JAN. 23.—The Garibaldians obtain a victory near Dijon. The German troops retreat and abandon several positions. The colours of the 61st Prussian Regiment are captured, being found under a heap of slain.

M. Jules Favre, having received a safe-conduct from Count Bismarck, arrives at Versailles to negotiate with Count Bismarck for the surrender of Paris.

JAN. 24.—The Prussians raise the siege of Cambrai.

A conference is held at Count Bismarck's residence at Versailles between him and M. Jules Favre. The latter returns to Paris.

JAN. 25.—Longwy capitulates after a bombardment of nine days.

JAN. 27.—Rentes, 53.40.

JAN. 28.—Count Bismarck, as Federal Chancellor, signs with M. Jules Favre a treaty for the capitulation of Paris. The terms are as follow:—"An armistice of 21 days. A Constituent Assembly to be called together in Bordeaux. The whole of the forts to be surrendered. The army to remain in Paris as prisoners of war. All arms, with the exception of those of the National Guard and one division, to be delivered up. Communication with Paris to be provisionally restricted. Revictualment allowed." The armistice to expire on February 19.

The city of Paris has to pay a war contribution of 200,000,000fr.

JAN. 29.—German troops occupy the forts round Paris and St. Denis.

An engagement takes place on the borders of Switzerland between General Manteuffel's corps and an army under General Bourbaki. The Germans capture a great number of guns and mitrailleuses, and make 4,000 men prisoners.

JAN. 30.—The Germans make more captures of French war *matériel*, and secure 2,000 prisoners.

JAN. 31.—A decree is issued by the Delegate Government at Bordeaux, convoking the electoral assemblies for February 8.

M. Gambetta issues a decree declaring ineligible as candidates for the Assembly all the Bonaparte family, as well as the members of all the families who have ruled over France since 1789.

The Central Government at Paris withdraws the powers granted to the Delegate Government at Bordeaux.

M. Gambetta issues a proclamation at Bordeaux counselling further resistance, and urging the country not to consent to terms of peace which would deprive France of any territory.

FEB. 1.—The army of General Bourbaki, 80,000 strong, enters Swiss territory, near Pontarlier, in accordance with a convention agreed to between a Swiss and a French general.

The postal service with Paris is re-established for unsealed letters, but no person is permitted to enter the city unless accompanying provision trains or entrusted with a special mission.

The Prussians occupy Dijon.

FEB. 4.—The first trains of provisions enter Paris; they consist of 50 waggons laden with food, and sent from the city of London.

The Government at Paris abrogates the decree of M. Gambetta respecting the ineligibility of certain classes of electors.

FEB. 6.—Abbeville is occupied by German troops.

MM. Arago, Garnier-Pagès, and Eugène Pelletan arrive at Bordeaux from Paris, bringing a decree annulling that of M. Gambetta respecting the disqualification of certain classes of electors. M. Gambetta resigns in consequence.

FEB. 7.—The Emperor Napoleon issues a proclamation to the French people in view of the elections about to take place.

FEB. 8.—The elections for members of the National Assembly take place throughout France.

FEB. 11.—The Prussians impose a contribution of 6,000,000fr. on the city of Rouen.

FEB. 12.—A contribution of 640,000fr. is imposed on the town of Fécamp.

FEB. 13.—The Prussians impose a contribution of 1,000,000fr. on Dieppe, 25,000fr. on each of the surrounding villages, and 250,000fr. on Lillebonne.

The National Assembly is opened in Bordeaux, when M. Jules Favre, in the name of his colleagues, resigns their powers as Government of the National Defence.

FEB. 14.—General Garibaldi resigns his command of the Army of the Vosges.

More contributions are levied by the Prussians in the neighbourhood of Havre.

FEB. 16.—The armistice is prolonged until the 24th.

Belfort capitulates, the garrison marching out with arms and baggage.

M. Grévy is elected President of the National Assembly.

FEB. 17.—M. Thiers is appointed head of the Executive power by the National Assembly.

FEB. 20.—M. Thiers, M. Jules Favre, and M. Ernest Picard arrive at Paris, from Bordeaux, on their way to Versailles to negotiate with M. Bismarck and the representatives of other German Powers.

FEB. 22.—The armistice is extended until Sunday, Feb. 26, at midnight.

A commission of 15 appointed for consultation on the peace negotiations go from Paris to Versailles with M. Thiers.

FEB. 23.—MM. Thiers, Favre, and Picard proceed to Versailles from Paris.

Honfleur is occupied by 2,000 Prussians with 18 guns. A contribution of 80,000fr. is exacted.

FEB. 24.—Up to this date subscriptions collected at the Mansion House for the relief of the French in Paris and elsewhere amount to £109,700.

M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre have a long conference at Versailles with Count Bismarck.

The Duke de Broglie, "Ambassador for the Government of France," presents his credentials to the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Count Bernstorff had previously presented his as "Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia."

FEB. 26.—The preliminaries of peace are signed at Versailles, as follows:—

"1. France renounces in favour of the German Empire the following rights: The fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville; and Alsace, less Belfort.

"2. France will pay the sum of five milliards of francs (£200,000,000), of which one milliard is to be paid in 1871, and the remaining four milliards by instalments extending over three years.

"3. The German troops will begin to evacuate the French territory so soon as the treaty is ratified. They will then evacuate the interior of Paris and some departments lying in the western region. The evacuation of the other departments will take place gradually, after payment of the first milliard, and proportionately to the payment of the other four milliards. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid on the amount remaining due from the date of the ratification of the treaty.

"4. The German troops will not levy any requisitions in the departments occupied by them, but will be maintained at the cost of France.

"5. A delay will be granted to the inhabitants of the territories annexed to choose between the two nationalities.

"6. Prisoners of war will be immediately set at liberty.

"7. Negotiations for a definitive Treaty of Peace will be opened at Brussels after the ratification of the treaty.

"8. The administration of the Departments occupied by the German troops will be entrusted to French officials, but under the control of the chiefs of the German corps of occupation.

"9. The present treaty confers upon the Germans no rights whatever in the portion of territory not occupied.

"10. The treaty will have to be ratified by the National Assembly of France."

MARCH 1.—The preliminaries of peace are ratified by the National Assembly at Bordeaux by 546 "yeas" to 107 "noes."

The Assembly votes the deposition of the Bonaparte dynasty.

A corps of German troops, numbering 30,000, enters Paris and occupies ground of which the Champs Elysées are the centre.

MARCH 2.—The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace are exchanged at Versailles.

MARCH 3.—The German troops evacuate Paris.

Subscriptions at Mansion House amount to £118,000.

A review of 100,000 German troops is held by the Emperor William in the Bois de Boulogne. The Imperial Prince, Count Moltke, and Count Bismarck are present.

Berlin is illuminated as a sign of rejoicing at the conclusion of peace.

MARCH 4.—The second Prussian army commences its march from Versailles, on the return to Germany.

Review, from the "Times" newspaper.

*HELP FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.**

In the face of the war which is bursting upon Europe, this little work can at least claim the credit of being well timed in its appearance, and its translation into English can be more than excused by the astonishing fact which it makes known to us—that England is the only country in Europe where there is no permanently organized provision for nursing the sick and wounded on the field of battle. If this really be the case, we owe to Mr. Furley our thanks for his translation of the work of Messrs. Moynier and Appia, and we hope that it may serve to direct public attention to a pressing want and to the best means of remedying it.

The work itself appears to have grown out of two International Conferences on the subject which were held a year or two ago at Berlin and Geneva, and out of a prize essay offered by the Central Prussian Société de Secours.

We regret that the space at our command is so limited that we cannot review this work with the fulness and completeness it deserves; we will, therefore, content ourselves by briefly indicating its contents. In the first place, it shows by an induction of particular instances that in most countries of Europe, when war has suddenly arisen, it has generally been found that the medical service in the field has proved inadequate to the exigency; and, secondly, it urges, by a variety of arguments, the proposition which seems to follow as a matter of course on the above admission—namely, that it is not only the right, but also the duty, of private individuals, as members of the great brotherhood of civilized humanity, to do their best to remedy this insufficiency, taking care, of course, to act in strict subordination to the military authorities, and also seconding and aiding, not hampering, the medical service already provided. Having devoted a chapter to the historical evidence to be gained from the experience of previous wars, and from the means taken to mitigate their horrors, the authors pass on to the second and more strictly practical part of their subject, explaining in detail how and on what principles such societies, if they are to fulfil the objects for which they are intended, ought to be constituted. It is obvious to remark that as an infant must be born before it can walk, so such societies must be duly and properly organized before they can act with real advantage to either of the belligerent parties; and a very large portion of the work is accordingly devoted to a succession of useful hints as to their formation and administration, the manner in which they should be supported financially, their relations with the State, and the economical methods of working them. Having treated fully of these points, Messrs. Moynier and Appia, in the concluding chapters of the book, enter into the fullest possible details as to the work which properly devolves upon the committees of such societies. These subjects they treat under three principal heads; first, the supply of volunteer assistance in aid of the official staff; second, the completion of the hospital stores by gifts of food, clothing, and other appliances; and, lastly, the supply of moral and intellectual aid for the sick and wounded soldier as he lies in the field hospital. In the concluding chapter this work of charity is considered from an international point of view, and it is shown how it may be made the expression of a sentiment of "universal fraternity."

We feel sure that it is only necessary thus to make known in England the principles of the movement which has long been going on upon the Continent in order to secure the general co-operation of our countrymen in the labours of the Société de Secours which has been established in London under the auspices of the Prince of Wales, and which has its head-quarters at present at St. Martin's-chambers, Trafalgar-square. It ought no longer to be said with truth that while almost every civilized nation of Europe has been for years lending a helping hand in this great and good work, England alone stands aloof in selfish indifference. It must be admitted on all hands that a work which tends to diminish not only the physical evils of war, but also the probability of the occurrence of war itself, is one well worthy of the aspirations of our age; and, to put the matter in the light in which its translator would have us view it,—

"Even if it be granted that our own army medical and sanitary service is equal to any pressure which may be put upon it, are we right in refusing to join in a work which should be common to humanity, or to take the right hand of fellowship which other nations, through their representatives at International Conferences on the Continent, have extended to us?"

The same, concluded.
Appeal for Aid to the Wounded.

And, even if this war should end as suddenly as it began, the labour will not have been lost, for it was declared by one of the resolutions passed at the Berlin Conference last year that during peace such relief societies ought to find for themselves employment in works of humanity more or less analogous to their duties in times of war; and certainly, as long as we have to record such disasters as railway accidents, mining accidents, and accidents by floods and the breaking of mill-dams, it can never be said that a relief society in England will long be left with no claims on its attention for affording prompt and well-ordered succour. We should add that the book is supplemented by a lecture delivered by Deputy-Inspector-General Longmore at the Royal United Service Institution, and a "Report" by the same gentleman on the Proceedings of the International Conference held in Paris in 1867. To these are added two papers by Captain Brackenbury, R.A., entitled "Helps for the Sick and Wounded;" and, lastly, a translation of the Results of the International Conference held last year at Berlin, at which Mr. Furley, the translator, and Captain Burgess, the honorary secretary of the London Central Relief Committee, to whom the idea of translating the work is due, and who has largely contributed to its completeness, were present by invitation. One thing will be learnt by a perusal of the work, and that is that nobody, either man or woman, ought to volunteer for field service unless he or she has had some experience in hospitals and nursing the sick, has the gifts of reticence and "tact," is willing to submit to regular discipline, and to "rough it" for many weeks or even months, and has good health, and sufficient nerve and self-possession not to shrink from duty even under fire.

* *Help for the Sick and Wounded* being a translation of "*La Guerre et La Charité*, ouvrage couronné par le Comité Central de Secours pour les Militaires blessés, par MM. Moynier et Appia;" together with other writings on the subject by officers of Her Majesty's service. Hotten. 1870.

Request for Linen for Bandages.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The news which now, unhappily, must come before many days, of awful conflict between the two opposing armies on the Continent, will, surely, bring with it sad tidings of carnage and terrible statistics of wounded men. Whether Prussians or Frenchmen may be in need of help in this lamentable war matters little to a neutral people, wishing only to give aid and succour to the wounded, and as each little meed of help in the cause of charity must surely be of some use, no matter how small, it has occurred to me to solicit from all my friends, from each acquaintance, from every one, in fact, contributions of white linen rags for conversion into bandages. This rag collection may seem trifling and indeed—the rags are of little value here—and in sending them as help across the water to the wounded their very poverty here may cause us to forget how useful and priceless they are on the battlefield.

They will be equally divided, and half sent to each camp.

I have written to the French Minister of War and to Count Bismark offering them the bandages contributed. From the former I have as yet no reply, but Count Bismark has gladly accepted the attempted aid. In a letter I have received from him this morning he says, "Any materials of the said description will be most thankfully received, and I shall take care to let our brave soldiers know that the hands of English ladies have been busy to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded."

As your help is never refused in the cause of charity, I venture quite confidently to ask it now, and I should feel grateful if the assistance of your numerous readers might be solicited through your columns.

Mr. Gardner, of 453, Strand (opposite the Charing-cross station), has gratuitously placed one of his warehouse rooms at my disposal to serve as a depôt for the collection, and I have arranged to send collecting vans round to the houses of any contributors who may write to me to say that they have some few rags, no matter how slight a quantity, for the service of charity. The railway carriage and all expenses will be cheerfully paid at the depôt on any contributions from the country addressed to Mrs. Collinson Hall, care of Mr. Gardner, 453, Strand.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CICELY COLLINSON HALL.

1, Kensington-gardens-square.

German Medical Students & the War.
Dr Fischer.

Sanitary Arrangements of the German armies. — July, 1870 —

Interesting details of the sanitary arrangements of the army are given by German correspondents. Soldiers slightly wounded will be conveyed to as great a distance as possible in the rear of head-quarters; those severely wounded will remain as near as possible to the scene of conflict lest the journey should increase their danger. To facilitate the carrying out of this plan the country is divided into districts, and lists will be kept in readiness from which the position of the hospitals in any district and their disposable accommodation can be readily learned. The surgeon on the field, having bound up the wound, will send a ticket with such written instructions as may be needed to the surgeon in charge of the hospital to which the wounded man is consigned. Each soldier is also furnished with papers by which he can correspond with his relatives from time to time. An association of auxiliaries on the field of battle has been formed in Bonn to succour the wounded of either party.

"All the medical students are turned to use. They are taught to tie up wounds quickly, and are to serve as hospital assistants. Young men who have passed their examinations are all employed, told off. In such a short time it is extraordinary how they have organised material. Amongst other things they have done *impromptu*, the City of Cologne has established a refreshment buffet for the soldiers passing through to the seat of war. On arrival of a train with troops every man is served with a cup of soup, 1lb. of meat, two glasses of beer, and two cigars, at the expense of the city. This is served to them by the students, and is open day and night. War stores of all kinds are coming in here. I met a contractor last night who to-morrow is to receive 150,000 thalers for stores already collected and delivered. Concert halls and public buildings of amusement of every description are turned into stores. All the girls' schools are employed making lint, &c., for the hospitals. It is stated that we are to have quartered here 30,000 troops. The quiet way in which things are done is quite astonishing. There appears to be no fuss or over-excitement. Every one seems to take his part, and willingly, as a matter of course.

"To facilitate the transport of stores for the army the railway not yet finished has been laid down provisionally a portion of the way between Enskirch and Tier.

"To-morrow is the Fast-day, and, if rumour is correct, the Prussians may begin action the day after. What the programme is nobody knows, but they all seem to have great confidence in their leaders. They are supposed to-day to be ready. Of the mitrailleuse, the great French engine of war, they do not seem to be in the least afraid; they say they know it and what it is worth—that it will probably turn to their account instead of that of the enemy. The landwehrn on the Rhine, from Mayence to Bâle, are not called in. They are to remain at home and protect their homesteads in case of need."

"27th July.

"Their artillery appears to be in very good order. I saw a battery leave this morning, all well horsed, manned, and harnessed—all in good working gear, without show.

"Dr. Fisher is appointed director of the hospitals for wounded, and no better man could they have—a man of European fame. As an operator he stands first class—clever, unassuming, modest, and taciturn. He does not say much, but, once decided, acts with an unerring hand, and generally successfully; seldom errs; an independent man, loves his profession, and does everything for nothing—gratuitous.

From the "Standard."

Letter from Capt. Burgess. Ambulances. Military Sanitary Precautions.

Appeals for aid to the Wounded.

THE TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The terrific slaughter which accompanies the collision of armies in modern warfare necessitates the development to as great an extent as possible of means for the transport of the wounded with celerity and safety from the battle-field. Any suggestions coming from those who have paid attention to this subject, and especially as regards our own wants, deserve the fullest consideration. The Professor of Military Surgery at Netley, Deputy Inspector General Longmore, C.B., who represented England at the international conference of the societies for aid to sick and wounded soldiers in time of war, held at Berlin last year, and who had an opportunity of minutely acquainting himself with the Prussian system, has contributed some valuable remarks on this subject to the recently-issued report of the Army Medical Department. He speaks of the exercises of a company of Bearers of Wounded (Krankentrager Compagnie), which he witnessed with peculiar satisfaction. The body of sick bearers was divided into two sections: one section was arranged to represent part of a field sanitary detachment, the other to act simply as bearers. To the coat of each of the men who represented the wounded was attached a small label, on which was written the description of the supposed wounds they had received. These men then scattered themselves about in a lying position along an imaginary line of battle, the ambulance waggons drawing up at a distance in the rear, with the sanitary detachment waggon and hospital equipment cart. At a certain signal the hospital tents were erected, the sanitary detachment started off with stretchers, dressed the supposed wounded men according to the stated nature of their wounds, and carried them to the tents and ambulance waggons and placed them so as to be removed, after the surgeons had examined the cases to see all was right, to the rear. Then the second batch of carriers advanced without stretchers, and picked up those wounded to a less serious extent and carried them in various ways, with the aid of belts, rifles, knapsacks, blankets, and the like to the first line of surgical aid. All this was done and the wounded dressed in such a way as to show that the men had been thoroughly well trained and knew the necessities of particular cases. "In considering the Prussian Krankentrager the reflection naturally occurs," says Mr. Longmore, "that no corresponding plan for the transport of sick and wounded yet exists in the English army," and he proceeds to suggest a system by which something of the kind may be obtained. It has been customary for the bandsmen to help in carrying the wounded off the battle-field, but they have no sort of preparation for such a duty, all the more needful because very serious additional injury may be inflicted upon a wounded man by ill-judged interference or improper carriage, and indeed there are no regulations that actually enforce the employment of bandsmen in these duties. All the men at present properly available are about 440 men of the Army Hospital Corps, about a quarter of whom are drilled in sick transport duties, and all or most of this branch of the service would certainly be needed for duty in the fixed hospitals. Mr. Longmore urges that there are only two plans by which the transport of the wounded from the field can be properly secured—the one to educate the regimental bandsmen systematically; the other to train a few men selected from the ranks of each regiment on the German system. With the first method there would be available for each infantry regiment a sergeant, a corporal, and 19 privates, and 15 men and a sergeant for each cavalry regiment. Ten days practice a year would be sufficient, when once trained, to keep the men *au fait* with their work; and this plan could be worked on the regimental principle, or if brigaded together the bearer corps being tripled in number, a commandant would have to be appointed. Some difficulty might be created in the training of bandsmen, on account of their relation to officers, who might not be disposed to spare them their training time. Mr. Longmore thus speaks of the plan of training men from the ranks—"This is the plan adopted in Prussia, and no better organisation for exercising and training men from the ranks can perhaps be formed than that on which the Prussian system is at present conducted. In applying it to the British service, the limited numbers of the English army, as compared with the Prussian army, and the differences springing from a system of conscription, as compared with one of voluntary enlistment, first force themselves upon the notice. It is questionable, however, whether these considerations touch the real want under consideration. It is rather a matter of relative proportion than one of general number. If the necessity for trained bearers for wounded be once estimated in the English army at the same value as it is in some continental armies, then whatever may be the numerical strength of an army, the number of trained men for taking care of its wounded on a field of action must be a proportionate want, otherwise it must be admitted that all the troops being wholly required for fighting, the same amount of attention cannot be given to those who fall wounded as in the armies where trained bearers are provided." It is perfectly clear that as regards the means which we possess, especially with the exigencies of modern warfare, for the removal of the wounded from the battle-field, we are wholly unfit to take the field. The question is one not only of efficiency, but of common humanity. At present our military authorities approve of a system which leaves the wounded in many cases to linger on without assistance till death comes to them as a welcome termination to their sufferings.

July 1870.

HELP FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Will you permit me to reply through your columns to the many letters received to-day with reference to the proposed formation of a British "Society of Help for the Sick and Wounded in War?"

The requirements of such a society at the present moment are—1. A number of gentlemen and gentlewomen possessing sufficient surgical knowledge to enable them to temporarily bind a wound and move, or attend to, the wounded until the military surgeons can apply the proper treatment; possessing also such a knowledge of French or German, or both, as would enable them to read, write, and converse fluently with the wounded; able also to endure much fatigue and hardship, and to spare the time and expense of thus employing themselves, and ready to bind themselves to serve the society for so long as the war may last.

2. A subscription of money from the general public to provide ambulances, bandages, and other appliances necessary for the care of the wounded, and to pay the actual expenses, travelling, carriage of *matériel*, &c., of the corps.

The proper formation and other details requisite for a permanent society are fully given in the book *Help for the Sick and Wounded*, a lately published translation of *La Guerre et la Charité*, by MM. Moynier and Appia, of Geneva.

It should be well understood that our object is not to interfere in any way with the military medical staff, but to temporarily tend the wounded until the hard-worked surgeons can look to them—to gather men from the battle-field instead of leaving them to lie there, in horrible pain and thirst, unsheltered and helpless, for hours or days. We want to help the surgeons, not to hamper them.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
C. J. BURGESS.

Naval and Military Club, July 18. /70

AMBULANCES.—In a pamphlet entitled, "Du Fonctionnement des Ambulances Civiles et Internationales sur le Champ de Bataille," by Dr. Bonnafont, a retired chief army physician, we find some very judicious remarks on the subject he treats of. Every army, whether large or small, has in its train a field-hospital service in proportion to its strength. Now this service, added to the ammunition waggons, guns, and baggage, is a very serious encumbrance, which, to a certain extent, paralyses the action of the combatants; so that there is not a general who would not gladly get rid of this impediment if he could make the soldier carry about him wherewithal to dress wounds. Our author now asks what will be the place assigned to the corps of international ambulances, how it is to be provided with necessaries, and by whom it is to be commanded? and replies that its heavy organisation will absolutely prevent its following the evolutions of the active army. Hence its operations should be limited to encamping on ground presumed to be near some future battle-field on the line of the military movements in progress, and it should proceed thither by roads different from those followed by the army. It may then invoke the aid of the local practitioners, and organise hospitals in the private houses of neighbouring villages, &c. Dr. Bonnafont next shows that the medical men attached to the international ambulances must be placed under the direction of official army surgeons. Concerning naval warfare, our author is less confident. Where is the international ambulance to be? Evidently at a considerable distance from the scene of action, and even should the belligerent vessels be over-encumbered with wounded, it will be impossible for a hospital ship to approach until the fight is over. As all nations accept the neutrality of ambulances, our author suggests that both belligerents should organise a certain number of vessels for the purpose under the same flag, which would be infinitely better than entrusting the service to inexperienced merchant ships.—*Galignani.*

MILITARY SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.—In a highly interesting article on this and similar subjects, Dr. Caffe, in his *Journal des Connaissances Médicales*, reminds us that the great Frederick discouraged amputations, because those who survived such operations became a burden to themselves and to the State; and also because they were living monuments of the evils of war. The King had a pamphlet published to prove the dangers of amputation on the field of battle, and his Majesty's *Maximes Politiques*, which are just now acquiring fresh interest from the events of the day, everywhere express contempt for the wounded, and the idea of abandoning them to their fate. In our days such savage theories are not even dreamt of: on the contrary, societies are formed for the proper treatment of the wounded, funds are collected, and the departments vie with each other in procuring suitable and sufficient hospital room. Large agglomerations of men, even in good health, are always more or less the cause of disease, and every possible sanitary precaution should be taken against the outbreak of epidemics. One of the great dangers of war is the infection owing to the great number of dead on the field of battle; and, with the destructive engines now employed, this danger is considerably increased. It often happens that the still living are buried with the dead; General Count Schramm, now alive, was very near being treated so, as he was lying on the field with eleven wounds. To prevent cadaveric infection, cremation has been again proposed; and Dr. Caffe here recalls to mind an apparatus he had imagined several years ago for the purpose, consisting of a large double cast-iron bell, heated to whiteness. The exterior shell was intended to act as a smoke consumer; a horse that had been subjected to this sort of cremation was got out in a vitrified state, and reduced to the size of a few centimetres.—*Galignani.*

HELP TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

We have been requested to publish the following appeal on behalf of the wounded:—

"The privilege of taking up arms for the defence of the honour and independence of their country has been denied to women, but another and even more sacred duty is theirs. With hearts filled with sorrow and anguish, they look forward to the coming fearful struggle, the issue of which is in the hands of God alone, but which they know must be followed by bitter sufferings and intense grief. Tears will flow, widows and orphans will call for help, the wounded soldier for assistance. It is woman's noble mission to alleviate these sufferings.

"German countrywomen, who have found a second home in these happy islands, to your patriotism we appeal. Let us prove to our absent relatives, friends, and countrymen that we, though far away from home, have exerted ourselves to the utmost to relieve the misery and anguish that will surround them.

"With you we appeal to the well-known generosity of the English public. We entreat them, in the name of humanity and Christian charity, to assist us in soothing the sufferings of the wounded soldiers and the bereaved families. From the depth of our hearts we shall supplicate that God's blessing may reward the cheerful giver.

"We, the undersigned, have formed a committee, with power to add to our number, to receive money and gifts of every description for the comfort of the wounded soldiers. We shall forward them immediately to the seat of war to soothe alike the sufferings of friend and foe.

"The Countess BERNSTORFF, North German Embassy.
"Countess THERESE BERNSTORFF, 9, Carlton-house-terrace.
"Baroness HENRY SCHROEDER, 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
"Baroness WILLIAM SCHROEDER, The Rookery, Nantwich, Cheshire.
"Madame ERNEST DE BUNSEN, Abbey-lodge, Regent's-park, N.W.
"Mrs. RICHARD BRANDT, Bavarian Consulate-General, Palmerston-buildings, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C.
"Mrs. MAX MULLER, Park's-end, Oxford.
"Mrs. ANDREWS, 21, New Finchley-road, N.W.
"Mrs. WEBER, 10, Grosvenor-street, W.
"Mrs. WALBAUM, 7, Warwick-road, Upper Clapton, N.E.

"Treasurers.—Countess Bernstorff and the Baroness Henry Schroeder.

"Bankers.—Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, Chapman, and Co., 16, St. James's-street."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In your columns to-day there is published an appeal from a number of ladies asking for contributions of money, lint, and other hospital necessaries for the use of the sick and wounded of either side during the present war. There is also a statement that "the offer made by several distinguished English ladies to collect and send lint, &c., to Prussia for the wounded has been thankfully accepted."

As the National Central Committee (of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is president) has already met twice, as it will meet again to-morrow, and as a public meeting is advertised for Thursday next to bring the matter more prominently forward, I venture to appeal, through your columns, to those English ladies to suspend the forwarding of any such contributions to Germany, as it is stated they are about to do.

Surely, in a matter of this sort it is better for one strong national organization to undertake the whole of the duties connected with it, especially when such organization is in communication with the International Committee of Help to the Sick and Wounded.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
C. J. BURGESS, Hon. Sec.

8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, Aug. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—With reference to a paragraph which appears under the title "the sick and wounded," in *The Times* of to-day, I feel sure I need make no apology for asking you to give publicity to the following extract from the letter of a friend of mine resident in Hamburg, which has just reached my hands. I should mention that the writer took an active part in the Volunteer Ambulance Service in the campaign between Prussia and Austria in 1866:—

"We want no assistance of any kind in the shape of men or money, but what we shall unfortunately want cannot be obtained with gold, and yet it is cast aside as worthless in almost every household, and that is old linen and underclothing of every description for the wounded, both of our own troops and those of the enemy who may fall into our hands. Everything possible is being done here, and also in some of the neighbouring countries, but I fear it will scarcely suffice, and I think that if the women of the United Kingdom could be appealed to they would readily assist their less fortunate sisters in the efforts they are making to mitigate the horrors of war, from which there is now no further escape."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
August 1. F.

French Arrangements for Aid to the Wounded. Charpie.

Early French Hospital Preparations

The Council of State has sent a first donation of 38,820fr. to the National Fund.

The International Society for Aid to the Wounded has sent to the army an ambulance with 300 beds and 15 medical men.

The Prefect of the Meurthe has announced from Nancy to the Minister of the Interior that he has already arranged for offering 1,500 beds for officers and 10,000 for private soldiers. The town of Metz undertakes to prepare 2,400.

Mr. Ardoin, steward of the Villa Eugènie at Biarritz, hearing that several persons of that town were preparing old linen and lint for the wounded, has put at their disposal a large room of the villa to place it in. Each week the quantity collected will be forwarded to the military hospital at Bayonne, whence it will be despatched to its ultimate destination.

The ladies of Verdun have formed a society, with the wife of the Sub-Prefect at their head, to nurse the wounded.

The Bishop of Strasburg has ordered the training school for priests in that town to be temporarily converted into a military hospital.

Mme. de Boutelier, wife of the deputy for the Moselle, has addressed a letter to some of the wives of her husband's colleagues, stating that the municipality of Metz has just been informed officially that it must take steps to provide immediately beds and assistance for 4,000 or 5,000 wounded. That lady makes an appeal for assistance.

More than 900 medical students who have completed three years of their studies, and who volunteered to join the army in the field to attend the sick and wounded, have been named assistant-surgeons. A number of others who have only terminated their second year have been accepted for the navy.

The greater part of the assistant-surgeons newly promoted left Paris for the seat of war yesterday evening by the Eastern Railway.

Dr. Nélaton, left Paris on Monday for head-quarters, where he will preside over the organisation of the ambulances of the International Society for the Relief of the Wounded.

A correspondent of the *Liberté* says:—

"The man who is at the head of the surgical service of the Society for Assisting the Wounded is Dr. Le Fort, professor at the School of Hospital Surgeons in Paris. He followed the army in 1859, and in 1864 and 1866, and was present at some of the great Austro-Prussian battles. Professors Liégeois and Marc See are each at the head of an ambulance composed of 27 surgeons and an equal number of assistants. These gentlemen wear no uniform, but a white armlet with a red cross shows their calling and office, and they have all volunteered to encounter the perils and privations of the campaign."

A Good Hint.—"Charpie" is a game at which all ladies should now be playing. It is played in this way. Tear pieces of linen into fragments about three inches square, and draw out every thread separately. It is capital fun, especially adapted for the delicate fingers of young ladies, who can arrange parties for it at each other's houses, and the best of all that this charpie—a kind of lint—is invaluable to the poor wounded soldiers, whose sufferings for want of such a thing are often excruciating and intolerable. The National Society will take charge of the charpie.—*South London Press.*

DETAILS OF THE LATE BATTLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, August 11.

We are beginning to receive detailed accounts of the battle of Forbach, Spicheren, Saarbruck, or whatever else it may be called. I mean the battle in which the *corps d'armée* of General Frossard was, after a gallant fight, outmanœuvred, overpowered, and driven from the field in a state of confusion, of which modern warfare offers but few examples. Before I proceed to weave into a consecutive narrative the private letters I have been permitted to see and read, I lay before you the substance of the account supplied to the *Opinion Nationale* by M. Louis Jezierski, whose protracted silence led to the belief of his having fallen a victim to his professional zeal. M. Jezierski dates his letter from Faulquemont on the 9th. Faulquemont is a town about half-way between Metz and St. Avold, rather to the south of both. The

Treatment of Wounded. Hospital Trains &c.

M. Jezierski admits that the mitrailleuses were no good—that is, he says, they would have been very serviceable, but the wooded nature of the ground, and the French and Prussians appeared so mixed up together, that it was impossible to use them without injuring friend and foe alike.

"The fighting had commenced at ten o'clock; at about three in the afternoon the Prussians held the spur of the Spicherberg, and were firmly entrenched in the neighbouring wood. The 40th Regiment of the line was cut to pieces. The colonel was carried off the field dreadfully injured; most of the officers were *hors de combat*. I see a procession of wretched soldiers filing past, pale and bleeding, conducted or carried by their comrades to the church at Spicheren, which has just been turned into an hospital. The wounded are stretched upon the benches. Sisters of Charity and the village women apply the first dressings with lint and water. There was no proper medical attendance for three hours. During all that time the conductor of a regimental band manfully exerted himself to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. Three military surgeons at last made their appearance. After having had their wounds dressed, the wounded were placed on carts pressed for the service and driven off to the ambulances. These convoys are a dreadful thing to behold. Blood and bloodstains everywhere—on the men's hands and faces, on their clothes, on those of the attendants. The ghastly spectacle appears to have deeply impressed M. Jezierski. As soon as they had gained the spur, the Prussians fired right over the village against a regiment of Dragoons, which were taking up a position on the hill in its rear, and they had the range so accurately that the Dragoons had to take shelter behind the houses. The shot and shell fell into the midst of the encampment, for the attack had been so sudden that there had been no time to strike the tents. Fortunately the ground there was soft and spongy, and the shells sank deep into it without bursting. [M. Jezierski remarked that it is very easy to detect the approach of a cannon ball, and the ear can perfectly appreciate the curve which its rush through the air indicates.] The heights of the Spicherberg carried by the Prussians commanding both the roads to Forbach and that to Sarreguemines, it became necessary for the French to retake them; and the infantry having exhausted their supply of ammunition, a fresh distribution of cartridges took place."

Hospital Trains, Arrangts at Rly Stations Wounds. Care of Wounded on the Field. Returns of Killed & Wounded

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANNHEIM, August 10.

Every hour brings fresh confirmation of the desperate nature of the fighting at the front. Train after train arrives with its load of wounded men. The hospitals here are full to overflowing, and, since yesterday morning, no more patients could be received. Early yesterday the town was placarded with proclamations by the mayor, calling upon the citizens to contribute to the utmost of their power, food, wine, and linen for bandages, for that thousands of their wounded fellow-countrymen were coming through. The station is closed to the public, and relays of the association for the relief of the wounded, with many ladies, are constantly in attendance there to minister to the wounded as they arrive. Each train makes a halt of about half an hour, and water, wine, or brandy, as required, are administered to the poor fellows to enable them to bear up for the remainder of their weary journey. The appearance of some of the wounded is pitiful in the extreme. The field-hospitals are all crowded, and therefore more serious cases have now to be sent to the rear than was the case in the first engagement. All, indeed, who can support the journey are now forwarded, and one cannot, without the deepest pity, see the poor fellows compelled to bear the torture of another three hours' journey hence to Frankfort. Many of them have terrible head wounds, others have limbs smashed by the terrible bullets of the mitrailleuse, and the least severely wounded are the French prisoners who have been hit by the projectiles of the needle-guns. Unless when striking full upon the body, these balls, in the majority of cases, inflict mere flesh wounds. From their elongated form they turn readily upon striking a bone, and, consequently, the wounds are comparatively trifling. Far more serious are the ragged wounds inflicted by the Chassepot, which, at short distances, appears to hit

Wounded at Weissenberg.

extremely hard; but worst of all are the wounds of the mitrailleuse balls, which seem completely to smash any bone against which they strike. The Prussians describe the rain of balls from these machines to be something tremendous; and it was probably a confidence in their power which induced the Emperor of the French to declare war at this particular juncture against Prussia. He, no doubt, imagined that the possession of this new and formidable weapon of destruction would give to the French army an advantage over the Prussians similar to that which those latter obtained over the Austrians in the last campaign by their needle-guns against the Austrian muzzle-loaders. That the advantage is a great one there can be no doubt, but events have proved that the Emperor overestimated them, although against troops less determined and obstinate than the Prussians their moral as well as physical effect would be great indeed. The Germans, however, have shown an absolute disregard of death, and a desperate valour, which has excited the astonishment and admiration of the French, and which their returns of killed and wounded also abundantly testify. In the assault of the Geisburg hill, behind Weissenburg, one battalion lost 11 officers and 247 men. Their attack of this hill, indeed, reads like a page from the battle of the Alma. Upon the crest were the French with their Chassepots and mitrailleuses. When the order to storm it was given the Germans went at it without flinching. A storm of balls rained upon them. Whole ranks were swept away, but the rest rushed on without a pause. No single shot was fired in return. They trusted entirely to the bayonet, and the instant they gained the crest they swept the French before them by sheer weight. Here the Prussian advantage is immense. The surgeons of the hospitals here, struck with the extraordinary difference of the physique of the French and Prussian wounded, had a number of each weighed, and found that two Germans weighed nearly as much as three Frenchmen. This I cannot but think must have been an altogether exceptional case, but it happened that a large number of the wounded here are Bavarians, who are a particularly large and powerful race of men. From personal knowledge of the two armies I should say that the Germans average two stone per man heavier than the French. In a hand to hand struggle this difference of weight gives a preponderance to the German which is overwhelming, and the French were broken instantly upon the impetuous onslaught of the Prussian and Bavarian troops. It is certainly very singular that whereas military men had almost come to the conclusion that the bayonet was a weapon which had almost ceased to be of utility, for that it was next to impossible that cavalry could ever come to close quarters with infantry armed with breech-loaders, or that two infantry regiments could ever come to a hand-to-hand struggle, that upon their first battle between troops alike armed with breech-loaders one party should have charged and defeated the other with the bayonet and clubbed muskets. Theoretically, and upon paper, it would seem impossible for troops to charge up a hill exposed to a fire from breech-loaders and mitrailleuses, and the fact that the feat was performed at Geisburg shows that improved arms after all have not modified the system of fighting, as military men had concluded that it must do, and that weight and strength, when accompanied by desperate courage, still count for something.

The slaughter in the battalions to which I have alluded above, and which has been equalled, I believe, in two other instances, showed the disadvantage, in one respect, in the Prussian system. The formation of regiments from the men of the same town or district has many advantages. It enables the reserves to be raised with a celerity and ease which could be attained in no other manner. It gives the men reliance and *esprit de corps*, from the fact that they fight side by side with their townsfolk and friends. It makes a soldier far more well conducted and valiant, since he knows that his misconduct as well

Prussian arrangements for care of Wounded.

as his deeds of bravery are soon to be related at home. But, upon the other hand, a crushing loss inflicted upon a regiment is felt with terrific effect in the place where it is raised. The great majority of the Prussian reserves are married men, and in the districts to which their regiments belong there can be scarcely a family which is not thrown into mourning. The breadwinners of a whole neighbourhood are swept away at a single blow. Husbands and sons and brothers, all are gone, and the distress caused must be, indeed, terrible. By no other method of recruitment could such a calamity as this be possible. In any other army if three or four brothers were forced away to the war, the chances at least would be that only one of the four regiments to which they would be allotted would suffer greatly. By the Prussian system they would stand shoulder to shoulder, and all would fall together. What heartrending affliction must the official list of killed and wounded of the German forces carry into many a quiet hamlet. Half the able-bodied population swept away at once. No mere inconvenience of enlistment can atone for such an evil as this. This is, indeed, to intensify the horrors of war by making them fall with crushing severity upon localities. By ordinary systems, although a heavy loss may be widely spread, it is at least diminished by the wideness of its dissemination. A village could scarcely lose more than two or three of its able-bodied men. The gap would not be so noticeable—if some loved ones were gone, many at least would be spared. In Prussia the whole of the male population of a village between twenty and thirty years of age are ranged side by side, and their destruction will deprive half the families in the place of their breadwinners, and throw them upon the country for subsistence. It is true that a provision is given to each widow and child of those who fall in battle; but this is a poor satisfaction, indeed, to those who are left utterly desolate. As far as I have seen this is the one blot upon the Prussian system, for in all other respects the more I see of the arrangements of the army, the more am I impressed with their almost absolute perfection. There is a thoughtfulness and care which descends into the most minute detail. For example, each soldier carries in his knapsack some lint and a bandage, so that when he falls the surgeon can instantly run up, open the knapsack, and apply a bandage. A certain number of tourniquets are also carried by the non-commissioned officers of each regiment, and although in the heat of a pitched battle the non-commissioned officers could not stop to apply tourniquets to the wounded; yet, as a proportion of these also fall, the instruments are always at hand for the surgeons, and in the skirmishes, or in regiments not exposed to the full brunt of a conflict, there will yet be a certain number of wounded, many of whose lives, which would otherwise be lost, may be saved by the prompt application of a tourniquet or bandages. Round each man's neck as he goes into action also is a card upon which is his name. As he falls the surgeon who examines and binds up his wound sees at once whether it is of a nature which will permit of the patient being moved to a distance or not. According to its severity, then, he writes on the card whether the man is to be taken to the field-hospital, close at hand, or to the hospitals further in the rear. Accordingly, when the ambulance arrives it is seen at once where the wounded man is to be conveyed. In the hospitals they have an admirable arrangement for keeping the wounds cool. Bottles, or rather bags, made of very thin india-rubber, and with wide mouths, closing with corks, are filled about half full with water, so that the bag lies loosely upon the woand, and adapts itself exactly in the form of the limb or body. In this way the advantage of coolness is gained without the mess and discomfort arising from the use of the ordinary cold water bandages. The water of Mannheim would certainly seem to be specially adapted for the purpose, for it is of an icy coldness very much beyond that of any water I ever met with.

Hospital at Mannheim.
Work of the National Aid Society, English.

As yet no details whatever have been published by the Prussian authorities of their loss in killed and wounded in any of their engagements, a point upon which the British military authorities always enlighten the public in their first dispatch. The wounded in the engagement upon the right will not of course pass through this town, but will be cared for in Treves, or sent back to Mayence or Coblentz; but, judging from the number passing through here and of those which remain in the field-hospitals in the front, I should say that the Germans cannot have less than 10,000 men *hors de combat* up to the present time, while the French have probably as many men, in addition to the loss of at least 6000 prisoners. And yet all this is but a prelude to the great battle which is expected to have taken place yesterday or to-day near Metz. The magnitude of the operations of modern warfare is, indeed, appalling; but fortunately its very magnitude precludes the possibility of its long duration. A succession of battles between armies, each half a million strong, with reserves of equal strength behind them, is too terrible to contemplate. The number of victims as yet *hors de combat* is as nothing compared with the grand total that will accrue after even a month's fighting.

Hospitals at Mannheim.

I paid a very interesting visit this afternoon to some of the hospitals in and around the town. They are admirably arranged. The officers are in rooms in private houses, which have been taken and fitted up for the purpose. They, as well as the soldiers, are attended by Sisters of Charity, who are for the most part ladies of birth and rank, who have temporarily devoted themselves to the work of tending the wounded. The wards of the hospitals are beautifully clean, and well ventilated. No amputation cases were sent on here, and the greater portion of the cases in the hospitals here are merely flesh wounds. One ward, however, was devoted to men who have been shot through the body, and as in most cases the lungs had been injured, few were expected to recover. There was a general air of quiet and content about the wounded, and they bore their pain with great resolution. The Chassepot wounds are worse than those inflicted by the needle gun, but the balls from the mitrailleuse inflict much more serious wounds than either. I shall not attempt to harrow the feelings by a description of some of the painful operations which I witnessed, but will only say that nothing could be better than the general state of the hospitals and the kindness and attention shown to the wounded French as well as Prussians, and that nothing could exceed the stoicism with which both endured the pain necessarily inflicted by the surgeons. There is still accommodation for more wounded in the hospitals here, and in addition a number of tents have been erected in suitable spots in the neighbourhood for the reception of the influx of patients who may be expected to arrive to-morrow or next day.

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—We are requested to state, for the information of those interested, what has been done by the society formed in this country for aiding the sick and wounded in war. The committee of the above society, after communicating with the committees formed in Paris and Berlin, and learning from those committees in what manner the most effective assistance could be given, have done as follows: They have sent out six surgeons to the seat of war; those gentlemen will work under the Red Cross Society, and receive their instructions from the president at Berlin and at Paris. The society will defray the expenses of those gentlemen, but their services will be in all other respects gratuitous. The society has also sent out a contribution of £500 to the president at Paris, and a similar sum to Berlin. The committee hope to be able to do more when the machinery of this society is better known to the public who may wish to contribute help. The names of the gentlemen who have been selected to serve are—Dr. Mayo, Dr. Duret Aubin, Mr. Henry Rundle, F.R.C.S., Mr. William Ward, R.C.S., Mr. William Pratt, R.C.S., Mr. Atthill, dresser.

Anglo-American Ambulance.
Letter from Col. Lindsay & Mr. J. Furley.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS.—A correspondent, writing from Paris on Saturday, says:—"The Anglo-American Ambulance Corps left the Palais de l'Industrie this afternoon, at half-past four, and, if not the showiest, it was certainly the most amply "found" of any which had preceded it. The medical men attached to the American colony of Paris are numerous, and their experience of battle-fields renders them valuable auxiliaries at the present moment. The surgeon-in-chief, Dr. Syms, is a man of a world-wide reputation, and he has around him an efficient staff of young surgeons anxious to take the field; but some agency hidden to the outside world seemed to paralyse all their efforts until the arrival of Dr. Frank, the delegate of the London Society, who went to work with his usual energy. Selecting as surgeon-in-chief of the English Society Dr. M'Cormac, of Belfast, who has been waiting since his return from Metz the formation of the American Corps, he at once decided that English alone, and Anglo-Americans should belong to it, and that they should startat once. I examined the stores with interest, and the unpacking of the numerous packages of Dr. Frank created amazement, even in the vast hospital magazine of the Champs Elysées. Instruments of every kind, ether, carbolic acid, lint dressings, oil cloths, sufficient in quantity to make a dearth in the market. The start was accomplished with a certain amount of solemnity. Old Doctor Chenu assured the bystanders that it was with tears in his eyes he saw the representatives of the great English and American nations go out hand in hand to accomplish their mission of mercy; while Count Flavigny, the president of the French Society, thanked them warmly in a few suitable words, adding that France would ever be grateful for the efficient aid thus rendered her at the moment of need. Then amidst the cheers of all, the *cortège* left the Palace. The procession was headed by some of the office-bearers, preceded for a time by the president, who for the first time identified himself with a public demonstration. Then the twenty 'Infirmiers' and three ladies, each carrying a flag, viz., that of France, England, and America, followed. The surgeons in chief, Drs. Syms, M'Cormac, and Frank, with assistant-surgeons, dressers, waggons, saddle-horses and led horses came after, everything being turned out in the very best style. Their reception along the line of Boulevards was enthusiastic, and the dense crowds often stopped the march, and, cheering, threw in their mite, so that the society will not have made a bad day of it. Dr. Syms, detained by indispensable business, delegated his authority to Dr. M'Cormac, and thus the Anglo-American Ambulance Corps left for Meziéres, cheered at the railway station not only by the good wishes of their friends but the railway officials."

AID TO SICK AND WOUNDED SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—Amongst the many letters which have given great pleasure to those interested in the above there are none more interesting than those which tell of what our soldiers are doing to help their wounded comrades. A letter which the committee has received this morning, informs us that the men of the 1st battalion Scots Fusilier Guards have subscribed five pounds, which amount has been laid out in buying calico whereon the soldiers' wives, as unpaid workers, are engaged making shirts for the wounded abroad.

Perhaps, if you allow this to be made known through your wide-spread circle of readers, some other regiments in her Majesty's service may follow so good an example.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. LOYD LINDSAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—Many persons are daily asking the question why should we interfere, even in favour of those wounded in the present war. To this, as a member of the British central committee I would only reply that we had nothing to do with the causes which produced the war; but for the sake of humanity let us do our best to diminish the sufferings which are every moment arising from it. I can personally testify to the immediate and dreadful consequences of the war, and, in Heaven's name, I implore my countrymen not to argue over causes, but to accept facts. Englishmen, if they consult their own feelings, are always ready to defend a righteous cause, and sometimes in doing so they are accused of Quixotism. England has nothing to do with this unholy war, and the opportunity to avert it was never offered to her, but she can aid its victims, and I know she will continue to do so.

The rapid march of events has prevented the formation of sub-committees throughout the kingdom, but I beg to suggest that in every large town three well-known and responsible ladies and gentlemen constitute themselves into temporary committees to collect money and gifts in kind, and to forward them to the central committee.

Every one can help, and, within the last few days I have seen on the Continent every variety of assistance from the mite of the peasant to the daintily packed cases of lint and linen prepared and arranged by a Queen and the ladies of her Court.

I may here repeat that a donation of £1, or an annual subscription of 5s., constitutes a member of the National Society for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, but contributions, however small, will be most gratefully received.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN FURLEY.

2, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, August 17.

10 French National Aid Society, Paris. Military Surgeons, Guneshot Wounds. Letter from Col. L. Lindsay.
German Hosp.ls at Karlsruhe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—You would render a great service to the English and American surgeons who are awaiting appointments in the ambulance of the Société Internationale de Secours aux Blessés, whose head-quarters are at the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris, by inserting the copies of two letters which I have received from the committee. In the second letter it is seen that the appointment which the first informs me of is cancelled owing to an order issued by the Minister of War, which had not been made public when I left Paris on Saturday last. In this order he informs the committee that the services of no foreigners could be received.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDMUND B. OWEN, M.R.C.S.

61, Cleveland-square, W., Aug. 1.

(No. 1.) "Palais de l'Industrie, Paris, July 25.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, at the meeting of the committee held to-day, you have been elected to start in the second ambulance.

"Will you, therefore, present yourself at the Palais de l'Industrie, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, to receive necessary instructions?

"Agréez, &c., "PIOTROWSKI."

(No. 2.) "July 29.

"Sir,—It is with extreme regret that I have the honour of informing you that it is impossible to make use of your offered services as surgeon in the ambulance. The committee has not the power to receive the assistance of foreign (*étrangers*) surgeons not regularly domiciled in France.

"Accept, Sir, the assurance of all considerations,

"CHENU.

"To M. Owen, Quai Voltaire 19, Paris."

A GERMAN PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

The following is a translation of a letter received from one of two German ladies in Karlsruhe who volunteered to prepare six beds for wounded men. It was written in the night watch, beside the sufferers' beds. It manifests the impartiality with which their charity is manifested towards friends and foes alike:—

"Karlsruhe, Wednesday night, Aug. 17.

"I have time enough before me for writing to you, for unless my eyes close in spite of me, I have four hours more of my watch still to come, for I am actually on guard here, having six poor fellows to look after, who were brought to us yesterday. We had almost fancied we should have none sent when the whole set arrived together quite unexpectedly. The poor fellows were carried upstairs on litters by a number of gentlemen who have undertaken that service, and you may fancy what a fuss there was before we could get them all comfortably laid in their beds. Five of them are comparatively slightly wounded, having only two or three bullet wounds each, but one poor fellow has 11. They are two Bavarians, one Prussian, and three Frenchmen. The one worst hurt is a Frenchman, as it happens, and he requires constant attention as he is perfectly helpless. We have got a male nurse to do the hardest part of the work and attend to everything else ourselves. You may fancy we are dead tired, but it is a labour of love which we do with the greatest pleasure, and the poor fellows are so quiet and grateful that we cannot think it a trouble. I have just got them all off to sleep after pouring a drink of raspberry syrup and water down their throats. Adelberd has really arranged everything with so much order and forethought that the work goes on as smoothly as possible. There—one of them is calling, and I have to wake up the nurse. Now, let me tell you how we arrange the day; the first thing in the morning the beds are made, the rooms tidied, and the patients washed. At 7 we have coffee, and then I go to the market and get all we want by 10 o'clock. Then the patients get their second supply of soup, and directly after the doctors make their round. The dressing and bandaging takes till mid-day. We all are wanted to help in this, and now I can bear to see the most dreadful wounds without horror. At 12 o'clock they get their dinner, which takes a long time, as it must all be cut up small, and several of them we must feed with a spoon. There's another calling—his wounds pain him so that he can't sleep; I put some ice on his head, and, thinking it dull for him, ask whether I shall sit by him? 'Ha!' he says, 'I don't care about it, I'll just give a halloo when I want anything.' There, he's calling me again! This time it's seltzer water he wants. They're well off with us, though, indeed, everything possible is done for them in the large hospitals too. They fought for us, poor men; it's only fair that we should do our best to ease their pain. A. and I divide the night thus:—she sleeps from 9 p.m. till 2, and then I lie down till breakfast, and then we each get an hour or two's rest in the afternoon. Just now one of them calls, shouting aloud. 'Why, friend,' I say, 'your own voice has awakened you.' 'No, no, ma'am,' he answered, 'I was wide awake when that fellow yonder fired at me! He can't get the battle out of his head. Of course, our hospital is a great expense in these dear times; but, please God, we shall manage somehow. And we get little unexpected helps; for instance, to-day two bottles of wine and 20 of seltzer water were sent to us anonymously. My poor Prussian is having a wretched night; I can hardly write three lines without having to do something for him. My feet are swelled and sore, but that's a trifle. Now I shall get the newspaper, and make out how far our dear victorious armies have got on. Pray for us all. God bless you.

"R. F."

Offer of Military Surgeons by the Swiss Government to the Belligerents.

I think I informed you in my last letter that the Federal Government, solely actuated by motives of pure humanity, has offered both to the French and German Governments the assistance of all the surgeons of their medical staff that can be dispensed with and are willing to go. Answers have just been received from the belligerent Powers, through their respective ministers at Berne, gratefully accepting these proffered medical services, and requesting the Federal authorities to send their disposable military surgeons forthwith—those for France to Paris, where the international association established in the Champs Elysées will assign to them their further destinations; and those for Germany to Mannheim, Mayence, and Coblentz, where medical services are greatly needed. We are here in hourly expectation of hearing of a great and, more or less, decisive battle in the vicinity of Metz.

GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne states in his letter of the 23d that "the most pressing want is rags, linen, lint, or its substitutes, and the ordinary rollers and bandages, and that gun-shot wounds require a large amount of such matter."

As Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne's word in these matters is likely to carry much weight, and as there are many eager to afford relief, as far as is in their power, to the wounded, I have ventured to trespass on your space for the purpose of calling in question the above statement, which, if left uncontradicted, would be likely to misdirect the efforts of the benevolent.

I have had some experience in the treatment of gun-shot wounds both on the field and in military hospitals—*i.e.*, in what may be considered their first and second stages. In primary dressings on the field no linen or rag is required; but a small proportion of lint, or, what is better still, cotton wool, and some bandages are the only requisites, and as each Prussian soldier, I believe, carries a bandage and small piece of lint, this ought to be amply sufficient. To illustrate what I say, I will suppose a wound above the average in severity of those one meets with on the field of battle (not, of course, taking into consideration those that are mortal)—viz., a severe laceration of the thigh, with compound fracture of the bone. The proper primary treatment for this is two splints, made of whatever comes first to hand. I have made very good ones with rushes and reeds; brushwood, straw, or, in fact, almost anything will do; there is sure to be a sufficiency of material of different kinds on the field that may be made available. The limb is not to be bandaged up from the foot, neither is the laceration to be covered up with lint and bandaging; the splints are simply to be tied at intervals to keep the limb in position, the wounded parts to be adjusted and left exposed to the air, being kept moist as far as possible with cold water.

I have seen men whose wounds have been done up with much lint and bandaging on the field, and who have had some distance to be transported before coming to the field hospital, arrive in a most irritable condition, and suffering agony in consequence of the limb having swollen, and the attendants being afraid to loosen the bandages. The real and primary requisites for the saving of life under the conditions of gun-shot wounds, and those which the wounded are most pressingly in want of, are brandy or rum, essence of beef, and port wine. In proof of this it is only necessary to state the cause why so large a number of the wounded die before assistance can be rendered to them. The primary effect of a gun-shot wound is to cause great shock or collapse to the system, and the great object to be obtained is to counteract this as soon as possible. If this cannot be done the man soon sinks into death. It can easily be supposed that from the peculiar circumstances under which soldiers are placed on going into action—viz., great excitement, their strength lowered with marching, fatigue, loss of sleep, and perhaps food—the powers of nature are greatly exhausted, and there is little left to rally upon. It will, therefore, be seen that it is of the first and most pressing importance to have a good supply of stimulants at hand, of which those named above are the best and most easily carried.

In the second stage, or after the wounded have been removed to the hospitals, the same principles hold good—viz., that the primary consideration is the support of the general health by stimulants and nourishment; that, except in the case of amputations, dressings are quite secondary to the articles of diet; next to which a large supply of Condy's fluid is most essential.

Aug. 23. M.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I think the public may be interested in knowing in what manner the funds so generously placed by them at the disposal of the Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War are being expended, and may also wish to know what are the things we are most frequently asked for by France and Germany under their fearful pressure of providing for the many thousand wounded now strewing their battle-fields and lying in their hospitals. We are most frequently asked for the following articles, and I will place them in the order in which they appear to be most urgently needed. They are as follows:—Money, surgeons, surgical instruments, waterproof sheeting of all kinds, oil silk, gutta percha tissue for dressing wounds, drugs (including chloroform), linen, woollens, bandages, &c.

With regard to *money*, which I have placed first, as being always first asked for, I would observe that any extensive distribution of it would only tend to relieve those who are responsible for affairs abroad, and who may be supposed to have money enough to meet the emergency.

The demand for surgeons, which stands next, is of a different character, and I may as well say that the Committee have endeavoured to meet this demand by sending out surgeons freely. There are now 20 English gentlemen serving in equal proportions with the French and German armies, and it is satisfactory that this country is represented by excellent men, some among them of high eminence in their profession. With all armies the staff of surgeons is found to be quite inadequate to deal with the immense numbers of sufferers resulting from the operations of modern warfare; and the public can well understand that extra help in this direction means extra comfort to the wounded, and extra chance of saving the lives of those lying in the hospital or on the battle-field. To secure these comforts and chance of life is, I believe, the object of those who have subscribed to this fund.

Surgical instruments are greatly needed, and I am warranted in saying that the supply abroad is almost exhausted, not only from the extent of the demand, but from the fact that those usually employed in making them are now serving in the armies engaged.

Waterproof sheeting and fabrics of that class, and drugs, such as chloroform, are better and cheaper in England than abroad, and hence the demand which is made upon us for this class of goods.

I will now for a moment enter into a few details for the information of those who have subscribed to the fund.

The surgeons have given their services gratuitously, but the Committee give to each an allowance of 1*l.* per day, partly to pay their expenses, and partly to enable them to procure for their patients such comforts as are not to be found in a military hospital. As opportunities offer, such small donations may be multiplied to a great extent, and thereby a kindly feeling will spring up between our surgeons and the many hundred wounded who, I think, will pass through their hands. The engagements thus entered into by the Committee extend to 600*l.* per month, and if we should determine to increase our donations to the wounded through our surgeons we may add as much again to the sum. I should here add that we continue to receive constant applications for surgeons, and if it be true, as we are told on good authority, that 8,000 wounded French are now in the German hospitals, I know not when we shall be able to cease sending relief.

The medical men on our Committee have drawn our attention to the probability of pestilence and cholera breaking out among the wounded from the overcrowded state of the hospitals, especially along the German frontier, where, owing to the neutrality of Luxemburg, the wounded can only be conveyed to Aix-la-Chapelle by a route of three days, whereas a few hours would suffice if they could pass through Luxemburg. The Committee are in direct communication with the French and German Aid Societies, to ascertain what should be sent out to arrest the additional horror of pestilence in the hospitals. "Condy's Fluid" has been liberally placed at our disposal, and we are sending it off freely.

To repeat, then, in a few words what has been done by the Committee with the funds intrusted to them, 500*l.* has been sent to the Aid Society at Paris, and a similar sum to Berlin. 2,000*l.* has been spent in

Letter from C. Mayo.

the purchase of goods of various kinds, which may be classed under the head of waterproofing, this expression covering a large number of articles. 800*l.* has been laid out in surgical instruments. A letter of credit for 200*l.* has been given to our chief representative at Paris, Dr. Frank, and a similar sum to Dr. Mayo, in Germany.

We have spent nothing on linen, lint, bandages, shirts, and such like hospital necessaries, our requirements in this respect being provided by the liberal contributions which pass through the Ladies' Committee. This Committee (whose President, the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, takes the warmest personal interest in the work) has given good service in receiving, preparing, and packing up these articles. Upwards of 50 large bales and cases have already been sent abroad by them, and packages will continue to be despatched almost daily. The Committee continue to pledge themselves to strict impartiality in their conduct. The goods enumerated have invariably been fairly divided, and when opportunities have been more favourable for sending to one side during one week, the next week has adjusted the balance. In this way the Committee propose to continue to act, and they trust they may be able to carry out their responsible duties to the satisfaction of those who have intrusted them with such liberal donations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

2, St. Martin's-place, Aug. 24. R. LOYD LINDSAY.

P.S. I enclose, with this, an interesting letter just received from Dr. Mayo, our chief representative in Germany. I need hardly say that everything which he asks for has been immediately sent according to his directions.

I should like to add some letters from our French correspondent, but fear to trespass too much on your space. I content myself with stating that we now know the position of all our surgeons, and we are glad to find them doing good service.

In France we have one surgeon at Chalons, three at the camp near Chalons, two (shut up we believe) at Metz, one at a Protestant hospital between Chalons and Paris, and two in Paris.

"Hôtel Darmstadter Hof, Darmstadt, Aug. 21.

"My dear Sir,—I am glad to be able to give you a satisfactory account of my party. There is now, I hope, a certainty of our being useful.

"After four days' delay in Berlin the prospect of moving forward seemed no nearer than at first, and I determined to break through official obstacles if possible. I therefore wrote to the Crown Princess, asking her Royal Highness to use her influence to get us sent on, and telling her that our presence in Berlin was consequent upon a telegram which you had informed me had been received from the Princess Alice. On Friday I received a telegram desiring me to attend her Royal Highness at the Crown Prince's Palace in Berlin on the following afternoon; but as I had succeeded by Friday afternoon in getting my papers complete I thought it right to go to Potsdam to see the Princess's Chamberlain, and to ask to be excused from the audience, so that I might save 12 or 24 hours in going to the front by starting the same evening. Her Royal Highness, however, desired to see me immediately, and received me very kindly. She spoke of various matters relating to the war, and particularly to the medical business of the campaign. I was surprised to find her so conversant with medical terms, and so well informed as to the requirements of the army. She inquired particularly as to the supplies that we had brought with us, and in several cases I was able to answer her questions in the affirmative, but she was disappointed that we had not brought a considerable stock of surgical instruments and chloroform. The instruments, she said, were badly needed, and no good English chloroform was obtainable. She also said that instruments were thrown aside and lost from the impossibility of getting them repaired on the field. The Princess took me into the Crown Prince's room, where a table stood, partly covered with bandages, compresses, charpie, &c., made by her own hands, and supporting also a French cuirass, helmet, sabre, and flag, which she said were presents from Wissembourg. She took all the charpie that she had made from a box on the table, and rolled it up in my pocket handkerchief, asking me to tell the wounded man for whom I used it that it was of her making. The Crown Princess looked well, but was at no pains to conceal her anxiety and distress about the fearful losses of the German army.

"I have come forward as fast as possible to Darmstadt, and have this morning been received in the kindest manner by the Princess Louis of Hesse, who took me in her carriage to a hospital established at the Orangerie, and sent for the local chairman of the Hülfs Verein, to whom she introduced me. A large part of the Princess's palace is given up to the work of collecting and packing charpie, bandages, linen, and all kinds of necessaries for the army, and the whole of her time appears to be also given up to care for the sick and wounded. I noticed that in the hospital she knew nearly all the patients who were in bed by sight, and in many cases remembered what their injuries were. I am told also that she goes to meet nearly every train that arrives with the wounded, and visits the hospitals two or three times a day. Indeed, in view of the excitement and exertion which she every day undergoes, one cannot but regard her state of health with some apprehension lest her kindness and self-sacrifice should lead her beyond the bounds of prudence.

"I am to have another interview with the chairman of the local Hülfs Verein this evening to learn as many details as I can of what he proposes for us. He gave me the choice of staying here—where there is quite enough to do, and where a convoy of 700 or 800 wounded is expected in a day or two—or going on to the front. As I suppose there is still greater need of our services at the front, I chose the latter, and shall start to-morrow morning early with 25 hospital attendants, bearers, &c., and three gentlemen of Darmstadt in charge of them, and we shall push on as far as possible to the place where the greatest accumulation of wounded may be found, there to establish a hospital in the best way we can, or to take charge of anything that may be handed over to us. We are now going forward under such good auspices that I do not fear our being laid in a pigeon-hole and forgotten, as I once feared might have been the case.

"As Herr Weber, the chairman above-mentioned, and the doctors with whom I have spoken, add their testimony to the want of instruments and chloroform, I have telegraphed to you this afternoon asking for a supply of both, and also for a few tourniquets. I fear it will be an expensive class of necessaries to supply, but no doubt the society will be glad to hear of its efforts being appreciated, and will be glad to leave the choice of the mode of help with the local managers. The road is quite open to this place by way of Ostend and Cologne, and goods sent by the society, if marked conspicuously with the red cross, and directions for immediate delivery to me to the care of the Darmstadt Hülfs Verein Committee, ought to reach this place in two or three days, and would follow us to the front.

"If we find thus more surgeons can be usefully employed where we are, I shall telegraph to ask for them; and it would save much time and trouble if they were ordered to report themselves to the authority that might be nearest to the seat of war at the time. It would, moreover, be better that they should serve under the orders of the Hülfs Verein alone, and not be connected with the regular department. Prince Pless, the head of the society, is with the King. If we see him, matters may perhaps be still further simplified; but there is, I believe, a committee in every considerable town.

"Herr Weber estimates that 800,000 Prussians have gone over the border. One sees here many very young officers, with very new uniforms, who have apparently just been commissioned in the reserve. The Princess said that the Hessian division had been under fire on all three days, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, about Mars-la-Tour, and that a great many officers have been lost. This is, of course, a heavy blow, but there is very little indication of excitement in the town. As it is Sunday there are many people in the streets, but they do not congregate in groups, and the Hülfs Verein notices, with a few Hessian and North German flags, are the chief indications of a state of war that a stranger would observe.

"I should be very much obliged if, as you kindly proposed, you would preserve my letters. I know by experience that one set of hasty notes is all that can be accomplished on active service. Of course, I leave the contents of the letters entirely at your disposal.

"Yours very faithfully, "CHARLES MAYO.

"Lieutenant-Colonel R. Loyd-Lindsay, M.P.

"P.S. We shall be glad to hear how the society's French detachment fares. I enclose a small piece of the Crown Princess's work; this kind is called 'Gitter Charpie.'"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I perceive by the advertisement in your columns to-day that the "National Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded" has collected some 13,000*l.* or 14,000*l.* This sum is, surely, far from adequate. May I be allowed to point out one way in which it might be easily and, I think, appropriately increased?

While France is being devastated by war and Germany drained of its adult population, we are peacefully gathering in our harvest, and on the next few Sundays there will, no doubt, be services of harvest thanksgiving in many hundreds of our churches. I would venture to suggest to my brethren of the clergy that the offerings on those occasions could not be more appropriately devoted than to the fund for succouring our suffering fellow-creatures in lands less favoured than our own. Our thanksgivings for the blessings of peace and plenty will surely be the more fervent and we may trust the more acceptable if they are combined with some attempt, by Christian charity, to mitigate the horrors of war.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALFRED BARRY.

Walton Vicarage, near Redcar, Aug. 23.

NITROUS OXYDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The wounded in the French villages are suffering inconceivable misery and pain while doctors differ as to the special shape the relief of such pain may assume. But surely at least it would be well for those benevolent persons who may have an opportunity of assisting to know that they can do no harm, but an infinity of good, by sending nourishing meat extracts, chloroform, and that admirable new agent for procuring sleep and cessation of pain—hydrate of chloral. The latter is not unlike pulverized sugar. As much as goes on a shilling produces in the midst of the most harassing agony from bullets or fragments of bullets pressing on nerves, &c., the most refreshing and delicious sleep, far superior to anything from opium. The objection to nitrous oxyde is that none of the surgeons on the field know how to administer it. The London dentists are in sore trouble and long debate as to its explosibility. So it is kept in iron bottles covered with cloth. But a nurse with an ordinary carpet bag well stocked with chloroform and chloral (not lint or tourniquets, seldom wanted) would be indeed an angel of charity going about from day to day among the field hospitals.

I am, &c.,

Savile-row, Aug. 24. CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the Central Society for Help to the Wounded has removed its central office from the chambers originally lent for its use by the members of the Order of St. John to the opposite side of St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, where it has engaged the whole of two houses, Nos. 1 and 2—conspicuous to all eyes by the white flag with the red cross which floats from the window—for the purpose at once of committee rooms and a depôt for stores and materials. The rooms on the lower floor of both houses are now busy hives of industry, being made into places for packing up in large boxes, cases, and parcels wrapped in canvas the contributions in kind which are pouring in rapidly on the committee, day by day, from every part of the country, in answer to the appeals which have been made in our own columns and those of our contemporaries. Two experienced packers are employed from morning till night in this work, and other hands are engaged in sending off the packages as fast as they are made ready to the French and Prussian hospitals, or to the authorities at the head-quarters of both the belligerents. These, when marked with the large red cross on white ground, which, according to the Convention of Geneva, is now the recognized mark of neutrality, are forwarded abroad without expense, thanks to the kindness of the directors of the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, [and] Dover railway companies. The lint, bandages, cotton, linen, old and new, flannel, pillows, pillow-cases, towels, shirts, jerseys, sheets, blankets, drawers, socks, slippers, cotton wool, charpie, &c., are all sorted and folded by fair hands in a back room on the ground floor, which is the scene of a never-ending and successful effort on the part of the ladies to turn a chaos of confusion into a pattern of neatness, order, and tidiness. A quantity of these stores, and also of medical appliances, comes to hand anonymously; but in the majority of cases each gift, as it arrives, is acknowledged by members of the Ladies' Committee, who sit in St. Martin's-place *en permanence*, and occupy the entresol of the two houses. The floor immediately above these apartments is devoted to the Executive Committee, who meet daily, and to the honorary secretaries, whose work has come to be no sinecure. The upper part of the houses, we understand, is utilized as a cash department, &c. Among the contributions which now are beginning to flow in are some collections made by the clergy in churches, both in town and country, and others from various Nonconformist congregations; but, rapidly as the contributions both in money and kind flow in, so great is the mass of dying and wounded on the fields of France, that it cannot yet be said that anything like enough has been done to meet the emergency. We understand that the contributions in money already sent in to the Central Committee have reached the sum of 20,000*l.* We hear also that a number of auxiliary committees, to act in concert with and through the Central Executive Committee, are being organized in various towns through the kingdom; and it is desirable that these should be multiplied even further. Several surgeons and lady nurses have been already despatched to the head-quarters on both sides, and others will follow speedily as required. A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Christ Church schoolrooms, Clifton, to consider the claims of the sick and wounded in the war now raging between France and Prussia. The Mayor of Bristol (Mr. W. R. Wait), who presided, stated that he had already received 430*l.* in response to the appeal he made to his fellow citizens a few days ago, and he hoped to reach 600*l.* before the end of the week. The Rev. M. Brock, incumbent of Christ Church, suggested that the wealthy inhabitants of Bristol and Clifton should send a steamboat to the Rhine to enable those who were crowded in the hospitals to enjoy pure air. A liberal collection was made at the close of the proceedings.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—Since I last wrote to you on the proceedings of the above society the committee has continued to carry on the same plan of action for aiding the sick and wounded soldiers of both the belligerent armies. At the close of this week there will be 40 surgeons serving under the Red-cross Society, engaged in the field or at the hospitals formed in France and Germany. These gentlemen are all acquainted with the French and German languages. I draw attention to this because some of your correspondents have urged the government to send out a batch of army medical officers to give their services at the war. It would be quite right, in my opinion to do so, but the officers would have to be selected for knowledge of language, because it is essential for efficient discharge of the duties required that they should be able to speak either French or German, or both.

The mass of French wounded who are accumulated on the German borders has induced the committee to concentrate its forces, and make Luxemburg its chief base of operations.

The committee has established at Luxemburg a depot, to which it is continually sending goods, chiefly preserved meat, biscuits, surgical instruments, and chloroform, as fast as the quick trains will convey them.

Our correspondent at Luxemburg describes the condition of the French wounded as terrible. The surgeons who had gone out to the front had been starved back, for neither bread nor water could be had even for themselves, much less, of course, for the helpless wounded. Our correspondent acted with praiseworthy energy: he opened a communication by road with carts and horses, carrying out food and bringing back the wounded into cover and shelter. Before this a proper communication will have been established, by which our stores from Luxemburg can be regularly carried to the front.

From Paris we have organised an expedition in conjunction with the American Aid Society. This we have done at the request of the French authorities, and nothing can be more satisfactory and cordial than the alliance between our surgeons and those from America. Dr. Frank's letter which I enclose, records this so well, that I will not further touch upon it save only to congratulate ourselves upon being united in such a cause with such a generous and energetic people as our American cousins.

In Germany the committee has entered into an alliance of a different character, but from which they expect good results. It has been resolved to establish an international field hospital at Bingn, on the Rhine, under the following circumstances. The German Aid Society in London has agreed to furnish 20 tents, 200 beds and bedding, &c. The North German government has agreed to furnish rations for 200 patients. This society has taken upon itself the payment of the staff of assistant surgeons and dressers. It will also furnish surgical instruments and medicines, and will give supplementary assistance to the ordinary allowance of a military hospital.

The responsibility of the management of this hospital will be taken by Dr. Thudicum, who will have the great advantage of the superior advice and help of Dr. Simon, the medical officer of the Privy Council. This hospital will probably become a model establishment under such excellent guidance.

The committee has now the following sources of expenditure:—The payment of the medical staff at 1*l.* per day per head; the part maintenance of the Anglo-American ambulance; a large portion of the cost of the proposed hospital at Bingn; the maintaining the stores at Luxemburg wherewith to supply both French and German wounded.

To maintain these stores in proper condition and to meet emergencies that may arise the committee has placed a credit of 3000*l.* at the disposal of its representative at Luxemburg. The committee has done the same by its representative in France.

The demand for the articles which have been frequently enumerated in your columns continues to pour in from hospitals both in France and Germany, and the committee are glad to say that up to the present time they have always been able to dispatch such things immediately they have been asked for.—I am, your obedient servant,

R. LOYD-LINDSAY.

P.S.—I wish to make one point quite clear, and it is that the assistance which will be given to the wounded from Luxemburg will be given calmly to the French, who, from the nature of circumstances, which I need not enter into, are almost abandoned both by friends and foes.

2, St. Martin's-place, London, W.C., August 31.

Paris, Friday Night, 11 p.m.

Dear Sir,—My letter of yesterday's date will have conveyed to the committee the news of the organisation of the Anglo-American ambulances by the authorities at the Palais de l'Industrie. There seems every hope of our being able to start for the North on Sunday, and if we really should succeed in doing so I shall be amply rewarded for the weariness and disappointment of the days spent in the place; days utterly lost, as far as the real aim of our mission is concerned. In the long run they may prove to you lost, badly spent after all.

The renewed fusion of our staff with the Americans was the work of Comte de Beaufort and Dr. Crenu. The latter was moved to tears by the emotion excited by the idea of the English and American surgeons consenting to serve together under the Cross; and nothing could exceed the *empressement* with which all our wishes are now met by the French Society.

The Americans will now have their equipment in Paris, as the French society furnish everything of which we stand in need. We are, however, taking as many of our own stores with us as possible. The residue (greatly appreciated) will be added to the stores of the Palais de l'Industrie.

I can hardly bring myself to believe that we are going after all. However, come what may, greater enthusiasm for work has never animated any body of men, and we must be prepared to support disappointment as well as we can, to perform any work, however arduous, we may be called upon to do. Mr. Wyman goes with us on the chances of his services being accepted by the society, and I have engaged Mr. Scott and Mr. Ryan (three years' students) as dressers. Our staff is now represented by Drs. M'Cormac, Blewitt, Hewitt, Wortham, Webb, Frank, Scott, and Ryan. There is sure to be plenty of serious work for us to do if we can manage to get anywhere near Metz.

Sunday, Ten p.m.

Our departure from the Palais de l'Industrie was marked by great demonstrations. Count de Flavigny addressed the assembled staff in the most flattering terms, testifying to the satisfaction felt by the society in witnessing the enthusiasm displayed by the surgeons of two great nations volunteering for service under circumstances of great difficulty and need, and assuring us of the everlasting gratitude the French army would entertain for our disinterested exertions in favour of the wounded. Count de Flavigny accompanied us for some distance, it being the first ambulance thus honoured by the President's especial conduct. The 18 Infirmiers, in uniform of the corps, with knapsacks and *tentes d'abri*, headed the procession with the flag of the society. They were followed by three American ladies—Mrs. Wood and two of the very graceful daughters of Dr. Sims—bearing the flags of England, America, and France. The surgical staff came next (six English and five American surgeons), with the assistants and dressers, Mr. Mould, the Protestant, and two Catholic aumonics.

The procession was followed by our fourgon (two-horse) ambulance-waggon, one horse and two saddle-horses for the use of the staff. On arriving at the Station du Nord we were told that were to proceed to Meziéres: recent events pointing to that neighbourhood as the future scene of action. We have telegraphed to Mr. Furley, stating this change of destination. As we should not have been allowed to work in Luxemburg under any consideration, both the society and Lord Lyons having laid special stress on our operating in French territory, we have no reason to be displeased with this decision. We require no addition to our surgical staff. Dr. M'Cormac is a great acquisition, and all the Americans are charming and most experienced men. We still want—chloroform, oakum, American anterior loin splints.—I remain, yours truly,

PHILIP FRANK.

Lieut. Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., M.P.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—I trust you will find space to insert the enclosed extract from a letter just received from one of our officers now ministering to the wounded of the battles near Metz. It affords some insight into the misery which now prevails there.—I am, &c.,

R. LOYD LINDSAY.

2, St. Martin's-place, Sept. 1.

August 29, 1870.

"The calèche I had hired was [illegible] atirely packed until half-past eight o'clock, and at th[illegible]r, with a gentleman of the town who had volunteered [illegible]ompany me. I left for Briey, an admiring crowd evi[illegible]is interest in my journey, not only by gaping wonder, but in sundry presents of lint and bandages. On each side of the carriage we displayed a white flag with a red cross. Breathless peasants and miners, who started up from the earth like demons from a lower region, exposed to us the danger of proceeding further, but this not being apparent we disregarded all warning. At Aumetz we fell in with Prussian Chasseurs in cheval. Thence we came on without molestation to Briey. Here, at five o'clock, we passed the double sentries of the 9th Regiment of Chasseurs and came to this hotel. I was soon in conversation with some Prussian officers, from whom I learnt the position of the town with regard to sick and wounded. One of the inhabitants volunteered to take me over the hospitals, and I visited five or six. I distributed cigars, which were considered a great luxury. Later I met a Mr. Von Erlach (Swiss), who conducted me to Mr. Auberon Herbert. It is evident that in this town the wounded are comparatively well treated, and nothing is wanted in the way of beds and bedding. There is also plenty of food, but a lack of wine, the soldiers having cleared the cellars during the first days. There is room for more medical men, as only one visit a day is at present possible, and this is not sufficient for the majority of cases. Most of the Prussian wounded have been removed into Germany, but the French remain. Those people of the town who have remained here are most devoted in their care. I must instance a convent as an especially model hospital. Most of the houses in the town are closed; but at every turn one sees the red cross flag hanging from a window. Three Swiss surgeons arrived to-day, and these have already relieved, to some extent, the two local practitioners. I hear that one other party is at Pont a Musson. Unless I hear that I am wanted in another direction I shall endeavour, as soon as Dr. Frank's party is at work, to join Miss Pearson and her associates, and to ascertain if I can be of any service to them. To-morrow morning early, without leaving anything here but cigars, I shall join Count Bottmer's ambulance and go on to St. Marie, St. Privat, and Amanvilliers. In these villages the destitution is, I believe, frightful, as they have formed a battle field two or three times. There was again fighting at Metz to-day, so that the position of the surrounding neighbourhood must be getting worse, instead of better; but of this I shall write from the spot. Dr. Appia (secretary of the international committee) is at Amanvilliers, or in the neighbourhood, and I shall ask his advice. Excuse now a little personal detail. I feel some little vanity on account of the way in which I have been able to run in and out, in all directions, without a check. All with whom I have come in contact are astonished. Before any information arrived here as to the position of Chalons, I was able to come right round. Nothing has helped me so much as the determination to judge for myself, and the declaration on all occasions that I will admit no obstacles. Just now I have only one cause for anxiety, and that is for my horses: these are most difficult to keep, and bolts and bars are of small use in guarding them. If I lose them two days will be sacrificed.

"A short time ago I was brought to a sense of my position and circumstances, if I did not realise them before, by a hussar clattering up to me at full gallop and obliging me to look down the barrel of his carbine while he asked me the way to the barracks of the gendarmes. He had evidently learnt his lesson, but the only word he shouted was 'gendarmerie.'

"I have passed a day that a life time, however long, could never efface; but to convey to you a slight idea of it I must make some attempt at chronological arrangement. I had promised Count Bottmer to join his ambulance at eight o'clock. I was up at five, and I went through some of the hospitals, and administered such small comfort as was in my power, and at the appointed hour I was at the rendezvous. A train of about twelve waggons was being prepared by the count's lieutenant, the Baron Von Ruberstein, but just as we were about to move counter orders came in. However, at out eleven o'clock, a few changes having been made, we left, and I had the advantage of the count in my carriage. We passed Moulins, and mounted the beautiful slopes above Aubemé, every foot of ground showing the presence of an army; and soon we came upon the plain which, bordered by luxuriant woods, was so recently the field of one of the most sanguinary battles of modern times. At St. Marie aux Chenes almost every house is a hospital, and walls, doors, and windows are pierced with shot. The mayor's house, a large and imposing-looking building, has, perhaps, suffered the most. The upper story is almost open to the sky. Prussians and French lie there side by side, and almost at the moment I was offering a cigar at one bedside the soul of its occupant departed. In the gardens stiff and ghastly bodies lay waiting for sepulture, and their nationality could only be guessed by the great coats thrown over them.

"After about an hour and a half we moved on to St. Privat, the spot where the most violent struggle took place. The church and houses are nearly all destroyed. My experience of war is small compared with yours; but picture to yourself a vast plain terminating towards the horizon in verdant woods and luxurious and undulating pastures—in the midst a heap of blackened ruins, or farm huts, whose insignificance has saved them from total destruction. Gardens trodden down, trees torn with shot, all around bursting graves, rudely constructed crosses, remains of bivouacs, dead horses, broken tumbrils, arms, shakoes, uniforms, ammunition barrels. In front of crumbling walls—which a few days since enclosed contented homes—sitting on bare stones, in the mute agony of deep despair, poor women, to whom nothing is left but the memory of a past. May God save England from such a scene as this!

"Here, in company with Mr. Herbert, I visited all the wounded, and to every one I gave a cigar and a lump of chocolate. The last was greatly appreciated, and the gratitude of the recipients afforded me some of the happiest moments I have ever experienced. In one place were lying crowded together a number of men, not one of whom but had lost an arm or a leg—in many cases both. I must protest to you, and I shall not cease to do it as long as I remain near the theatre of war, that the statement which is every day made, to the effect that personal assistance is not required, is false; and I will treat in the same manner the statement that the French wounded are treated with the same consideration as the Prussian. I admit that material is wanted, but this is the fault of that centralising system which is in daily opposition to the intentions of the national committee. To-day I did not see a wounded Prussian without a mattress and a blanket, and I went into the so-called French hospital at St. Privat, and I found every man there lying on straw, with nothing to cover him but his own great coat. About 20 or 30 French surgeons are there against their will, and this for the poor sufferers is the only redeeming point.

"The Prussian surgeons are kind and courteous to them, but they are not in a position to perform the work which I would have commenced had not the blankets and pillows which I brought from Luxemburg been used at St. Marie aux Chenes. With the French surgeons I left all that remained of my store of cigars, chocolate, red wine, and cognac; also a ham and some white bread for their own table.

"I must reach this necropolis again, and nothing shall induce me to part with those small comforts which I now know to be necessary. If the fates are against me, I know some one who will act for me. I am compelled to think of an alternative, as the scene is likely to be soon changed. I returned to Briey. On the way we fell in with the second and third army corps, and we traversed the whole length from end to end. It was a most picturesque sight to see the long snake-like line zigzagging through the valleys, each band halting in the villages, and playing its regiment through; but this could not efface the ravages of war, which were visible on all sides, nor make me forget the desolated hearths, the starving population, the mangled bodies, and the gaping graves I left behind.

"Many thanks for the support promised by you and the committee. I found Mr. Norton; later Captain de Kantgow, Mr. Sewell, and another gentleman arrived. This morning I will, with their assistance, enter into as complete an organisation as our circumstances will admit. At two I hope to be able to start for Briey, with a party for St. Privat. I think Mr. Norton and two assistant surgeons can take that place, and we can send with them two waggon loads of beds, blankets, medicines, and provisions. The second party will probably keep together at Briey for two days, and in this time I shall, if necessary, go to Count Malvalin, and ask his permission to act from that town in any direction where medical services may be required. I think you will find Varneville in the map. This is about the centre of our immediate work. Briey and Pont-a-Mousson will probably be our head-quarters.

"A number of Belgian medical gentlemen have placed themselves at my disposal."

Aid Societies & Ambulances.

Donations for the Wounded.

Letters from Dr Frank & H. Sandwith.

Belgian Aid Society

The Belgian journals publish the address of the Belgian Ladies' Society for assisting the wounded, signed by Baroness de Cornbrughe de Looringhe, Vice-President of the Society and President of the Ladies' Committee. The society is under the patronage of the Queen, and asks for help of all kinds—old linen, bandages, provisions, &c., and invites ladies to come forward as nurses.

The *Moniteur Belge* says :—

"By order of their Majesties the sum of 25,000 francs has been allocated from the civil list, to be applied by the Minister of the Interior in aid of the families of indigent soldiers. Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess of Flanders have also given 10,000 francs for the same purpose.

It is said that the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, in their blue robes with black crosses, have arrived in Bavaria to give their aid in the hospitals.

Miss Monod's Ambulance.

The latest accounts from Miss Monod are that she has reached Sedan, where wounded men were already being brought in, and many more expected. She and her assistants will, ere now, have more than enough work, alas!

I am happy to say that the ambulance with which my brother-in-law is connected was also in the neighbourhood. The last date I have from him is Stenay, August 29. There was fighting in every direction.

It was not without danger that they reached this point, as the following authentic information will prove :—

The "Comité Evangelique Auxiliaire de Secours aux Soldats Blessés ou Malades" dispatched this ambulance on the 19th from Paris. They passed Doncourt on the 21st and were driven from the field of battle of St. Privat by order of Prince Frederick Charles, and given a *feuille de route* to return to Paris. Mr. Frederic Monier, auditeur au Conseil d'Etat, who was at the head of the party, refused to leave the battle-field until they were threatened with being all sent to Mayence as prisoners of war. They consequently retraced their steps, passing through numerous burning villages. The order of the Prussian quartermaster general was worded as follows:—

"The party of M. Monier, consisting of MM. Gabriel Monod, Davila, Paul Oberkampf, Alfred Monod, Dumas, Bluet, and the drivers Boutin, Dumain, Rualle, and Lemoine, are ordered to return at once to Paris by the following stages :—August 22, Etain; August 23, Aubreville; August 24, Suippes; August 25, Epernay; August 26, Mezy; August 27, Changis; August 28, Chelles; August 29, Paris. They are not to depart from the route herein indicated, and if they are found at any other point will be treated as prisoners of war, because there are suspicious persons amongst them. This order of march is communicated to all the Prussian military authorities, and M. Monier is to exhibit his passport to all the German troops he may meet. Dated Doncourt, August 22, 1870."

That my friends did not follow the commands of the invaders is shown by what I mentioned above—viz., that, instead of reaching Paris on the 29th, they got back into French lines and reached Stenay in safety. They are now, I understand, at Sedan.

My friends in Paris write me they have now secured the use of a large building, the College Chaptal on the Boulevard des Batignolles, as a temporary hospital, which they are actively engaged in fitting up. It will hold 500 beds. The ambulance arrangements are nearly complete. Dr. Gustave Monod and Dr. Wers, doyen de la faculté de medicine, of Paris, have volunteered their services. Funds are urgently needed.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER A. GLEHN.

27, Mincing-lane, London, Sept. 1.

AID TO THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—Have we no men of the old Light Division who now recollect, in the time of France's adversity, that without her assistance hundreds of our sick and wounded might have died from the utter want of appropriate shelter and nursing in the camp hospitals before Sebastopol, in the winter of 1854-55? Are there none who recall to their memories the long trains of French mules and cacolets that used to assemble in the early morning at the old post-house on the Warenzoff-road, bearing our sick and wounded to the rear, because our ambulance was utterly inadequate to meet the demand? Being a non-combatant, it would not become me to offer any remark on the assistance which the troops gave to ours at Inkerman nor to their cavalry charge at Balaclava. Enclosed is a slight contribution which I shall feel obliged by your forwarding to any fund which is exclusively for the French wounded.

THE OLD POST-HOUSE.

P.S.—Several of my neighbours have kindly sent parcels of linen, which our rector has permitted me to have made into charpie in his school, and which will be forwarded as soon as ready.

Sept. 5, 1870.

THE ENGLISH FREEMASONS AND THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

A grand lodge of emergency was held last night in the Temple, for the purpose of considering and deciding upon a motion proposed by the Deputy Grand Master the Earl of Carnarvon, for a grant of 500*l.* towards the fund now being raised, under the auspices of the Prince of Wales, for aid to the sick and wounded in war. The Earl of Carnarvon presided as grand master, and was supported by the Earl of Limerick and several influential brethren.

Grand Secretary having read letters from the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Zetland, expressing their earnest approval of the object for which this grand lodge of emergency was called,

The Earl of Carnarvon rose and said:—It has not been without some consideration that I have given notice of this motion for this evening. I have been led to do so both from the circumstances of the case and from a feeling that in placing this motion upon the paper I was in harmony with the sense of the great majority of the craft (hear, hear). I need not take up your time by recapitulating the miserable events which have rendered such a grant necessary. The circumstances are, unfortunately, too familiar to all of us, and there is not a single day that passes that does not bring through the columns of the public papers vividly before our eyes the horrors and miseries of this most lamentable war (hear). Moreover, I think no one can study the public prints without being aware of the deep necessity which exists for some such aid as that proposed. I might add to that necessity this consideration, that though, as a matter of fact, the mortality in this war has been, in actual battle, very large indeed, the mortality that results from the consequences of those battles, from sickness, from privation, from wounds, from the illness and the fevers that set in in consequence of them, are in this case, as they are in all other similar cases, far greater than the actual mortality in battle; and in the next place I might also remind you that so far from this war having been less bloody and less cruel in its operation, it has perhaps, since science has been invoked in its aid, more terrible in the wounds inflicted. Suffering under the scientific instruments of destruction which are now being used on each side is aggravated rather than diminished. At the same time I should not think it right to ask you to vote so large a sum as this, and under circumstances which I feel to be of an exceptional and peculiar nature—I should not feel it right to ask you to do this, without at the same time stating all that I think may be fairly stated in objection to my own proposal. It will show, at least, that I have considered this matter as fairly as I can, and that I am desirous that the Grand Lodge should act in this matter as I would have Grand Lodges act in that matter, with its eyes open. I think there is but one other point which I need notice, which it would not have occurred to me to notice but that I have seen it urged by Masons whose opinions entitle them to great weight. It is said that every pound that is subscribed to such a fund as this does in reality prolong the war, by supplying material assistance to both the belligerents, and consequently makes us responsible for protracting the horrors of that war. Well, I cannot deny that there is truth in that statement; but it is abstract truth, and we cannot in this hall any more than we can in the world at large govern our conduct by simply abstract considerations. There will constantly arise a conflict of duties; there will constantly be a greater evil and a less evil, and it behoves us then both as Masons and as sensible Englishmen to choose the least of those evils and to accept the greatest amount of good that we can. Charity, no doubt, in a certain sense, is opposed to what are called the principles of abstract science, and political economy; but after all, is there one single Mason in this room, one single member of Grand Lodge, who does not know that, in spite of all the teachings and the abstract rules of political economy, charity is the great principle round which we revolve, the illuminating principle, the hinge of all our actions, the cement which holds us together, the bond with us which Masonry itself would be as nothing (hear). And therefore I say do not let us govern ourselves by too abstract considerations; let us look at the question as Grand Lodge has looked at it before—let us endeavour to give freely and handsomely, but at the same time not wastefully or excessively (hear, hear); let us endeavour to comply in the spirit and not in the letter with the teaching which our order has prescribed to us. Lastly, I have but one wish to express, and that is that in this vote which I am now about to propose to you there should be, if possible, entire unanimity (hear, hear). Most of our

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—We have received a letter from Madame le Maréchale Canrobert, dated Paris, August 31, wherein she begs of us to recommend the public to send for the use of the wounded in hospital the following necessary articles, of which they are in great want—viz., "Des toiles en caoutchouc, des toiles cirées, du chloroforme, des flanelles, et des couvertures en laine." Will you kindly give publicity to this?

Allow us to add that, through the great sympathy evinced for the French, we have been enabled, up to the 31st ult., to dispatch twelve large cases of goods, being donations to the Société des Secours aux Blessés Militaires, and that the generous public have contributed to our fund a sum of 1750*l.* on behalf of the above society.—We are, Sir, your very obedient servants,

PIESSE AND LUBIN,

Acting in England solely for the French Society.

2, New Bond-street, W., Sept. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—I have just received the enclosed correspondence from the seat of war, which you may probably consider worthy of publication.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. LOYD LINDSAY.

Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War,
2, St. Martin's-place, W.C., Sept. 3.

"Sedan, Tuesday.

"Dear Colonel Lindsay,—The Anglo-American ambulance left Paris at ten p.m. on Sunday, and arrived yesterday afternoon at Mezières. We were then dispatched by the intendant militaire to Sedan, where we arrived at six p.m. The intendant of this place gave us over to Dr. Duplisses, staff surgeon in charge of the military hospital, who, having received orders to evacuate the hospitals under his charge, in expectation of fresh arrivals, expressed a strong desire to detain us here, there being a want of surgical assistance to meet the probable requirements of the place.

"This morning Dr. M'Cormac and myself had an interview with the general commanding, who was of opinion that we should at once proceed *viâ* Carignan to Mouzon, and join the army of M'Mahon, and we were just enthusiastically completing our preparations to move when a telegram from Comte de Chevilles, Courier des Ambulances, was received ordering us to await his arrival at Sedan.

"2.45 p.m.—The Comte has just arrived. We start in an hour for the battle now going on near Mouzon. They say Dr. Morris Sims has not joined us yet. Dr. M'Cormac will, therefore, act as *chef d'ambulance* till Dr. Sims appears.—Excuse haste.—Very truly yours,

"P. FRANK.

"To Lieut.-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P."

"Saarbruck, August 29.

"Dear Colonel Loyd Lindsay,—With each day of truce (practically speaking) the wounded become fewer by death, and the hospitals less crowded by the removal of those whose state admit of their being sent home, or sent to distant and less crowded places. The policy of dispersion is being zealously carried out. Vast trains full of provisions are deposited at Metz, and return full of wounded, who are taken to all parts of Germany to recover, amidst the care of affectionate relatives, instead of lying in the poisoned atmosphere of field hospitals.

"For some days at Metz I was busily employed in helping to dress the wounds of those arriving from the front. At certain stations all along the lines there are vast covered platforms, on which are hundreds of couches (at Mayence 1000). A train of wounded is telegraphed an hour or two beforehand, and long before the time a little army of doctors and dressers are ready, each with a little box, containing charpie, oil, bandages, and carbolic acid. Each doctor and dresser wears the red cross on his left arm, while those volunteers professing nothing but good will wear a little red-cross badge on the hat, showing that they are permitted to assist. All irregular helps are kept away. Each badge has the government stamp. When the train (half a mile long almost) arrives a number of the permitted volunteers visit each carriage with refreshment, consisting of broth and cold water and solid food. The wounded are all tenderly taken out and placed on the beds prepared for them, and their wounds are carefully dressed. I have seen the most charming young ladies engaged at this work, and the poor men under their hands really looked amply recompensed for their sufferings. From time to time a dresser calls for a doctor when the case is too grave for his hands. When all the wounded are dressed and the patients refreshed they are carried back to the carriages, except those pronounced too ill to travel, and the train goes on. The mattresses are turned up and the whole place swept, and the purulent dressings collected and burned.

"I need scarcely say that many of these wounded are French, and they have certainly nothing to complain of in their treatment.

"There are some very severe cases at Mayence, which I visited. There are several French officers and privates there and at Wiesbaden, which I also visited, and I thought that some good French wine would be of inestimable benefit to those suffering from exhausting discharges, and so I purchased 20*l.* worth, and I telegraphed to be permitted to purchase more for other places. I have not yet had an answer, as I have moved to this place.

"The nearer you get to the seat of war the worse are the wounded, as you find here men whom it would have been folly to move a yard further than necessary. I have just seen a poor fellow whose body behind is absolutely stripped of flesh by the bursting of a shell. He has lived from the 6th till now, but another 24 hours will surely finish him. Another poor fellow is incessantly screaming from tetanus. He suffers diabolically when awake, and when he sleeps the sleep of morphia he still faintly screams. Another old French soldier has the upper third of his thigh bone splintered, and he parts with a bucketful of foul pus every 24 hours. These Saarbruck hospitals are full of the sights and sounds of woe unutterable, as we have 800 desperate cases. The hospitals are converted from all sorts of places, such as woodsheds, schools, and the like. Everything is rough and ready except the surgery, which is first-rate, for Professor Gurlt, of Berlin, Dr. Kupperberger, and other distinguished operators are here spending their doctors' holiday; and their surgery is remarkably Conservative. No one here loses his limb unless absolutely necessary, for elbow joints and ankle joints are carefully taken out under chloroform. The beds, however, are rough bags of straw, and everything in the shape of material is rough. The surgeons complain of their spoiled instruments, which cannot be repaired, so I hope you have sent us some.

"Before I telegraphed I carefully considered the urgent wants with Professor Gurlt, so nothing unnecessary was asked for; of that you may be sure.

"Ventilation and disinfection are evidently in the minds of all the doctors, and as yet I have heard of no hospital gangrene, or typhus, or dysentery. There is a rumour of typhus within Metz, but I believe the German army is free from it.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

"HUMPHERY SANDWITH

A BENEVOLENT PARSEE.

The enclosed extracts from a letter to Sir Bartle Frere from Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer Readymoney, of Bombay, relate to a donation of 1,000*l.*, which Mr. Cowasjee wished to be equally divided between the French and German wounded. The gift and the characteristic terms in which it is conveyed seem worthy a place among the "incidents of the present war."

The 1,000*l.* sent by Mr. Cowasjee has been paid, according to his instructions, "to the French and Prussian authorities," through the Ambassador for North Germany and the Consul-General for France in London.

"COPY OF LETTER FROM COWASJEE JEHANGHEER READYMONEY, ESQ., C.S.I.

"Bombay, Sept. 10, 1870.

"To Sir H. B. E. Frere, G.C.S.I., late Governor of Bombay, and now Member of India Council, London.

"My dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to enclose you a bill for 1,000*l.*, costing me rupees 10,725 at 1s. 10¾*d.*, at sight, drawn by Oriental Bank Corporation on Bank of England, and I have endorsed to your good self, which please realise and pay to the Prussian and French authorities on my behalf—500*l.* to each of them for distribution among their wounded of the armies presently engaged in several battles in Europe.

"Though the occurrence took place in a foreign land at so great distance, I could not obtain a peace to my mind ever since the fearful slaughter and maiming of human beings; now from this day I shall satisfy myself that I served people in great distress with little money I can spare to forward for the good of my co-creatures.

"You must pardon the trouble I put you in, but you will forgive me when I say you were my good and honoured late Governor of Bombay. . . . . Please inform the Secretary of State for India officially of the deed of one of her Indian subjects assisting England's neighbours in their distress. "I remain, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,

"COWASJEE JEHANGHEER."

From 1846 to the present time this Parsee merchant has, with the most large-hearted liberality, spent his fortune in works of public utility and charity, without respect of race or creed in those whom he has so assisted. His private charities have been many, and the sum of his public benefactions amounts to 12,70,508*r.*, equal to 127,050*l.* 16*s.* Besides which, in 1861, when famine was rife in the North-West Provinces, he, at his personal risk, in order to save time, forwarded 2,000*l.* to the relief of the sufferers, pending the collection of money for their assistance in Bombay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—Referring to annexed copy of letter received from Lord Shrewsbury, with a view of assisting his lordship in carrying out his idea, I am arranging for special trains from the principal towns in the Midland district, and have willingly promised Lord Shrewsbury that whatever profit may arise from the running of those trains shall be added to the amount realised by admissions to the gardens. I shall be obliged by your making the matter public through your columns.

I may also inform you that at the flower show held yesterday Lord Shrewsbury suddenly decided to open a certain portion of the house at an extra charge of 6*d.* each, for the benefit of the wounded, which act on the part of his lordship realised over 25*l.*—Yours respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS COOK.

Tourist and Excursion Offices, 98, Fleet-street, Sept. 1.

(Copy.)

"Alton Towers, August 31st, 1870.

"Mr. J. M. Cook,—I am so well pleased with the result of my effort to help the sick and wounded fund for both armies on the occasion of the flower show held here to-day, that I propose to offer all receipts taken on Monday, Sept. 26th, for the same object, and as a special inducement Lady Shrewsbury will permit her private garden, the house, and the conservatory (which are not usually shown) to be opened on that occasion, and there will also be choral service in the chapel.

"Will you kindly arrange for special train, and do your best to further the object I have in view.—Believe me, my dear Sir, sincerely yours,

(Signed) "SHREWSBURY."

From the "Daily News."

Daily News

UNDER THE RED CROSS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BRIEY, FRANCE, SEPT. 15.

One would think half mankind now-a-days were born with a red cross on their left coat-sleeve—that is, if people are born with coat-sleeves at all. Every second person one meets between Sedan and Briey has the "brassard." Whether, accordingly, every non-crossed being is to be supposed as having one of these new Rosicrucians ready, somewhere, to give him—the former—all manner of succour and comfort should he be disabled by chance of war; or whether there are numbers who care not a fig for the Geneva Convention, and parade the cross as a means of self-protection merely, while pursuing selfish or even nefarious ends—is, perhaps, a question. Brassards seem to be obtainable for the asking, and the card of authority entitling one to wear them, almost so. There are so many authorities in this noble work of helping the helpless; there are so many resources, so much means, waiting for men to apply them, and carry them, and distribute them, and direct them; that almost everyone who offers himself is acceptable for the work. So it comes that there are gatherers of news, peddlers of merchandise, appropriators of others' property, and even spies, concealed under the potent emblem, and pursuing their various vocations by its aid. It furnishes not only safety from hostile attack by the troops of either army, and—more important in some localities—here, for example—from the vengeful fury of a fanatically suspicious and rash populace, but it entitles its wearer to material privileges not valued slightly by those who abuse them. For example, the most excellent physician of the British Society with whom I recently rode from Luxemburg to Esch paid 55 centimes for his first-class ticket; I paid 2 francs 20 centimes for mine. The difference lay in his wearing the brassard. On a Prussian railway near the frontier a few weeks ago, a tall young man, a student of pharmacy, insisted on chaperoning me into each and every Aid-for-the-Wounded refreshment saloon, or shanty, on the transit; he procured me and himself plates of steaming bouillon, piles of nice cake, bottles of old port, Madeira, sherry, or seltzer and coffee *à discrétion*. Once or twice I tasted, being tired of refusing, but usually I could not stomach articles, most delicious otherwise, which even my war conscience told me were wanted by those worse off than myself—especially as no pay was accepted when offered. In a few instances, however, when desperately hungry, with no eating-shop in reach, I yielded to the fragrant temptations, immediately putting aside a number of silver coins to be consigned to the next Aid-Society collection-box I should meet. The red-cross-man goes free on all State railways, takes possession of any empty place on any military transport waggon, provision-van, or other official vehicle he may choose occupies quarters such as he finds and chooses, in any village or town of the conquered territory, "seizes," or "requires," provisions and forage of every kind, wherever he may see or smell them—whether from private individuals resident in the enemy's country, or from the army provender; and very often he procures delicacies and tit-bits to his heart's content from the sanitary stores and supplies located at the various hospital posts "in the field."

The abuses charged to the chiefs of the German sanitary service are no less crying, proportionately, than those which take place among the subordinates. While of the thousands and tens of thousands of young men who left their homes to share heroically in a work of self-denial, perhaps five-sixths lose the initial impetus, or afflatus, at first contact with real misery, at first pressure, upon themselves, of camp discomforts; while those among the chiefs who care to do something are sorely puzzled how to get rid of the incumbrance of these stand-in-the-way volunteers; on the other hand, bitter accusations are on all tongues, and have partly become audible even through the press, that "the greater part" of the Johanniter are occupied chiefly with taking precious care of their dear selves, and that the supplies so liberally sent by the German Aid Societies dwindle to amazingly small remnants before reaching those for whom they are intended. I have seen enough to satisfy me that there is abundant ground for all these complaints; that the great majority of the sanitary volunteers are drones, that an appalling number of their superior officers are wasps, and that many persons who never intended doing anything for the disabled are wearing the sacred emblem for sinister purposes. Still all this, though it hinders to an extent, does not prevent the few noble ones whose whole souls are in the work from doing an immense amount of good. The sick and wounded are better cared for in this war, there is more recovery among them, there is less of typhus and malignant sores, there are proportionately fewer deaths and fewer amputations out of any given number of miscellaneous cases than there were in any previous war. This grand result has been rendered possible chiefly through the Geneva Convention, which protects the persons engaged in its work with an almost unfailing safeguard. Without it there would have been little means of applying the donations and the services of the charitable people of all countries which have been so munificently poured out.

The foreign—that is, British and Luxemburg—"ambulances" (as the detached bodies of the sanitary corps are called by the French) are to a great extent relieved from the drawbacks, or rather stumbling-blocks, mentioned. They have an organization independent of the State, and, therefore, titled or otherwise influential loafers, who abound in the German Sanitary Corps, can more easily be rejected by their energetic chief, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, in London. I have personal knowledge of several such cases, which, however, as well as other details illustrating my general statements here made, I suppress for reasons of delicacy quite evident.

The main distinction, at once apparent, between the German and English sanitary service, is that in the former a body of unprofessional gentlemen (the Knights of St. John and of Malta, whose organization I described in a previous letter) control, not only the general affairs, but the details of the service. The medical men who take part therein act under them. In the British branch (which acts quite independently of the German or French) the surgeons have unhampered command of all the columns or detachments. The result is that much more efficient use is made of their means, that more good is done with a certain expenditure; for no waste of power, time, or material grows from disputed authority, or from lay control of matters professional by nature (I might have mentioned that the German physicians are entitled to draw pay as military surgeons while in the sanitary service), and that the English surgeons are supposed to offer their services gratuitously, having, nevertheless, authority to draw money to a certain extent for their actual necessary expenses, as well as for the purchase of such supplies for the wounded as they can find *en route*.

Furthermore, the German service embraces many thousands (I dare say at least 40,000) of so-called Krankenträger and young laymen of all classes of society who offer to perform all the non-professional offices of the hospital service. This large body, if they had been drilled for the work, and accustomed to military exactitude and obedience, would have been extremely useful from the start. But, as it is, all these weeks since the beginning of the war have been needed to slough off the inefficient elements, amounting to perhaps 90 per cent. of the whole; and those who remain are now heartily engaged in repairing what their well-meaning but unpractical ex-comrades had spoiled.

Abuse of the Red Cross.

No one can admire more than we do the noble endeavours made in England and on the Continent to afford aid to the sick and wounded in a campaign. We have advocated their cause in our columns, and fully believe that there is a wide scope for volunteer aid during the present sanguinary campaign. It is, therefore, with great regret that we learn that the conduct of these volunteers has not in all cases been such as to do credit to the noble cause of which they are the representatives. We are proud to say that English volunteers seem little open to blame, but such is not the case with some of those from other countries. We read the other day of an English delegate having with difficulty preserved his stores from "the rapacity" of the Knights of St. John, we even read an anecdote in which a Knight of St. John was described as plundering the dead on the field of battle. Many of the other volunteers also pass their time in "loafing" about hotels, living on the fat of the land, talking sentiment, and complaining that they can find no work, when hundreds of wounded are lying untended within a few miles. It is evident that a stricter supervision on the part of a controlling international committee can alone terminate these scandals. The matter should be looked to.

Military medical organization in F. & G.

THE National Society for the Aid of the Wounded have purchased from the War Department an ambulance train of twelve waggons, complete with every appliance that our Medical Department provides for a campaign. It is a serious matter that National Charity should be called upon thus to supplement the hospital trains of the two great armies; and when it is remembered that this train has to be found in horses and men, with officers of energy and ability to work it in the field, we can only conclude that nothing but the most urgent necessity has led the Society to adopt such a costly application of their funds.

We have already pointed out the utter inadequacy of the purely military medical organization of the German and French armies; and how, notwithstanding much system, and a good deal of preparation, when the awful test of the battle came, none of the fine machinery could stand it. The bearers for the wounded were nowhere; the stretchers, the cacolets, the flying ambulances, the field hospitals, with their first line of hospital relief, and those more distant in the rear, seem to have all vanished, so completely were they all swamped by the sweeping tide of battle. This is what we gather from the accounts, and although those benevolent gentlemen who act as travelling inspectors or agents for the society tell us of their satisfactory visits to the regular hospitals, and those extemporised in convents and other available places, yet all this has no reference to the direct and immediate succour which is wanted while a great battle is proceeding. We have seen nothing in any reports to convince us that the system organized in the Prussian service, which appears so perfect on paper and in the drill-ground, is equal to cope with the desperate destruction of the battle-field. That this breakdown of the system must have occurred, receives further confirmation by the step taken by the experienced military surgeons and those purely military men who direct the action of the National Society. They have found this out for themselves, and no doubt also through the actual observation of our distinguished professor of military surgery at Netley, Mr. LONGMORE, who has been commissioned to visit the seat of war with his eminent colleague, Dr. PARKES, the professor of military hygiene. The presence of such authorities as these will be invaluable, and the highest importance attaches to their observations in connection with our own Hospital Service. If the Prussian system has proved inefficient, which was acknowledged to be the most complete in its organization of any, what would become of our own, which is so much less complete? Our military authorities have an old habit of ignoring the advice and recommendations of the Medical Department, and at the present moment our army is only provided with trained men for the hospitals. We have not adopted the system of training so many men from each company of a regiment as bearers in the field, and nothing of a practical nature has been systematically accomplished in drilling these men with the stretchers and the ambulance waggons at our camps of instruction like Aldershot or the Curragh. Professor LONGMORE, who has made a special study of this subject in his great work on "Hospital Transport," said, in his report to the Army Medical Department two years ago, after having witnessed the Prussian system at a review in Berlin, "The only men who have hitherto been "trained for sick transport duties in the field, have "been a certain number of the men of the Medical "branch of the Army Hospital Corps. The strength "of this body is 440, and about one-fourth have "gone through a course of training. But in "time of war these men will be occupied in the "fixed hospitals and not in the ambulances, "and they will therefore not be available for the "carriage of the wounded after action with an "enemy." According to the old routine, this duty falls upon the bandsmen. Those men, however, are not instructed, and never were, in such duty, and, as Mr. LONGMORE points out, there is a great difficulty in doing it, as the bands are maintained at the cost of regimental officers. He would prefer the German plan of training two men from each company throughout the service under a code of directions from the Medical Director-General. It is obvious that this is the better course, and if the wounded are to be cared for at all during or after a battle, it is the only one that would promise efficient relief and the saving of life. That such a plan has been brought forward and sanctioned by the War Department is, we believe, the fact; but there the matter remains, without having yet acquired any sort of practical effect.

A certain difficulty presents itself in the separation of so many men from the combatant part of a regiment, and commanding officers would object as well as the men themselves, who naturally prefer taking the part of soldiers in the fight; but in the Prussian service they are obliged to forego this and accept the humbler but not less noble part of those who succour their fallen comrades. After all, too, it must be borne in mind that in every battle some men take upon themselves to help the wounded. At any rate, humanity binds us to place it amongst the primary considerations of any military system that the wounded shall be cared for, and that immediately, either by training the bandsmen, who would in that case be brought into the strength of the regiment, or by enlarging the Hospital Corps at Netley, so as to provide for the addition of the necessary bearers for the field whenever a force is equipped for a campaign.

Our army should, undoubtedly, without any further delay, have its corps corresponding to the Prussian Krankenträger compagnie, and like them undergo regular drill and inspection. In the German army these consist of sergeants, hospital orderlies or nurses, and bearers; they are instructed how to handle men according to the nature of their injuries, to apply the tourniquet, bandages, and splints on the field, and how to place the wounded on the stretchers in the railway carriages, for which proper slings and spring stretchers are provided. Mr. LONGMORE saw a review of one of these bodies of Krankenträger at Berlin, consisting of 156 men. The sick-bearers were divided into two sections, one for the field hospital, the other for the field-bearers. They were accompanied by four ambulance waggons, one sanitary detachment waggon, and one hospital equipment cart. At the order given the first section ran from the equipment cart with stretchers, splints, bandages, &c., to a part of the ground where a number of men lay representing the wounded, each with a label on his coat stating what was the nature of his injury. Each received the primary dressing at the hands of the bearers, and was then placed on a stretcher to be wheeled or carried to the surgeon, whose post was at a point called the First Line of Surgical Assistance, where there was a tent. After examination they were conveyed to the ambulance waggon, and, if necessary, still further to the rear. Next, when it was supposed all the stretchers were occupied, a section of bearers advanced without them, and carried the wounded carefully, according to the nature of their injuries as best they could, with belts, blankets, rifles, or in their arms, to the surgeon. At this inspection the surgeons scrutinised each case to see that every man had been properly treated according to the nature of his wounds as told by the ticket, and Mr. LONGMORE assures us that it was evident that immense service was rendered in thus staying hæmorrhage, and in preventing the aggravation of fractures which would inevitably have been attended with the most serious complications, and often with loss of life and limb.

How it has happened that a system so thoroughly well designed, and so often put in practice in the manner described above, should have so far failed under the stress of battle is a matter to be explained by the German Hospital authorities themselves. For the present it is for us to take advantage of the terrible lesson that has been given in this war, and if it may not be within the power of man to prevent the recurrence of the dreadful horrors, we can at least put in force all possible means and appliances that can be had to alleviate them, and these must be provided as an essential part in the organization of our army. To leave any such material requisites to be found by public charity when the want arises and the mischief has been done, would be unjust to our brave army, and dishonourable towards the national interests.

From the "Lancet."

HORRORS OF THE WAR.—No human power is able to cope with the horrors of the present war. After actions such as those before Metz the ground for miles is covered with the dead, the dying, and the disabled; the roads and railways are all occupied with troops, transports, and munitions of war, and therefore impassable. Let anyone picture to himself the temporary disorganisation into which the best regulated of our hospitals would be thrown by the sudden appearance before its gates of four or five hundred wounded men; and then endeavour to realise what it must be where twenty or thirty times that number of bleeding and mangled human beings are lying on the ground and in woods, mangled with the corpses of horses and all the shattered débris of the battle. Even if all the roads were clear, the means of transport abundant, and the field hospitals innumerable and well equipped, it would require a perfect army of men with wheeled vehicles and stretchers to separate the living from the dead, bind up their wounds, and remove them from the field. No organisation that human ingenuity could devise could effectively cope with such an amount of work. As it is, with all the voluntary help which thousands and thousands of men and women bring to the regular medical services and their attached corps of sick attendants, the wounded have passed through all the horrors of thirst during an exposure for several days to the burning rays of a midday sun; their pain-striken frames have been bared to the chilly dews of night, and the awful discomfort of storm and heavy falls rain. Confronted with the terrible scenes which this war has presented, brave men have felt appalled and paralysed. If Germany had taken into the field every medical man, and if they had all worked from morn till eve, there would still have been an enormous amount of preventable misery and suffering that must pass unrelieved. We would earnestly exhort everyone to participate in the work of mercy and humanity, and aid the labours of the surgeons and the sick nurses by collecting funds and material for alleviating the sufferings of the wounded.—*The Lancet.*

16 From the "Standard" newspaper of Wedy. Augst 31st 1870.

Army Medical Organisation.

The same, Contd.

We have already learnt from the chronicles of the present campaign one lesson which may eventually result in a great gain to humanity. The lesson is that even in the Prussian army, where considerable attention has been given to the subject, the arrangements for quickly carrying off and tending the wounded in action are far from being adequate to the requirements. Our own failures at the commencement of the Crimean war—even though circumstances were unusually favourable—are notorious, and individual medical officers of rank in the French army have confessed that in spite of a showy organisation of ambulances their own shortcomings were not less than our own. Owing to the large bodies of men which in the present day are brought into collision, the introduction of breechloaders, and the increased range of and the curved path of the missile in both artillery and small arms, which render it difficult to shelter the most remote reserves, the difficulty, always great, of promptly and effectively succouring the wounded has assumed terribly large proportions. Indeed, the difficulty is now so vast that it appears to be an admitted fact that no amount of purely military organisation and care can effect the desired object. Hence the establishment of private societies to supplement official exertions.

The existence of these noble societies does not, however, excuse Governments from redoubling their own efforts, which at present confessedly fall far short of what is required. There are several reasons why the aid of private societies can never largely supplement official arrangements or do more than slightly mitigate the horrors and sufferings inseparable from war. Firstly, the practically unlimited command of immediate cash and materials which a Government possesses, as compared with any private society, and which gives the former a great superiority over the latter. Secondly, the regular organisation of a military medical and hospital corps, together with the fact that these necessarily possess greater experience than any private individuals, divided perhaps into many scores of detached bodies, under very imperfect control, wielded by half-a-dozen distant committees. Thirdly, the superior knowledge of and acquaintance with war and soldiers on the part of military medical officers and hospital attendants, and the larger amount of support from military authority which they are likely to obtain. Fourthly, the fact that till a war has made some progress none of the charitable societies are likely to be in a position, from want of funds, &c., to assume any considerable amount of labour. Fifthly, the want of any authority, as regards discipline, on the part of private volunteers. None of these are reasons why the present energetic movement of the various societies for the sick and wounded should be checked, but only for all Governments to recognise the fact that private volunteer aid can only be supplementary, if not a substitute for official organisation and work.

Our own Government has been for some time contemplating a radical change in its military medical organisation, but has for the present suspended action in the matter. The present time, therefore, when the sufferings of wounded soldiers are being brought especially home to us, and the public are insisting on our military house being set in order, is a most appropriate moment for considering the whole question of the care of the sick and wounded in war, and for framing a system which shall protect us from a repetition of the Crimean scandals. At present it may truly be said that we have no system, properly so called, but a mere hand-to-mouth practice, compounded of chance and temporary expedients. We have a paper organisation of superior medical officers; a military medical school at Netley, by no means recruited from as good a class as is desirable; a few—very few—obsolete ambulances of various patterns in store; some half-dozen or so ambulances at each camp of instruction; some few hundred men of the Army Hospital Corps, and a peace establishment of regimental medical officers. It may be confidently asserted that were we to send a contingent of 30,000 men to the Continent not only would the medical and hospital organisation prove faulty, but also in mere numbers we have not sufficient ambulances, stretchers, or men of the hospital corps to provide for the wants of the wounded after one serious engagement. As for anything analogous to the Krankentrager of the Prussians we do not possess it. Ambulances cannot go over every sort of ground, nor should they be allowed to plunge very deeply into the fire, or horses and drivers would be shot and the means of transporting the wounded be consequently diminished. It is necessary, therefore, both in the interests of humanity and in that of discipline that there should be some means of carrying the wounded to the ambulance carts. We say in the interests of discipline, because it is well known that in action there is always a large number of chicken-hearted soldiers who endeavour to shirk their duty on the pretext of helping wounded men to the rear and never come back till the close of the day. It is most important to avoid giving any excuse to such shirks. But the only men available for this necessary duty are in our service the bandsmen, who number a serjeant and twenty men. Now, in the course of a campaign this number very rapidly diminishes, and naturally but slight endeavours are made to draft men from the combatant to the non-combatant ranks for the sake of obtaining the luxury of music. Moreover, the carrying or assisting of the wounded off the field is a mere casual and incidental duty, and not one to which bandsmen are trained. We may, therefore, assert that we have none but accidental and most imperfect resources for conveying the wounded to the ambulance waggons. As regards surgeons there are two rival systems. One may be termed the regimental system, and is the one which has hitherto existed in our service. The other is the general or staff system, and is the one which has been followed by the French. In neither case has success been the result, though the general system is, perhaps, the best of the two if properly worked. The argument against the regimental system is that it interferes with unity of action and due control, and further, that it is a wasteful application of the medical resources available. In the regimental system we have a number of small detached and, as they may be termed, scratch hospitals, the surgeons attending which may at any moment be compelled to hand over their patients to the surgeons in the general hospitals. It is a wasteful system, because one regiment may have a couple of hundred wounded men and another less heavily engaged only half-a-dozen. The argument against the general system is that surgeons attached temporarily to regiments have not that knowledge of, influence over, or interest in their patients which a medical officer actually belonging to the corps would, and with great advantage, possess.

The suspended order on the subject of military surgeons to which we have alluded was issued from a conviction that the general was preferable to the regimental system, and prescribed that the surgeon of a regiment should be reckoned as only temporarily attached to the regiment, and should be removed to another corps at the end of five years. We believe that both the regimental and general systems are faulty, but that a combination of the two would work well. The duty of a regimental surgeon should in the field be confined to treating cases of sudden emergency, treating slight cases, to giving such immediate and primary attention to sick and wounded as might be required, and to looking after the health of the corps. For these duties we would have a full surgeon, belonging, as at present, to the regiment, assisted by—in time of war—one assistant surgeon, who should be only temporarily attached. In time of peace this number might be increased if necessary. In the field, however, we would hand over all save men suffering from trifling diseases and wounds to the division or general hospital.

We now come to a very important and difficult question—namely, whether the duties of the surgeons should be simply curative, or whether the administration and control of all that relates to the sick should also be vested in them. To suggest even a doubt on the subject will no doubt inflict a severe shock on our over-centralised Control Department, but the welfare of the sick and wounded must not be sacrificed to a theory. In France the Intendance has complete control over everything connected with the sick, save their actual medical treatment, and the French doctors complain bitterly of the manner in which their hands are tied in consequence. We contend that without hospital attendants a surgeon is incomplete—that the former, in fact, are the complement of the latter. We would suggest therefore, that a certain number of hospital attendants should in every hospital, whether regimental, divisional, or general, be attached to each surgeon; that they should in every respect be under his orders, looking to him alone for advancement—or rather recommendation for advancement—whether in the way of extra pay or increased rank, and that both indulgences and punishments should be received from him. We propose, in short, that there should be a distinct hospital army, with assistant surgeons for captains, surgeons for colonels, and so on. At present not only have we such a small number of men in the Army Hospital Corps that in the field it could not, if every man were taken, supply attendance for 2000 sick and wounded, but the organisation is radically bad. The men are only temporarily attached to regiments, and consequently can have little interest in their patients; but they really have no officers. Their own officers they only see when at the head-quarters of the corps, and their place is not supplied by the surgeons, to whom they only owe a fugitive allegiance. It may be accepted as a fact that the connection between superior and inferior is not satisfactory when it is limited to the giving and receiving orders. The hospital attendants should as far as possible be permanently attached, some to regiments, and others to particular surgeons, or at least hospitals. They might also, we think, when displaying good conduct and intelligence, and on passing an examination, be promoted into a sort of subordinate medical department, similar to that which exists in India. The commissariat of this medical army should also, as regards anything but operations on a large scale, be independent of the Control Department. That is to say, all demands for medicines, stores, clothing, food, &c., should be made en bloc on the Control Department, the distribution and issue of the same being left to the medical authorities, who should be responsible for their expenditure to the Secretary of War alone. Again, as to the transport of the sick, whether on the march or from the field of battle, this should be under the exclusive control of the medical authorities. Thus and thus alone could they be justly held responsible for the due performance of their duties. Any other system would lead to delay, to imperfect conveyance of the sick, and many other inconveniences. The duties of the Military Train and those of the Ambulance Corps are widely different, the former requiring a special training. Each regiment should have one or two ambulances, one or two cacolets, and some half dozen litters, with two bearers each, attached to them. These men should be under the exclusive orders of the regimental surgeon, being superintended as to detail by a serjeant. A lieutenant might superintend in the same manner as does an officer of the marines on board ship the men belonging to each brigade; while to each division there should be a captain in charge. As regards the divisional or general hospitals, a company or more, consisting of ambulance and mule drivers and litter bearers, should be attached, the minor details of duty and mere military discipline alone being in the charge of a captain or major, as the case might be. Attached to the inspector general of

hospitals there might be a colonel of this Ambulances and Bearer Corps. Plenty of hard-working, meritorious non-commissioned officers, promoted from the cavalry or artillery, would be glad to accept commissions in such a corps, and they might be compensated for their subordinate position by the grant of a slightly higher rate of pay than that drawn by equivalent ranks in other branches of the army. After a time deserving men of the corps itself might be promoted to commissions in it. There are many details as to the management, equipment, and employment of the ambulances which we lack space to enter into now, but it suffices that we indicate the broad principles both as regards this and the other auxiliary and supplementary departments of the medical service which without them, or only half attached as at present, is far from being a complete whole. In conclusion, we would earnestly urge on the Government the urgent necessity which exists for providing, without loss of time, an adequate supply of ambulances, cacolets, and litters, which are every whit as necessary in war as the 300,000 breech-loading rifles which we have not got in store, or the 100,000 great coats by which the *Times* proposes to maintain the honour of our arms.

Want of Chloroform at Metz.

"For the last five weeks the amputations have been performed without chloroform or ether, and the wounds dressed without carbolic acid. There are more than 12,000 sick and wounded, and 35,000 persons have died in the town alone during the siege, the greater part from lack of proper care. The prevailing diseases are variole, spotted typhus, and dysentery. Scurvy has not prevailed, though even the sick have for more than three weeks received their horse steaks and horse broths without salt. The reported discovery of a saline spring at St. Julien was a hoax, got up by putting salt into a spring to encourage the army.

British Ambulance under Dr. Guy.

The National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War yesterday despatched from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel John Bull, Captain Wood, with the British ambulance for Havre, whence it will march to Head-Quarters, Versailles. The Staff consists of Dr. Guy, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Medical Director; Assistant-Commissary J. S. Young; Surgeon J. H. Porter, 97th Regiment; Surgeon Manley, V.C., R.A.; Surgeon Ball; Staff-Surgeon Jameson; Staff-Assistant-Surgeons Power, M'Nalty, Milladen, Malcolm, Moore, Barroll, and M'Robin, and one dispenser; 8 ambulance waggons, with the brassards, having in large characters the words "Ambulance Anglaise;" 12 store waggons; 100 horses to be purchased at Havre by Lord Bury, who arrived there some days ago; 27 hospital corps men dressed in civil clothes, with brassard on arm, and cap; horseshoer, wheelwright, harness-mender; eight capital operating cases of the most recent construction, besides a large number of ordinary surgical dressing cases; supplies for one month for Staff and men; supplies for 100 sick for a fortnight; medical comforts, preserved meats, biscuits, &c.; bedding for 200 patients; 12 hospital marquees complete; 21 bell tents; cooking apparatus and sundries. Previous to departure, and on behalf of the society, Sir Harry Verney addressed the Staff and men, remarking that on arriving at Versailles, Colonel Lindsay, the originator of this most Christian movement, would meet them and do all he could to assist them. He, Sir Harry Verney, would much like to have gone with them on this mission of practical sympathy, but, in the absence of Colonel Loyd Lindsay, he must stay at the Head-Quarters of the society. "You are going," he said, "into a strange country, in which war prevails, and it will behove you to exercise great discretion and common sense. The Germans you will find to be very jealous of foreigners—suspicious of all who are not of their nation. It will, therefore, behove you not to excite their animosity or to provoke their opposition. Knowing that you are all picked and well-trained men, and approved by Dr. Longmore, the society under whose auspices you go out has confidence in you, and feels assured that where duty calls you will be found doing your work as Christian men. The society is strictly impartial and desires to render assistance to all alike, whether French or Prussian. Its sympathies are with the wounded and the sick, and it desires to supply aid in furtherance of their recovery over and above what they may obtain in their own hospitals. Remember that you are going into a Catholic country, and, as Protestants, you need not forget your faith and your Christian duty. The Ambulance was purchased from the War Department by the society at an advance of 10 per cent. upon its cost. It is not often that the War Department makes so good a bargain.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The following letter from Dr. Thudichum has been forwarded to us by Baron J. H. von Schröder :—

"International Field Hospital, Rochusberg, near Bingen, Sept. 30.

"My dear Baron,—You have no doubt received my telegram of the 28th, informing you that our hospital was that day honoured by a visit from her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia and a distinguished suite. Among the latter was Count Eulenburg, Governor of Nassau, who had visited us at an earlier stage of our operations, and was now able to appreciate the completeness of our arrangements. Her Royal Highness visited all the tents containing sick and wounded (excepting those set apart for typhus cases), and spoke most kindly to the patients, both German and French. She evinced great interest in our arrangements, and her presence exercised a most beneficial influence upon all concerned in the establishment. On leaving she was heartily cheered by the persons assembled at our gate, and a steamer took her back to Wiesbaden. The International field hospital occupies a plateau, south-east of Bingen, about 245 feet above the level of the Rhine; at its eastern extremity stands the Rochus Chapel, a conspicuous landmark, and on its western the Rochus Hotel. The hospital occupies a site between these two buildings. The field which it occupies is bounded on the north by a public footpath, on the south by a carriage road. Both are lined with walnut and chestnut trees, and form beautiful and convenient approaches. Our encampment is entirely enclosed—on the western side by a hoarding to break any strong wind; on the other sides by a hedge, made of poles interlaced with fir branches. This lets the air pass, but prevents any strong currents from striking the tents. The soil of our field is very light and pervious to moisture, and we have drained it thoroughly. Our tents bear the dedicatory inscription 'Vom Deutschen Hülfsverein in London,' and are arranged in two rows. A wide gravel path runs midway between them, and narrower paths lead to each separate tent. The tents are 30 feet long, 16 feet wide, and of proportionate height. They are pitched on a wooden floor, raised about 18 inches above the ground. All round the tent a ditch is dug, and, to give it an appearance of neatness and stability, it has been covered with turf. The sides are boarded to exclude the wind, but ventilation is provided for by a number of openings. This gives the tents the appearance as if they had sprung out of the ground. Each tent is provided with a stove, so that it can be warmed during the night, or during cold weather generally. Most of the flues pass out underground, but some of them have been carried through the roof. We are thus enabled to warm our tents during cold weather. To ventilate the tents during the day we unhook a portion of the side-walls. But this is hardly sufficient. The tent-makers should provide a kind of reefing arrangement, by which a portion of the side-wall might be drawn up about a foot, but still being held to the ground, to be secure against flapping in the wind. This deficiency will not affect us much, but in sultry weather might have proved a serious drawback. Our tents are watertight as far as tested, and our patients and men-nurses consider them as very comfortable. Indeed, several of our young surgeons have made one of the tents their sleeping apartment. Besides the tents, we have erected a number of wooden structures. An operating room of handsome dimensions occupies the middle of the north row. It has a folding door to admit of patients being carried to it on stretchers while under the influence of chloroform. A washhouse stands at the eastern end of the same row. It has three coppers for boiling linen, &c., and all other conveniences. The drying kiln for preparing the earth used in the earth-closets stands opposite. The process smells of brick-burning, and we shall remove our kiln, but in all other respects the earth-closets work well. At the entrance to our camp is a porter's lodge, and close to it a spare room for spare bedding, tents, and other articles. Here also we keep our refrigerators, or ice-safes. The water supply forms one of the finest features of our camp. A steam-engine of eight-horse power is placed on the Rhine above Bingen, and pumps the water up to the Rochusberg, and into large iron tanks raised upon a high scaffolding. From these tanks the water is distributed by a regular system of pipes. All the water used for drinking, cooking, or for washing and dressing wounds, passes through charcoal filters, supplied by the company in the Strand. Herr von Landy has kindly permitted us to place our engine in his boat-house, and to pass the lead conduit through the whole of his magnificent grounds. Our system of drainage is equally perfect. Glazed stone-ware pipes are laid throughout the camp, and receive the efflux of all the sinks. Two outfalls carry the liquids into a distant shrubwood, where the vegetation at once absorbs all manurial ingredients. As no solid or suspended matter gets into our pipes, this system answers all purposes . . . It is thus evident that our hospital camp fulfils the conditions of the very ideal of sanitary science. This is our opinion, and we are pleased to find it also that of professional friends and visitors. The Rochus Hotel, close by, is a subsidiary of our tent hospital. At an early stage of our proceedings we transformed several of its fine upper rooms into wards, for cases of urgency, several being operated upon by Mr. Simon immediately after admission. In the lower part of the hotel are our stores, filling three large rooms. Our kitchen is in an outbuilding of the hotel, and communicates by a door broken through the wall with the footpath leading to the camp. Mrs. Bausch, an energetic and experienced lady, superintends this important department. The stores of linen, and everything else portable, are under the guardianship of my sister, Fräulein Maria Thudichum, who devotes her large experience, gained in the hospitals of Darmstadt, both during the war of 1866 and recently, to the wants of our establishments. She is most ably and enthusiastically seconded by the Fräulein Wolff and Diefenthäler. A telegraph wire leads from each tent to our gatekeeper's lodge, and thence a wire runs along our water conduit and along the public telegraph poles to the station at Bingerbrück. We are thus able to communicate with that station, and to receive instant information of the arrivals of trains with wounded and sick, enabling us to take measures for their transfer to our hospital. The transport is effected by means of four trucks, one for each patient. Two of these were built by Lipowsky, of Heidelberg, the springs having been improved at Offenbach. The others are the best vehicles of the kind to be imagined. They are named after their inventor, Mr. Collischon, manager of the Hospital zum Heiligen Geist at Frankfort. The top, in form of a stretcher, can be taken off, and six-fold springs render the motion of the truck so easy that even on rough ground the patient carried receives no shock. These trucks are made by Messrs. Dick and Kirschten, of Offenbach, and cost about 40*l.* each. Before we obtained these trucks we had the loan of several from the Frankfort hospitals and the Hülfsverein there. Each of the trucks is pulled uphill by four men, but an arrangement for a mule or horse to draw them might be made easily. In the laying out of our camp we have been most kindly aided by the Kreisbaumeister Louis, of this town, who smoothed down difficulties, superintended workmen, and to whom much of our success is due. Our water supply, drainage, and disinfecting processes owe much to the indefatigable energy of Dr. A. Dupré, Lecturer on Chymistry at the Westminster Hospital. Our assistant surgeons are ten in number, and the following are their names, arranged in the order of seniority of qualification :—Mr. Charles M'Cann, house surgeon, Westminster Hospital, on leave; Mr. H. W. Saunders, house surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, on leave; Mr. H. R. Page, late house surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital; Mr. M. F. Simon, house surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital; Mr. A. F. Carter, house physician, University College Hospital. The foregoing gentlemen are legally qualified medical practitioners of Great Britain. The following are senior students, with the qualification of dressers, at St. Thomas's and the Birmingham General Infirmary—viz., Mr. R. Cory, Mr. J. Priestley Smith, Mr. C. E. Moore, Mr. Thomas Smith, and Mr. Edward Sergeant. Both Mr. Simon and myself can speak highly of the professional acquirements and the actual services performed by all these gentlemen, and I am happy, now that Mr. Simon has left us, to be able to repose confidence in them. It will be a source of great satisfaction to the National Society, who have enabled us to select so complete a staff, that the best understanding has existed between us throughout, and will, no doubt, continue to the end. Our friend, Mr. Romeo Gallenga, has also earned our gratitude and esteem for the manner in which he has devoted himself to the care of a number of patients in the provisional wards. Our official relations are all of a most agreeable character. The Federal Commandant, Colonel von Rège, has on all occasions furthered our enterprise with energy and judgment. . . . The Hessian authorities, through Kreisrath Parcus, have co-operated in the same sense. We have also met with great kindness from the public medical officer, Dr. Mentzel, who has also transferred to our hospital from his own well-managed institution several cases of great scientific interest, which he thought might be benefited by our arrangements. . . . All these gentlemen, together with Mr. Penrich, the burgomaster, are members of our Hospital Board, by which we are affiliated to the great system of German field hospitals. We have also met with great kindness from residents, among whom is Mr. Kother, married to an English lady. His daughters have worked day after day in our stores. Through Mr. Scheer we have become members of the Bingen Hülfsverein, in virtue of which membership we are allowed to wear a distinctive badge. Our patients are now upwards of 50; nearly one-third of them are French. Many are severe cases, and tax our skill to the utmost. Almost every wound is represented which needle-gun or chassepot can produce. . . . To-day died a fair young man, about 23, whose shattered thigh had been amputated a few days ago by Mr. Simon. But the pyæmic blood poisoning had begun before the opera-

International Hosp.l near Bingen. (Cont.d)

tor. He fell a victim to sudden lung disease. His sorrowing father, who had come from Thuringia, had yet the poor consolation of closing the eyes of his heroic son. . . .

In addition to wounded we have several severe cases of internal disease, one typhus exanthematicus of a severe type, dysentery of a most distressing character, and rheumatic affections. All these have hitherto done very well, and the dysenteric have many of them made rapid recoveries. My heart is as much with the sick as with the wounded, although the former excite little the interest of the public, and even of medical men. Yet the sick soldier is as much the victim of his glory as the wounded. But, while as helpless, he is by far more dangerous to humanity. Hence, a man with a thought for the future must use his utmost endeavours to circumscribe such diseases as typhus and dysentery, which, if not well stamped out, may ravage armies no less than all the civil population in their track and far beyond it. We have a fine collection of surgical instruments from the National Society, though none too many. We use carded oakum, so called, which is carbolized tow, largely; a bale of common oakum sent out I find almost useless. Fine hemp or tow, carbolized with crystallised carbolic acid, would be better still than the carded article. Mr. Simon left us yesterday on a tour into Italy, which his health seemed to require. . . . Should the termination of the war or a merciless winter put a stop to our labours, we shall return cheerfully and with the consciousness of having done justice to the wishes of our constituents, the German Aid Society, the National Society, the North German Confederation, and the contributors to my special fund. . . . Meanwhile our patients are well taken care of, and we begin already to dismiss to their homes some who have been rapidly cured."

The following is from Dr. Siemon, Chief Surgeon, Field Hospital No. 4, Royal Prussian Army Corps No. 9 :—

"Verneville, by Mets, Sept. 23.

"The undersigned is desirous of testifying to the efficiency of the services rendered at the seat of war by the Sisters sent from the Deaconesses' Institution at Tottenham, and he respectfully requests the Editor of *The Times* to favour him by inserting the subjoined communication.

"The help of voluntary workers, sought in the present campaign on account of the gigantic labours connected with the battlefields, has been of immeasurable service. It has tended to the relief of distress, and to the more effectual nursing of the inmates of our hospitals. There is certainly no need to dilate upon the value of the services referred to, but whatever may have been said or written on the subject, the blessed results of the devotion manifested by our female helpers require further special remark. These helpers are ever to be found where labour is the hardest; they are ever on the spot where lie those whose serious wounds prevent their removal; they are even met with in the field hospitals established in the immediate neighbourhood of, or on the battlefield itself; and what a labour awaits them, what unceasing self-sacrifice and devotion do they bring to it! After the battle of Gravelotte my hospital was established at Verneville, a small village about two (German) miles from Metz. On the 27th of August I was surprised by the arrival of Dr. Laseron and four Sisters from the Deaconesses' Institution at Tottenham; the latter had hurried to the spot to offer their aid to the wounded. The desire of these four Sisters was only to work, and how have they worked, and with what result! I must acknowledge that they have brought the most considerate forethought and the most unwearying patience to bear on all the cases committed to their charge. They have won for themselves and for the institution with which they are connected the lasting and loving gratitude of the wounded whom they have tended, and they will be ever held in honoured remembrance by the surgeons attached to the hospitals. All honour to them and to the institution at Tottenham. I should add that two of the Sisters have, in consequence of their exertions, been attacked by dysentery (*rothe ruhr*), the present prevailing epidemic, and have suffered very severely. When Dr. Laseron arrived here with the Sisters he brought a valuable collection of necessaries for our hospital, and a rich store of nourishing articles for our sick and wounded. All these acceptable gifts were presented by friends in England, and, with like contributions subsequently received through the same source, have had, in respect to the inmates of our hospital, a most beneficial influence. For all these kind gifts I feel constrained in my own name, and on behalf of my sick and wounded, to offer my thanks to the friendly givers, as well as to Dr. Laseron and the four Sisters sent to us by the Deaconesses' Institution at Tottenham.

"Dr. SIEMON."

Appeals for aid to the French.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—The noble line of impartiality you have followed from the beginning of this atrocious war is a guarantee you will kindly insert this letter in your next numbe.

After a battle the wounded are no longer French or German: they are the children of the same God, and have an equal right to the tender sympathy and loving care of every one who has a heart. Nevertheless, we shall not be blamed, I hope, for making a special effort in behalf of the French soldiers.

Almost every day some ladies of our Church meet in my house to make shirts, bandages, and lint. From many families, most of whom are English, they have received lots of old sheets, table cloths, shirts, flannels; and already they have forwarded, by the South-Eastern, to the Sous Prefect de Boulogne a large parcel, weighing about 1200lb. Its contents are specially for the 200 *franc-tireurs* who left London last week and Monday *en route* towards Chalons. Most of them are not more than 20 years old. It was my privilege to go with the second company of these volunteers on the Boulogne steamer as far as Gravesend.

Though it was an hour of excitement, allow me to say that I felt proud when I observed their gentle, though firm and manly behaviour. Before I left the steamer I gave to each of them a small French New Testament, and most heartily we shook hands. Brave and noble lads; may Our Lord's best blessings follow them!

Allow me to mention that next Sunday, at eleven o'clock, we are to have a service on behalf of the French wounded soldiers, in our church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

Any articles of clothing, lint, bandages, &c., will be most thankfully received at the French parsonage.—I remain, with sincere gratitude, Sir, your obedient,

H. MARZIALS, Pasteur de l'Eglise Française Protestante de Londres.

French Parsonage, Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, August 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—I beg you will allow me to acknowledge the receipt, through your columns, of the following additional donations, which have been sent to me in consequence of my letters published in your paper of 23d and 24th inst., chiefly as contributions in aid of Mdlle. Mouod's band of hospital nurses, towards the expenses of the ambulance with which my brother-in-law, Mr. G. Mouod, is now acting near the centre of the French position, and generally for the relief of the French wounded and sufferers:—

SECOND LIST.—Mrs. Sharp, London, 2l.; Sophia A. Hesse and Sister, and Servants, 2l. 6s.; M. S. Holder, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, 2l.; Emma Simmons, Basingstoke, 2l. 2s.; Mrs. H. Clarke, Cheltenham, 2l.; Mrs. E. Vaughan, Bath, 5l.; A. G., Somerset, 5s.; Augusta L. Strong, Bath, 5l.; John J. Wheat, Sheffield, 5l.; Mrs. J. W. Coddington, Bury St. Edmunds, 1l. 1s.; Sundries, per *Standard* newspaper, 13s.; John J. Burgess, Copthall-court, 1l.; Frederick Hughes, Reigate, 5l.; W. Shillito, Putney, 5l.; Elvira Chapman, Ripley-court, 10l.; Gwinfa, 10s. 6d.; E. M. S., Sudbury, 5s.; William G. Gillet, Waltham, 1l.; James Robertson, Cheltenham, 1l. 1s.; Norwich, 10s.; A Mite, 2s. 6d.; Sympathy, Gravesend, 5s. 6d.; Mrs. Mortimer, 1l. 10s.; Elizabeth R. Seeley, Bridgenorth 2l.; J. Slade, Folkestone, 1l.; J. F., Chippenham, 5s.; Fanny Tomes, Stratford-on-Avon, 10s.; Anonymous, Lynn, 2l.; A Poor Man's Mite, 2s. 6d.; A Gael, Folkestone, 5s.; Mrs. Edmund Yonge, Devon, 2l.; R. Blanchard, London, 5l.; Lilly, 5l.; John Richards, Staff Commander R.N., 5l.; A Lady, 5l.; E. F. Menzies, commercial traveller, 1l. 1s.

I have also received several most useful packages of linen, lint, bandages, &c., all which I forward to Paris at once on receipt.

I remit to Paris, daily, the funds I receive, and have to-day the acknowledgment of my first remittance of 40l. on the 24th instant.

I take the liberty of repeating that cheques forwarded to me may be crossed "Bank of England." Post-office orders I should wish payable at "Frenchurch-street."

I am in hopes of being able next week to give your readers some particulars of Miss Mouod's work since she left Paris.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXR. A. V. GLEHN.

27, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., August 26.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—The committee of the above society will be grateful to you if you can find space in your columns for the enclosed list, which has been carefully prepared by the gentlemen who have signed it. The letter signed "H. H." gives a graphic account of the war, and that part relating to the French soldiers will be welcomed all over the world.—Yours truly,

R. L. LINDSAY.

National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, 9, St. Martin's-place, W.C., August 20.

"Pont-à-Mousson, between Metz and Nancy, 21st August, 1870.

"My dear Lindsay,—According to my promise, I write to tell you how the society's venture has fared so far.

"Dr. Anderson and his companions have got by rail as far as Remilly, which is on the rail between Metz and Saarbrücken, and about twelve miles east from Metz. I came on myself in a light carriage last night, as we had been already two days and a half from Saarbrücken. Got here about eight p.m., and found the head-quarters of the King still here. I put myself in communication at once with the head-quarters of the King, and was directed to Prince Pless, who is head of the organisation for aid of the wounded in the field. He has met the matter with every consideration, and there is every disposition to receive the aid sent by the English society with gratitude and thankfulness. I have arranged for a carriage to go from here with a very intelligent and useful English naval officer, Lieutenant Arnsit, R.N., who has kindly volunteered for the purpose to bring on Dr. Anderson and as much stores as the carriage will convey to this place, where I hope they will arrive to-morrow afternoon. The railways are so blocked with trains of wounded being taken to the rear that they would not get here by rail in a week. Dr. Parker, Mr. Keogh, and the five nurses, have received instructions from Prince Pless to remain for the present in the hospitals at Remilly, which are literally choked with the wounded. They will be brought on further hereafter. The German officers tell me that their first want is money in Berlin. Next, experienced surgeons, who speak German fluently; none others are of any use. Third, and in some respects the most important of all, stores of chloroform (very scarce here); of bandages, lint, and surgical instruments. All these will be thankfully received, and never was there greater need. It makes one sick at heart to see the scenes of suffering that cannot be relieved—first, for want of proper appliances and aid; next, because the surgeons are too few for the work. All the French wounded have fallen into the hands of the Germans, and they have been treated like their own people, without the slightest distinction of nationality. Scores of them have told me—'*Nous avons été soignés comme si nous étions des frères, par ces autres.*'

"It is a truly noble work, and I hope the response of England to the appeal you have made will be one worthy in its measure and degree, of a great nation, otherwise we shall run the risk of being thought by the Germans to say more than we mean. They are watching the movement carefully, I will not say half suspiciously; but there could not be a better method to dissipate the temporary clouds that have arisen between the two nations in consequence of our supposed breach of neutrality in the matter of export of coals and horses.

"It is lamentable to see the mass of human suffering here. The two sides have left nearly 20,000 wounded in German hands, and there are actually numbers of wounded here, struck on the 16th and 18th (to-day is the 21st), who have only had their wounds dressed on the field when hit, and never since. You know well what suffering this entails. It is simply impossible to do more for want of hands and of appliances. I will write you more when the party arrive; meanwhile I shall work hard to facilitate matters. It was very fortunate that I came on, for my acquaintance with the principal men here has smoothed the way very much already. I did so at Dr. Anderson's particular desire, as he saw what weight it would have. You may count upon me to continue to do my best here. The shortest way is by Luxemburg to Treves by rail, and thence to Saarbrücken and Remilly by rail. The line by Metz and Thionville is still closed, because of the siege of Metz.

"P.S.—Do not send any more ladies; the work is too heavy for any but strong men.

"To Lieut.-Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., M.P."

List of Supplies suitable for Sick & Wounded.

LIST OF ARTICLES SUITABLE TO BE SENT TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Committees in provincial towns and firms presenting goods might retain the stores, advising the central committee by invoice.

Surgical Appliances.—Amputating instruments, bullet extractors, forceps and tenacula, bone-nippers of various sizes and shapes, pocket-cases of instruments, bistouris, syringes, tourniquets, spray-producers, subcutaneous syringes, splints of all sizes, lint, rollers of cotton, linen, or flannel, with the length marked upon each, waxed silk thread, air and water cushions, ice bags, waterproof sheeting, gutta percha tissue and in the piece, oil silk, clean linen rags.

Medicines.—Opium in all forms; opium in pills, one grain in each, put up in small bottles, each containing four dozen pills; morphia in pills, one quarter grain in each, put up in small bottles, each containing four dozen pills; laudanum, in 2 oz. bottles; liquor ammoniæ, in 2 oz. bottles; sal volatile, in 8 oz. bottles; chloroform, 1 lb. each bottle; hydrate of chloral, in 2 oz. bottles; carbolic acid, Condy's fluid, chlorinated lime and soda; sulphate of quinia, in bulk or in pills, two grains in each, and put up in bottles, each containing four dozen, effervescing salines, oxide of zinc, strapping.

The medicines should be distinctly labelled in Latin and English, and the dose stated in each case.

Food.—Concentrated meat essences of all kinds, Liebig's extract of meat, compressed and preserved vegetables, arrowroot, corn flour, coffee, cocoa, biscuits, condensed milk.

Ale, stout, sherry, port (in pint bottles).

Sundries.—Tin pannikins, for half-pint and one pint, made to fit into one another for convenience of packing; enamelled plates, dishes, and basins; spoons, zinc buckets, knives and forks.

Hones for sharpening knives.

Hand-lanterns for use, with wax candles.

Pillow-cases, partly open at one end, and from 2 to 3 feet by 1½ feet; sheets, blankets, jerseys, drawers, socks, slippers.

Hospital marquees, empty, or completely fitted out.

Letter from T. F. Bailey appealing for aid for the French.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—While so many thousands of French soldiers are in such sore suffering we should not forget the charge of the Chasseurs d'Afrique at Balaklava, which immediately followed our own fatal cavalry charge, and saved the remnant of our horsemen from annihilation, or Bourbaki's brigade dashing up to our assistance on the bloody heights of Inkerman.

Dr. Russell gave a glowing account of these brilliant deeds, which twice in one week helped us so gallantly in our great need.

Let me quote two brief passages from the "Review of the Crimean War," by Lieut.-Colonel Adye, one of our most distinguished officers.

"Balaklava:—The gallant conduct of the Chasseurs d'Afrique deserves especial mention. Formed on the left of the light cavalry the Chasseurs rushed upon the artillery of the enemy stationed on the Fedioukine heights, turned their flanks and put their gunners to the sword, thus making an important diversion, in which they suffered rather severely."

Again at Inkerman:—

"Welcome, indeed, was the arrival of our gallant allies on that day. Led by General Bourbaki, the regiments of the first brigade that arrived, with that dashing intrepidity for which the French are so distinguished, immediately pressed forward into the thick of the fight, and almost reached the Sandbag Battery, the contest for which had so often been renewed.

"But even these fresh troops found difficulty in maintaining themselves, and, as stated by General Bourbaki in his dispatch, were almost surrounded. A second brigade, however, quickly reinforced them, and several French batteries coming up on the right of the English ones, the enemy were at length definitely driven from the ground, and had no alternative but a difficult retreat down precipitous slopes."

These are the soldiers so many of whom are in the most urgent need of aid. Shall their wounds plead in vain to their old companions in arms, and to those whose nearest and dearest fought shoulder to shoulder with them? I will remit all subscriptions sent to me at once to Paris.

Be so kind as to acknowledge the following already received, and oblige, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. FARMER BAILY.

Subscriptions already received for the French sick and wounded:—T. F. B., £1 5s.; J. B. H., £2 2s.; Captain Lewis, 10s.; Mrs. Jenkins, 10s.; Mr. Minter, 10s.; E. F. Burton, Esq., £1 1s.

Yardley House, Ryde, August 25.

Care of the Wounded in Bavaria.

The south of Germany seems to me to vie with the north in the care of their sick and wounded. Everybody appears to have that duty most seriously at heart. The arrangements, both public and private, and the zeal that is being manifested in Switzerland, in Baden, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria, and to which I can bear testimony, are of the most perfect—I might say, of the most touching order. The sick and wounded that have returned here from the war number to-day about 2500. These have been escorted hither with the greatest care and mostly accompanied by delegates, both lay and medical, sent out for that purpose by the various "aid societies" established in each country; these have their branch offices in every town, and are all in communication one with another. I cannot conceive anything more admirably humane than these "aid societies." The wounded are thus well cared for and nursed most tenderly. Of course, all sorts and forms of subscriptions have been set on foot on their behalf. The Dowager Queen Mother of Bavaria and the Queen of Wurtemberg visit the hospitals and comfort the poor victims of human ambition, even in private houses, in the kindest possible way. Some of them are quartered in special parts of their own palaces. Many other members of these Royal families likewise take an active share in all the benevolent arrangements established. Every active member of the "aid societies," or their branches, wears the badge around the left arm, consisting of a broad white stripe of serge, with a red cross in the centre. The members of them I have met with in the streets, in public places, on the railways, &c., and the good services I have seen them perform with so much zeal and goodwill have deeply impressed your correspondent.

Extract from Letter of Special Corresp.t of the "Times."

Chateau of Versailles as a Hospital.

SEPTEMBER 25.

The hospital in the palace. That is as it should be. The poor rough fellows who suffer by the war in the halls of the proud Sovereign who caused the war. That is right and fair. Never did Versailles look more stately, and the great terrace, and the great fountains, and the avenues of trees bask in brighter sunshine. But what would all the courtiers who have trodden that terrace have thought of the scene which it now presents? There are lame, bandaged figures creeping out into the garden from the gilded saloons of the Palace. There are groups of slightly wounded men enjoying the sunshine on the grass plots, or staring up at the noble pile of building, as though bewildered by the beauty of their hospital. They are mostly Prussians and Bavarians, though several Frenchmen find shelter in the same good quarters, and they seem to be very quiet and patient, much comforted by a little tobacco. When I think of the wounded whom I have seen in miserable cottages on heaps of straw, or sitting in the utter wretchedness of out-door life in a ruined village, these men at Versailles appear marvellously fortunate. Yet they have their pain to bear, and their physical weakness, and, even with a palace for a lodging, they are not to be envied—not to be envied, though their truckle-beds stand upon polished oak floors under the eyes of the kings and princes and marshals of France, who adorn the walls. They have many fine uniforms to gaze at as they lie through the weary hours of the day. The perpetual gold epaulettes and decoration on the breast, or the flowing wig and lace ruffles, must grow a wee bit wearisome to stare at. But they cannot be so bad as common wall-paper or hospital whitewash. It is appropriate to have great commanders looking down at the brave soldiers of a later generation. To a Frenchman there may be a shade of bitterness in the sight of the Marshals of France under present conditions, but the German wounded can view them only as interesting pictures. These are the famous names of which they have heard and read so much. These stern old chiefs are the very men to make light of the painful sights of a military hospital. The Marshals had never in their day seen such complete preparation and such well-ordered nursing. Everything is kept clean and tidy. The truckle-beds are watched by surgeons and assistants, who spare no efforts in their work. Sisters of mercy glide softly from room to room, with ready fingers and gentle words, whilst the splendour of the palace itself gives height and breathing space to what are now the hospital wards.

ARMY MEDICAL ORGANISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—The views set forth in your article of to-day's paper are so pregnant of sound sense and are so calculated to benefit the wounded and sick soldier that I am induced to send you a few lines urging you not to lose sight of such important subjects, and let me beg of you to return to the charge again and again, and, finally, by your influence and that of the British public, our medical and hospital arrangements may be rescued from the hand-to-mouth system now in vogue. In short, there is no system, properly so called, in operation at present; and should we be dragged into war there is every probability of the sad experience of the Crimea being re-enacted tenfold, owing to the rapid movements of armies and terrible improvements in fire-arms. I will not dwell on the advantages or otherwise of the general staff system, or the regimental, both have their faults, and neither should be altogether adopted. A happy combination of the two, as pointed out by you, would be the best. One medical officer at least should belong to a regiment, so that somebody may be acquainted with the men, and the peculiarities of their medical histories. To illustrate this in a homely way, let us compare a regiment to a family and the regimental surgeon to a family medical attendant, and draw our inferences, and I am sure that No. 760, Private John Jones, has the care of his poor corpus as much at heart as my lord of Belgravia. From experience I know that soldiers dislike having temporary doctors who do not wear their cloth and is not one of themselves, and above all they hate a general hospital where they are separated from their friends and comrades.

Army Medical Organisation.

There is one point, and a vital one, in our medical organisation to which I would ask your attention, and that is the chronic stagnation of the promotion of medical officers. By reference to the *Army List* the state of affairs will be apparent at a glance. Assistant surgeons will be found with 15 years' service. The last man promoted entered the army in September, 1855, and only on Friday last was he lifted out of the Slough of Despond; and, indeed, there are men senior to him still in the lowest grade, so by some manner or means he has been lucky. His late *confrères* are not only getting bald and toothless, but are being soured at the very core. To be grinding on year after year in a subordinate position militates greatly against efficiency. A man becomes so much a machine that hereafteast will be difficult to move him out of the *laissez-faire* system and perfunctory manner of performing his duties, inculcated by absence of responsibility, despondency, and dissatisfaction with the department. With assistant surgeons so old it would be desirable to look into the condition of the administrative grades, and inquire if the officers, from age and length of service, all over the world are fit for active duties in the field, especially on the new system of warfare. Grey hairs are not only symbolical of wisdom, but of physical incapacity, and, more or less, of general decay of the human habitation, and, with all respect to those high in rank, I would suggest their efficiency for a campaign being made a subject of inquiry. It is their coach which stops the way, and as they refuse to "move on" No. 2 X should be called on and bring his batou into play if necessary. The active duties of the profession, such as the attendance on the sick and operations and sanitation, devolve on the executive medical officers, and as this branch is the really important one it is absolutely essential that its efficiency should be maintained, and not impaired by the lock in promotion consequent on the retention in the service of old officers, whose duties are simply clerical, and who are able to retire on their laurels and a decent pension. By their remaining on full pay an injury is done to their juniors, to the service, and well-being of the sick.

I would ask which is most important—efficiency in ligaturing an artery or skill in checking expenditure of medical comforts? Let us have new and younger blood. We must bear in mind that medicine, surgery, and hygiene, like other sciences and arts, are ever marching onwards, and we may well pause and ask, can the most senior members, who are never called on to practise, be *au fait* to all the new dodges, or do they still revel in the theories of Aristotle? The erudition of the old "pole and riband" days, when shaving was a surgical operation (as it is of the present day in the hands of the feeble), will not avail by the side of microscopes and the thousand and one other scopes. In short, the old scope of learning is out of the running completely. Not to be too hard on old and faithful servants, I will hold out one condition to their remaining and obstructing the onward flow of promotion. That is, that they should submit to an examination in every way similar to the one exacted of assistant surgeons prior to promotion, to see if they have kept pace with the progress of medical science; and if they fail half-pay must be the result.—Yours truly,

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

August 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—Your leading article in yesterday's paper on military medical organisation cannot fail to be read with great interest by the entire body of army medical officers. That a radical reform is necessary, and at this time is urgently required, cannot be but too apparent, when it must be confessed that if we were called upon to take the field to-morrow we are totally unprepared to furnish one of an army's most essential points, viz., good transport for the sick and wounded. In the first instance our own ambulances, although pronounced to be better, lighter, and more serviceable than those possessed by many continental armies, are too few in number, and are in themselves in some points imperfect. This is quite understood by the authorities, and in fact a committee I believe is now sitting at Aldershot on ambulances, with a view to their improvement. Again those in charge of ambulances, according to our present system—viz., the late Military Train, and now the Army Service Corps—can know little or nothing of the way in which wounded men should be carried off the field; and lastly, our army hospital is notoriously insufficient in point of numbers. Professor Longmore has lately organised a school at Netley for the instruction of non-commissioned officers and men in the removal of wounded men from the field by means of stretchers, litters, ambulances, &c. The numbers who have attended this course from the various regiments have been so few that in time of war we would start virtually unprepared. In that part of your most able article referring to the control of an ambulance corps, I think no sensible individual will doubt for an instant that it ought to be under the entire supervision and command of the medical officers of the army, who are so perfectly conversant with all the details and niceties connected with the movement of sick and wounded men. I also think that all non-commissioned officers and men connected with this corps, whether mounted or otherwise, should be thoroughly instructed in the movement of wounded men previous to their being considered eligible for appointment, and also as a reward and encouragement for the more deserving non-commissioned officers the prospect of commissions as ambulance directors should be held out. The system adopted by the Prussian army, so fully detailed in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of last week, seems to be a most admirable one, and the sooner some such system is adopted in our service the better in order to avoid disastrous consequences in time of war. One word more: the dress of the army ambulance corps and army medical officers ought to be well defined and unmistakeable, one that would be at once recognised, and at the same time one that would be serviceable. Can there be anything more absurd than the dress now worn by medical officers? Can they operate in tightly fitting tunics and cocked hats? They ought to have an easy fitting and neat dress of the Norfolk jacket pattern with a comfortable cape or forage cap, with a distinguishing badge say the Cross of the Geneva Convention, if you like. In conclusion, the medical officers of the army, above all, ought to be taught to ride. This I consider, a most important point in connection with their duties in the field.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HUMANITAS.

Letter (No 1.) by Surgeon Major Wyatt. to the "Times." (Cols 1. & 3.)

The same Cont^d

The same. Cont^d (Columns 2. & 4.)

(1)

INSIDE PARIS.

We have been favoured with the following letter from Surgeon-Major Wyatt, of the Coldstream Guards, who was sent to Paris by the War Department for purposes which he himself explains :—

"Paris, Sept. 28

"I arrived here on Saturday morning, the 17th of September, with the Queen's Messenger from Calais, and have passed a period which seems to have had the duration of a month at least. My official instructions were to proceed to the Head Quarters of the French army, which was an impossibility, as none existed at the time of our arrival. We were, therefore, desired to remain here for the development of future operations, and I have been occupied with my colleague, Dr. Gordon, in visiting the various arrangements for the reception, &c., of the sick and wounded within the fortifications; but at present we have not been able to obtain any official recognition from the existing Government, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the indefatigable Military Attaché at our Embassy.

"Our mission is connected with inquiries into all matters of sanitary hygiene, as well as surgical details, and we have been furnished with a list of instructions embracing 28 voluminous questions on these subjects. I hope, however, that we may be allowed to attach ourselves to some one of the large ambulances, which, in the event of a genuine siege, will afford a vast field for observation on several most important points of modern military surgery; but I fear that much valuable opportunity has been lost by the delay which has unfortunately occurred in inducing the authorities of the conflicting armies to sanction the reception of our mission, which I venture to think is a grievous error, and scarcely in accordance with the spirit of the Geneva Convention. Still it is at least satisfactory to know that our own Minister of War was from the first keenly alive to the great importance of the subject; but I also know that an inflexible rule has been established here to permit no foreigner to be associated with the army in any capacity. Constant applications were refused from officers of all ranks. The Prussians, however, were less exclusive.

"I am glad to have the opportunity of mentioning this circumstance because I observe that certain correspondents of the London papers have attributed blame to our War Minister.

"It was my good fortune to be much associated with the French army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, when I had every facility afforded me of acquiring information upon all the details of their medical arrangements, and I am bound to confess that they are excellent practical surgeons, but are not sufficiently responsible for the conduct of their own departmental affairs; hence hygiene and sanitary details are not appreciated by the military administration which presides over them to the same degree that they might be.

"The German army has never yet suffered during this campaign from any interruption, with its broad and extensive base of operations, for either reception of supplies or transport of sick and wounded, which will, therefore, afford to the military surgeons who have been sent there abundant facilities for acquiring information upon all the most approved modern military hygienic and sanitary details.

"The French army has hitherto been so completely outnumbered, and, therefore, compelled to take refuge in fortified places, which it has gallantly defended, that it is not probable that much practical information can be obtained connected with the objects of our mission under such circumstances, except as regards the nature and treatment of any specialty which may be observed in wounds and injuries of modern military warfare, combined with the most approved methods of preventing and controlling infection.

"This unnecessary war has already produced an unprecedented amount of suffering, but it has also developed the most benevolent movement of the age in the National Aid Society for the Sick and Wounded of other nations. Let us hope that there has been no abuse of the protecting flag.

"If I might presume to say so, I think that one of the active members of the Central London Committee should have assumed a temporary residence here, and have put himself *en rapport* with this society, to assist in the deliberations and the dispensation of the funds and supplies.

"I am convinced that a very satisfactory result would have ensued, by which the inconvenience and expense entailed by responding to the numerous representations and applications for particular articles, according to the fancied requirements of particular individuals, for there is a fashion in physic as in bonnets, would be avoided.

"I have observed from time to time the various requisitions made on the Central Society by telegraph, to be despatched immediately, of course, or sooner, if possible. A very small portion of the funds need be expended on mere drugs during war service. The essential kinds, exclusive of disinfectants, might be well numbered on your fingers; but a vast deal of misery will be always assuaged by abundant contributions of what are called in the public service 'medical comforts,' and articles of invalid clothing and convenience, including, of course, surgical appliances, bandages, lint of both qualities, cotton wool, oil cloth, sheeting, &c.

(2)

"I forgot to mention the simple requirement of means for writing letters, and also postage stamps, which may appear very unnecessary; but it is only those who have heard the sighs and regrets at the absence of such things when the opportunity occurs of communicating with dear and distant friends who can appreciate the boon of their possession.

"There should have been two large depôts for stores from England—one here, the other on the Rhine—both under the charge of the responsible member of the Central Committee. Associated with him for field service should have been a medical inspector of the ambulances, who could observe and report upon the exact requirements for each, after consulting with the surgeons in charge of them.

"I feel convinced from all I have seen and heard that the presence here of one of our own members of Committee would have given great additional weight to the requisitions made upon England, and the advantage would have accrued of a definite organized system of supply and demand without waste of material or money.

"The subscribers to the fund must feel that Captain Brackenbury is, at any rate, the right man in the right place for the inspectorial work of the German ambulances, which necessarily extend over a large field of operations, and if Metz and Strasburg should ever capitulate there will be much need of the society's exertions to relieve the sufferings inside those places by a liberal supply of creature comforts, and by isolation of healthy buildings. I have heard very bad accounts of their sanitary state, but, as the active scene of operations will soon be here, and as almost superhuman efforts are being made by the patriotic devotion of all ranks to provide sufficient accommodation for the wounded of the siege, I hope the society will send a liberal supply of money to the Central Committee wherewith to assist in meeting the requirements. I understand that 1,000*l.* have already been sent, as well as considerable supplies of material; but that can scarcely be considered a very liberal donation from such a sum as that to which the subscriptions in England have now amounted. All, however, is accepted here with the utmost gratitude. The military hospitals have concentrated their sick to provide every possible available bed for the requirements of the siege, and the characteristic flag of the Geneva Convention now floats over most of the public and many of the private buildings, which are converted into temporary hospitals.

"I generally pay an early morning visit to the Palais d'Industrie, in which 38 large "*salles*" have now been constructed, and in which 1,200 beds will be available. Here exists the central depôt of the society's stores of all kinds, and here the lady patronesses pass the whole day in superintending every minute detail of the different departments. Nothing can be more exactly or beautifully done.

"My friend Dr. Chenu, who was formerly attached to the French Head-Quarters in the Crimea, presides over the executive medical arrangements without any interference from the Military Intendance, and the medical service has the supreme advantage of M. Nélaton's surveillance. He combines the rare association of sound judgment with exquisite practical manipulation, and, although a veteran in our profession, is still replete both with resource and research. He was good enough yesterday to ask me to accompany him to witness a very bold but successful treatment applied to relieve the oppressing effects of a gunshot wound of the chest, into the cavity of which a Prussian bullet had lodged, penetrating in its transit one of the poor fellow's lungs. He was gasping for breath and in great agony. It was a moment for action, and as the bullet could not be detected a novel plan was adopted, which not only produced great relief but resulted in the foreign body being detected this morning in the back, when it was at once cut down upon and extracted, demonstrating altogether about as brilliant a piece of surgery as I ever saw performed or heard of.

"The Count Flavigny presides daily at the Committee here, and his wife, who is a most devoted patroness of the society, superintends all the internal arrangements and receives the numerous requisitions for supplies of all kinds from the different ambulances now in course of formation. They have now a return of upwards of 12,000 available beds for the sick and wounded, and this total can be easily expanded. I have received a general invitation to visit and inspect everything, which I shall certainly hope to avail myself of, as I am truly delighted with the order and regularity with which everything is done. I observed that some of the sheets recently unpacked from the bales and cases bore upon them texts of Scripture marked with red cotton in large letters, and I could not help thinking that many a wounded and dying soldier might possibly be consoled by casting his eye upon this thoughtful Christian work. We have at last (24th)

Letter (No 1.) by Surgeon Major Wyatt. to the "Times." (Cols 1. & 3.)

The same. Cont^d

The same. Cont^d

(Columns 2. & 4.)

3

obtained official authority to visit the military hospitals, and were attached at first for service to the Grand Hôpital de l'Ecole Militaire, in the Champ de Mars, by the authority of the present Minister of War; but as Baron Larrey pointed out that this establishment was not in actual existence, and only in course of formation, we applied to have the Val de Grâce, which I know so well, to be substituted for it; so I presume we shall have no further difficulties about prosecuting our inquiries, for it has been a most trying and tiresome daily ordeal to pass through. We have not even yet quite obtained a *carte blanche*, as it is necessary we should have access to the field ambulances on the fortifications and within the forts, as well as accompany the regular army in front. Let any grumbling officer in England who affects to be nauseated with the soporific effects on the authorities there of the red tape system, as it is called, just come over here on some official revision, as we have done, and I think he would enlighten his experience a little. The change of Government has, no doubt, not facilitated matters, but when I say that I believe Mr. Cardwell first took action in the matter about the 1st or the 2d of August, and that the military attaché of our Embassy here has been most indefatigable in endeavouring to obtain the necessary safe conduct since, it will not appear extraordinarily expeditious; still, as the people here say, 'c'est un moment très exceptionel,' and so we find it.

"This letter, though commenced on the 20th, with the prospect of being despatched next day by the courier, has become extended to the 25th. The Post Office authorities have in the interim sent off a couple of balloons, to which some people have intrusted their correspondence; but I preferred to wait for a more secure occasion to send this by, which I hope has now arrived, M. Jules Favre having assisted me in the matter. I went to the only English Protestant church this morning in which service is performed now in Paris, and counted, including a number of children, 65 heads. The service was very appropriately done for the occasion. My colleague, Dr. Gordon, was arrested soon after his arrival here, which is not an agreeable occurrence, entailing, as it does, the necessity of being marched by a file of soldiers through the streets to the Prefecture of Police, and probably also hustled by the excited populace *en route*; but, considering how much information an enemy can obtain by the abominable system of espionage, we must make every allowance for, perhaps, excessive precaution, and some personal inconvenience in consequence. Certainly the French are excessively vigilant; but if strangers will attempt to gratify their curiosity and pry about on the fortifications and other similar positions, they deserve not only to be arrested, but to be sent across the lines at once. It has been my misfortune also to suffer the temporary inconvenience of being arrested in the Champs Elysées at midday, which was a little absurd. There were several thousand regular troops resting under the trees on their line of march to St. Denis, and I was on my way from the Palais d'Industrie, with Dr. Herbert, to the Embassy. We addressed a few words to a small group of cheery-looking soldiers, who were lying on the grass eating their excellent bread, respecting their mode of carrying the *fente d'obri*, water can, cooking kettle, &c., and walked on; but it appears immediately after our departure one of the officers of the regiment interrogated the men as to the nature of our conversation (which certainly was not of more than two or three minutes' duration), and then desired them to follow and arrest us, which they did very civilly, expressing great regret at the occurrence. We were then taken to the nearest mairie (which, fortunately for us, happened not to be far distant from our Embassy), where we were handed over to the charge of the officer of the National Guard on duty, who at once sent over a note which I was allowed to address to our military attaché. He happened not to be there at the moment, but Mr. Wodehouse, the present Chargé d'Affaires, came and relieved us from further incarceration. I was amused, however, to find that we were reported to have been found on the fortifications examining the guns. I mention this trivial incident to prove how extremely sensitive the French are at this moment, and how suspicious of any inquiries being made of them, except under very exceptional circumstances of personal recognition. The moral from which is, to use a homely phrase, 'Mind your own business'—not a bad rule at all times.

"I witnessed the interesting sight last evening of the despatch of two of the *ambulances volantes*, bound for the locality of St. Denis where the out posts of the two armies are very close to each other, and nothing could exceed the alacrity and order with which every thing was done; but I was surprised to observe the youthful appearance of the staff of surgical attendants, of whom there were ten, with about double that number of *infirmiers*, or field-bearers. All, however, wore a most convenient and appropriate dress, several of them having assisted on the different battle-fields, and returned to France again through Germany to resume their duties.

4

"We have read several accounts of the model hospital to be constructed by the English International Society at Bingen, on the Rhine, to which a staff of civil surgeons has been sent from London. I doubt, however, if Mr. Simon can teach his German *confrères* many new ideas. It has occurred to several of our countrymen here that it would demonstrate a very graceful act, and be a practical record of international impartiality, if our society, in the dispensation of its funds, would grant such a sum of money as would enable an ambulance to be extemporized and furnished here, as the Austrians and Italians have already done. The society's flag now floats over the Embassy of the former, associated, of course, with the national Austrian colours. Every facility would be given to assist the furnishing and arrangement, and there are some able and zealous men who have thought it their duty to remain in Paris, to whom all honour is due, as they have no private interests of a professional kind to serve; and to them the control and management of any English international ambulance established here might be safely intrusted. They would do credit to their country's exertions—such as Dr. Shrimpton, Dr. Alan Herbert, and Dr. Cormack, all well known to the English and French residents here, and also to the profession in England. There could not be a better combination for the successful working of such a scheme. Dr. Shrimpton possesses the rare advantage of having served for 18 years in the French army, and has been the surgeon to the English Hospital here since its establishment by Messrs. Galignani for the benefit of the English poor in Paris. Dr. Herbert is far above the requirement of any commendation from me. He has spent many years in Paris, and is truly devoted to his profession. His last achievement here was to originate a fund for the purpose of assisting those of our poorer countrymen who desired to leave Paris, and already I hear that nearly 1,200 have been relieved with grants of money. Dr. Cormack is also, I hear, a zealous worker, and surely this is a time to recognize such men.

"I understand that the only Protestant English clergyman remaining is the Rev. D. Smyth, of St. Germain. One of our countrymen, Mr. Richard Wallace, has benevolently given the munificent sum of 10,000*l.* to the society for the formation of one ambulance, and in honour of him the society has named their best *ambulance volante*, as they did that of the Marquis of Hertford, which has unfortunately, I hear, totally disappeared since a late visit to the front. His beautiful villa of Bagatelle, well known to many visitors here, has just been occupied by a detachment of the Garde Mobile, notwithstanding the appeals of the owner to the military authorities, who expressed great regret at the occurrence. This was the country residence of the late Marquis of Hertford, and is one of the most beautifully adorned places in the environs of Paris.

"All the cafés are now closed at 10 30, and no strangers are allowed to ascend any public buildings from which a *coup d'œil* of the Prussians might be obtained, or from which signals might be made to them. This is doubtless a wise precaution.

"The Countess Flavigny assured me that she had received an almost superabundant supply of linen, bandages, sheets, &c., but that the greatest requirement was money, which I can well understand, after what I have observed. Could you not, therefore, induce the committee to send out a substantial credit through Rothschilds' bank to meet the coming struggle? Now that this place is so thoroughly invested, there will be a great deal of suffering, and an increased difficulty in obtaining access for stores, while money could procure the necessary supplies from the merchants here before siege prices commence; so that if any contribution is sent, there should be no delay. Fortunately there is no lack here of medical men of all grades, who work as one man for the common good of all.

"I regret that the authorities here are not so much alive to the protecting influences of vaccination as we are, as the epidemic of smallpox was severely felt, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary in the public journals. You have read many daily accounts of the present condition of Paris which I can truly say has not yet been faithfully represented, simply because it is indescribable. Such is the noise and confusion from the movement and drilling of troops and volunteers of every description from daylight to dark that yesterday we greeted the sound of a barrel organ as something truly harmonious. The whole aspect of the city is changed. Soldiers in every conceivable uniform crowd the streets, all armed with the rifle and bayonet. Their daily progress in the manual and platoon exercise is surprising. They are drilled in large squads, in every available space, and will become very efficient soldiers.

"The *physique* of the Garde Mobile from the country districts is admirable. I should be very glad to see such recruits for the Guards—stout, sturdy lads of 5ft. 10in., with good broad shoulders and expansive chests, and legs to match. I watch them by thousands, but have not yet see

The same, Concluded. (5.

anything like an air of despondency. They are as cheerful as larks, and commence singing about as early in the morning. The Ministers have now all left. Lord Lyons, with his *personnel*, went to Tours on Saturday, leaving behind to represent British interests the Military and Naval Attachés, with Mr. Wodehouse as Chargé d'Affaires, all of whom, I expect, will be tolerably well worried by their countrymen here, who, neglecting the public advice of our Minister to leave Paris when it was possible, now expect special facilities to be afforded them for obtaining egress, which is impossible, the cordon being very rigidly observed by the outposts of both armies, and flags of truce not being much countenanced now.

"I am sorry to hear that the characteristic badge of the red cross on the white ground which is so generally worn on the breast and cap by the ambulance *employés* has been subjected to abuse.

"Postal communication is at an end, except by very chance opportunities such as present themselves by balloons. Some few individuals I hear are going to hire a conveyance of this kind to take them out of Paris. There is a great risk, I expect, for anything important arriving at its destination. The postal authorities of course guarantee nothing.

"Four hundred cattle are slaughtered daily for the use of the troops. There are, I hear, nearly two millions of mouths to feed, owing to the great ingress of people from the immediate neighbourhood, and I was informed by an eminent banker that the public expenses for the national defence was upwards of two millions of francs daily. The zealous patriotism of all ranks is remarkable, and no exceptions are asked for, the Rothschilds taking their turn of duty on the ramparts equally with all the other citizens as privates in the Garde Mobile. It is a pity that we have not Mr. Reuter here, as he used to be so successful with his carrier pigeons.

"I cannot believe that a hostile army will be able to force an entry into this place except at a sacrifice of life beyond all calculation, but as soon as the bombardment commences the three remaining representatives at our Embassy have received orders to leave Paris, taking with them those of our countrymen who desire to get out. I do not feel that we could honourably desert our posts if we can fulfil any useful object by remaining to render aid to the wounded, or thereby collect any useful information. A true sense of duty should be the highest of all human inspirations, which reminds me of a sad scene I witnessed today. Some half-dozen or more soldiers belonging to the regular army were marched into Paris from the front, followed by an enormous crowd, and guarded on all sides by mounted gendarmes with drawn swords. They had deserted their posts, and were to be tried by court-martial. Each man had his hands tied behind him, his cap reversed, so that the peak was behind, and on their breasts was a large placard, on which was written '*miserable lache*,' with the man's name and regiment beneath, with length of service. They will all, no doubt, be shot to-morrow in the Champs de Mars—and deservedly. I was informed that one was a sergeant.

"The weather continues gloriously fine, and there is an ominous stillness on the side of the enemy, which, I fear, will not last long.

"There are many inconveniences which have already commenced; the chief, perhaps, is the absence of water for the streets to allay the intolerable dust arising from the perpetual traffic; yet, perhaps, the circumstance which most strikes one is the absence of all visible police, and the freedom from all disorder. The sergens-de-ville were suppressed by the new Government, and their places supplied by the National Guard.

"All the butchers have to-day closed their shops, and the prices of provisions are very high. At the same time we are reminded in the daily half-sheets of paper which are now issued that horseflesh is a very valuable and nutritious article of food.

"I will write again when a certain opportunity occurs, which will not be often.

"Yours faithfully,

"JOHN WYATT, Surgeon-Major Coldstream Guards."

Letter (No 2.) by Surg. Mr. Wyatt. to the "Times."

INSIDE PARIS.

We have been favoured with the following letter from Surgeon-Major Wyatt:—

"Paris, Saturday, Oct. 1.

"I have just been informed that an opportunity will occur to-morrow by one of our remaining American cousins for despatching some letters to England, and I am allowed to send a couple, one of which shall be to you. We have had a continuance of most glorious weather, but on Friday morning the ball was opened, the result of which was that the French lost about a thousand men in killed and wounded. It appears that a reconnaissance in force was made at a very early hour towards the villages of Bougival and Chevilly, near Bas Meudon, where the Prussians occupied a strong position, concealed within the woods and behind the walls. The French attack, I hear, was made with great bravery, and the young soldiers wished to give the enemy a taste of the bayonet. However, the retreat being sounded, the Prussians escaped from their places of concealment and inflicted considerable damage on the French. Such is the account as I heard it from the lips of one who was wounded in the affair, and who was brought to the Val de Grace, where I go every morning at 8 o'clock; indeed, since I last wrote to you our official position here has been much changed for the better, and, so far as I am personally concerned, I could desire nothing more consonant with my wishes than what has happened. But it is real hard work to keep pace with all one would wish to achieve, as I seldom return home till late in the evening. I endeavour to oscillate about equally between the military and international or civil element, represented by the Val de Grace and the Palais d'Industrie, so as to be able to deduce a fair comparison between the system, administration, and surgery of both institutions.

The cannonade commenced about 4 o'clock on Friday morning, and we could not for some time imagine what was the nature of it. However, as I was thinking about going to the field and making the necessary preparations, I met several ambulance waggons full of wounded coming to the Military Hospital, to which I returned and remained there until past noon, the arrivals being incessant all the time.

"I remarked that the wounds were principally in the upper part of the body and nearly all from the effects of the needle-rifle bullet, which certainly is a most destructive missile, comminuting the bones in every direction, and rendering operations necessary which from the exceeding smallness of the external wounds would not appear to be so upon superficial examination; hence the greater risk of attempting to save a limb, as I have seen in several instances to-day, when we have been obliged to resort to amputation from the supervention of acute mortification. Of course, greater efforts can always be made to follow a conservative or preservative line of action in hospitals permanently established, when the wounded are not subjected to the liability of subsequent locomotion, than in temporary field ambulances.

"I passed the afternoon of Friday and the whole of yesterday at the Palais d'Industrie, where they received 211 wounded, the Val de Grace counting 192 of all ranks. It was the first occasion on which any real pressure has been put upon the International Society's central establishment, which has risen to the emergency with considerable success. This is not a moment to criticize, but I may safely say this much—that I consider the large military hospitals permanently established here should be first filled before the private and international ambulances are occupied, and that one system should co-operate with and assist the other without too much attempt at exclusive action, otherwise I venture to predict very considerable inconvenience will arise.

"Many of the wounded were shot quite early in the morning, and did not reach Paris till quite late in the evening. They were nearly all in a condition which we call 'shock'—cold, trembling, and sometimes almost pulseless, which is a condition well known to military surgeons, requiring warm beverages to assist in producing sufficient reaction for an examination of their injuries, the consequence of which was that most of the operations were not performed until yesterday, which was indeed a bloody day, and reminded me of Crimean associations. The wounded here during the siege will have many very important advantages which they could not possibly obtain in the moveable field ambulances, not the least of which will be the benefit of every species of modern contrivance applicable to their individual circumstances, and I have already seen many novelties, suggestions of practical importance which I should be glad to be able to procure hereafter.

The same, Concluded. 21

"As I walked through the long vista of wards this evening, it occurred to me that the aspect of a military hospital on the second or third day after an action conveyed a deeper impression of the horrors and realities of war than the revolting sights on the field of battle.

"I have always entertained the greatest admiration of those noble women, the Sœurs de Charité, who glide about in the performance of their duties like true ministering angels. Compare their gentle, soothing manner and manipulations with that of our rough untrained soldiers, even with the best intentions for the welfare of their comrades; or, rather, does it admit of any comparison? But I hope to have something more to say about this subject in a different manner, as I have always felt strongly about it. The nursing at the Central International establishment is done by women who are not connected with any sisterhood. There is one for each 'salle,' with two male assistants, who are all under the surveillance of one of the lady patronesses. The French are certainly a most intelligent race, and allow no opportunity to escape them of profiting by it, especially in matters of science, for the benefit of others. For instance, if any gun-shot injury presents any external peculiarity, a model is at once taken of it in the most delicate manner possible, and I need not say that every proper investigation is made after death, by which the most valuable information can be obtained. Hence their possession of the unrivalled museum of military surgery at the Val de Grace.

"I am sorry to say that the Palais d'Industrie is about to have its lower part converted into a large depôt for stores of all kinds as well as for munitions of war, which I cannot help feeling has been a mistake; but the officers of the society are now removed from the building. Each day's tiny newspaper informs us of some new establishment at which horse-flesh can be procured, and to-day we are informed of the nutritious qualities of bullocks' blood. Meat is getting very difficult to procure, and especially so, I regret to say, is money.

"The Garde Mobile are becoming admirable soldiers, and are still drilled in the most indefatigable manner in every direction. It is a curious sight to witness their departure for the fortifications, laden heavily, and with their fixed bayonets thrust through gigantic loaves of bread enough to sustain half a dozen people. I believe very little of what I read in the papers during these sensational times, but I cannot refrain from mentioning two circumstances which have come under my immediate knowledge and are not happy coincidences.

"There are two of the wounded at the Palais d'Industrie who describe their history as follows:—One, a lad of 16, accompanied his father and mother, with their few worldly possessions, when they escaped from their cottage on the arrival of the Prussians near Meudon. After their departure the mother recollected that she had left a blanket behind, which the poor lad desired to be sent in search of, and did so; but on his attempting to remove it was shot through the lungs in the garden. Another poor child of 10 has been shot through the arm while picking some flowers, but is progressing favourably.

"I fear that the circumstances attending war almost necessarily harden us all more or less, but a touching sight presented itself yesterday to me which I could not help being arrested by. A sous-officier was lying badly wounded in bed; his faithful dog, who looked as if he knew all about it, sat by his side, and could with difficulty be removed. His master could not speak much to the poor brute, but their eyes appeared to convey an intuitive mutual remembrance of happier moments.

"The Prussians have now certainly lost all chance of any possible success by assault, for the delay has rendered the place almost impregnable, which seems to be the unanimous opinion of well-informed people here. I only hope that the available resources within the walls are as great in munitions of food for the inhabitants as they are of war for their enemy.

"We know nothing still of what is going on in the outer world, for although the balloons are said to be a tolerably safe method of conveying letters hence, they bring us nothing in return by way of news, if they return at all, which I doubt.

"JOHN WYATT, Surgeon-Major Coldstream Guards."

22 Report by Captain Brackenbury — The same, Cont^d — The English Ambulance. The Franco-Irish Ambulance

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The following letter has been sent to us for publication :—

"2, St. Martin's-place, Oct. 4, 1870.

"Dear Colonel Loyd Lindsay,—During the few hours of my stay in England, where I have arrived in order to consult the committee on some important questions connected with our future proceedings, I have only time to write a short report of the work which has been carried on under my immediate supervision during the month of my absence as your chief representative on the Continent. I started on the 3d of September, accompanied by the Hon. Reginald Capel. After obtaining through the kindness of his Excellency Mr. Savile Lumley valuable credentials at Brussels, I proceeded to Luxemburg and inquired into the desirability of establishing a depôt there. I found that, owing to difficulties in connexion with customs and railway transport, Luxemburg was not a desirable situation. Arlon and Libramont were the two places between which to decide. Libramont offered certain advantages; it was nearer to Sedan than any other station on the railway, and it was nearer to London and Brussels than Arlon. But, on the other hand, there was no building there obtainable as a store; the urgent needs of the hospitals about Sedan rendered it impossible to wait some days while a store could be built. Besides, at Libramont, which is a small village, there was no facility for hiring transport or for buying wine, cigars, and other comforts and necessaries for the wounded. Moreover, Libramont was already overcrowded by the stores of the Belgian and other societies; the railway staff was insufficient to work on a large scale, especially as the difficulties might at any moment be complicated by the transport of the wounded through the station. On the other hand, Arlon offered the greatest advantages. A first-rate store, the ground floor of the Palais de Justice was placed at my disposal by the authorities; everything could be bought in the town. The commissary of the arrondissement arranged for the hire of transports; the commissary of police for labour. By way of Florenville Sedan could be reached in 24 hours by our waggons; and for the important district about Stenay, Beamount, and Mouzon, Arlon was even nearer than Libramont. Besides it had this advantage, that it would at once serve as a depôt for our own hospitals at Briey, and, as soon as our organization should be sufficiently advanced, for the supply of necessaries and comforts to all the hospitals around Metz on the left bank of the Moselle. Our progress was necessarily slow till a sufficient staff was sent out from England. But within a week of my leaving England we were fully at work, supplying the hospitals round Sedan by means of country carts hired in the neighbourhood of Arlon. The wants at this time were immense, and although we had at one time between 40 and 50 two-horse waggons at work, I found it was impossible to supply Briey or the Metz district west of the Moselle to any extent. I was once compelled to divert a convoy of ten waggons, loaded and about to start for Briey, to the Anglo-American Hospital at Sedan, where I found how urgent were its immediate needs. In course of time, as our establishment at Arlon became known, requisitions poured in upon us from Prussian, French, Bavarian, and Belgian ambulances, and these were invariably complied with; not always to the full extent demanded, but always to the full extent of what was really required both from the stores sent out from England and from what we purchased at Arlon and at Brussels. Our own hospitals at Beaumont, Douzy, Balan, Bazeilles, and Sedan were thoroughly supplied. I forwarded to you a letter from the secretary of the Belgian Comité de Secours, thanking me for l'appui incessant et utile which I had rendered to them; and one from the French Société to the same effect, speaking of our très généreux gifts. I may add here that, with your permission, I advanced the sum of 1,000*l.* to the surgeon-in-chief of the 5th French Ambulance, which was urgently in need of pecuniary aid, and must, but for our assistance, have been disbanded. Three of our own surgeons, Messrs. Cooper, Millsom, and Horner, were attached to this ambulance. As the wants of the Sedan district became supplied, and as the wounded were rapidly evacuated from the hospitals on that battle-field, it became possible for me to turn my attention to the Metz district. Hitherto, the strain had been so great that I had neither time to examine into the wants round Metz nor to establish those personal relations with the chief authorities which it was desirable I should maintain. But Dr. Hardwicke, Mr. Ernest Hart, and Dr. Berkeley Hill had rendered us valuable services by inquiring into and reporting upon the condition of things here, and we specially have to thank these two latter gentlemen, who, though not agents of our society, took the very greatest trouble on our behalf. Thus, when I was able to go to Saarbrück, the way was, to some extent, paved for our reception. By this time also Sir Paul Hunter had bought a number of covered carriages at Brussels, with horses and harness, and had hired drivers, so that we became independent of hired transports, almost impossible to obtain in the Metz district. At Saarbrück I was fortunate in establishing friendly relations with the Royal Commissioners of the Freiwillige Krankenpflege, commonly known as the Johanniter, and with their aid obtained a piece of ground in the railway premises, adjoining a siding. There I caused a large wooden store to be built, beside the doors of which the railway vans can load and unload our goods. After some little difficulty I obtained independence of action in the distribution of our stores, and at the same time arranged to work in concert, both with the military authorities, the Johanniter, and the Berlin Hülfsverein. I will take this opportunity of expressing my conviction that this independence of action is actually necessary. Both the Johanniter and the Berlin Society have given from their stores to Prussian troops who are not ill, on the principle that 'prevention is better than cure.' However sound this doctrine may be in the abstract, it is undeniable that we should be guilty of a breach of neutrality if we allowed any of our stores to go to any but the sick and wounded in hospitals, and although we might have the guarantee of the Johanniter and Berlin Society that our goods should only be given to sick and wounded, yet practically we should be enabling them to help still further the troops from their own stores. I have, therefore, everywhere insisted upon independence of action as an indispensable condition of our rendering assistance. Our present position in the country where I have been working is this :—The Arlon depôt is in charge of the Hon. R. Capel, and is still supplying the needs which remain about Sedan by hired transports. Every hospital north of a line due east and west through Florenville has been visited by the Rev. W. Butler; all south of that by Mr. Stewart Sutherland. I send you their written reports, showing that comparatively few wounded remain. These reports were accompanied by requisitions from all the heads of hospitals, and these requisitions have already been complied with from Arlon. At the same time our advanced depôt is established at Briey, where we have surgeons at work. This depôt is supplied by hired transport from Arlon. Our own horses and waggons convey the stores daily from Briey to the hospitals on the left bank of the Moselle. Similarly at Saarbrück our depôt under Mr. J. C. Bushman is by this time in working order. Our advanced depôt, under Captain Norman and Mr. Austin Lee, is at Remilly. There our own horses and waggons are stationed and convey stores daily to the hospitals on the right bank of the Moselle. Within a few days from this date, I trust we shall be in a position to say that all the sick and wounded French or Germans in the whole circle round Metz have all the comforts they require. Would that we were allowed to do as much in the inner circle in French possession! Now with regard to hospitals; we have no longer nearly a thousand wounded under English charge. Dr. M'Cormac remains at Sedan with some 70 bad cases; Dr. Frank, at Bazeilles and Balan, with about an equal number. I have accepted charge of a hospital of 90 or 100 beds, at Saarbrück, and placed Dr. Junkes and Rogers in charge. Dr. Hirschfeld has some 60 cases at Briey. With these surgeons are several assistants and nurses whom for the sake of brevity I do not name.

"It will doubtless be asked in what proportion have we given aid in this district to French and to Germans? At Sedan they were all lying side by side in the hospitals in charge, some of French, some of German, some of English, some of Belgian surgeons. Aid was given by us to all equally; and I say unhesitatingly that by French and German surgeons the same assistance and comforts were given to the wounded in their hospitals, whatever their nationality. The peculiar difficulties under which the French society labours made me specially anxious to come to its aid, and the letters which I have already mentioned show this has been done. About Metz the aid will of necessity be mostly given to the Germans, but not entirely. There are many French wounded in the hospitals and there will be several in the hospitals under our care. In regard to the future, we must now push on into the interior of France. Everywhere we shall find the Johanniter to act in concert on the German side with us. I have already held a conference with the head-quarters of the Fund Society at Munich, whom I am again to meet to-morrow to arrange for affording them every assistance. The great questions now are depôts and transports. To have the stores at hand and the means of conveying them where they are wanted are the two first necessities of the moment. With these I trust we shall at once successfully deal. I hope that this report will show that we have not been idle or wanting in judgment. A gentleman, whose presence among us for a short time was the sole really disagreeable fact in a month of unceasing labour, otherwise made pleasant by the hearty friendship of the whole staff, has thought fit to criticise our doings in a hostile spirit in the columns of the press. The only tangible complaints which he make are answered by this report. We have not perfection of organization. Much might have been better. But it must be remembered that our society was not commenced till three weeks after the war broke out, that one month ago we had no organization in this district, and that the gentleman in question came here before we had been a week at work. Before closing this report I wish in the first place to thank you and the committee for the staunch support you have given me, and then to express my unbounded obligations to the whole staff who have worked with me. Always through the whole day, often through the working night, every one has shown a spirit of pluck and energy that have alone enabled us to do even what has been done. It is difficult to select any for special mention, but the Hon. Reginald Capel, who travelled out with me; Sir Paul Hunter, Mr. Ramsay Bushman, Mr. Bingley, and Mr. J. C. Bushman have rendered specially valuable services. There is ample work for a few more gentlemen of good position, who can speak French and German. The Johanniter are all noblemen, and prefer to deal with gentlemen, but all who are not, to some extent, linguists, are comparatively useless. I ought not to end without again thanking Mr. Lumley for his aid, and also the Belgian authorities, especially those of Arlon. The Luxemburg committee rendered us considerable assistance, and among the Johanniter who befriended us I would especially beg to thank Count Königsmarck and Herr von Treskow, the latter of whom remains at Remilly on purpose to facilitate our operations. "Believe me, yours very sincerely,

"HENRY BRACKENBURY, Captain R.A.,
"Chief representative on the Continent."

In addition to the 12 ambulance waggons already reported as having been lent by the War Department to the National Society for Aiding the Sick and Wounded in the War, 12 others have been prepared in the Royal Carriage Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and are now ready for shipment with the others. It was expected they would have left Woolwich in the course of last week, but the vessel which is to convey them to Belgium has not yet arrived, the waggons have, however, been taken to pieces and stored alongside the wharf, in readiness for immediate embarcation. An immense quantity of ambulance and other stores have arrived at the Royal Arsenal from London for shipment with the waggons, additions to which are constantly being made. These stores include medical comforts, surgical instruments, tents, furniture, beds, blankets, sheets, &c., which are already packed for shipment and marked with the German cross. Twelve general service waggons have also been prepared and painted on the panels and tilt covers with the red cross, for the use of the National Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded.

The committee of the Franco-Irish Ambulance Corps have received communications from the committee in Havre, in which it is stated that the detachment of 100 men which left St. Katharine's Docks on Thursday morning last was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the French people on its arrival. First-class arrangements were made for the reception of the corps, but owing to some misunderstanding about the time of arrival these arrangements were not fully perfected when the men reached Havre. This caused some discontent among four or five of the men, who expressed a desire to return. Five others who misconducted themselves in some very disgraceful manner were objected to by the committee in Havre, and have consequently returned. The men are now stationed at Cherbourg, where they will await the arrival of others from London and the Dublin contingent. The London committee have been requested to send out only men of first-class character. The committee in London have issued a strong protest against the police and others, whom they accuse of illegally interfering with their arrangements. It is stated that owing to police interference the committee have received notice to quit their premises in Bolt-court, Fleet-street. They, however, declare their intention of continuing their labours until the corps is complete.

The Countess Héloïse de Hamel de Manin gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions in aid of the Paris Evangelical Committee (of which General Baron de Chabaud de la Tour is president) :—Mr. George Wingfield Digby, 5*l.*; the Duchess of Grafton, 5*l.*; the Dowager Marchioness of Exeter, 5*l.*; Anonymous, 2*l.* 2*s.*; stamps, 5*s.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have read in your columns of the sufferings of the peasantry on the line of march and on the battle-fields of the present war. A collection in their behalf has been made in the parish of which I am a churchwarden, and I happen to know that similar collections have been made in other parishes of this Riding; but I am at a loss for some central organization to whom to send the money. I have noticed that the mention in your paper of any want in general insures a speedy remedy.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MUNCASTER.

Warter Priory, Pocklington, Oct. 8.

THE WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

Saarbrück is one of those towns that are made a depot for the wounded; the nearer you approach an army in the field the graver become the wounds, for as it is a matter of immense importance for a general to disembarrass himself of wounded, those that can safely be moved are sent well to the rear, while the lightly wounded are sent long journeys to distant cities or to their own homes. This custom, I need not say, comes of the railway and steamboat. All the great cities of Germany are now full of wounded. Some get well rapidly; and the soldier who has been grazed with a ball, or has had a clean and not deep sabre cut, has to return to his regiment; but some who have been classed amongst the lightly wounded, and have travelled far as such, develop afterwards grave symptoms, and perhaps die after all. The most singular cases occur in military hospitals; for example, a fine young man was struck on the 2d August by a chassepot ball in the groin. The ball was easily taken out, but, strange to say, it was oddly misshapen, showing it had struck against a hard substance. For some days the man did well, and the wound appeared to be of no great consequence, but in about three weeks strange symptoms of disordered brain function appeared—symptoms of paralysis and imperfect motor powers. Where did the ball go: where did it strike? It must have had a run round the body, and eventually deposited itself not far from its entrance, after injuring the spine or brain. The chassepot ball is not so crushing and destructive a missile as the old spherical ball, nor yet as the minié. A great number have passed through limbs without breaking the bones, and an unusual number have passed through the chest without death ensuing. A soldier I saw was struck just over the region of the heart, and the ball came out a little on the left of the spine. He coughed and spat blood for some days, and suffered as much as one might under an attack of feverish cold; but he was soon well again. Surgically speaking, he ought to have died. Another fine fellow, rapidly recovering and full of fun, has 10 holes in his body. He too has been shot through the chest, and, besides this usually fatal wound, he has been hit four times in the legs; fortunately, no bone was broken. It is supposed he came under the fire of a mitrailleuse. Fragments of shell are the most horrible instruments of death. There was one poor fellow who had lived 10 days, but was gradually sinking, who had all the flesh torn from the lower part of his back. He was marvellously patient. The surgery now a days is remarkably conservative—decidedly more so than it was in my time—that is, 15 years ago; but then these poor fellows at Saarbrück had some of the very best surgical talent at command. Professors from Berlin and other great towns had got what they called a holiday, and were working hard at their noble calling, and saving a great many lives and limbs. Professor Wagner of Konigsmark was employed by Government to travel from hospital to hospital as a consulting surgeon—surely a great boon. It is said, I believe, that 17 per cent. of patients are lost by conservative surgery—that is, by trying to save shattered limbs which 20 or 30 years ago would inevitably have been amputated, but that 35 per cent. of amputated cases die. We have now most valuable experience in military surgery, gathered from the Crimean, the Italian, the American, and the Prussian wars. I need scarcely remark that the wounded French prisoners have a decidedly worse chance than the wounded Prussians. In one of the wards I visited there was a remarkably handsome and intelligent young French officer with a bad leg wound, a shattered shin-bone. The doctor came into the ward, and told the German patients the glorious news of the defeat of M'Mahon's army. Unluckily, the French officer understood German, and so while the natives cried out "Hoch!" tears were seen coursing down his cheeks. Such depressing emotions may cause him to lose his limb, or even his life. Poor fellow, he is too well educated in one respect. He talked to me learnedly of "pus poisoning," that dreaded malady against which it is so difficult to guard. Of course I spoke in as sanguine a way as I could. There were hundreds at Saarbrück lying with shattered bones upon the roughest and hardest of straw mattresses—mere bags stuffed with straw, and hastily made. Imagine my delight one morning on receiving an answer to a request of mine for £1,000 from the society. How many pain-racked patients will for the first time enjoy a good, sound, refreshing sleep, owing to a good bed; for my first purchase was of some comfortable beds. Besides the beds, I was able to increase the staff of hospital attendants. Imagine, if you can, how much attendance you would require if, like poor Hans Wolf, a ball had shattered the fingers of your right hand, and had passed through your left forearm! and there are several cases like his. The Sisters of Charity—God bless them—are indefatigable; but there are not enough of them. But what a sweet and blessed sight it is to see these gentle beings diligently tending the poor mutilated men lying in ghastly rows in these long corridors. See with what a delicate touch that sweet Sister cleanses the intensely irritable stump of the poor fellow whose leg was amputated 10 days ago. His countenance is full of anxiety; the least pressure on a certain corner is agony; the dropping of water even is irritating. Well, at last the dressing is over, and he breathes freely, and forgets not to thank the dear Sister; but his eyes are more eloquent than his tongue; he looks his thanks and kisses her hand, ere she leaves him, with child-like affection.—*Dr. Sandwith, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

Col. L. Lindsay's Visit to Paris — *The same, Cont.d*

By the Special Corresp.t of the Times.

OCT. 15, 11 30 A.M.

I have just returned to Versailles after a little, a very little, adventure. As Colonel Lindsay was expected back this morning from Paris I went off in his carriage, accompanied by Mr. Furley, as before, and Mr. Landells, to meet him and to witness his return. It was a sharp morning, misty to such a degree as to be nearly foggy. We passed through Viroflay and Chaville very much as we did yesterday—as M. Ollivier said, "*point d'incident*"—till our arrival at Sèvres. Just the same scene as before all along the route. No questions asked till we arrived at the turn of the street in Sèvres, where a main guard was standing for inspection with an officer in front. Here is the point from which the carriage was ordered back when the place was shelled after we left yesterday. We alighted and walked down the street towards the advanced post, were halted and called back. Papers were examined by officer—all satisfactory. "You may go, gentlemen!" Not a soul in the main street but ourselves crossed the little bridge by the house with a large picture of a lady of an anxious countenance nursing anybody's baby on the wall to indicate the nature of the business carried on inside—a Sèvres "baby-farming" establishment. There stood our ranges of piled arms, and soldiers along the walls, the sentry in front, the officers in the windows; the same post as yesterday. A little distance beyond was the barricade, with the soldier peering over it as usual. Just as we gained this spot a horse was visible under a tree near the barricade, and as we stood wondering what it was there for, a group of persons, two of whom were waving white flags, came round the barricade at the angle and halted. "It is Colonel Lindsay; I can see his fair beard and his gold band and uniform cap. That is his figure, I'll swear." "Who is the other?—It is Hore, I think. No, he is older. The man with one white flag is Whittle, the Colonel's man; the other is a stout elderly person, with white hair; the fourth is a Prussian Hussar officer in charge." They halted inside the barrier. The elderly man with the flag, who turned out to be the Count de Flavigny, President of the French branch of the International Society, shook hands with Colonel Lindsay and retired out of sight behind the barricade, on his way back to Paris, escorted by the officer, who had orders to see him safely off Prussian territory. We heard their trumpet sounding through the haze as they made their way down to the boat. The officers of the 82d had come down to the street, and, "after compliments," we all proceeded towards the barricade to meet Colonel Lindsay, who came towards us with his man bearing a valise and white flag. The captain, Freiherr von Bodmar, was good enough to offer me a piece of shell weighing about 20lb. as a "*souvenir de Sèvres.*" It was a piece off one of the big ones which burst in the street yesterday. Of course I could not refuse such a politeness, and we turned aside to take it up, so that I was burdened with it when Colonel Lindsay came up. After "more compliments" and a few moments' conversation we went on to the carriage, bade adieux to the three officers, and drove on our way rejoicing towards Versailles. Colonel Lindsay was delighted with the success of his mission, which had been attended with great good. He had seen General Trochu and M. Favre and other eminent persons, and he, like other visitors, was impressed by the martial readiness and good spirits of the Parisians, who were much elated by the success of the sortie of the day before yesterday, "in which they had killed 300 Prussians," which would give a total loss of at least 1,200, whereas the Head-Quarters' figures here seem to be 50 killed and 130 wounded. As we were entering Chaville there were two companies of a battalion of the 88th Regiment drawn up for parade, and a few moments before we came to the limit of the town itself a carriage which I had ordered to follow us to Sèvres from Versailles came up with a German courier belonging to one of my companions and turned round in the wake of our vehicle. The Lieutenant-Colonel who was inspecting the parade—named, I believe, Schlenitsky—was the same who had passed Colonel Lindsay through, but just as he advanced to the carriage the Divisional General (Schnopf, as well as I could make out the name) arrived on his rounds, and the Lieutenant-Colonel went off to make his report to him as Commandant of Chaville. Colonel Lindsay got out of the carriage and stood by the door, and as he was waiting the General seemed to call attention to the occupants of the two carriages, and I entered into conversation with an officer of the regiment (88th), who had run after us, having recognized me as a fellow voyager on the Nile last year. When the Lieutenant-Colonel came up he asked after the officer who ought to have been with Colonel Lindsay, and was informed he had gone back with Comte de Flavigny to the French advanced post, and would follow presently. He then demanded our passes and was satisfied with two, but he objected to Mr. Furley's, which was only signed by Count Bernstorff. "He is an Ambassador," he said; "we know nothing of Ambassadors' passes. The only signature we recognize is General Blumenthal's." Being satisfied, however, by other papers of Mr. Furley's identity and mission, the Lieutenant-Colonel, who was a middle-aged, grave, and courteous man, with a Sclavonic head, and good, resolute face, gave orders to let the carriages proceed, and we went on our way rejoicing. We had passed through Viroflay, had just gained the railway arch—the barrier of Versailles was not 10 minutes' distant—when there came clattering after us on a foaming horse a young Hussar officer, light-haired, rather flushed in the face, and angry. It was the officer who had been sent to Sèvres to escort Colonel Lindsay. He halted the carriage peremptorily, and speaking French with a strong German accent, as was natural, and addressing Colonel Lindsay with an evident effort to keep his temper, said we must all return to the post we had left, that Colonel Lindsay should have remained at Sèvres till he had received permission from Head-Quarters to go on, and that now the carriages must at once go back; and, of course, they did, Colonel Lindsay courteously expressing his regret if there had been any misunderstanding of instructions on his part. Outside Chaville we met the Lieutenant-Colonel in a carriage, driving after us as hard as he could. By his side was a gentleman in spectacles and in a black suit with a clerical cut, much decorated with orders, who, by his fierceness of aspect and expression of intense suspicion, evidently thought we were "spies"—indeed, he looked, if I do not wrong the rev. gentleman, as if he would have been pleased to administer to us the last offices of religion on the spot. The young officer rode to the carriage and made a heated report to the Lieutenant-Colonel. The Lieutenant-Colonel got out in a heated frame of mind, evidently, followed by the chaplain; the Colonel got out, and then the Prussian officer informed him he must not go on, and that he had no business whatever to have left Sèvres. He demanded Colonel Lindsay's pass, and on seeing it was not more placable. It was signed by General Podbielski, of the King of Prussia's Head-Quarters, and gave permission to Colonel Lindsay to pass the Prussian outposts and to enter Paris, and to return thence to the Prussian outposts, thus implying that he was not to proceed further until leave had been granted to do so. Then our passes were demanded again. We had to explain how we had left Versailles to meet Colonel Lindsay, our names were noted, the courier and Colonel Lindsay's man were "investigated," the two French coachmen were inquired into, and the order was given for Colonel Lindsay to return in his carriage with his servant, and stay in the Hussar's room till liberated. We could go back in our own vehicle to Versailles.

Whether it was fear of getting into some trouble or natural moroseness of temper on the part of our young cavalier or not I am unable to say, but certain it is that he was working himself up, as we say, into a state of exceeding choler. I am not aware of any law, or practice, or obligation which imposes on men of any nation not criminals under the silent system not to speak in their mother tongue. We were bidding good-by to Colonel Lindsay in the road, and I asked "Can I do anything for you—can I go to Head Quarters and make any communication to General Blumenthal?" whereupon the young Hussar officer using the word "*nous*" for himself and the Lieutenant-Colonel, who was speaking French fluently said in an imperious tone, "You must not speak English before us (*devant nous*); you must speak French." Rather hard on poor Englishmen. I explained that I had only asked Colonel Lindsay in English whether I could tell General Blumenthal that he was detained, whereupon the Lieutenant and the Lieutenant-Colonel burst out together in a declaration that it was their affair not mine, and the latter was especially emphatic in his assertion of his rights, and in his denial of my right to make any representation at all. The affair had its comical side; indeed, there was nothing serious in it at all—nothing worse than the inconvenience of Colonel Lindsay's detention and of our feeling that free-born Britons may be placed in circumstances where they cannot do as *they* please, not even speak English. He drove back towards Chaville with the Lieutenant-Colonel the Church Militant, and the Lieutenant of Hussars in company, making a request that we would not mention the matter at Head-Quarters and leave it to take its course, and we returned to Versailles where I am now writing these lines.

1 40 P.M.

Colonel Lindsay, escorted by a Hussar, has just driven up the Avenue de Paris. I believe he will leave to-morrow for England. Somehow or other there is a feeling in the air that foreigners are *de trop* in Versailles. An order is expected for the exodizing of all persons not authorized to be at Head-Quarters, and many Johanniters, and some "Benevolent Neutrals" will be in jeopardy, I think. The authorities of the German societies do not want anything but *matériel*, and could very cheerfully dispense with the *personnel*, of the International and other societies. I am rather curious to see what is done with the War Office Ambulance. The word is strangely applied now. "I was speaking to one of our ambulances to-day, and he told me," &c.

Colonel Lindsay is thinking of sending back all the agents of the society after he has distributed the stores at present on hand, unless he can obtain from the chiefs of the Hulfs Verein here some assurance that the relations of the society with the authorities will be placed on a sound footing. There is a little friction. It seems to be a universal law that the fighting officers and the healing officers of an army should be somewhat angular in their dealings with each other. Then, again, the regular medical officers do not like outsiders—*et donc ferentes*. Hence, there is friction again between the army medical men and the gentlemen who represent the German societies. Then come the foreigners, who desire to exercise a certain control over their own funds, movements, and stores, to individualize their *status* as separate bodies, and who are met by a decided and resolute front. Altogether the Red Cross Knights are in danger. But I would fain hope that by a little tact in future and by a clear definition of the respective rights of the two parties in the field an escape may be practicable from the effects of the hostility in many quarters with which a most benevolent Christian work is regarded.

Colonel Lindsay will give an account of his work in Paris. It was something unheard-of for a beleaguering force to let a neutral pass into a city which is to be brayed, as it were, in a mortar in order to comfort the enemy. It was to my mind and is illogical, but very high-minded.

3 30 P.M.

Driving down the Avenue de Paris with Colonel Lindsay I saw the Crown Prince, in an open carriage, near the Prefecture, followed by another, in which were Counts Eulenberg and Schleinitz, halted. The Prince beckoned to me, and when I told his Royal Highness that Colonel Lindsay had arrived, he said with a smile, "I cannot ask him any questions; he will not be able to tell us any news," and then spoke for some minutes in reference to his mission to Colonel Lindsay, whom he desired to see, and who had a letter for his Royal Highness. While the carriages were drawn up in the Avenue the French formed little groups under the trees, and, no doubt, had many conjectures as to the nature of the communication, which was of a very neutral character indeed. General Blumenthal, who got out of the carriage, took occasion in a very friendly way to express to Colonel Lindsay his decided dislike to flags of truce and to the "Red Cross." "We must put an end to it," he said; "we cannot tell who wear it, and there are spies everywhere. The new device is to dress as clergymen (priests). The Polish soldiers will not fire on clergymen." And the feeling against the Red Cross and white armlet is certainly growing very strong.

A priest, or a man dressed as one, was brought in to-day. Such a spectacle excites great sympathy in the crowd. The other day one was taken through the streets in a cart between two soldiers, who held their pistols to his head while he read a book of devotions, probably, as if he were going to execution. The cart was guarded by mounted men, and its course was marked by numerous prayers, upturned eyes, and angry faces. How opinions differ! "These priests do a great deal of mischief," said a German valet; "they excite people against the soldiers." Even a Voltairian Republican would pardon them the sin of being priests for the work thus stigmatized. It seems to the French so hard that such conduct should be punished; but patriotism is a sin in the eyes of an enemy. If the French were in Germany they would appreciate the devotion of Lutheran pastors and of death-braving spies on the other side just as the Prussians estimate them in France.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY, VERSAILLES, Oct. 25.

I visited the stores of the British Society for Help to the Sick and Wounded. Their depôt is at present in the coachhouses of a mansion in the Rue des Reservoirs, which is filled with bales of shirts, flannels, medical and physical comforts, which are distributed by Mr. Furley, who is assisted by Dr. Reichel and a few soldiers. All articles taken from the store are entered in a book, which is signed by the recipient, and the demands from Prince Pless, Prince Pattbus, Prince of Tour and Taxis, and others are numerous for the service of the hospitals, the Bavarians especially being short of many necessaries. Indeed, the German hospital establishments do not at all come up to our ideas. The representative of each branch of the National Associations does the best he can for his own compatriots, for in Fatherland there are still a variety of children—the Prussian for the Prussians, the Hessian for the Hessians, the Bavarian for the Bavarians, the Würtemberger for the Würtembergers, and so on—each works for his own compatriots. Dr. Kirchner, who is an energetic person, rules his palace and his hospitals as the Lord of the Silver Bow lorded it over Tenedos. I am not going to put my finger into the hot water which the medical men are making in their kitchen, but it seems as if a strict rendering of the rules of the Geneva Convention were not compatible with the views of exclusive control entertained by the Prussian medical men.

I went round through the Palace wards afterwards, beginning with those in charge of the Dutch ambulance, which is admirably conducted by Dr. Van der Velde, the Palestine traveller. As might be expected, these wards were exceedingly clean and neat. "Wards," indeed! The first I entered was the "Salle des Guerriers Célèbres"—the ancient antechamber to the apartment of Madame de Pompadour—in which were the usual hospital scenes—a Sister of Charity with a bowl in one hand and a spoon in the other feeding a soldier too weak to rise; a surgeon dressing a dreadful wound: "I'm trying to save the joint, but I fear—still it's a neat case." The poor wretch looked at the shattered bone as if he more than shared the doubt. Hospital orderlies moving about the rows of pale faces with anxious eyes, and above them all these brilliant warriors, in theatrical attitudes and glaring eyeballs, following you all over the place. It was an excellent idea of the Crown Prince. He suggested the changing of patients able to be moved from one room to another, so that the monotony of "Hoche for ever," "Joubert as before," and all the rest of them day after day, might not afflict the nerves of the sufferers and retard their cure. But, of course, it could not be carried out. On each door is a notice of the République Française, signed Jules Simon, relating to the internal arrangements of the hospital, and precautions against fire. I wish Prussian surgeons used chloroform—that is, if it be desirable in a medical point of view. But it is not in favour with them, nor is it with the French. I see in the Paris papers specific directions for the treatment of wounds, in which chloroform is objected to as well as the use of "perchlurure of iron." While I was in one of the Salles des Maréchaux a surgeon was probing a gunshot wound in the thigh of a man, who uttered such harrowing yells that the Sister of Charity—there is one in each room—turned and fled, a wounded man near burst into tears, and all in the ward were agitated except the surgeon and his assistants, one of whom tried to stop the outcry by putting one hand on the top of the "patient's" head, and squeezing his mouth and chin with the other, till the doctor lost his patience and roared at the wretched sufferer to be quiet, applying a strong term at the same time. The yell died into a whimpering moan still more dreadful, and I retired. The doctor is a very clever man, I am told, and has his hospital in capital order. And *à propos* of him, let me notice what seems an illiberality on the part of the Prussians, as well as a folly. Jews may become regimental and staff surgeons, but the post of Ober-Stabsarzt, which may be considered equivalent to our Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, is closed against them. So if they are fit for it the State is deprived of the services of able men in places where they are most needed. I promised I would not dwell on hospital scenes, and I shall refrain from the description of the linked misery which extends along three sides, as you remember, of the centre in the *rez-de-chaussée*—14 rooms, with their arrays of painted warriors. But there are "cases" enough, some "very curious." A peculiarity about curious cases, I observe, is, that the surgeon generally, if not invariably, says, "He can't live very long." And no wonder—"time was when brains were out that men would die." Well if it were always so.

One man was alive with a ball lodged in his brain: he had even been conscious. Another had the side of his skull clean carried off by a bit of shell; a third in a ward all by himself was—but no! It was too horrible. The man was in mania, and Mr. Furley (who was with me) and I hurried into the next ward, whence an orderly was sent to keep watch and ward over the "case." The simpering swagger and feathery flaunting of some of these marshals in their "salles" would be enough to make a man who was merely nervous quite delirious. I would not spend a night alone with "Catinat" or "Vitry" for a small fortune in my strongest days. Here you pass by the portraits of hundreds of men who were famous in

Palace of Versailles as a Hospital

American Ambulance at Paris.

Col. L. Lindsay's Report on his visit to Paris

their day, and some whose names will live in story for ever, for they were great in the work of war; and war, let us say what we like, is still the *ultima ratio*, not only of kings but of peoples and Republics, as it was the *prima ratio* of luckless, hapless France. The gallery of Louis XIII., of the Admirals of France, and so on all round, are filled with wounded men to the end till we come to the officers' rooms. My first glance was at the bed on the left as you enter. I had seen a gallant Captain of Artillery lying there the last time I visited it, which was in company with Count von Gortz, of Schlitz, and had witnessed his reception of a little deputation from the men of his battery, who had come in from Plessis-Picquet to see how their officer was getting on. The bed was empty. I was quite relieved to hear from a Bavarian officer sitting up, with one leg left, that the artilleryman, who had only lost the greater part of one of his thighs, had been sent away to complete his cure at home. The suites upstairs in the Palace, or Château as it is more generally styled, are occupied in the same way as those below. There is at least silence in the rooms, broken only by the whispers of Sisters of Charity, the voices of chaplains by the bedsides, and the rustling of newspapers, which are eagerly read by the wounded; but the rooms are draughty and cold, and as winter increases in harshness there will be difficulties in ventilating the wards.

The Ambulance of the Palais de l'Industrie and Hospitals of Paris. Infirmiers.

I paid a visit this morning to the huge International Ambulance which has been formed out of the Palais de l'Industrie, and was glad to find that there were not many wounded there—in proportion, that is, to the amount of accommodation. There are, I was told, over 1,200 beds, and, as far as I could judge from a hasty walk through the various wards, not a fifth of this number were occupied. The arrangements for the care of the sick appeared to be admirable, the great height of the central hall and its spacious dimensions allowing most unusual facilities for ventilation. We have so many Ambulances, however, of all kinds and sizes that it is impossible to form any notion of the number of wounded in Paris from the number of beds filled in any one of them. One can scarcely go fifty yards without coming upon a house with a large red cross conspicuous upon it. Nearly all the theatres are Ambulances; the actresses, some of them, working as zealously at their new *rôle* of *infirmières* as they ever did on the stage. Most of the huge hotels, vacated by the flight of the ex-Emperor's principal friends or adherents, are now all ready to receive wounded men, though very few, I fancy, are as yet used. As a rule these steps have been taken in a genuine spirit of charity, but occasionally the Red Cross is simply used in the hope that it may serve to secure protection for property in case the Prussians enter Paris. It has also, perhaps, been found a convenient pretext for that not uncommon class who would rather see a battle than take part in it. The supply of *infirmiers* has long been far ahead of the demand. In the numerous attempts I have made to enrol myself, as my only method for getting outside the fortifications, I have always met with the same answer, "*Service complet.*" As it is scarcely possible that all these good Samaritans should be specially qualified for the care of the sick and wounded, the Red Cross begins to be regarded with suspicion as a possible pretext for shirking the rifle. About the time when the cry arose for sorties and more rifles this feeling became so strong that many of the *infirmiers* were insulted and even mobbed, the would-be Amazons of Paris being their most vehement assailants. A deputation from these ladies waited upon the Government with the rather startling request that the entire management of the Ambulances, including the duty of taking the wounded off the field of battle, should be transferred to women, in order that the present *infirmiers* might be left free to fight. The general laughter which this proposition raised did the *infirmiers* good service, and the Red Cross, even if it does not command as much respect as it usually deserves, no longer subjects its wearer to the risk of being hustled or hooted. Possibly the unmanageable zeal of their persecutors found an outlet in the formation of an Amazon corps—or, perhaps, I ought to say the attempt to form it, for, much as it has been discussed, I doubt whether any such corps really exists.

(Organization of the Paris Ambulances.)

OCTOBER 23.

The official report of Friday's fight by General Ducrot, the General in command, is published to-day. After reading it, however, I can't say that I am much wiser as to what object was gained by the sortie beyond, of course, the very desirable result of accustoming young troops to fire. They behaved very well, but, as usual, seem to have gone too far, fancying that because they had "carried the first lines of the enemy" (which General Ducrot specifies as one of the objects of the sortie), the enemy had run away. As I have already said, it is obvious, even to an amateur, that the tactics of the Prussians, so long as they maintain their present triangular investment, must always be to fall back at first, but only to return when reinforced. Until the French learn this they will be always getting into scrapes, and the greater their pluck the greater their danger of being severely punished. General Ducrot appears only to have taken out a force of 12,000, in round numbers, not including reserves, and though these were quite enough to "carry the enemy's first lines," what can they do against the masses which the Prussians can speedily concentrate upon any one point? I am not, therefore, surprised to find that one battery advancing too far lost two of its guns, and that four companies of Zouaves, through the same fault, narrowly escaped being surrounded. The official list of killed and wounded and missing is estimated at 443, and of these no less than 164 are missing.

A friend has just come in who had the luck to be out with the American Ambulance, and saw the whole fight from beginning to end—that is, as much of it as he could see from a limited range. He says that the French troops behaved very well, but that the Prussians contrived, as usual, to make themselves heard and felt without being seen until nearly the close of the contest. The American Ambulance took out Rochefort, Pelletan, and two or three other notabilities to see the fight, but Rochefort stopped halfway, at Courbevoie, very frankly confessing that he could not stand the sight of blood.

The waggons came back laden with wounded—among them two soldiers belonging to what was not long ago one of the finest regiments in the world—the 3d Zouaves. It was nearly cut to pieces at Sedan, but still the few survivors refused to accept the treaty of peace, and escaping by night to a neighbouring wood, lay hid there until they could find opportunities of returning one by one to Paris. Their number has been further reduced in the recent sorties, and it has now dwindled down to seven, of whom three are lying wounded at the American Ambulance. One of the principal Paris papers is loud in its praise of this ambulance and equally severe upon some of the others. There is no doubt that, until lately, their organization was very defective, and instead of endeavouring to work together in concert, under one general supervision, they carried their rivalry to such lengths as actually to dispute on the battle-field for the privilege of carrying off the wounded. A recent order, however, of General Trochu's, systematizing the principles on which henceforward they are to work, has already greatly improved their management.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:—

"National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, 2, St. Martin's-place, London, Oct. 24.

"I have to report my return to England after an absence of 16 days, having left London for Havre *viâ* Southampton on the 5th of this month. I am the bearer of a great number of letters from various people at Paris, including officials of the English Embassy, private persons, and correspondents of London papers. Before consenting to carry letters I begged it to be understood, which indeed was scarcely necessary, that letters must contain nothing likely to prove useful, or the reverse, to either besieged or besiegers, and feeling satisfied that such was the character of the communications of which I was the bearer, I gladly consented to a great service and kindness to many anxious and very unfortunate people, who found themselves suddenly cut off from their relations, with whom they had previously been in daily and hourly communication: husbands separated from wives, children from parents, and proprietors from little estates left entirely at the mercy of foreign soldiers. To these last I was able to give a general assurance that property was well protected by the German army, and that although their houses might be occupied by soldiers, yet no wanton injury had been or would probably be done to their property. I informed the Committee of my arrival at Havre on the 8th, and of the preparation made by Lord Bury for the reception and despatch of the War Office ambulance, which I met yesterday at Rouen. I did not mention to the Committee that Lord Bury had placed at my disposal an excellent carriage and horses for my conveyance to Versailles, and I have to report that I brought the horses and carriage safely back to Rouen, and that they are again engaged in the service of the Society. I think it right to say that I defrayed my own expenses to and fro in all things save the cost of the carriage and horses, and these were lent me by the Society. Railway communication ceases at St. Pierre, 15 miles beyond Rouen, and from this place I made the entire journey by road. I reached Vernon at 6 o'clock on the 9th, the day on which I left Havre. On entering Vernon we were civilly requested by two men not in uniform to attend before the Colonel of the Guard Mobile, and, after descending at Lion d'Or Inn, and ordering our dinner, we went, escorted by a captain, to wait upon the Colonel, who turned out to be an old Crimean officer, with whose name I was once familiar, and who was wounded at the battle of Inkermann. Our reception was all that could be wished, and after a gentlemanly remonstrance from the old soldier on account of England not having stood by its old Crimean ally, we departed, with our papers countersigned, with all due formality. The Lion d'Or gave us everything at moderate cost, and our dinner, we were told, was similar to that furnished to a party of German cavalry, who were quartered there a few days before. The soldiers had been bivouacked in the town, and the officers at the hotel, the whole charge being defrayed by the Maire, upon whom a forced requisition was made. The conduct of officers and men was said to have been good. Next morning, starting early, we reached Mantes at 11. The German soldiers, who we were told were at Mantes, had quitted it on the 4th, four days previously. Their course of action had been the same as at Vernon, making a forced rate upon the town to defray expenses of their visit, but leaving the comforting assurance that the amount which had been paid would be placed to their credit when the whole bill was paid for by France. The infantry lay out in the open place without shelter or covering. The houses which were occupied by their owners had soldiers quartered in them. Those deserted were, of course, also taken possession of by the troops, the doors being forced open to enable them to enter; and of this I heard many complaints as very barbarous and wrong, in which, however, under the circumstances, I could not agree. I fear, however, that, on returning, the owners will find their unprotected property much injured, and I foresee many complaints on this head. When talking to Colonel Walker, Military Commissioner at the Head-Quarters of the German Army before Paris, on the subject of forced requisitions, he told me that quite recently the Crown Prince had informed him as a piece of very good news that forced requisitions were to be abolished, on the ground of the unjust burden on the towns and villages along the line of march; but, on returning ten days after, I found them still in operation, although I was told that an improvement had been made, inasmuch as the Maire and the Municipal Council were allowed to select the cows and horses, which my informant naively remarked gave them the opportunity of always selecting the oldest and the worst. The fine bridge over the Seine, at Mantes, has been blown up and utterly destroyed by order of the French Government, although the town of Mantes protested vigorously against an utterly useless and stupid action. I am bound to remark that most of the injury done up to this time in this district has been done by the French themselves. The de-

Col. Loyd Lindsay's Report on his visit to Paris.

struction of two bridges at Vernon has been done since the occupation by the Prussians, and was executed by a party of French engineers, who came down expressly for the purpose, and blew up all of the five arches, although 14 of the principal inhabitants formed a deputation and prayed for their bridge to be spared. The reason assigned is to stop heavy artillery coming from Strasburg. The only soldiers we heard of at Mantes were six Francs-Tireurs, lying in prison awaiting their trial by the French for misconduct. The question of the Francs-Tireurs will become an important one; at present their conduct is exciting the direst animosity on the part of the Germans, who doubtless would like to invade and conquer France with as little bloodshed, and be, at the same time, on as good terms as possible with the people whose country they invade and whose property they take. They have succeeded in this to an extent far beyond what I should have thought possible; but the case against the Francs-Tireurs is that it is not known whether they are friendly peasants, brigands, or soldiers; and, in point of fact, they assume all characters in turn. On entering Méziéres the first said signs of war presented themselves. The whole village is a blackened ruin, having been absolutely destroyed as a punishment for the treacherous conduct of some Francs-Tireurs. The poor villagers have now come back to the blackened and tottering walls, and are endeavouring to make a little shelter for themselves before the winter comes on. On the first occasion when I saw the Crown Prince at Versailles, he told me that he had that morning been in deliberation upon the question of how the Francs-Tireurs should be treated, and I understood him to say that they would be treated as soldiers, which I think is right; but, he added, they are doing infinite injury to France; and this I can confirm by my own observations. On first consideration we are apt to suppose that when a country is invaded every man turns soldier, and fights for his hearth and his home, but this does not appear to be the case. Submission is found much more convenient, and from Vernon to Paris submission to the Germans is the order of things, always excepting the small bands of Francs-Tireurs, who I wish distinctly to explain are in almost every respect unlike our Volunteers, resembling more the first stage of the movement as represented by rifle clubs; differing again from these in the character of the *personnel*, which in France is in most cases from the lowest, while in England it was from the most respectable classes. From what I have seen of this unfortunate invasion, I am convinced that our Volunteers must act as regular troops in division and *corps d'armée*, should our country ever be invaded, lest they should come to be like the Francs-Tireurs, a curse instead of a protection to the country. Before leaving this question I think it right to mention one other village which has fallen into disgrace through the conduct of these men, who shot two German soldiers a few days ago, and on Sunday last, I grieve to say, the village was set on fire in a dozen places, but the poor people succeeded in saving their village from destruction, aided perhaps by the rain which had been falling heavily. Their sentence, however, hangs over them, and yesterday they were to pay 15,000 francs by the middle of the day. The name of the village is Fontenay St. Père, it lies four miles north of Mantes. A band of Francs-Tireurs had been in Mantes, a few days before I passed, headed by a leader who, I was told, had done nothing but demand rations at the public expense for himself and men (not impressed by hearing of his exploits). I passed Sunday morning, the 9th of October, at St. Germain, and entered Versailles that afternoon. I called immediately on Colonel Walker, our Military Commissioner with the German Army, and received from him every assistance necessary to enable me to carry out my mission. On Monday I had the honour to take luncheon with the Crown Prince, and was placed in a seat next his Royal Highness, Count Bismark sitting on the Prince's right hand. The Prince talked to me in perfect English upon many subjects of interest in the present war, including that of the Francs-Tireurs, which part of the conversation I thought it no indiscretion to repeat. I also made acquaintance at the Prince's table with Count Bismark, General Blumenthal, Count Eulenburg, and General von Gottberg. I spoke of my mission to Count Bismark, and stated to him the necessity of my being able to give equal assistance to the French to that which we were prepared to give to the Germans. Count Bismark desired me to write to him on the subject, which I did, sending him at the same time a copy of the letter addressed by the Committee to Prince Pless. During the afternoon I called on Prince Pless, who is appointed by the King Chief Commissioner of the Voluntary Aid Societies, and delivered the letter addressed to him by the committee. The letter is as follows:—

"'National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, 2, St. Martin's-place, Oct. 4.

"'Sir.—Having received an application from the Prince von Putbus, on behalf of the 3d Prussian Corps d'Armée, now before Paris, for some pecuniary assistance to the extent of 10,000*l.* from the funds of this society, we venture to address our reply to your Highness as the principal officer controlling the sanitary affairs of the army. The funds of this Society have been subscribed for the sole and exclusive purpose of carrying relief to the sick and wounded in war; and it would be inconsistent with our trust to permit any portion of our funds to be applied to the purposes of a military chest, or to the support of soldiers in active service. Moreover an equal regard to the claims of French and German soldiers is an essential part of our trust. Under these circumstances we have resolved to place the sum of 20,000*l.* at the command of General Trochu, under the distinct and honourable understanding, in both cases, that this subvention is applied exclusively to the purposes above stated. We must further rely upon His Majesty the King being graciously pleased to grant the necessary facility for conveying this communication through our chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., M.P., who goes out expressly for the purpose of personally carrying out the details of this arrangement, to General Trochu, it being obvious that this arrangement must be carried out in its entirety or not at all.—We have the honour to be your faithful and obedient servants,

"'SHAFTESBURY,
"'OVERSTONE,
"'HARRY VERNEY, M.P.,
"'DOUGLAS GALTON.'

"Prince Pless was most civil in all he said and did, and expressed much gratitude for the 20,000*l.* which I handed him by means of a check on Messrs. Coutts' correspondent at Berlin. Up to this time I have received no written word of acknowledgment in reply to the letter of the Committee, or for the sum of money for the sick and wounded soldiers. Before leaving Versailles, however, I called on Count Bismark, who received me in his own cabinet, and was good enough to talk to me for an hour upon many of the most interesting subjects of the present war, and, after expressing his own thanks for the aid given to the sick and wounded, he informed me that a letter would be written to the Committee, and signed by the Crown Prince or by the Minister of War. I said that a letter from the Crown Prince would be very acceptable, for I was sure people in Germany were scarcely aware of the unprecedented efforts which had been made in England in the cause in which I was at that moment a messenger. I said the Queen was the patroness, the Prince of Wales the president, many members of the peerage and House of Commons were members and subscribers to the fund, and that the subscriptions went down to very small sums subscribed by the lower and humbler classes. Before quitting this subject, I think it right to mention a conversation which I had with Prince Pless on the day before leaving Versailles. Prince Pless informed me that, speaking in his official character, he wished me to understand that great thanks were due to us for the vast quantity of things which had been sent for their use during the last two months, and that they were most grateful for all *matériel*, but that with regard to *personnel* it was different; that the military surgeons made great difficulty in admitting civilian surgeons into their hospitals, and that he had that morning sent back to Germany a great many surgeons and German women nurses. Having somewhat expected this announcement I was prepared with an answer, and informed him that I had power from the Committee to send back every person engaged under our society now with the Crown Prince's army, and that I would issue the order that afternoon for them all to retire with the exception of the War Office ambulance, which had received special permission. This he asked me not to do, stating that if there was a bombardment all our surgeons would be required, and many more besides. I then handed him a list of all persons belonging to our society now with the Crown Prince's army, and I gave a similar list to Colonel Walker. I am particular to mention this because there are many persons wearing the red cross who have nothing to do with any society, and some who wear the red cross and share the privileges accorded to it by the Geneva Convention, who have no right whatever to do so. The society is of course only responsible for those who go out under its orders, but the want of a proper understanding upon this and other points appears likely to bring ruin upon an institution which has been acknowledged to me by the chiefs of both armies to have been of incalculable service to the sick and wounded during a war which up to the present time has laid low a hundred thousand men on each side by death or wounds in battle. The period of sickness, should the war continue, is now only about to begin, and I foresee that under any circumstances the whole of the large fund subscribed in England will be required. I would, therefore, beg the Committee to continue to dispose of the fund gradually and carefully, without any fear of being left with a sum of money unused in their hands. The rules of the Geneva Convention are little known in England, but as they are quite simple, and founded on plain sense, they need only be mentioned to be at once understood. The foundation upon which the institution rests is a a guarantee given by the Governments who signed the Convention, that all persons and things engaged in the service of the sick and wounded should have the protection of neutrality during time of war. My being escorted by a German officer through the lines of the Prussian outposts into a besieged town to carry aid to the sick and wounded enemy is a thing which could only have been done under a Convention like that of Geneva. The journey which I have been enabled to make, to and fro, from Havre to Paris, passing a dozen times through the outposts of both armies, is a matter astonishing to those who have been accustomed to war under former circumstances. I was never detained two minutes (except on entering Paris) along the whole road, and the red cross flag was generally saluted both by soldiers and peasants. To preserve to the red cross flag the respect in which it is now held must be our aim and object; but, as I said before, laxity of rules and scandalous abuse of privileges threaten to bring ruin and destruction upon the institution. As our Government has signed the Convention of Geneva, I consider it only right to ask them to aid in the proper working of the rules which they have agreed to, and this can best be done by some explanations and agreements between the Governments of the various countries, or their representatives. The explanations or agreements should be somewhat as follows:—A recognized badge and paper, signed and stamped by the authorities, should always be carried both by surgeons and lay agents, and this paper and badge should be demanded before giving employment to surgeons or other people. All those who have been sent out by the London committee have both paper and badge, but I regret to say that neither one nor other is, as a rule, ever asked for, and there is nothing to prevent a swindler from wearing a red cross and walking into a hospital and demanding employment as a surgeon, or undertaking to deliver stores, which he may purloin for his own use. The abuse of the red cross in Paris by men who have no right to it has produced the most indignant remonstrance on the part of the newspapers there. An article which I noticed, headed 'Parasites of the Red Cross,' describes these men as continuing to wear the badge on their cauquettes notwithstanding the disdain and contempt with which they are regarded by all honest men, and thus saving their precious skins from the fatigue and danger of active service. The newspapers demand a most severe law to deal with these impostors. A real service might be done by our Government by helping to clear away the discreditable excrescences which have grown up rapidly upon a noble institution. The abuses, I am sorry to say, are not confined to the *personnel*, but extended even more largely to the *matériel*. Sham hospitals are arranged, or rather houses not hospitals at all pretend to be so, having neither sick nor wounded, nor any preparation for their reception; they mount the red cross flag, and thus escape all billeting of soldiers and imposts of that character. A board stating the number of sick being cared for and the number of beds prepared for their reception should be placed outside the windows. Indignant remonstrances, I foresee, will be made when the war is over on the working of the Red Cross Society, and it is right the English branch should be prepared to show that they have endeavoured to aid what is good and cut down what is bad, although they can have little power to do either one or the other unless backed up and aided by our Government. The recent despatch of a complete military hospital train, served by army surgeons, and with English soldiers as orderlies, to the seat of war will give our Government an opportunity of doing that which the belligerents are too busy and occupied to undertake at the present time. It was 11 o'clock at night on Tuesday when I received permission to enter Paris, and, as all preparations had to be made, it was 11 o'clock next morning when I started from Versailles. A lieutenant of Hessian Infantry was told off to accompany me as far as Ville d'Avray, at which point he handed me over to the Colonel of the regiment occupying that village. The Colonel ordered out a young lieutenant of Hussars whose figure and face were as handsome as possible, to ride with me down to the outpost near the old porcelain manufactory in the village of Sèvres. In the long street opposite the manufactory I was ordered to leave the carriage, and, preceded by a trumpeter riding with a white flag fastened on his sword, and accompanied by the officer also on horseback, and his servant Whittle carrying my little bag and a red cross flag, we marched in solemn silence to the barricade at the end of the long and entirely deserted street. At the barricade we were ordered to halt, and the trumpeter sounding a blast and waving his white flag, advanced. I felt a little uneasy for the poor man's safety, because Count Bismark had told me that the objection to a *parlementaire* was that a trumpeter was generally used up on each occasion, but fortunately this time he returned unharmed, and we all again advanced towards the bridge, at the further end of which I could see the French bar-

The same, Cont^d

The same, Cont^d

ricade, with one or two French heads cautiously advanced above it, and a little white flag waving on the parapet. The end arch of the bridge was broken, we had, therefore, to descend to the river and cross in a little boat. After about an hour's delay, during which time an aide-de-camp went up to ask permission for me to pass, we crossed the river in a small boat and walked to the head-quarters of the General commanding the outpost in the village of Boulogne. A carriage was there civilly provided for me, and accompanied by a superior officer, we drove through the Bois-de-Boulogne, passed through the Barrière de l'Etoile and through the Champs Elysées to the Palace of the Louvre, where is the Etat Major of the Governor of Paris. General Burnside, who had been allowed to enter Paris a few days before me, was blindfolded during a part of this journey. This formality was not gone through in my case, but it reminds me that I must say nothing of what I saw inside or outside the fortifications which may prove useful, or the reverse, to the besieged or besiegers. General Trochu was not at his office, so I proceeded to the English Embassy; and I met a little astonished by my sudden appearance Colonel Claremont and Henry Wodehouse, Her Majesty's representatives, civil and military, in the besieged city of Paris. Through the kindness of these two gentlemen, by 12 o'clock next day, I had completed my business with M. Jules Favre and General Trochu, leaving only details to be carried out in a visit to General Le Flo, Minister of War, and Count de Flavigny, President of the French International Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded Soldiers in War. From the fact of there being no less than 15 different societies engaged in giving such aid, and each society having its own separate fund, and distributing it for the benefit of its own sick and wounded soldiers, I found it impossible to lodge the money with any one person, not even with the Minister of War, for had I done so, the money would have gone entirely to the military hospitals, to the exclusion of the much more numerous hospitals prepared for the reception of the wounded and sick of the whole male population of Paris, numbering nearly 500,000 men, now under arms in defence of their town. The plan adopted for the distribution of the 20,000*l.* will be seen set forth in letter from General Le Flo, which I herewith enclose. The committee which was formed for the management and distribution of the fund is as given below:—Count Flavigny, President of the International Society; Doctor Ricord, President of the Société de la Presse Française; an Intendant of the Military Hospitals; a doctor of the hospitals of Paris; Count Claremont, Dr. Gordon, Surgeon-Major Wyatt, medical officers sent by the War-Office to report on French system. I have to say that being able to place this sum from the English fund at the disposal of the French gave me great satisfaction, I was told and believe that it will be of immense service. The letters from the Minister of War and from Count Flavigny show how greatly it is appreciated, and I trust it will be the means of saving the lives of many poor men, who, at famine prices, could hardly hope to have such things given them as become almost necessary to enable them to gain strength to recover from sickness or wounds. I did not find it advisable, owing to the different circumstances of the case, to form any similar committee for administrating the fund placed at the disposal of the Prussian authorities; but from the arrangements and conditions made, and the assurances I have received, I am satisfied that both funds will be equally well administered, and will be employed in ameliorating the condition of the sick and wounded of both armies. The appearance of Paris is of course greatly changed. The shops and cafés are all closed at half-past 10. The butchers' shops are besieged by people who are only allowed to buy rations calculated on the size of their families, five ounces being allowed for a man, and three for a woman, rich and poor faring alike. The troops have alternate rations of horse and beef served out to them, and the number of horses *de luxe*, for which their owners have neither food nor use, supply the market with what is said to be very good meat. While I was in Paris I saw the Castle of St Cloud burnt to the ground by shells thrown into it from Mont Valérien. The tapestry was not destroyed, it having been previously taken out, but everything else was burnt or destroyed, for no one could approach on account of the firing. I understood that the Crown Prince was very anxious that a picture of Her Majesty the Queen of England, representing her visit to Paris, should be saved, but whether this was done or not I have not been able to ascertain. I was told on good authority that the number of Prussians wounded by guns, fired from the fortresses round Paris, averaged only about five per day. This, of course, does not include the losses by sorties and engagements outside the fortifications. I was in Paris and heard the details of a sortie which was made from the south-west side of the city. I next day heard the story of the same engagement from the opposite party, but found no similarity in the accounts. I was told that the Generals were well satisfied with the conduct of the Garde Nationale. In the gardens of the Tuileries artillery is encamped; no one is admitted within the iron railings; the beautiful trees inside appear to me to be likely to be much injured. During

my visit to General Trochu I told him, thinking it no indiscretion to do so, of the defeat of what is called the Army of the Loire, and knowing that great expectations had been built up on the probable action of the Southern Army, I made no scruple of telling him what could do no harm, and might do good. I did not then know, what I afterwards heard—viz., that Orleans had been taken the evening after the defeat of the French outside its walls. This increase of territory from which to draw supplies for the Germans before Paris, must be of immense advantage to the army of the Crown Prince. It is probable that Rouen will soon be in the same condition as Orleans; in fact there is nothing to stop the Germans from occupying the whole of France between Paris and Havre. Numerous bands of half-armed undrilled men are met with in the towns, but they are quite unfit for the regular business of soldiers, and even more unfit for that of a guerrilla character. It appears to me that the majority of the French people are quite unsuited to this sort of warfare, and for the sake of France I cannot but hope it will not be resorted to; guerrilla warfare, I presume, only means little warfare as opposed to '*la grande guerre*,' in which civilized rules of fighting are observed. If half-armed peasants fire on soldiers, soldiers will fire on peasants, and burn their villages and destroy their crops; but up to this time, so far as my own observations go, I can testify that very little injury has been done in France by the Germans. The influence of Garibaldi at Tours may inspire the French people to exasperate by petty acts of warfare 600,000 armed men, who are, to all intents and purposes, masters in France. In some of the proclamations circulated in the towns of the South the object of the Franc-Tireurs is, in the words of the proclamation, to harass the enemy without truce or mercy. I found in Paris that the Franc-Tireurs are not at all well looked upon. I remained one day longer in Paris than I intended, in the hope of being able to arrange some system of communication by which wounded prisoners might be able to communicate a few words with their friends, telling them of their existence, their condition, their health, &c.; but whether I have succeeded in this remains uncertain. I left Paris and returned to Versailles on Saturday, the 15th. I left Versailles, on my way to England, the afternoon of the following day. I ought to have mentioned that on Tuesday, the 11th, I had the honour to dine with the King, and that I delivered to His Majesty Lord Shaftesbury's letter, for which the King desired me to thank his Lordship. The King also expressed his thanks to the English people for their large contribution for his wounded soldiers, but headed with a bow, 'You are very impartial indeed.' The whole sum subscribed in Germany by the Johanniters, who are the great voluntary aiders in this war, amounts to 21,000*l.* I believe it to be the established system throughout the German army, but it will astonish English surgeons and English people to learn that with the army now before Paris there is no provision whatever for the extra care and comfort of the sick and wounded. No tents, no hospital diet, no blankets, no hospital suits of clothing, no slippers, no under-clothing. The old blood-stained uniforms are worn in the hospitals, and again when discharged from them. The men walk about with naked feet and scanty clothes, their rations are issued as usual, and are made the most of. Everything else is supplied by voluntary contribution; and I state it as a fact, and am prepared to prove it if necessary, that thousands of French and German soldiers have had the necessaries of life given them by English contributors to the National Fund. If the Germans err on one side, I am convinced the English err as much on the other. The number of things demanded by the War Office Ambulance for their proper equipment, the Committee are aware, was quite appalling, and yet they were all laid down in the regulations. An English ambulance for 200 beds must cost four times as much as that of any other nation. The harness is heavy and cumbrous, and the waggons require four horses to draw them; there is no box from which a man can drive, but every other horse must be ridden, which is a great inconvenience and waste of strength and power. The best ambulance-waggons which I saw were the Americans, which were adapted for two horses, and were, in my opinion, models of arrangement. The English Army Ambulance was at Rouen, where I met it on the 18th. I was not myself present, but I understand that, within four hours of their arrival at Havre from England, the ambulance-waggons were all put together, and everything ready for the march. It will follow the road by Vernon, Mantes, and St. Germain to Versailles, and, I trust, will arrive there on the 24th. There has been nothing lost from this delay in starting the ambulance, for up till now there has nothing doing in Versailles. The permission given to the War English Army Ambulance is quite exceptional, no other hospital train having been admitted during the war; and I trust it will be the first step towards establishing a more regular and recognized order of things, under the society established by the Convention of Geneva. I reached Havre on my way back to England on the night of the

18th; there was no boat to Southampton that night. At 12 o'clock at night on the 19th I went on board the Southampton steamer, but a severe gale of wind blowing from the north-west prevented the steamer starting as it ought to have done that night. The whole of the following day it blew a gale, which again prevented the boat from crossing. I therefore went round by Rouen and Calais, and crossed to Dover on the 21st. I must here mention that a portion of the Irish so-called Ambulance returned in the same steamer in which I took my passage. Many of these men have been drinking and fighting in Havre during the interval between the 7th and 20th, and have now, 53 in number, returned in great disorder to England. They were marched on board by an armed party of French Garde Mobile, and I am told they were battened down in the hold of the ship. I myself saw a French sentry placed over them to prevent them returning on shore. I beg to state that many of these men have been wearing the badge of the Red Cross Society. In concluding my report I offer an apology for touching upon questions which are not immediately connected with my mission abroad; but I have thought it right to give some evidence on certain subjects which must be of interest to the Committee, and to the subscribers to the fund. I refer especially to the condition and management of the German Field Hospitals, to aid which the English public have so liberally contributed; and to the working of the Red Cross Society, through whose machinery that aid has to some extent been given. On these two subjects I have stated certain facts, without comment or desire to criticize. I say this more particularly with regard to the hospitals, which are managed on a system of the closest economy, some knowledge of this system being essential, in order properly to understand the extent and nature of the aid which has been given by this society to the French and German wounded soldiers during the war. With regard to my special mission, which was to give the sum of 40,000*l.* for the benefit of the sick and wounded of both nations, I repeat that I have returned entirely satisfied with the result and usefulness of the mission with which you charged me. In the first place, the aid has been given precisely in the manner most gratifying and agreeable to the parties themselves. With regard to the French it was the only manner in which assistance could be conveyed into the besieged city of Paris. The public are aware that the larger portion of our fund is being administered by the Committee through their agents abroad. It would not have been right for the Committee to shrink entirely from the responsibility of carrying the actual *matériel* to the wounded even on the fields of battle, and this the Committee have been able to accomplish through their agents. The 40,000*l.* of which I was the bearer will be distributed on the responsibility of the Generals and Chief Sanitary Commissioners of the belligerents themselves, and to those high officials we willingly confide the trust, being satisfied that they will dispose of the fund to the best advantage of the suffering soldiers. As an evidence of the kindly and grateful feeling produced in Paris by this gift, I shall close my report by quoting the words written to me by General De Flo, Minister of War under General Trochu.

"R. LOYD LINDSAY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
and Chairman of the National Society for Aid to
Sick and Wounded in War."

"MINISTERE DE LA GUERRE.
"Cabinet de Ministre.
"(Translation.)

"Paris, Oct. 14.

"M. le Colonel,—In accordance with the kind intentions which you did me the honour to express, I hasten to point out the first steps which it will be necessary to take to insure the best employment of the sum of 20,000*l.*, which you have undertaken, in the name of your generous countrymen, to place at the disposition of the War Office for the relief of French sick and wounded soldiers under treatment in our hospitals and ambulances. Allow me first to express, in the name of the army and of our whole country, the sentiment of profound gratitude with which this brilliant manifestation of the sympathy of your generous nation inspires me. In happier and still recent times it was granted to the soldiers of our two countries to fight side by side for a common cause, and the deed which you this day perform is a proof of the esteem with which you still regard us. I am deeply touched by it. If I rightly understood you yesterday, Colonel, your idea, and that of the English subscribers to your fund, is, that the sum which you place at my disposition should be specially devoted to procuring for our sick and wounded such additions to the regular hospital allowances as may enable them to feel that a friendly hand has been extended for the relief of their sufferings. In furtherance of this idea, I would suggest, as articles to distribute, tobacco, generous wines, delicate articles of diet, coffee, tea, beer, and some few objects for distraction and amusement for convalescents. If you approve this application of your fund, I should propose, in order to secure its being carried out in the best and most equitable manner, that a committee of direction and superintendence should be formed, and should be composed as follows:—Colonel Claremont, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Wyatt,

Col. L. Lindsay's Report on his visit to Paris (concluded.)

Remarks on Col. Lindsay's Report.

The same, Cont.

Count de Flavigny, President of the French International Society; Dr. Ricord, president of the Committee of the Ambulances of the French Press; a sous intendant militaire, a doctor from the Paris hospitals. It is my wish that this programme, which will nevertheless be subject to modification by the committee, should, as far as possible, carry out the end you proposed to yourself; and I consider myself fortunate, while becoming the interpreter of the grateful feelings of my nation, to be enabled to offer to yourself personally, M. le Colonel, the expressions of the high consideration with which I have the honour to be,

"Your humble servant,

"General LE FLO,

"The Minister of War of the Republic.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Lindsay."

"Since closing the report the following letter, written by desire of His Majesty the King of Prussia, has been received:—

"(Translation.)

"I have had the honour to receive the letter of the 5th inst., whereby the English National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War places, through the medium of Colonel Loyd Lindsay, the sum of 20,000l. at the disposal of His Majesty the King of Prussia. His Majesty, my most gracious Master, has ordered me, as his Chief Commissary and Military Inspector of Voluntary Aid to the Sick of the Army in the Field, to assume the control of the said sum, to administer it, and to express to the English National Society his Royal thanks for the handsome gift dedicated to the noble cause. I have only to add that it will be my endeavour to make the expenditure conform to the spirit of the self-sacrificing donors in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded.

"The Royal Commissary and Military Inspector of Voluntary Aid to the Sick of the Army in the Field,

"Prince PLESS.

"Versailles, Oct. 18, 1870."

From the "Times."

Remarks on Col. Lindsay's Report.

The public will read with great interest the Report, published to-day in our outer sheet, addressed by Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY to the Committee of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War. Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY has just returned from Paris, whither he had been commissioned to convey two contributions of 20,000l. each, one to be placed in the hands of the German authorities, the other in the hands of the French. A better messenger could not have been selected. Apart from Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY's high personal qualifications, he is better qualified than any one else both to represent to the authorities of the two armies the principles on which the English Society have acted, and to explain to the public at home the value of the work accomplished. Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY has been the right hand of the Society from the moment he gave it the first impulse by a generous donation. He has worked as hard at a task voluntarily undertaken as if he had himself belonged to the Ambulance Corps of one of the contending armies. Mistakes may have been made, and misunderstandings may have arisen in the discharge of a very difficult office; but, at any rate, the Committee of the National Society and their principal agents have merited the warmest acknowledgments alike from those whom they have relieved and from those whose bounty they have administered.

On one point, after Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY's Report, no doubt can be entertained. The sick and wounded have stood in need of benevolent aid to a degree which, as he says, will astonish English people. He believes it to be the established system throughout the German army, and, at all events, it is the case with the army now before Paris, that "there "is no provision whatever for the extra care and "comfort of the sick and wounded. No tents, "no hospital diet, no blankets, no hospital "suits of clothing, no slippers, no underclothing. "The old blood-stained uniforms are worn "in the hospitals, and again when discharged "from them. The men walk about with naked "feet and scanty clothes, their rations are issued "as usual, and are made the most of." The Germans, it would seem, make everything bend to the efficiency of their active forces, and avoid encumbering themselves with anything that is not essential for purposes of war. But the privations of the sick and wounded under such a system must be distressing, particularly when large numbers of the enemy have to be treated. In the face of such a fact we cannot doubt, what Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY is prepared to prove, "that thousands of French and German "soldiers have had the necessaries of life given "them by English contributors to the National fund." The public will regard such a result as alone affording an ample justification of the efforts they have made. That voluntary aid is desirable is, indeed, sufficiently shown by the fact of the Germans themselves supplementing the work of their military hospitals by the labours of the Johanniter. It may seem surprising to read that "the whole "sum subscribed in Germany for the Johanniters" amounts to 21,000l., or little more than half the sum Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY took over with him for the benefit of the two armies; but it should be observed that this affords no measure of the charitable work of the Germans. The resources of the people in money, time, and labour have been exerted to the utmost, and even overstrained, in the care of the sick and wounded who were sent home. There has been no lack in Germany of self-sacrificing enthusiasm, and the fact that the sum which could be spared for the Johanniters was less than a tenth of what has been contributed in this country only proves how grievously charitable aid was needed.

It will help to dissipate a good many misconceptions if we bear in mind the fact of other voluntary agency besides our own having been at work. There seems some danger of the English Society being made to bear the burden of all the blunders of irresponsible amateurs, and of its drawing upon itself the brunt of the professional jealousy which the efforts of outsiders are sure at first to awaken in the regular Staff of an army. Our Correspondent with the CROWN PRINCE has heard so much of these misunderstandings that he doubts whether their advantage is compensated even by the "immense benefit to thousands" which he admits has been effected. We think, however, such a conclusion omits to take into account the difficulties of a first attempt in so arduous a field, and the probability of dissipating unreasonable prejudices by care and perseverance. This is the first great war in which the provisions of the Geneva Convention have come into operation. It is in no way surprising that its rules should have been imperfectly enforced, or even that they should have proved in some respects to need improvement. There is no doubt the badge of the Red Cross has been scandalously abused. But from what Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY says, it would seem the military authorities have themselves in great measure to thank for the abuse. Every one who assumes the privileges of the Society ought, of course, to carry a badge and a paper of authentication. But he tells us that "neither one "nor the other is, as a rule, ever asked for; and "there is nothing to prevent a swindler from wear-"ing a Red Cross and walking into a hospital and "demanding employment as a surgeon, or under-"taking to deliver stores, which he may purloin for "his own use." We have received sufficient evidence of the strictness with which the papers of other amateurs have been examined by both armies in the course of the war. There would surely be no difficulty in being equally strict with those who assume the Red Cross. If this care were exercised, well-organized agencies might soon overcome many prejudices which unscrupulous or ill-advised amateurs have provoked. It appears, again, from Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY's Report, that the dislike of civilian interference occasionally expressed by the military authorities is by no means directed especially against foreign agencies. Prince PLESS said that in consequence of this jealousy he had been obliged to send back to Germany a great many surgeons and German women nurses. If German volunteers themselves be sent back, we cannot complain if English and Americans have been regarded with some suspicion. But here, too, we cannot but think further experience will lead to a different conclusion. It is much to be wished the Government had earlier consented to allow Army Surgeons to work under the Red Cross. But when we learn from Dr. M'CORMAC that the Anglo-American Ambulance at Sedan alone treated no fewer than 1,193 cases, we cannot doubt the value of such assistance will be sooner or later recognized. The Committee have now very properly placed large sums at the disposal of the authorities of the two armies; and the Paris Committee on the one side, and Prince PLESS on the other, offer ample guarantees for their due application. But the Society could not discharge its functions of supplementing the ordinary care bestowed on the sick and wounded unless it retained a large responsibility in its own hands.

Moreover, it should be remembered that the Committee have had to organize this laborious undertaking from the very commencement, and at the shortest notice. They were obliged at first, in the absence of the Army Surgeons, to employ agents who were not the less inexperienced because their devotion was highly praiseworthy. The benevolent and enthusiastic are not always business-like or wise; and in this instance, where the very business itself had to be begun and defined, numerous excuses are admissible. It is evident that the work of the Society is now better in hand, and the longer it lasts the fewer complaints and the more acknowledgments shall we expect to hear. Above all, we are confident that calmer reflection will obliterate the unworthy jealousy said to be expressed by some Germans of our sensitive "impartiality." It is difficult to think the surgeon quoted in our Correspondent's letter yesterday can have been serious in his indignation at our offering aid to French Hospitals. The Germans would repudiate any charge of neglecting the French sick and wounded who may fall into their hands, and they cannot wish us to be more partial in our charity than they are themselves. At all events, in calmer moments they will understand that our labour was simply a duty of humanity, and that our only object was to relieve as much suffering as possible. We send to both French and Germans, not merely to preserve a fitting impartiality, but to spread the relief we can afford as widely as we can. No large undertaking of this kind is without its drawbacks; but the subscribers to the National Society may, we are confident, congratulate themselves on having done great good, and may hope to do still more in the future.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The following report and letter have been addressed to Colonel Loyd Lindsay, President of the British Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded:—

"Metz, Oct. 31.

"Dear Colonel Lindsay,—The news of the fall of Metz reached me at Brussels on Thursday afternoon, the 27th. I had, as you are aware, received private information previously, and had ordered stores to be pushed on to Remilly and to Briey, so that they might enter Metz at the earliest possible moment. Immediately on receipt of the news I telegraphed instructions to Arlon and to Saarbrück. On Friday morning I got from the Bank at Brussels as much gold as I could conveniently carry, and started by train for Arlon, accompanied by the Marchale Cannebert, her servant and mine. We remained at Arlon for the night, as I was occupied till a late hour in discussing and arranging future plans with Capel and Bradshaw, and the roads are not very safe for night travelling between Arlon and Metz. Early on Saturday we started for Metz in a carriage, horses having been laid on half-way at Aumetz. Soon after passing Longwy, I encountered Mr. Schoots, of our Staff, under escort of the French authorities, who had stopped his convoy, and were taking him back to the Commandant of Longwy. They entirely disbelieved that Metz had capitulated, and were scarcely convinced when I showed them the King of Prussia's despatch in a Belgian newspaper. However, the special letter of recommendation which I showed them from the French Minister at Brussels enabled me to pass Mr. Schoots' convoy on as well as my own carriage. At Aumetz we met the first Prussian soldiers making requisitions, but we were not stopped. I shortly met on the road Mr. Stewart Sutherland returning with empty waggons from Briey, and a gentleman of Luxemburg, who told me we should be refused permission to proceed beyond Ucange, as no one was to be allowed to enter Metz till the following day. However, at Ucange I drove straight to the office of the Commandant, who treated

us with remarkable kindness, and, moved by the Maréchale's position, gave us a pass to proceed. A convoy of stores from Luxemburg was not allowed to proceed further.

"Delays of one kind and another made it dusk when we approached within some six miles of Metz, where we found the road blocked by masses of French prisoners marching out to encamp. We had come by the main *chaussée*, along which the 6th Corps, Marshal Canrobert's, was moving. It was a pitiful sight. There are 22,000 men still in the corps, and it lost 10,800 in the two days about Rezonville. Half-starved, worn, and weary, they came out to lie down in the same mud where for so many weary nights the Prussian outposts have lain. By advice of the escort we turned off to another road, but it was so blocked that we did not enter the town of Metz till nearly midnight. The rain was pouring down as we drove to the Hôtel de l'Europe, where General Kummer had taken up his quarters, and it was easy to see, by the beds that were being made up on the floor for the officers, that we should find no quarters there, and easy to conceive that all hotels would be in the same condition. I asked for the General, but he had gone to bed. His aide-de-camp, however, Captain von Foerster, showed us the utmost attention. The Prussian officers vied with each other in offering to turn out from their rooms to allow the Maréchale to be accommodated; but a bright thought struck Von Foerster, and he went to General Coffinière, the French Commandant of the fortress, who had left his official residence and taken up his abode at the Hôtel de Metz, and ascertained from him that the Marshal was outside the town, but that the 'Division' was empty. Then we were conducted to the 'Division,' and formally installed there; so that in all Metz that night there was nobody so well lodged as ourselves—so far as house room went. We had a great mansion to ourselves, but not much else. We made up a bed on a mattress on the floor for the Maréchale, and we had taken the precaution to bring our own food; but water was given us very sparingly, as it was scarce.

"At 7 in the morning of the 30th I called on General Coffinière, and found him in bed. But he came to see the Maréchale at 8, and we told him his first news from the outer world. We ascertained from him that Marshal Canrobert's head-quarters were at Laroncle, outside the fortress; and I conducted the Maréchale there. On the road we met the Marshal, *en route* for Prince Frederick Charles's head-quarters at Corny. By 10 o'clock I was back in the town, and met Mr. Austin Lee and Captain Norman, arrived with a fourgon of salt the previous evening at 6 o'clock, which had at once been distributed to the hospitals, which had been without salt for a long time. Unfortunately, one of our fourgons had broken down on the road. A ditch cut by the Prussians across the road had been filled up with soft mud, and horses and fourgon had plunged in. But very soon Mr. Schoots arrived with his convoy from Arlon, and shortly afterwards Mr. J. C. Bushnan, with three fourgons from Saarbrück. We are expecting at any moment three more waggons from Remilly; and another large convoy from Arlon, under Mr. Ramsay Bushnan, has just come in with every description of necessaries for the hospitals.

"When I met Mr. J. C. Bushnan in the afternoon he told me that he had seen Prince Pless, whom you met at Versailles; that the Prince had sent for him, hearing he was in Metz, had offered him a building for a depôt and other facilities, and had touched on other questions which Mr. Bushnan had desired should be referred to me. Before continuing, I am anxious specially to mention Mr. J. C. Bushnan to you. He has done such admirable work at Saarbrück that our name is through him really well known among the German troops, and he is evidently very popular among the Johanniter. He accompanied me to Prince Pless, with whom I held some conversation, another appointment being made for noon to-day. We received a building for a depôt, and Mr. Bushnan unloaded his three waggons into it, I having previously unloaded Mr. Schoots' convoy into the military hospital, where the store was all but empty. When Mr. Ramsay Bushnan's convoy arrived from Arlon to-day, I sent the waggons at once direct to the military hospital to unload, as it seemed better to fill the hospitals at once with such things as they required than to stock a depôt and mete out sparingly.

"My whole day has been so occupied that I have had no chance as yet of ascertaining the exact number of sick and wounded in the hospitals here. It is by one account, apparently trustworthy, about 17,000, by another 22,000. They have had no bread except wretchedly coarse brown bread, no meat except the flesh of starved horses, scarcely any medicines, for days past. You can scarcely picture the delight of the chief surgeon at receiving from us to-day a case of medicines. Unfortunately, Prince Pless was summoned to Prince Frederick Charles's Head-Quarters to-day, and so our discussion has not yet taken place, as he had not returned at 9 o'clock to-night. Hence my exact plan of operations is not yet decided. Prince Pless is anxious to discuss with me the question of supply in the direction of Paris; and I have detained Capel here, *en route* for Epernay and Nanteuil, thinking it far better to lose a day and decide definitely after hearing the Prince's opinion than to send him on to act hastily. By the time that he reaches Epernay a quantity of stores will be there, which I have sent by way of Charleville, Rethel, and Rheims; so that he will not go on empty-handed.

"My difficulty at present lies in my being so short-handed. Mr. Austin Lee, to my great regret, started for England to-day, having received an offer of an appointment at home, which was too good to be lost. Two or three or more such men—linguists, active, hardy, and willing—would be invaluable.

"In regard to the condition of Metz, I leave that to the newspaper correspondents. Meat has been coming in to-day; and to-morrow, perhaps, one may have a slice of mutton or pork. Yesterday and to-day we had horse for dinner. I have reason to know that more than 40,000 horses were eaten during the siege. A few poor beasts still wander about, dying of starvation. To-day I saw one fall and die on the bridge, between the gates of the Porte de France. To the newspaper correspondents, also, I leave the condition of the French prisoners, and the state of feeling here, for I can have no political opinions while engaged in this work. I only wish the newspaper correspondents would equally leave our business to us, or give us a kind word now and then, instead of the wearisome abuse which is growing monotonous. The correspondent of the *Daily News* assures us he has apologized amply in his paper of the 25th for what he previously wrote on information which he now knows was bad. Other correspondents have not had the same courtesy.

"I trust to you to continue to pour out stores to Saarbrück. The Prussian hospitals round Metz are full, and all need aid. There is great want here for both sick and wounded. With such weather the army round Paris must begin to suffer as the army round Metz has suffered. Prince Frederick Charles takes his army southwards; the sick and wounded, too, will need help. Indeed, I fear our funds will run out far too soon.

"I am anxious to send this off at once, so will write no more. You shall hear again in a day or two.

"Very sincerely yours,

"HENRY BRACKENBURY."

"4, Charges-street, Piccadilly, Nov. 1.

"SIR,—Having just returned from a visit to the hospitals in Germany and the East of France, and especially in the neighbourhood of Metz, I have had an opportunity of witnessing the extraordinary amount of good which has been accomplished by the different societies organized for the relief of the sick and wounded. It is only when one has seen how inadequate are the resources placed at the disposal of these societies to the demand made upon them that he can properly appreciate the difficulties of the task which they have imposed upon themselves, and the energy and devotedness with which they apply themselves to surmount them. In saying that the means at their command are far from sufficient, I do not seek to convey the impression that they are not cordially and generously supported by the public. The observation is merely intended to apply to the criticisms of their labours, which are based not merely upon ignorance of their resources, but of the large field which they have to cover. As the existing war has no parallel in the magnitude and extent of the suffering it has occasioned, it follows that the most generous philanthropy is unable to measure correctly the amount of relief which it calls for, and that, consequently, the societies organized to administer it must frequently find themselves crippled for adequate means. But what renders their task more difficult, and, to a certain extent, ungrateful, is the fact that most of the criticisms passed upon their labours are penned upon the battlefield, where, no matter how well prepared their ambulances may be, they must always prove unequal to the terrible exigencies of their service. If there be really a censure to which they may be said to be justly obnoxious, it is this—that in their ardent professional zeal the medical men attached to them are in general too eager to press on to the scene of fresh exploits, and to forward their supplies, while it is in the rear of the armies, where dysentery, fever, and other infectious diseases usually prevail, that both are most needed. It is creditable to the clear-sightedness and good sense of Mr. Bushnan, chief of the depôt at Saarbrück, and Dr. Jaeger, an intelligent Austrian physician also settled at that place, that they promptly appreciated, and are acting on, this theory. They have converted the old German barracks there, occupied by the Netherlands' Ambulance at the commencement of the war, into one of the most capacious and best ventilated improvised hospitals that I have had the good fortune to meet with. It is devoted to the treatment of all chronic cases which require more than ordinary scientific skill and careful nursing. I must not omit to add that **Mr. Bushnan was one of the first to enter Metz with supplies for the sick and wounded after the fall of that fortress. He had been accumulating medical and other stores in view of the eventuality, and refused to part with them, though frequently asked to do so, from the conviction that it was there they would be most needed.** Too much praise cannot be awarded to the humane earnestness and foresight of this gentleman, whose name will be long associated with the benevolent efforts which have been made to mitigate the horrors and sufferings resulting from this dreadful war. Nor should the exertions of the directors of the depôt at Arlon in the same judicious and successful course be forgotten.

"As regards the question of supplies, from careful observation and inquiry I am of opinion that the supplies most urgently called for in the hospitals in and around Metz are the following:—Pocket cases of instruments, castor oil, citric acid and lemons, water cushions, ice bags, calomel, laudanum, mercurial pills, cotton wadding, drainage tubes, preserved meats and vegetables of every kind, matches, suspensory ropes, syringes, lamp oil, biscuits, port, Burgundy, and Bordeaux wines, and warm clothing, which is always in demand. Supplies of the abovenamed articles I am now sending forward.

"I am happy to say that the American International Ambulance in Paris, which, from the commencement, has been conducted on the principles which I have sketched above, is progressing admirably, and doing an amount of work which contrasts favourably with that of other societies differently organized. While alluding to it I must not let slip the opportunity of thanking you for the temporary loan of 800*l.* which you were kind enough to advance during your recent philanthropic visit to the French capital, and in repayment of which I take pleasure in forwarding you the accompanying check, as I cannot consent that the society should remain under an obligation of this kind to any one but myself, its founder and president.

"There is much that I could add to the facts given in this letter, and which have been for the most part acquired during the recent tour among the ambulances and hospitals of France and Germany, which I undertook at the request of the American International Sanitary Committee. As they would extend this communication to too great length, I prefer forwarding them to you in the more complete and satisfactory form which they will assume in the report that I am preparing for my society.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"THOMAS W. EVANS, M.D., President of the American International Sanitary Committee."

"From the 'Standard.'"

It is impossible for any nation with the intelligence and means of information which England possesses to watch the great struggle raging within a few hundred miles without profound agitation. We do not refer to the politicians who have become enthusiastic partisans of one side or the other. Whatever may be the intensity of partisanship, all will be moved alike at the sight of two great nations lavishly spilling the best of their blood in this deadly struggle, of which the end becomes every day more remote. It would argue deficiency in human feeling if our hearts did not throb wildly as we note the fierce pulsations of national feeling in France and Germany. Apart altogether from theories about the causes of the war or personal inclinations, human beings cannot follow this great historic crisis of the Continent without an agitation of mind that is all the more trying from the inaction which duty imposes upon us. The crisis has little interest for us as a display of military pomp. The thun and clatter of arms have no national attraction for Englishmen, but the deep strong currents of feeling that sweep over two great nations of the Continent of Europe must stir all humanity, and most strongly those who are nearest to and most intimate with both.

And there is a noble field in which this true human sympathy may do real work. There is another and sadder side to this struggle than the wild excitement of the two nations. There is the terrible human waste of the war. Here is common ground for politician and strategist, German and Frenchman. To rescue the wounded from death, to soothe the agony of the dying, is a great and glorious task, in which we may employ all the energies which our emotion can evoke. We have no quarrel with either party, and cannot enter into the struggle that we are forced to witness; but though we cannot take part in the battle we need not remain inactive spectators of its horrors. We are quite at liberty to give scope to our emotions in caring for the wounded, and if our exertions in this field of labour are governed by that true sympathy with humanity that has called us to action, we cannot give just cause of offence to any one. How our demeanour may be represented by foreign nations is nothing to us. If we maintain strict impartiality between the combatants we shall have done our part to lessen the calamities that have fallen on our fellow-beings, and we need care nothing about the rest.

The National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War is just such an agency as Englishmen will turn to with relief at such a crisis. The character of the people who compose its committee is a sufficient guarantee that the confidence of subscribers will not be abused by any partiality, but the continued details of its proceedings remove the possibility of any remissness on this head. Colonel LOYD LINDSAY is the most recent exponent of their work. On one point of importance he is very explicit. The suggestions as to aid coming from abroad he classes in the order of request. Money, surgeons, surgical instruments, waterproof sheeting of all kinds, oil silk, gutta percha tissue, drugs, including chloroform, linen, woollens, bandages, &c. The first item raises a question which we have continually heard raised by individuals. The care of the wounded is part of the business of a well-organised army. Nations are not to go to war on the supposition that the neutral part of the world generally will take care of their wounded. Those who are anxious to act thoroughly up to the principle of neutrality feel some natural anxiety at the idea of supplying money to either of the belligerents, no matter on what account. It is satisfactory to have it stated that the National Committee are fully alive to this very proper feeling. "With regard to money," says Colonel LOYD LINDSAY, "I would "observe that any extensive distribution of it "would only tend to relieve those who are re-

"sponsible for affairs abroad, and who may be "supposed to have money enough to meet the "emergency." The other demands, he says, are "of a different character," and he proceeds to explain how the committee are endeavouring to supply them. The only distribution of money made is by way of a small daily allowance to supply the expenses of the surgeons, who give their own services gratuitously, and any balance that may remain over their expenses is to enable them to procure things occasionally for their patients. The public supply the committee with money, but the money is converted into the required articles, and sent forward in this shape. No intending subscriber need fear that his aid is going to set free the financial resources of the belligerents. This movement endeavours to give that aid, which no resources nor care on the part of Governments can fully provide in the presence of so awful an emergency as the present. Twenty surgeons have been already sent in equal proportions to both armies, and these gentlemen are serving gratuitously, but a payment of 1l. per day is made to them to cover their own expenses, and to apply any balance in the way we have mentioned. This expenditure and the supply of instruments entail an engagement of 600l. a month, and the demand for surgeons would seem to be much greater than the supply at present. Nor can we hope that this demand will diminish, whilst if a further supply of volunteers for this service comes forward the expenditure of the committee will be proportionately increased. 800l. have been expended in the purchase of surgical instruments, and the committee give a full explanation of the great demand for these articles which arises not only from the suddenness of the emergency, but from the inability of the Continent to keep up the supply. The usual makers of these grim friends of humanity are serving in the respective armies; so far from contributing to the supply, they are aiding in the consumption of those instruments; and as Dr. MAYO tells us, it always happens that many instruments are thrown aside and lost from the impossibility of getting them repaired in the field. The urgent demand in the way of drugs seems to be for chloroform. Both German and French authorities testify to the superior quality of English drugs, but especially chloroform, and for surgical purposes its importance is immense. If modern times have given us the needle-gun, we are not altogether without alleviation of the horror, and owe chloroform to the same age. The constantly repeated cry for chloroform in these papers in reference to aid for the wounded recalls M. LECKEY's remarkable commentary on the philosophies of which he gives the history, that perhaps after all the discoverer of chloroform had done more for mankind than PLATO or AVERRHOES, or all their imitators. As Colonel LOYD LINDSAY points out, many horrible consequences of the present crisis are yet to come if they cannot be obviated by energy and care. It is one thing to rescue the wounded from the field of battle—and too many never are rescued; cold and exposure finish the work of the enemy; but the danger of pestilence and cholera remains behind, to be faced even in such refuges as the wounded may be conveyed to. Though all the numerous large towns on the Rhine, from Dusseldorf up to Freiburg, have been turned into hospitals, and the northern towns are well provided with accommodation for the sick, the difficulty is to get the wounded to them, whilst war is raging fiercely across the border and every hour is increasing the number of the helpless. Of the 800,000 men whom Dr. MAYO estimates have entered France, how many thousands must return wounded before the struggle is over; and if the difficulty of passing on the wounded is great for Prussia, with unimpeded communications, what must it be for France, with a people fighting in such desperate straits to recover lost ground? We cannot hope that the care of the wounded they have charge of will occupy the first place in their thoughts.

The labours of the National Committee are not limited to the rear of the combatants. Of the surgeons sent into France seven are in the very thick of the fighting, two supposed to be shut up at Metz, and the other five along the French front. We rejoice that the committee have been able to do so much, and we do not fear that the public will allow want of supplies to check their exertions. Some of our countrymen have, we are sorry to say, been wandering to the field of the battle, without any more legitimate object than to gratify their curiosity by the spectacle of this terrible combat. As we have said, interest in this crisis of the world's history we do not deprecate; but there are ways of showing it, and surely the best and noblest way is that afforded us by the National Committee for Aid to the Sick and Wounded. Let us all, irrespective of our opinions, give heartily to this body. Thus we may show that however indifferent we may have become to the sentiments which the pride and traditions of continental nations inspire, we are yet more closely than ever united to them by bonds of human sympathy, by a tender sense of duty to our common kind.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The following is the report of Dr. Hart and of Mr. Berkeley Hill on the ambulances and system of aid at the seat of war:—

"Having recently returned from a visit of inspection of the hospitals and ambulances employed to receive the sick and wounded of the present war, we have been invited to relate our experience and the conclusions to be drawn from it. This we have done in the following paragraphs:—We left London for Brussels on the 11th of September. We started on the next day for Namur. The central position of this town makes it peculiarly eligible for an entrepot and base of operation. The Belgians had provided here 500 beds to receive the wounded, who could be forwarded to them from the Sedan district along two miles of railway. Arlon, selected by the British Society, has no railway communication with Sedan. Namur as a railway centre has considerable advantages as a depôt for the Sedan and Metz districts of the war. At Namur we found a complete and well-arranged hospital system radiating throughout Belgium, under the direction of Dr. Hamoir. He was ignorant of the existence of a British store at Arlon, although every bale of goods must have passed through Namur to reach its destination. We gave him introductions to Captain Brackenbury, the society's chief agent on the continent. The Belgian ambulances generally soon became aware of the liberal disposition of the British Society, and availed themselves of it. En route from Namur to Arlon, on the Luxembourg Railway, we stopped at Libramont, a station selected by the Germans for despatching their wounded at Sedan through Belgium into Germany. Libramont is 15 miles from Bouillon, the frontier Belgian town nearest to Sedan. On our arrival at Libramont we found a detachment of the chief German Volunteer Aid Society, the Johann Ritter, busily engaged in removing the wounded men from the rough, open, springless carts in which they had travelled 15 miles from Bouillon. The number of these was considerable. As many as 700 a day were passing through. They had to be fed, dressed, kept there for many hours, and then moved away as fast as could be arranged in hospital trains. The only shelter was two wooden sheds, with some straw on the ground, hastily thrown up, and here the worst cases were lying while their dressings were applied. Libramont is a very small station. The majority of the men had to wait for hours in the open air in the carts, and a detachment of Johanritter were working energetically. There was great want of every kind of accommodations, of warm food, of shelter, of dressings and medicines. Acting on a hasty consultation, one of us remained at Libramont to render needful assistance, and to learn what aid could be usefully rendered by the Society's agents at Arlon, situate an hour's journey further down the line. The other continued his route to Arlon, to present credentials and collect information as to the practicability of furnishing supplies to Libramont. At Arlon, the Society's agents were preparing to send stores (already collected there in great abundance) to Brisy the next day. But they were quite unaware of the great number of wounded daily arriving at Libramont, whose numbers, by surpassing the Johann Ritter's local resources prevented their receiving either the surgical attention, the food, or the clothing they sorely needed. Many of these wounded still wore the clothes in which they had fought, and some had not had their dressings changed for 48 hours. Yet at Arlon, one hour's distance, many young English surgeons were chafing at non-employment, and there was a copious store of the very articles most needed at Libramont. Our request for medical stores for immediate use was at once acceded to, and we took them to Libramont by 11 o'clock next morning. But the Society's agent did not feel at liberty to supply the food for which we asked at the request of the German authorities. This would, however, have been of great comfort and service. After we left Libramont received, we believe, no further aid. Going from Arlon to Sedan and its vicinity, we found in operation there the Anglo-American ambulance, under the direction of Dr. Marion Sims, Dr. M'Cormac, and Dr. Frank, which has rendered great and brilliant services, and the valuable accessory ambulance at Douzy, Balan, and Bazeilles. The Anglo-American ambulance, was well organized. It had received its organization in Paris. But we were disappointed to find that the Anglo-American ambulance unaware of the readiness with which supplies could be obtained from Arlon, had despatched special messengers to London, who returned laden with very large supplies on the day of our arrival at Sedan, while late the night before, some ten waggon loads of goods had also simultaneously arrived from Arlon. Thus, during the first week or ten days after the battles the ambulance at Sedan was deficient in supplies, while at the end of that time supplies were despatched in profusion and from two sources at once. Pursuing our inquiries with the German and French authorities we found, moreover, and at once reported to the chief agent, that the ambulances of the Sedan district were now already being rapidly cleared out by the transmission of the patients to reserve hospitals in the interior; so rapidly, indeed, that 10 or 12 days after the arrival of this double supply the Anglo-American ambulance, which had begun with the care of 400 men, contained only 75 men, and the chief physician left for London. This example will serve to demonstrate what on every other occasion we found to be a most important defect in the machinery of the society—namely, the absence of any sufficiently systematic organization. There can be no doubt that the society has in one respect selected its instruments from the number of eager volunteers who pressed their services with complete success. Every person whom we met employed on the business of this society was animated by the same excellent spirit. Ready to do anything which would serve the object for which they were despatched; ready, in the case of the surgeons, to undertake most serious responsibilities in the care of large numbers of severely wounded men, often under most serious disadvantages as to shelter, attendance, food; equally ready to lay aside scruples of professional etiquette, and to work under the directions of men both junior and of less firmly-established professional reputation than their own. But, notwithstanding this amiable desire for harmonious action on the part of these English men and women hastily collected together, we could not avoid the conviction that the English Society had not taken the best means of obtaining the most efficacious medical aid for the sick and wounded. One cause of this was no doubt the extreme rapidity with which the society was organized, its earlier uncertainty as to funds, and the almost complete novelty of the work to many of those who have undertaken with such devotion to direct the enormous resources poured into their hands by the British nation. But, seeing how incompletely the abilities of the surgeons sent out were utilized, we ventured to inform the society's chief agent at Arlon, Captain Brackenbury, and also to write home to Colonel Lindsay our opinion on this head. The unfortunate consequences which we saw would in future, we thought, be avoided if the society, instead of engaging an unassorted collection of surgeons, dressers, and medical men on its own responsibility, should apply to the surgical and medical staff of some of our leading London hospitals familiar with hospital management, with the request that they would select one from their body to act as chief surgeon, and that he should take with him a due proportion of assistant-surgeons, dressers, dispensary assistants, and probably also nurses. The society would then despatch their surgical staff, surgeons, and materials where most needed. England would contribute some of its leading surgeons, who, assisted by juniors and pupils, would direct men with whose capability and character they were previously acquainted. These subordinates in their turn would work under chiefs with whose excellence they are familiar, and whose directions they are accustomed to carry out. This suggestion, we were glad to find, was approved by the Committee of the International Society in London; they have, we understand, instructed the formation of a staff of surgeons, with the necessary attendants and supplies for an ambulance, to be sent to the present seat of war in France, to Professor Longmore, of the Military School of Netley, than whom no one could be better qualified for the purpose. We found also that the society's representative in Belgium had constantly to decide on questions of internal hospital management or on the regular establishment of new hospitals, for which special professional knowledge is needed. We suggested that the services of a medical Deputy Inspector-General in the navy or army should be secured, to aid by his advice and opinion the chief agent in forming his decision. This gentleman could also, it appears to us, supply another want plainly apparent in the society's arrangements. Being a medical man, of experience in military hospital management, he could act as chief inspector and referee on the dispositions of the medical force. He should receive reports from the surgeons and ambulance corps, and could direct them to the fields of work as they opened up, with a proper knowledge of their respective grades and capabilities. By such a system, similar to that successfully adopted by the American Sanitary Commission in the late war, the skill and energy of the English surgeons would be much more economically employed. We should not, we think, have found, as we frequently do, medical men of position in their own country coldly looked upon, and perforce rendered idle by the German authorities in various districts where much work was to be done. Many of these gentlemen were working under a

disadvantage; they were but imperfectly informed, through the impossibility of any single person obtaining, by his own observations alone, a comprehensive knowledge of the places or districts where English aid could be most beneficially applied, travelling vainly in search of work, meeting only repulses, while others were employing their own time and the Society's funds in such objects as the construction of improved waggons for carrying the sick—a laudable occupation certainly, but hardly the most urgent under the circumstances. This brings us to another department, the absence of which has greatly impeded the action of the International Society and prevented the services of the Society from being much greater than they already are. The American Sanitary Commission, a staff of inspectors, each nominated to a particular district or to a particular army, whose duty it was to report regularly on the sanitary state of the army and condition of the sick to a special chief inspector. This functionary either forwarded the report to the central direction or embodied its results in his own official communications. By these means the central direction were in daily receipt of reports from the whole theatre of war. These reports being laid before the central direction had undergone the supervision and criticism of skilled chief inspectors. They were consequently quite trustworthy and not likely to be exaggerated or partial through the bias of a single mind. Had this well-known machinery been in any way imitated during the present war, the assistance of the British nation, eagerly and abundantly placed at the disposal of the International Society, would not, as now frequently happens, appear on the scene, not, perhaps, when it is no longer wanted, but certainly after the most pressing need has abated and the worst sufferings have been encountered. Arriving alone at Saarbrück on the 13th of August, Mr. Hart found that at this most important station, the first German town on the then only line of rail open to the German troops, there were in all some eight cases of material representing the resources there of the British Society scattered at different hotels, and of which no inventory existed. There were a considerable number of sick and wounded in the town, and large numbers were daily passing through. There had been some thousand sick and wounded in Saarbrück. The importance was plain of establishing here a basis of supply for the sick and wounded of the army at Metz, and seeing on foot an ambulance, as well as aiding the existing army ambulances, which were imperfectly supplied, owing to the enormous demands which had been made upon the Johann-Hütter. Finding that the most desirable course was at once to lay the facts and the propositions to be based on them before the society's chief agent at Arlon, Mr. Hart prepared a full despatch, recommending the establishment of a large depôt here for supplies to be sent to the front, and Mr. Hill, on his arrival, concurred in these views and returned to Arlon to discuss any difficulties which might arise in Captain Brackenbury's mind and to urge him to come to Saarbrück. Captain Brackenbury came down, brought a handsome present of stores, and made liberal arrangements for establishing an excellent base of supply for a hospital here, leaving in charge an energetic agent, Mr. Baslinac, with full powers, and sending down a well-chosen staff. Meantime, Mr. Hart had gone on to the 2d Army before Metz, and here, too, he found that, notwithstanding many isolated instances of help afforded by agents of the British Society, the chief medical authorities of the hospitals were for the most part unacquainted with even the name of the society, and were in no case aware of the seats of its depôts, the names of its chief agents, or the kind of help which it was willing to give. An agent of the society had visited Remilly, for instance, two days before, and had gone into one hospital in which he had learnt there was an English nurse, and had sent here a case of various materials asked for (on so small a scale, however, that more were wanted next day), but the half-dozen hospitals within bowshot had not been visited at all, and the doors of some of the chief medical authorities had been passed unnoticed. At the head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles the chief physician was equally in the dark as to the British Society. He presented requisitions from 30 hospitals, which will, we are assured, be filled as rapidly as possible by the society's chief agent, to whom they were forwarded. We could multiply examples, but enough has been said to establish the fact that if the war continues the society's efforts need not so much extension as reorganization. If the experience which we have gained from observations during the last month give us any title to suggest, we would advise—1. That an intelligence department be organized, including an inspector attached to the society's chief bases at Arlon, Saarbrück, Amiens, or elsewhere, and in daily communication with the London Committee. 2. That regular means of communication should be organized between the society's central agents and the medical authorities of the German and French armies. 3. That regular reports should be called for by the Central Committee as to the movement of the sick and wounded, and the progress of the evacuation of ambulances. 4. That the aid afforded should be systematically classified into aid in transport of the sick, as by corps of *Krankentrager* and buffets at the stations of transport; aid from the depôts to the hospitals and ambulances of the belligerent armies; and the organization of ambulances, if and where thought desirable. (The plan of sending out surgeons with wandering powers to make themselves useful where and how they could has only been successful in a few of the many instances we encountered.) 5. To every ambulance a classified professional staff and a storekeeper should be attached. The latter should be a gentleman properly instructed in his duties, and who should send weekly reports and keep correct inventories. The responsible surgeon of an ambulance should send weekly 'states' to the nearest centre. 6. The instructions of the society's agents should inform them of their duties, especially as to affording aid to other than British ambulances. At one place an agent who was stationed there thought it beyond his duty to give any such aid, and at another a most kind gentleman, temporarily in charge, did not feel at liberty to supply food and refreshment for the sick at a neighbouring spot, but only medical stores. 7. It is an error to suppose that a great medical charitable enterprise can be efficiently organized without constant medical as well as lay superintendence. The greater number of suggestions which we previously sent home to the society, and which are here repeated, are such as would at once have occurred to any competent hospital surgeon, appointed to perform the duties which we voluntarily undertook from a sense of their necessity being forced on us by the circumstances which passed under our notice at the seat of war. No doubt such duties would have been more rapidly and effectually performed by any one filling with official authority the position which we unofficially accepted under a sense of duty.

"London, October, 1870."

Aid given at Metz.

The *Courrier de la Moselle*, published in Metz, says:—

"Amid the horrible miseries of war there is a consoling spectacle which we have had the pleasure of witnessing for the last few days in Metz. In passing through our unfortunate town we meet everywhere stores filled with cases of all kinds of provisions, with the flag of the International Society floating over the door. Luxembourgers, Dutch, English, Belgians have met in Metz as they have done in Sedan and in Strasburg, wherever the unfortunate needed their assistance. The first settled here have been the Luxembourgers, and along with them is the committee of the Netherlands. The English committee has also arrived with a great stock of provisions. The Belgians arrived latest, but this does not mean that they were by any means the last to work. M. Astrue, Grand Rabbin of Brussels, came with a number of waggons of provisions, which were speedily distributed. The Scottish, the Swedish, and the Americans are said to be coming. The Scottish committee, consisting almost entirely of farmers, has given corn for sowing the land. To all, in the name of the population of Metz, we beg to offer thanks for the aid they have given us, and the example which will bear fruit in the future."

The Badge of the Red Cross, curtailment of its privileges.

Owing to the Red Cross of the Geneva Convention having been but too frequently assumed by persons bent upon sight-seeing rather than the tending of the wounded, the King has greatly curtailed the privileges so long accorded to the Samaritan badge. Henceforth persons wearing the Cross will not necessarily be allowed a free pass, or granted permission to travel on the Government lines or by other public conveyances. To procure them this advantage they require a special certificate from Prince Pless or Count Castell, respectively the Prussian and Bavarian Sanitary Commissioners, or from the Würtemberg Relief Society.

Appearances of the Killed on a Battle-field.

(Extracted from Dr. Rafpelli's account of the Battle of Sedan) in the "Times."

Let them fancy masses of coloured rags glued together with blood and brains, and pinned into strange shapes by fragments of bones. Let them conceive men's bodies without heads, legs without bodies, heaps of human entrails attached to red and blue cloth, and disemboweled corpses in uniform, bodies lying about in all attitudes, with skulls shattered, faces blown off, hips smashed, bones, flesh, and gay clothing all pounded together as if brayed in a mortar, extending for miles, not very thick in any one place, but recurring perpetually for weary hours, and then they cannot, with the most vivid imagination, come up to the sickening reality of that butchery. No nightmare could be so frightful. Several times I came on spots where there were two horses lying dead together in harness killed by the same fragment. Several times I saw four, five, and six men, four, five, and six horses, all killed by the explosion of one projectile, and in one place there lay no less than eight French soldiers who must have been struck down by the bursting of a shell over a company, for they lay all round in a circle with their feet inwards, each shattered in the head or chest by a piece of shell, and no other dead being within a hundred yards of them. A curious and to me unaccountable phenomenon was the blackness of most of the faces of the dead. Decomposition had not set in, for they were killed only the day before. Another circumstance which struck me was the expression of agony on many faces. Death by the bayonet is agonising, and those who die by steel, open-eyed and open-mouthed, have an expression of pain on the features, with protruding tongue. A musket ball, which is at once vital, does not seem to cause much pain, and the features are composed and quiet, sometimes with a sweet smile on the lips. But the prevailing expression on this field of the faces which were not mutilated was one of terror and of agony unutterable. There must have been a hell of torture raging within that semicircle in which the earth was torn asunder from all sides with a real tempest of iron hissing, and screeching, and bursting into the heavy masses at the hands of an unseen enemy.

WAR VICTIMS.

We have received the following extracts from letters from Sedan:—

"November 6.

"You think I write seldom. I will tell you how I am occupied.

"At 7 30 a.m. Madame le Baronne de P—— came while we were at breakfast. We we up at 6 to prepare the work for Madame Bohne, for we were to be out the whole morning. Madame de P—— was scarcely gone, when a Prussian gentleman came entreating us to help him to find his brother's grave; and at 8 30 M. G—— was at the door to take us to Bazeilles, where I visited the ruins, while Berthe went to Balan to look after the soup kitchen and the distribution to the poor.

"At Bazeilles, where I passed two hours and a half, Madame de B—— stopped me to thank me for what we had done (little enough) for the villagers. Then I went with the rural policeman (garde champêtre), who was himself unable sometimes to recognize the places in the midst of so much ruin. I wished to enter every corner where the inhabitants were to be found. Sometimes I was obliged to bend myself double in order to get in. In one cellar I found a widow and four children; in another a young woman, just confined, lying on straw. At times I thought I could go no further. I was so overcome by the scenes I witnessed, and the entire resignation of the sufferers. Not a word of discontent, not a murmur did I hear. I felt my heart beat, and I would fain have sat in the midst of the desolation and wept outright; but I felt it absolutely necessary to repress my tears and encourage the poor people to hope and then look to the bottom of the misery.

"I took notes in detail, and I found there were 21 families for whom to provide lodging. Mr. Bullock is busy in the same way, and I put my notes into his hands. He has undertaken to pay the first quarter's rent for 15 families, and the lodgings are good. For the rest I must do all I can, for they must be housed within two or three days.

"At noon I went back to Balan, where several new candidates petitioned for our excellent soup. They make the most touching supplications, showing the extremity of distress. Sometimes there are families of seven or eight persons, without work, without linen, without beds, happy only if they have a roof above them. And they are in general so considerate. We have had women who refused a third portion of soup, saying 'Oh, it is enough, Madame, I never put more in the basin when I made it myself, and this is so good.' Another burst into tears as she accepted it; she had been in comfortable circumstances, and had had the means of relieving others. A young girl who comes from Dalgny for it, to whom Berthe said, 'My child, you come a long way,' answered, 'Ah, Mademoiselle, one would go farther a good deal for such good soup when one is the chief of six and there is nothing in the house.' There are, however, two or three grumblers to make up the picture; but in general the submission, the patience, and the gratitude of these poor people are so touching that I assure you we often mingle our tears with theirs; and, indeed, one cannot help it, particularly when one sees men, to whom we offer linen, divide it and say, 'We have enough here; my neighbour has far less; will you allow me to send it to him?' These things happen daily. To-day being Sunday, Adeline and our servant Madeleine cooked the soup last night—a beautiful soup made of 70lb. of good beef and rice, enough for at least 700 or 800 persons. It was given out this morning at 8 a.m. in time for the Roman Catholics to go quietly to mass, so that both they and we Protestants might have a little rest. Berthe went there at 7 a.m. It is indispensable that one of us should be present. There were several women there already, who, for fear of being too late, had run so fast that great drops of perspiration stood on their foreheads. After it is given out they come with their various requests, which one is forced to listen to, for sympathy is often more useful than a gift itself. There are some to whom we really cannot give anything at all, and they go, saying, 'Thank you, Madame,' just as if we had helped them.

"Only think, Dr. Davies has helped us to give away still more soup; is it not kind of him? and it does them so much good. We give them a good pint of soup and a small piece of meat per head.

"That Thursday, of which I began to give you an account, we had finished our distribution of soup by 2 30 p.m. Berthe then went to look after various things at Balan, and I to Les Vignes, where I had to ask for some work promised to two women. The superior is a Dutch lady, Mdlle. de B——, and a charming person. Oh, if you could see the joy of these poor women when we gave them work to do! But we have not enough. When one has to buy the stuff and pay for the work without any return, it is rather difficult. By-and-by I know well enough we shall be able to dispose of them somewhat under price, but at present the poor people have no work and can earn nothing. Oh, I could tell you sad tales! . . . I will finish my Thursday. When at Les Vignes I visited the dear wounded. They are always so glad to see me again. After that we returned home, and there was a long procession of women and old people of all sorts until 6 p.m. Then we went to see dear Mr. B——, and came back at 7 p.m. M. M—— was waiting for us, and in the evening, after tea, M. H—— came upstairs. It was my last day's work. I have not had a night's sleep since the capitulation of Metz. It was such a blow, and after so many others, that my heart is almost broken, and I am only calm and resigned while work keeps me from thought. What is to become of our poor country? Berthe has everything on her hands now, for Augustine is gone to Pont Margis, where both doctors and patients call loudly for her, and we owe all our services to good Dr. Davies, who is so kind to our poor. . .

N——

The Anglo-American Ambulance. Crown Prince's letter on the nat.l aid &c.ys Gift. The Anglo-Amer.n Ambulance. Report from Metz, Capt.n Brackenbury

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AMBULANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—As the authorized agent of this celebrated Ambulance I presume to plead its cause with the English public. It originally started from Paris, and arrived on the 30th of August at Sedan, being under fire during the battle.

One half of it, under Dr. Frank, was quartered at Balan, nursing the Prussian and Bavarian wounded; the other half, in Caserne d'Apfeld, at Sedan, nursing the wounded French prisoners. When the work there was done, the half under Dr. Frank left for Brussels; there awaited orders, formed a separate organization, and is now employed in German lines. The other half, under Dr. Pratt, son-in-law of Dr. Sims, and his appointed successor in the chief command, proceeded to Versailles, in the endeavour to enter Paris. The attempt, however, failed, and it is now working at Orleans, awaiting the return of my sister-nurse and myself with money and stores, to enable it to pass into the French lines for service, wherever the French International Committee at Tours may think fit to send it.

To our surprise and disappointment the National Committee have refused any assistance, either in money or stores, though large help had been given to the Ambulance under Dr. Frank (2,500*l.* and stores, according to the printed statement). In fact, the German half has been subsidized, while the French half has been entirely put aside. We are, therefore, dependent on the assistance of the English and American public. Our money is locked up in Paris, and we need sufficient help to enable us to work on till we can get at this store. There is much to be done, for the French military hospital organization is utterly crushed. We leave to-day for Tours, to join our Ambulance, but not with the grant we had hoped for from our British Society; still, we leave our cause with all confidence to the kindly sympathy of our countrymen and countrywomen, who, we know, will always appreciate real, hard, practical work. We would have it remembered that in the case of anything given to an Ambulance the gift passes direct from the hand of the giver to that of the worker, with no office expenses and no costly staff of clerks. Any contributions may be sent to Messrs. Piesse and Lubin, 2, New Bond-street, for Dr. Pratt, Anglo-American Ambulance for the relief of French sick and wounded.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
EMMA M. PEARSON,
Superintendent of Nurses, Anglo-American
London, Nov. 3. Ambulance.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AMBULANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I am sure that you will allow Miss Pearson, who is probably at this moment at Tours, working under the Red Cross flag of the French branch of the International Society, and who will not be able to see *The Times* for many days to come, to reply, through me, to the letter of Captain Burgess, which appears in your columns to-day.

Before leaving London Miss Pearson placed in my hands, for publication, if necessary, the following plain statement of facts respecting herself and her sister-nurse, Miss M'Laughlin:—

"We were attached to the Anglo-American Ambulance by order of Captain Brackenbury. When it left Sedan Miss M'Laughlin and myself were ordered by Captain Brackenbury to accompany it to Paris, or elsewhere. This order has never been cancelled. Colonel Lindsay, at Versailles, gave us no orders to leave it. He advised our return to England.

"Dr. Pratt gave us three weeks' leave of absence, and orders to go to England—first, to obtain leave, through Count Bernstorff's influence, to enter Paris; secondly, failing that, to ask for money and stores to keep us afloat till we could. We came as his authorized agents. We duly reported our arrival, and were assured by Captain Furley, at Versailles, and Captain Burgess, in London, that no objection would be made to our working with it, and that our travelling expenses and maintenance would be given to us.

"Of the rest you are fully aware. We now proceed to obey Dr. Pratt's orders, and go to Tours with money and stores for him, to work where his committee, the French International, think proper."

Of one thing the public may be certain—namely, that whether working under the English or the French branch of the International Society, those two noble-hearted ladies will give themselves up heart and soul to the assistance of the sick and wounded French, whose interests they feel have not been always consulted to the extent which they deserve at English hands.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. WALFORD, M.A.,
Hon. Secretary of the Hampstead Local Branch of the Central International Society.
Hampstead, N.W., Nov. 5.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I cannot hesitate to request you to publish the accompanying letter, which was received this morning from his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.

It will afford a gratifying assurance to our subscribers that their kindly feeling and generous liberality are justly appreciated by those whose position renders their approval both acceptable and valuable; and I think it must effectually remove any painful impression of the existence of a less friendly feeling in the German mind which may have been produced by irresponsible paragraphs which have appeared in some public papers.

I am your obedient servant,
2, St. Martin's-place, W.C. R. LOYD-LINDSAY.

"Head-Quarters, Versailles, Nov. 2.

"The noble contribution brought by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay for the use of the sick and wounded from the English society of which he is the director deserves somewhat more than a simple acknowledgment. In this, as on other occasions of distress, the help of the English public has been poured out with a liberal and impartial hand. The gifts, which have been offered in a truly Christian spirit, have excited a feeling of heartfelt gratitude among those in whose names I speak. In doing so I am repeating the feelings of the whole of my country people, in this instance represented by those for whose special benefit these gifts are destined.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM, Crown Prince.

"To Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., &c."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In answer to a letter addressed by the Committee to Dr. Pratt, asking "if Miss Pearson had been authorized by him to apply to the National Society for assistance for the Anglo-American Ambulance," I have received the following reply.

"Faithfully yours,
CHARLES J. BURGESS, Secretary.
National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, 2, St. Martin's-place, London, W.C.,
Nov. 10.

"Belgrave-mansions, Grosvenor-gardens, Nov. 10.

"Sir,—In answer to your note, I have to say that I quite understood that Miss Pearson went home from Versailles, having there been told that there was no longer any need of her services. I gave my sanction to this release of Miss Pearson from her duty as far as the affairs of the society were concerned. Miss Pearson had, therefore, no authority from me to sign herself 'Chief Superintendent of Nurses of the Anglo-American Hospital,' or to call on the National Society in order to ask for money and stores on our behalf. Faithfully yours,

"T. T. PRATT,
"Surgeon-in-Chief of Anglo-American Ambulance.
"To Captain C. J. Burgess, &c."

A FRENCH AMBULANCE-SURGEON KILLED.

THE *Progrès de Nord* contains a letter from Sedan, relating a tale which we would hope not to be true. It is stated that, on November 25th, Dr. de Baudre was sent from Sedan to Mezières to obtain money to pay the medical attendants of the military ambulance. He obtained a safe-conduct, and, wearing a *brassard*, proceeded on his route in a carriage. At Villers he was stopped, but, on showing his credentials, was allowed to proceed—but on foot, and alone. On arriving at Franchesville, he was told that, "whether Prussian or general, he could not pass." He therefore returned; and on his way was shot at, but missed, by a sentinel, who did not first challenge him. He moment was *brassard* and waved his handkerchief; and at the same moment was shot in the chest by an officer, at the distance of ten *mètres*. Being carried into a house, he was attended by two Prussian surgeons, and died two days afterwards.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The reports which we continue to receive from Metz convince us that all is being done which can be done for the sufferers in the war. This Committee would be unwilling to publish the sad accounts of the sufferings of the prisoners of war and the sick and wounded were they not able to accompany the statement with an assurance that neither money nor trouble is being spared to relieve the pressing wants of the unfortunate soldiers.

The restaurant at Forbach, which is maintained by our society in conjunction with the Johanniters, has, during the last 39 days, supplied about 19,500 sick and wounded with wine, coffee, and food, and has exchanged the worst rags of some poor wretches for good warm clothing, socks, drawers, &c.

I should fail in my duty were I not to bring to your notice the constant exertions which are being made by our Englishmen to relieve the wants of French and Germans. The zeal with which these gentlemen have worked under Captain Brackenbury springs from motives which neither pay nor money could command.

I enclose Captain Brackenbury's last report, and remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. LOYD LINDSAY.
2, St. Martin's-place, W.C., Nov. 9.

"Metz, Nov. 6.

"Dear Colonel Lindsay,—I wrote you yesterday from Saarbrück. I reached Metz last night after three days' absence. I find Mr. R. Buchman in full work here, supplying as far as possible the enormous requisitions which pour in upon him. The condition of the French hospitals is in many respects very bad. I enclose you a list of the military hospitals as they were the day before yesterday. You will see how enormous are the needs. At first it seemed as if there were not such urgent wants. In truth, I think the French surgeons were quite unable to understand the nature and liberality of our work. Now they pour to our stores, and some of the requisitions are almost touching in their humble appeal to our charity. The pharmacien en chef of the French army was with me this morning. He has explained to me the condition of things. (He assures me that 138 French soldiers died last night of cold and want in the camps of the prisoners round the town.) Meat, wine, biscuits, farinaceous food, certain medicines, are urgently wanted almost everywhere; also warm clothing to exchange for the rags of a mass of the poor fellows who are sick with fever and dysentery. The evacuation of the sick is rapidly taking place. I am sure there will be enormous wants all round Verdun; in fact, in the whole district from this to Rheims and Epernay—a district already eaten up by the Prussians—and now about to be filled with sick. In a fortnight or so this place will be almost emptied of sick and wounded. I am heartily glad to find you have so generously responded to the wants here in sending so liberally from England via Saarbrück. I fear the supply must be continued for a long time to come, for although Metz itself may be emptied of sick, it will only be a change of scene, with the same sad actors. Prince Piess, I regret to say, has gone away. Baron Ompteda remains here as his representative, and is all that is charming. Our depôt here is No. 12, Rue de la Tête d'Or. It is not large enough, and I am doing all I can to find a better *locale*, but it is very difficult. All the staff here are working hard, but they have too much to do. To-morrow Mr. Anderson comes from Saarbrück as storekeeper. Mr. Bingley will come also. I cannot tell you with what pleasure I look on our work here. The first to enter Metz, the first to give succour, the first also in liberality, our society has here taken the true place which England's generosity entitles us to assume. No one can know the misery we relieve; no one can overestimate the blessings that are showered upon us for our work. I forgot to mention what has given me much pleasure, and ought, I think, to please the Committee—that the French Société de Secours have asked me to distribute their stores for them, having perfect confidence in us, and asking for no further control than a mere note of receipt.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"H. BRACKENBURY, Captain, R.A.

"Metz, November 4.—Total number sick and wounded French soldiers, 18,000. Hôpital Militaire, 1,543; Hôpital des Tabacs, 1,441; Caserne d'Artillerie, 1,502; Magasin à Blé, 402; Caserne Chambière, 2,026; Caserne de Génie, 2,238; Caserne Ceisten, 1,439; Ecole Régimentaire, 108; Lycée, 151; Teutes de l'Esplanade, 1,069; Jardin Boufflers, 295; total, 12,214. The remainder are distributed throughout the town in private hospitals.

The National Red Soc^y's Gift to the Paris Ambulances.

The same, Cont^d

Letter to Nat^l Aid Society.

"CORPS LEGISLATIF, PARIS,

"*November 7th*, 1870.

"MY DEAR LINDSAY,

"I have written several letters to you, and as often have been obliged to destroy them from failure of the anticipated opportunity for transmission, and I have not sufficient faith in the balloon post to confide any communication of importance to its aerial flight.

"You desired me to keep you informed of the arrangement made by the Committee appointed by the Minister of War after your departure, to distribute the English offering for the sick and wounded here. The members nominated by General LE FLO were Count FLAVIGNY, Colonel CLAREMONT, M. BLAISOT (Intendent), Dr. RICORD, Dr. GORDON, Dr. BERANÇON and myself, and we had our first meeting with Colonel CLAREMONT, as President, within a very few days after your departure, the result of which, and four subsequent reunions, has been, that we have expended, as you will perceive by the enclosed memorandum, the sum of £13,467, I hope in a manner satisfactory to you and the Committee, though I fear the British donors will not quite comprehend the requirement for sick and wounded people of some of the articles specified in the list. However, they must be good enough to remember that the tastes and sentiments of the two nations equally vary, and that as English members of the Committee, our position was a delicate and might have become an invidious one if we had interfered too much with the dispensation of the funds.

"I did venture to propose, as the result of Crimean experience with the French army, the importance of warm underclothing and preserved meats, which was attended to; and now that we have a reserve and the cold weather has set in, I shall prosecute a similar line of appeal, as well as the importance of providing suits of common serge clothing for the unfortunate poor people who are dismissed the hospitals and ambulances after having suffered amputations, &c., which prevent their being able to return to their regiments; this is a very important question, and has been so treated since I had the honour of submitting it also for the consideration of the Council of the International Society, of which, both my colleague, Dr. GORDON and I, have been made members also since your visit, so that you perceive how much we are both indebted to the circumstance of your having dropped amongst us. I can personally testify to the vast difference of my official recognition, and I now find the days not long enough to achieve all I could wish to accomplish. I am quite persuaded that a second conference of the Geneva Convention style will become absolutely essential after this war has terminated, because it is undoubted that the opportunities of abuse of the Flag have been many and great, but it has a bright and humane conception; and is capable of achieving in the cause of humanity incalculable blessings. Let us then apply the Eton motto to it as an institution, and believe in its power of reformation and regeneration.

"I must not forget to report to you a little circumstance which I feel sure that the International Society in London will appreciate as an evidence of true international sympathy for our countrymen here, many of whom are making the effort to start to-morrow with very small means—the whole of the ambulance carriages will be placed at their disposal, as they were on the occasion of the 'false start'—and they will be conducted to the Prussian advanced posts, which will be a great boon for many of them. I am glad to tell you that the Palais d'Industrie has been given up as a resort for the sick and wounded, who, on the first of the month, were transferred to the Grand Hotel, which has now been converted into a large and convenient hospital, where the warmth and ventilation will be far better. The best specimen by far of all the permanent hospitals which I have seen extemporised for the war, is that from which I date this letter, and it is here that I have witnessed the best surgery—it is conducted by Baron MUNDY, an Austrian physician of great and varied experience, who is well known in London for his surgical researches in genuine science; he is ably assisted by his friend Dr. MOSETIG, of great talent and experience in military surgery especially, and I have now the honour of being associated with them, and Baron MUNDY has been so good as to place two comfortable rooms at my disposal here. I have just been appointed on a very important sub-committee to consider and report on the best method of removal by railway of the sick and wounded from Metz, Strasburg, &c., and there cannot be any subject of greater value, or one to which railway authorities themselves ought to be more keenly alive in the interest of their own passengers, who are often, when injured, compelled to travel to their homes in the ordinary ill-adapted receptacles. There has been as yet no proper military ambulance constructed, the best model is that which the ingenious Americans display here, but that is by no means perfect; and you know what the resources are in this respect in civil life, a scandal to the age! for it is a subject in which the rich and poor have a common interest.

"Believe me,

"Yours ever truly,

"J. WYATT."

ENGLISH DONATION.

		£	s.	d.
Received		£20,000	0	0
Expended as below		13,467	0	0
Remaining		£6,533	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Flannel Shirts,	648 dozen	1,700	0	0
Flannel Waistcoats,	214 "	600	0	0
Worsted Knitted ditto,	44 "	144	0	0
Worsted Socks,	889 "	569	0	0
Bordeaux Wine,	4,000 "	2,400	0	0
Burgundy ditto,	1,000 "	800	0	0
Malaga Port, &c.,	110 "	160	0	0
Brandy,	75 "	142	0	0
Rum,	100 "	142	0	0
Coffee,	8,400 pounds	540	0	0
Sugar,	20,000 "	560	0	0
Tea,	200 "	40	0	0
Chocolate,	12,000 "	948	0	0
Honey		96	0	0
Preserved Fruits, Syrups, &c.		160	0	0
Biscuits, &c.		160	0	0
Tapioca, Arrowroot, &c., 1,800 pounds		69	0	0
Cherry Brandy		80	0	0
Preserved Meats, Soups, and Fish		2,594	0	0
Live Animals { 12 Oxen / 10 Pigs		294	0	0
Beef Suet (preserved), 180 pounds		95	0	0
Tobacco and Cigars		265	0	0
Aromatic Vinegar and Eau de Cologne		80	0	0
		£13,467	0	0

Paris, 7th November, 1870.

F. F. BETTING,
Controller of Store of International Society.

Le President de la Société de Secours,
Comte de FLAVIGNY.

"TOURS,

"*November 18th*, 1870.

"DEAR COLONEL LINDSAY,

"I have just returned from a visit to Orleans, and the front; and hope that some of the information I gathered there may be interesting to you.

"First, as regards the wounded of the late battle. I found that those not in positive danger had been evacuated to the South. I left Orleans at 6, yesterday evening. Up to that hour, there were about 160 Germans left in the town; 80 of these in the Anglo-American Ambulance, only half of whom are likely to recover. There were 516 French wounded there; about 1,500 having been removed to Blois, Tours, &c. The number of German wounded left in the hands of the French was about 500; but I am assured that they had carried away very large numbers with the army besides. The German hospital at Orleans is one of the largest and best conducted in France, but no arrangements have been made in it specially for the wounded; consequently their supply of lint had become exhausted, and I was informed that the only charpie they had was made by those of the wounded who could use their hands. Immediately on my return, I despatched to them a large supply of lint and bandages; also of quinine and morphine.

"The Anglo-American Ambulance seemed to be admirably managed by Dr. TILGHMAN, acting in chief during the absence of Dr. PRATT; and it was with great pleasure that I made over to him a complete set of instruments, those in their possession being blunt and useless, and many having been lost at Sedan. None of the wounded had either sheets, pillow cases, or flannel shirts, and only very rough blankets, like horse-cloths. Here, as everywhere in France, the Sisters of Charity were attending with devotion and tenderness on the wounded. I was especially struck with a young Bavarian Lieutenant, who seemed pleased to talk with me in German. His hours were numbered, a ball having passed through his chest and lungs, but he seemed cheerful and quite prepared to die for the Fatherland. He was lying on a good bed in a bright sunny room, a French soldier attending on him. He was very grateful for the kind attention of the doctors; his one wish—viz., for some fruit—the ladies of Tours have just supplied with some of the finest in the town.

"I must not forget to mention a most admirable aged Irish lady who has devoted herself to the wounded at Orleans. Mrs. O'Hanlon has lived there 30 years, but since the war began has put the red cross on her arm and acts as hospital nurse. I saw her actively at work at the Anglo-American Ambulance, dressing wounds and performing the terrible duties of a war hospital with the utmost tenderness. She begged for essences of beef jelly which I have sent her, and also at her urgent request I have sent clothing and shoes, otherwise they would have been removed southward in the very clothes worn by them on entering. This fact the Doctors assented to. On the whole the Anglo-American Ambulance seemed to me superior to anything I had seen in France, the surgeons *never* left their patients night or day.

"We hourly expect to hear of a great battle, and of twenty or thirty thousand wounded at Blois, Tours, Angers, &c. Five thousand beds are prepared here, and the Mayor has implored us to give aid, which we shall of course be only too delighted to do. That the battle will be a very sanguinary one I am quite convinced, for from all we learn the Germans underrate the enemy, whilst the French are not only very strong, but seem confident of victory; the men were anxious to rejoin from hospital, even before they were fit to go.

"Captain KNOWLES and Mr. JARVIS have just arrived, the latter I have sent to Orleans with lint, &c., from the admirable supplies you have forwarded by them.

"The gratitude of the local authorities here towards the society, of the Clergy, the Convents, and the French Societies is unbounded.

"In great haste,

"Yours very truly,

"W. E. ELPHINSTONE.

"Colonel LOYD LINDSAY, &c., &c."

"METZ,

"*21st November*, 1870.

"DEAR COLONEL LINDSAY,

"I write you a line to say that I was at the Governor's house to-day when the news was brought in that a magazine had exploded in Fort Plappeville, and that a number of men, mostly French prisoners, were severely injured.

"Within less than an hour four of our spring fourgons, with mattresses, blankets, pillows, and well provided with lint, brandy, and all necessary comforts, were on the spot under Mr. RAMSAY BUSHNAN and Mr. ANDERSON. Their brandy and their blankets were invaluable, and they brought back eight of the most severely wounded to the hospitals, while the remainder had to be removed in springless country carts. I hope you will think the shouts of 'Bravo Engländer' which greeted Mr. BUSHNAN on his arrival at the Fort, were not undeserved.

"Believe me,

"Ever sincerely yours,

"HENRY BRACKENBURY.

"*Captain, R.A.*"

The letter of the Crown Prince of Prussia to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay purports to be, as it is, far more than a formal acknowledgment of the services rendered to Prussian soldiers by the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War. A formal acknowledgment had, in fact, been conveyed some weeks ago in a handsome letter from Prince Pless, written by express order of King William. That of the Crown Prince is a spontaneous and hearty expression of his own feelings, and will produce the best possible effect in both countries. When Colonel Loyd-Lindsay dined with the King at Versailles, His Majesty graciously recognized the humane liberality of the English people, but he added, with a bow, "You "are very impartial indeed." The Crown Prince, however, shows that he appreciates and approves the principle on which the National Society has consistently acted. "In this, as on other occasions "of distress," he says, "the help of the English "public has been poured out with a liberal and "impartial hand." He assures us that, however a part of the German Press may have sneered at an intervention confined to deeds of charity, the German army and nation accept it with very different sentiments. "The gifts, which have been offered "in a truly Christian spirit, have excited a feeling "of heartfelt gratitude among those in whose "names I speak. In doing so I am repeating the "feelings of the whole of my country people, in "this instance represented by those for whose "special benefit these gifts are destined."

This assurance is the more valuable because it comes from one who is not only heir-apparent to the Prussian Throne—perhaps to the German Empire—but who enjoys in an eminent and almost equal degree the confidence both of Germans and Englishmen. The Crown Prince is justly a favourite with all classes in Germany: with the army, by virtue of his military abilities and achievements; with men of high education, by virtue of his enlightened intelligence and simple manners; with the whole Liberal party, by virtue of his known sympathy with popular rights. He is also greatly respected and beloved in this country, originally for the sake of the English Princess whom he married, but now for the sake of his blameless private character, and of the modest but independent bearing which he has maintained throughout his public life. It is generally believed in England that the Crown Prince, whose reluctance to engage in the war is no secret, has ever been in favour of moderate counsels, and would be the last man among the German leaders to advocate trampling out the national life of France. Such an attestation of the good done by our English Society is peculiarly appropriate, as coming from him; while it will outweigh, if it cannot silence, the malicious and undeserved reflections which have been cast upon a very admirable institution.

It is in no self-complacent spirit, but for the simple purpose of promoting the benevolent objects of the Society, that we call attention to a notable passage in Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's report of his recent visit to Paris and Versailles. The whole sum raised by subscription in England, and placed at the disposal of this Society, amounted to 262,930*l.* on the 24th of October, just after Colonel Lindsay's return. Out of these funds he was himself the bearer of 40,000*l.*, which he divided equally between the German wounded in the Army round Paris and the French wounded in the Paris hospitals. Other remittances, exceeding 30,000*l.*, had been made to "various hospitals and per-"sons, principally in the neighbourhood of the "Rhine and throughout the seat of war in France," besides the operations carried on at Metz, Versailles, and elsewhere. Nor must we forget the very large sums collected in this country by other Societies, one of which is established for the exclusive relief of German sick and wounded. Now, Colonel Lindsay, writing on the 24th of October, positively states that "the whole sum subscribed "in Germany by the Johanniters, who are the great "voluntary aiders in this war, amounts to 21,000*l.*" He continues:—"I believe it to be the established "system throughout the German Army, but it will "astonish English surgeons and English people to "learn that with the Army now before Paris there "is no provision whatever for the extra care and "comfort of the sick and wounded. No tents, no "hospital diet, no blankets, no hospital suits of "clothing, no slippers, no under-clothing. The old "blood-stained uniforms are worn in the hospitals, "and again when discharged from them. The men "walk about with naked feet and scanty clothes, "their rations are issued as usual, and are made "the most of. Everything else is supplied by "voluntary contribution; and I state it as a fact, "and am prepared to prove it if necessary, that "thousands of French and German soldiers have "had the necessaries of life given them by English "contributors to the National Fund."

This passage speaks for itself, and most amply justifies the efforts made by the benevolent public in England on behalf of the German wounded. The skill and care of German surgeons are admitted, and German nurses are said to have been so plentiful at Versailles that it was thought desirable to send home some of them; but all the argument in the world will never satisfy any one who knows what sickness is that English charity has no legitimate sphere while such wants as these are left unsupplied. It is no discredit to German organization that it should have failed to supply them. The whole energies of the nation have been exhausted in arming, despatching, reinforcing, and victualling in the heart of an enemy's country the mightiest host that was ever marshalled under a single command in all history. Why should victorious Germany be ashamed to accept of us a friendly service which she greatly needs because our compassion extends also to her prostrate foe, and cannot permit itself to be utilized for the maintenance of an army in the field? Yet the Society has notoriously had to contend with some jealousy on the part of German, and even of French, officers. Captain Brackenbury, in his last report from Metz, remarks that at first the French surgeons appeared quite unable to understand the nature and generosity of the Society's work—a work, be it remembered, which only the Geneva Convention has rendered possible. They had since, however, availed themselves most gratefully of its resources, and the French Société de Secours had requested him to distribute their stores for them. At Versailles, Colonel Lindsay understood that, although all the materials forwarded by the Society were most welcome, there was a difficulty about admitting foreign doctors and nurses. He thereupon offered to send back all the Society's agents, but was informed that, in case of a bombardment, they would all be wanted, and more too, and this contingency may now arise at any moment.

It is by persisting in these kindly offices through evil report and good report, as well as by freely expressing our sympathy with the cause of Germany and the misfortunes of France, that we shall best repel the charge of a cold and selfish neutrality. Neutrality must in one sense be cold, as justice itself is cold, and selfish, as all true Statesmanship must be selfish. But the coldness is not the coldness of individual feeling, nor is the selfishness of that kind which seeks personal or narrow ends. Neutrality is an attitude of a Government, and the only attitude except belligerency which a Government can assume consistently with international law. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a friendly or unfriendly neutrality possible for a Government, just as there is no such thing as a friendly or unfriendly impartiality possible for a judge. A people, on the other hand, may side with either of two belligerent nations while firmly supporting the neutrality of its Government. The English people sided with Italy in its two wars against Austria, and they have sided, in the main, with Germany in its present war against France. Nothing but a fear lest Germany should abuse her overwhelming advantage, and aim at reducing France to a second-rate Power, has checked that sentiment, which does not conflict with a concern for the real interests of the French people. But let us not shrink from avowing that we hate war more profoundly, and are more thoroughly convinced of the curse which it brings upon mankind, than we are wedded to any principle at stake in the present contest. We do not for a moment believe that it was necessary, except so far as national passions made it necessary, that hecatombs of human beings should be sacrificed to define the future boundaries of the Rhineland. Still less do we believe that a Government charged before God and man with the guardianship of thirty million souls within the United Kingdom can be held guilty of insular selfishness because it refused to convert a duel for ascendency between France and Germany into a general European war.

PARIS UNDER INVESTMENT.

We (*British Medical Journal*) hear by balloon-letter of November 11, from one of our medical correspondents in Paris:—The sortie and temporary occupation of Bourget has brought 10 wounded to our ambulance, and has filled four or five others. The number of wounded being small, and that of surgeons being large, they get at present the most skilled attention; and probably our surgical results, so far, are of a kind unequalled in any war. Space does not allow me to tell you of some very beautiful resections and conservative operations, which have perfectly succeeded. Great apprehensions as to food; fresh provisions altogether failing us; vegetables very scarce; and salt rations the order of the day. We have good private stores; and our wounded in this ambulance will, I hope, not suffer—thanks to private benevolence, and partly to the funds left by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. But there is a terrible prospect before us; and already I have patients among the poor who are nominally ill, really starving. You know what want of fresh meat and fresh vegetables, milk, butter, and eggs means—it means scurvy, typhoid, and starvation of children, lying-in women, and sick people. I have had a weary round to-day, and came home heartbroken. But this is only the beginning of the suffering in store; and the weak and helpless—the innocent—suffer most. The spirit of bravado is dying out, and the sad pinch of want is beginning to be felt. There is considerable abuse of ambulances, which are made the means of claiming provisions, exemptions, &c. General Trochu has appointed a special commission to regulate them; it consists of Jules Ferry, Wolf, Drs. Larrey, Champouillon, Chenu, Guyon, Labbé, Béhier, Broca. M. Jules Worms is acting as secretary. He was here yesterday. The operations of the commission have caused a great deal of grumbling among the *fainéants* whom they have unearthed; but *tant mieux*. We expect presently plenty of work, alas! We hear of great martial preparations. I don't know what they will come to; but we cannot stay here inactively to starve. I am writing in bad spirits; but, with the sad sights I see, it is difficult to keep a cheerful heart.

The *Medical Times and Gazette* received news of the state of things inside Paris through the medium of a lady who acted as nurse to the sick and wounded, but who was compelled to leave the city at the time of the last exodus of the English residents. She had acted as nurse in the American ambulance, consisting of four tents, accommodating from 50 to 60 patients—the tents constructed of double American duck, and floored with wood; kept at a temperature of 14° R. by means of an American hot-air stove placed in a hole in the ground just outside the tent, by which a constant supply of warm air is introduced. These tents were quite dry, comfortable, and healthy; no case of hospital fever or gangrene had occurred; and General Ducrot had begged that if his men were wounded they might be admitted there. Two fatal cases of tetanus had occurred. The Mobiles were described as *bons garçons*, to be relied on for fighting, yet anxious for peace. Small-pox was raging; 316 deaths from it had occurred in the week preceding our informant's departure. This was greatly fostered by the crowds of Mobiles—some unvaccinated, some coming from infected lodgings, all at the age most susceptible, too, of small-pox after vaccination—quartered upon the inhabitants. As to treatment of wounds, Dr. Swinburne, chief medical officer of the American ambulance, used cold water at first; poultices next, till suppuration was freely established; he rejected splints in the treatment of leg fractures, and used constant extension by pullies. Strange to say, sponges were used to wounds, and one sponge might be seen going the round of each dresser's *clientèle*; carbolic acid was used freely. Loud praise was expressed of the splendid benevolence of Mr. Wallace, heir to the late Lord Hertford—of his contributions to the 560 poor destitute English, dependent on the British Charitable Fund, and of his delicate considerateness to persons whose misfortunes have exposed them to unexpected want. Dr. J. R. Cormack was enjoying good health, and hard at work at his ambulance.

We publish the following extracts from letters received from Sedan :—

"Sedan, November.

"What a blessing it will be if we receive food and other gifts in any quantity, for the wretchedness of the people is beyond all description! Work, there is none hardly, and in general, where there is any, the workmen are paid in scraps of paper. The bakers in Sedan take them because they are obliged to do so, but they are refused in the country round. How can this state of things go on? Yesterday, a woman from Illy, strongly recommended by Pasteur Lequen, came to our house. She and her husband and two children had had nothing the evening before. They had not even a morsel of bread or a potato. Their only potato field had been gathered by the two opposing armies. Her husband has work for three hours per day, and receives these bits of paper. They have received nothing from any quarter, and were robbed of everything. We gave her a blanket, shirts, &c., and 2f. 50c. in money."

(No. 2.)

"Augustine returns to-day from Pont Mangis, the ambulance which she superintended, where there were 550 cases of typhus. Dr. Davis, the English physician, who was the director of this ambulance with its 550 cases of typhus, has requested her to establish a soup kitchen at Balan, where she will make soup and bread for about 80 persons from Bazeilles daily. A good thing, but it is not all that is wanted. We want blankets, linen, and many indispensable things which we cannot get to alleviate the misery that surrounds us, or else poverty will take its course. Our ladies' committee have, therefore, decided to set some of these poor people to work, and, indeed, they have already begun. We want a quantity of print and calico for gowns, petticoats, shirts and shifts, &c., for all those who have been burnt out of house and home and robbed of all they possessed. We could never have done it all ourselves. We limit ourselves to the cutting out, and then employ the poor to make them up. They even come from Illy to beg for work, and they are so pleased when we are able to give them anything to do. The spirit in which they accept their sad lot is really most touching. There is no repining, not even a murmur, only they have a sort of half timid, half troubled look. Some of them, indeed, have said to us, 'Ah, if they had taken but the half! But it was hard, Mademoiselle, was it not, to take everything, and then say they had never so much as laid hand on anything?' They are so thankful for anything that is given them; and what a lesson they teach us by their simple submission in the midst of so much misery! Those who help them will indeed receive their most grateful thanks. England and the English are something exceptional in their eyes. When they speak of them their countenances assume an expression almost as if they were speaking of Providence. I only wish that those in England who so generously sympathize with them and relieve their distress could witness this look; they could not but enjoy it. Les E— G— have taken some of the poor people of Bazeilles into their own country house. Madame told me that she could not restrain her own tears when she saw with what delight these unfortunate villagers found themselves once more with a roof over their heads. One little girl said to another, 'Is it possible, my sister? Are we once more in a room?' They were before workmen in good circumstances, but they had brought out of all their furniture a few saucepans and pots half burnt, and in addition some bedding given them by the ambulances. Since the wet weather has set in they can no longer take shelter in the cellars, which are half flooded. The falling ruins are fearful, especially at night, and there are many other villages in the same state. It is horrible!"

(No. 3.)

"To-day, Monday, we are all three going to Balan. The first soup is to be made there. Think of it! We hope to give a good mess of soup, with vegetables, rice, and a piece of meat every day to 160 families, amounting to 500 persons, for the sum of 50f. Is it not delightful? And the people are so happy. We have selected poor people from Bazeilles, Balan, La Moncelle, and Fond de Givonne. You cannot form an idea of the extreme distress. We are ourselves astonished by it. It is really an abyss of misery. It is frightful to see whole families burnt out, robbed and ruined, and out of work for such a length of time. It is in vain to think one can make reparation for such terrible sufferings. However, by God's help, we will do what we can. If we could only extend our work, and supply the means of employment to respectable women, it would be of immense advantage. They entreat us for work, and keep coming to us from all the neighbourhood. It will be necessary really to keep accounts like a shop. On Saturday there came a poor woman from Givonne. She has six children, and is expecting a seventh. Not a sol does she possess, no work, and robbed of everything. There are hundreds upon hundreds in like distress. And no one murmurs. They have been stricken and almost annihilated."

FROM HAVRE TO VERSAILLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have seen so many and such varied and exaggerated accounts in the newspapers of a journey I made from Havre to Versailles with a convoy of goods destined for the English Ambulance and sent out by the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, that I think by writing a short description of my trip the public may be interested in reading the correct account after seeing so many different ones, some of them almost ludicrous. Two agents of the society and myself left Havre with 11 tons weight of goods, consisting of hospital stores and provisions for the sick and wounded. We had the whole conveyed to the station from the steamer and packed in railway trucks. The first day we arrived at Rouen, where we slept the night. Next morning we started at 6 a.m., and by the kindness of the station-master we got the trucks attached to a passenger train, so that we arrived with the provisions at St. Pierre, which is only about an hour and a quarter's ride from Rouen. Arriving here, the rest of the journey to Versailles, about 80 miles, had to be accomplished on the road; so two of us started at once to Louviers, a good-sized commercial town about five miles from St. Pierre, for the purpose of hiring waggons and horses. The Mayor of this town had been very kind on a previous occasion, not only lending the society his own waggon and horses, but assisting in procuring others. On this occasion he was equally polite and kind, lending us his own waggon again, and sending his man-servant to assist us in finding others. We got five altogether, with two horses each, and ordered them to be at St. Pierre railway station by 7 o'clock next morning. At St. Pierre there is a company of soldiers of the Line, and when the waggons arrived several of the men assisted ours in loading, so that in four hours' time we were ready to start. The convoy arrived at Louviers about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and we rested here about an hour and a half to feed the horses and ourselves also. When at dinner the captain of the National Guard and the President of the International Society called upon us and said that a crowd of people had collected round the waggons, and were in rather an excited state, as they could not understand why such a large quantity of provisions, &c., was going to Versailles. So these good gentlemen examined our papers and asked us several questions about the ambulances, &c.; and, after thanking us as representatives of the British Society for the great good that had been done by the members of the Geneva Convention, said that they would explain to the people our mission, and place a guard to protect the waggons. When we were about to start again we found the mob had not dispersed, but wished to open the cases and see what they contained; but the authorities interfered and we got off without any further difficulty. The same night we arrived at Guillon about 10 o'clock, and had some trouble in getting accommodation, but after about an hour's running about to different hotels we got a place for our horses and ourselves. I may say that we always make a rule of never travelling after dark, but on this occasion we were delayed by having to procure additional horses just outside Louviers in order to mount a very steep and long hill. Well, the next morning the admiring public began to collect (most of them having been in bed the night before when we arrived), and began to speculate on what our waggons contained, and where they were destined for. Our talkative French coachman soon informed them, and when we arrived at the scene we found the people somewhat irritable, and making all sorts of comments. Some said our boxes contained ammunition for the Prussians, others that we had provisions for the Prussian army, and some of their remarks were certainly of rather a personal nature. The Mayor here was very courteous and kind, and gave us two Gardes Mobiles directly we entered the town till the time we left, to guard our stores from the curiosity of the public. Before starting we had to get another waggon, as we found the others too heavily loaded to get up the hills without additional horses, which are not easy to procure except at a large town. Before we left, most of the crowd had disappeared, either tired of speculation or feeling convinced of the good purpose to which our stores and provisions were to be applied. Our destination to-day was Vernon, a town of about nine or ten thousand inhabitants, and the last place held by the French on this route to Paris. We entered the town about 5 o'clock in the evening, and were informed by some officers in plain clothes that we must go to the town-hall at once, and report ourselves to the mayor. This we did, and produced our papers, which were pronounced to be quite right, and we received permission to draw up our waggons in the Place d'Armes, which is a large square in the centre of the town surrounded by iron railings. We found ample accommodation here for ourselves, coachman and horses, and we gave instructions to our men to be ready to start at 7 o'clock next morning, little thinking at the time what difficulties were before us. We were quietly seated at dinner in the Hôtel du Lion d'Or, when the garçon informed us that five gentlemen including the Mayor were waiting to see us, and wished to speak to us directly. The object of their visit was to inquire into the nature of our convoy, its destination, and to examine again our papers. The reason of all this was that the inhabitants of the town had collected in large numbers, and were in a very excited state, making remarks similar to the people at Louviers, and threatening to destroy the lot. The Mayor then told us that he had received instructions from Rouen to allow no provisions of any kind to pass Vernon—that is to say, to pass into the enemy's lines, for the next town, Mantes, was in the hands of the Prussians; but he said he would give us a guard, and would telegraph to Rouen at once, stating that we were going to join the English Ambulance, and ask permission to let the convoy pass. The next day, about 3 in the afternoon, an answer came that all provisions of any kind whatsoever, independent of the use they were to be applied to or their destination, were to be stopped at Vernon and not allowed to pass into the Prussian lines. Upon receiving this order two of us set off for Rouen to see the General and to explain our case; but after several telegrams had passed to Tours and back we received the same answer as we had had at Vernon, that no provisions were to pass the lines, but of course we should be allowed to proceed with our medical stores, beds, blankets, &c. So we returned again to Vernon and consulted with the Mayor, who said it would be best to have an examination of the goods, placing on one side those things we might pass on with and those we must leave behind. The people were by this time quite wild, and threatened several times to force the gates of the Place d'Armes and inspect the goods for themselves, as they laboured under the delusion that our packages contained ammunition, &c., for the enemy. As we passed through the streets the cry of "*Mort aux étrangers*" was not very grateful to our ears, but we did not take much notice of the mob, as the authorities would have protected us had any actual violence been intended. One Garde Mobile, the worse for drink, came up to me and threatened to break my head with the butt-end of his rifle, but, beyond threats, no other kind of personal violence was offered to us. I may mention here that the people had resolved, if the Mayor allowed us to pass, to attack the convoy about two miles from the town, and so take the law into their own hands. Early the next morning the Commissioner of Police arrived, with several officers, and two or three carpenters and blacksmiths, to examine the cases. This was a great nuisance to us, as every waggon had to be unloaded and every package examined, but the work was got over in about six hours, and we found, at the close of the proceedings, that about four waggon-loads must be left behind. The provisions for the ambulance and hospital consisted of preserved meats,; soups, mutton broth, rice, wines, biscuits, sugar, salt, tea, and coffee, &c. These we had to leave behind, and what we were allowed to take were medical instruments, lint, charpie, bedding and blankets, bandages and splints, &c. Those very things which are so essential for the wounded when exhausted by loss of blood, such as wines, nourishing food, &c., were forbidden us to take, and the only reason given was that the French wished to produce a famine at Versailles—a thing next to impossible as long as railway communications are open, as they now are, from Germany. One excuse can be made, and that is, that the French authorities did not understand the Convention of Geneva—much less do the people. So we left our provisions in charge of the Mayor at Guillon, where they were recommended to be sent for safety's sake, and we proceeded on next day to Mantes, and from there to the English depôt at Versailles. I found an English hospital at St. Germain, with 57 patients under the care of Dr. Guy, and I also saw the first and second division, that is half, of the English Ambulance start for Orleans, unfortunately nearly destitute of provisions, owing to the affair at Vernon. The impartiality shown by the British Society in the distribution of its money and stores has been universally remarked, so I trust that on further explanation to the French authorities they may regard the transport of provisions for the sick and wounded in a more favourable light, as thousands of the wounded at Orleans are now dying for want of those very things which were detained at Vernon; for had they arrived in time at the society's depôt at Versailles half of them would have gone on with the English Ambulance to Orleans. From the armed state of the country it is easy to see that if Paris falls the war will not be over, and I believe that France will fight it out as long as they have a man left to handle a rifle. The inhabitants of Great Britain have done much to alleviate the distress which this war has occasioned, but much yet remains to be done. I know well all the towns and places between Sedan, Nancy, and Paris, and having now worked for three months with both the French and German armies I can testify to the thankfulness which is felt by the poor wounded soldiers when the British stores arrive, and I sincerely trust that the Society may never lack means to carry out its good and charitable purposes to the end.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

GEORGE D. P. THOMAS.

London, Nov. 17.

THE LATE SORTIES.

(FROM INSIDE PARIS.)
(BY BALLOON POST.)
(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 30.

The ambulance carriages again met this morning at the same place near the Pont d'Alma, and this time it was not a false start. The long train was in motion about 8, making south-east for Joinville-le-Pont, at which the French troops were to cross the Marne. Incessant cannonading, getting louder and louder as we neared the field of action, told us that a brisk engagement was going on; but the only incident of our journey was meeting, near Charenton, a few Prussian prisoners looking very happy and quite at their ease, smoking and chatting as if they very much preferred this safe, if inglorious, entry into Paris to the pleasures of storming it or remaining outside to play target to the too zealous *tirailleurs de la Seine*. Some of their satisfaction may possibly have been due to the discovery that they were not at once shot on being made prisoners. An officer told me it frequently happens that when the Prussians are caught they fall on their knees and beg for life, or, if of sterner stuff, ask permission to have certain messages or tokens taken to their friends. He inferred that in order to make the soldiers fight to the last, it was diligently spread about in the enemy's camp that the French gave no quarter. One can't help hoping, however, that this is not the case, as the war is savage enough already, in all conscience, without any such additional devices to increase the animosity on either side. There was a long halt at Joinville-le-Pont, and there the ambulances began to make, singly or in small detachments, for the field. Mine was, unluckily, one of the last to move, and meantime all I could do was to get up to the top of a house and try with my glass to make out how the battle was going. This was no easy matter for a civilian unacquainted with the ground. I found myself, too, at once confronted with what appears to have been all along one of the great French difficulties in the campaign. I could not anywhere see the Prussians. In front and to the right, almost as far as the eye could reach, were everywhere masses of French troops of all arms, but either the enemy was beyond the range of my glass or the woods, hills, and hollows with which the ground was plentifully interspersed, were, as usual, employed with such effect as completely to conceal him. As I could, however, see the French slowly but steadily advancing towards the heights to the right of Champigny, I inferred that the Prussians were being driven back, and that so far, therefore, the advantage lay with the French, though even then it was impossible to repress the suspicion that the old game which has been now played so often was being played once more, and that the Prussians were voluntarily retreating merely in order to get their antagonists under fuller range of their batteries, and to turn back upon them with trebled forces. Their retreat in any case was very slow, every foot of ground being disputed with tenacity. I could see the shells bursting literally in showers over the high ground near Mont Mesly, the point upon which the French troops seemed to be principally concentrating, and the strange growl of the mitrailleuses and roar of the cannon went on with scarcely a moment's intermission. The rifle seemed to be doing comparatively very little work—I mean, during the earlier part of the action—the engagement being almost entirely an artillery duel, in which the French were so far getting the best of it that they were able to make an uninterrupted, however impeded, advance.

As it was very unsatisfactory work, however, watching the affair from the distance, I determined to wait no longer for my ambulance, but to make for the field alone, or rather with a friend who had a pass in his pocket. We took the road for Champigny, and had not to go many hundred yards to find abundant proof of how stubborn and sanguinary the fight had been. The way was blocked by ambulances filled with wounded men, and some of the houses in the village had been riddled through and through with shell. A little further on we came upon a group of surgeons, with Dr. Ricord at their head, hastily performing such operations as could not be postponed, though the number of wounded brought to them was so great that some had to lie unattended on the ground, bleeding rapidly, as it seemed to us, to death, but in such agonies, and with their forms and faces often disfigured in so ghastly a fashion that it was impossible to wish that they could live. As we could be of no use there, we were glad to turn away from a scene of such horrors and hurry on to find out what was the fortune of the fight. We were both novices, and it was only slowly we began to discover that the nearer you get to a battle-field the less you are able to understand of it, unless, indeed, you have the luck to secure some commanding position, in which case you have probably also the ill luck to be inconveniently near a battery. From the house-top in the distance, imperfect as our view had been, we could at least see the whole French force and form a pretty good notion of what was happening to it. But here, with troops all around us, and on the very ground which had just been taken from the enemy, we were completely in the dark as to what was going on, and might almost have wandered into the Prussian lines without knowing it. At last, as we emerged from a wood on the other side of Champigny, we came upon a bit of high ground, and, mounting it, got a fair view of a considerable portion of the field. The sight was by no means reassuring. It was then near 4 o'clock, and the French left appeared to have completely given way. One regiment was in full, though very orderly, retreat, towards the spot on which we were standing. They were not making even a show of fighting, but were quietly drawing out of range with the downcast yet in nowise shamefaced look of men who had done their best, but in vain, and felt they could now do no more. Other regiments were still holding the ground they had gained, but under a murderous fire, which was tearing them to pieces, and under which no French troops could long remain quiet. They must either dash on or retire, and I was preparing to see them do the last when my own retreat was precipitated in a manner I had not at all calculated on. The retreating regiment, approaching the eminence we were on, came into view, and being worth powder and shot—which, I suppose, we were not—drew a fire unpleasantly warm, and I found myself all of a sudden first lying flat on my face, in eager imitation of a neighbour who seemed to consider this the right thing, and then scampering in a panic down into a hollow, in which I was tolerably safe, but could see absolutely nothing. What I heard, however, made me fear that the Prussians were getting the best of it. The sound of the firing, which about 4 o'clock became heavier than it had ever been, was principally from their quarter, and as if they were concentrating for a final attack.

The fusillade, which had before been comparatively feeble, suddenly became deafening, as if a large body of infantry were advancing to carry a strong position; the sharp, quick rattle of, as it seemed, many thousand rifles, blending into dense volleys of sound, which for about the space of half an hour never for an instant flagged; the strange noise of the mitrailleuses, which has been happily compared to the growl of some wild beast, was scarcely less continuous, and the whizzing of shells over head and the booming of cannon, vigorous as they had always been, seemed to increase, if possible, in intensity. It was painfully tantalizing to be in the midst of such a pandemonium of sound, and yet be only able to conjecture vaguely what it betokened, and whether, if the last and grandest act of the day's terrible tragedy were really being played out, the result was favourable to our side; but it was not until it grew dark enough for the incessant flashes of the opposing batteries to be distinctly visible that we were able to make out that the French were apparently still in possession of the high ground near Mont Mesly, which they had taken with so much gallantry, but with, I fear, a fearful expenditure of life. I have heard since my return to Paris that they have not kept any portion whatever of the high ground they took, and though they have so far achieved a success that they are now occupying a position which this morning belonged to the enemy, it is a position of no value, as the Prussians are still as strong as ever on the heights above immediately commanding it. If so, I presume the French subsequently evacuated the heights they had won, for up to the last moment, when darkness put an end to the fight, their batteries were then crippled terribly no doubt, but still unsilenced. However, as I have already said, although for some hours close to the fighting, I never saw it except for a few moments in anything but detail, and cannot attempt, therefore, accurately to describe it, or to speak at all positively as to its final result. All I can say is that the French are now encamped upon a considerable extent of plain which this morning belonged to the Prussians, and that they went through the hard fighting necessary to get it with a steadiness highly creditable to an army so recently organized. I saw regiments advancing firmly, and even coolly, under the full fire of batteries every volley of which told with murderous effect upon them, and even the retreating regiment, which I happened to be near when it fell back, was retiring in perfect order. All this was in the open, but, on the other hand, I am bound as a veracious historian to state that in the woods and the village (Champigny) I saw more shirking than was pardonable, even in young troops. Perhaps there is something demoralizing in proximity to cover, or possibly it may be peculiarly trying to the nerves to have shot and shell poured in upon you when you are so placed that you cannot even see from what quarter they come, and have no chance of retaliating. Such was apparently the ordeal to which some of the French troops had been exposed. The wood they were in had been so riddled by shot that the bark was torn from many of the trees, and the boughs were hanging by shreds as if some one had been hacking at them with a knife, while huge holes gaped in the walls and roofs of the adjoining houses, some of which had been so knocked about that it seemed a marvel they remained standing. Yet from the position of the ground the troops exposed to the fire which made all this havoc must have been pretty nearly as helpless as a flock of sheep. Some of them were almost as scared, and it was half painful, half ludicrous, to watch them, although they were no longer in any danger, at least no momentary danger, taking as eager advantage of every bit of wall or ground that seemed to afford safe shelter as if the shells were still pouring in showers over their heads. An officer galloping past got so furious at the sight of one such group that after firing into them a volley of adjectives scarcely less terrible than the shells, he wanted my companion and myself to assist him "in kicking them to the front"—a request with which, however, we did not, for more reasons, perhaps, than one, think it desirable to comply. It must be heart-rending for French officers—a class than which no braver exists in the world—to have to lead raw troops who can't stand fire. A few pretended to be wounded, and almost the only chance I had of plying my office of amateur *infirmier* was obligingly offered me by a gentleman who wanted me to carry him, on the plea that he had a "contusion" in the back, but who was really suffering from fright. It was fortunate for him that the angry officer, who believed in kicking as the proper treatment for complaints of this kind, was not near or the patient would speedily have had a real "contusion in the back," though probably rather lower down than the quarter he vaguely indicated to me. Among the really wounded men there were always—at least, such was my brief experience—so many professional *infirmiers* that I could scarcely have taken a brassard without depriving of it some one who understood its use much better than I did. I have heard and seen it more than once stated that the ambulances don't go near enough to the front, and that, in consequence, many wounded die who might be saved by timely aid. This may be true of some carriages, though if they don't go far enough the fault is often not theirs but that of the commanding officers, who are afraid of their manœuvres being hampered by a crowd of non-combatants. But the *infirmiers* themselves seemed to me most creditably free from any tendency to shirk dangerous duty, considering that they have not the excitement of fighting, nor the prospect of crosses, pensions, or promotion to keep their courage up to the mark. As for the *Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes*, who are, as it were, the crack corps—the Old Guard—of the *infirmiers*, their pluck is prodigious. They were conspicuous in their round flapping hats, white bands, and long black coats, in all parts of the field, ready to confess the dying, carry the wounded, bury the dead—in fact, to do any duty required of them, at once the gentlest and bravest of men. I saw one of them pick up an *obus*, and when a soldier shouted to him to take care, as it was a fresh one and might still explode,

The same, Cont^d.

instead of dropping it, as I fancy nine or ten civilians would have done, he had the presence of mind to put it slowly on the ground, as coolly as if it had been an egg, and then, turning round to us, who had made a most undignified rush from him, not being, perhaps, quite as well prepared for being blown into fragments heavenwards, he remarked that it "was very dangerous to let these things fall hard, as the concussion might make them explode."

Our ambulance—a break pressed into the service—was only fitted to carry the slightly hurt, but night had come on and in the crowd and inevitable confusion it was almost impossible to make the right assortment, so the surgeon gave us to bring back to Paris two men who had received mortal wounds. One of them, shot through the chest, sat opposite to me, and as every now and then at a turn in the road the moon shone full on his pale face, wrenched with agony, and on his glazing eyes, I thought he was dying. I shall never forget his groans and ceaseless inquiries whether we were near home, as every jolt of our carriage put him to fresh torture. There are probably at this moment many lying helpless on the hard ground on which they fought and fell, with no shelter from the biting cold of a November night, and with no other hope of relief than death. Their condition may be much worse than that of the poor fellow near me, but I was naturally most impressed by his sufferings, and could not help thinking—I fear the reflection was painfully trite—that great wars would become all but impossible if the great men who make them and the little men who are weak enough to let them be made could see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears what I saw and heard in one short drive.

DECEMBER 1.

I went out again to-day to Joinville-le-Pont, expecting a continuance of yesterday's fight. According to General Trochu's official report the French had performed prodigies well nigh miraculous in an army so rapidly organized; had encamped for the night on the ground from which they had driven the enemy, and would "certainly" renew the engagement to-day. Under such circumstances, this seemed their obvious policy. I was a good deal surprised, therefore, at the profound silence which prevailed as we drove through the Bois de Vincennes, so lately one of the prettiest pleasure-grounds in Europe, now, alas! a dismal waste of fallen trees and barren stumps. Yesterday, at the same place and about the same time, the very ground had seemed to shake beneath our feet at the continuous thunder of the cannon, but to-day the stillness was unbroken even by the crack of the stray shots with which the advanced posts kill time and each other. We stopped the carriage to make inquiries of a regiment bivouacking near the Fort of Vincennes, and it is a curious illustration of the sanguine temperament and of the avidity with which all favourable reports, no matter how wild, are swallowed, that the explanation we there heard of the unexpected silence was that the Prussians had been attacked in the night, and utterly routed, their three lines of investment being broken through and through, and had been pursued already so far that the noise of the French cannon at that moment crushing them could not be heard. This is literally the substance of the story which a number of military men, whom there was no reason to suppose less sane or intelligent than the average of their fellow-creatures, and who had witnessed yesterday's engagement, told and believed. At Joinville-le-Pont we heard the real cause of the silence—a truce in order to remove the wounded and dead. The truce was to cease at 1 o'clock. Various facts oozed out in the course of conversation with different people which made me fear that yesterday's success had been exaggerated. The French had, indeed, advanced a considerable distance, but the ground they had carried was worth very little, so at least said judges believed to be competent, and was, perhaps, rather a precarious and even perilous possession than not. It was inferred, however, partly from the large number of Prussians found by our ambulances, that the loss of the enemy was very heavy, and, at any rate, they had been driven back. So far there was a triumph. Many of the wounded, I grieve to say, passed the night upon the battle-field, and a doctor told me that "three parts" of the dead had wounds which, properly attended to, would never have proved mortal. I don't know with whom lies the responsibility for this cruel negligence, or I should not hesitate to attach it. I have only so far had personal experience of two

The same, Cont^d.

ambulances—the Ambulance de la Presse and the American—and both are, so far as I am any judge, worked admirably by men not only of ability, but conscientious and painstaking. The French declare that the Prussians throw unnecessary difficulties in the way of looking after the wounded, from excessive fear of having their positions reconnoitred. The Prussians, on the other hand, accuse the French of conducting the search in an unfair, or, at least, unbusiness-like way. While both parties are coming to an understanding, the wounded lie all night on the field, and many die. The vitality which some of them exhibit is perfectly marvellous. I saw one to-day who had been out since 10 o'clock yesterday morning, exposed to last night's frost. A bullet had lodged behind one of his eyes, inflicting a wound so ghastly and disfiguring that I shrink from describing it. I touched his feet, which were like blocks of ice; indeed I thought he was dead, yet the doctors said he would live.

In the afternoon I drove off towards the advanced posts with two companions—one a Frenchman, whose recent adventures were somewhat remarkable. He had been an officer of Spahis, but his own regiment having been cut up or dispersed, he had volunteered as a private into another. He had twice been made prisoner, once at Mézières and once at Chatillon, but each time had refused to be put upon his parole, and had escaped on the day of his capture by the simple device of tearing his clothes, begrimming his face and hands with dirt, and wandering about as a peasant, living on turnips or whatever he could pick up until he found a safe chance of crossing the Prussian lines. When he got home the second time the servant who opened the door happened to be a new one, and looked upon him as an insolent impostor with designs on the plate. His own family, who had given him up for dead, were for a moment almost as hard to convince, afraid that what their eyes told them was too joyous to be true. A man with such a genius for getting into and out of scrapes, was naturally a pleasant, but still rather a dangerous companion, and in the short time he was with us he contrived to get our ambulance fired at by persisting in accompanying us, though in his uniform, to look for a Prussian "lightning conductor." At least so declared an indignant French sentinel, who threatened to put him under arrest, but as an American told me that their ambulance had just been fired at without any such provocation the Prussian outposts may have been merely amusing themselves with a practical joke. We were told that the French ambulances had just before been allowed as an ultimatum 20 minutes to carry off their dead and wounded, and that they were then to consider the suspension of arms at an end. This was rather grave news, for it would have taken us more than the time allowed to get out of range if the Prussians meant to fire. One of the party suggested that as there were no wounded left, but only a few bodies—a ghastly row of stiff figures, lying like logs upon the road where they had been deposited, I suppose by the Prussians—we should all be off at once. But a French surgeon protested indignantly that he would rather be shot himself than allow his dead to be buried by "*Ces gredins-là*;" and so the stiff figures were hastily stowed away into the ambulance, and everybody made off. As we drove down the principal street of Champigny we found some barricades roughly made of barrels, paving-stones, tables, and armchairs—in which a few months ago the fathers of the hamlet were comfortably dozing by a peaceful fireside—and saw on each side of us the soldiers drawn up in readiness for the attack momentarily expected, or, at any rate, possible.

A more depressing sight it is not easy to imagine. It was in its way scarcely less painful than the scenes of slaughter and suffering I had just been witnessing. The weather was bitterly cold. It was just about the hour when, as the rare gleams of sunshine are disappearing, the raw chill of a wintry afternoon is most keenly felt. It was as much as we could do, by warm rugs and brisk walking, to keep our blood in circulation, and it was almost enough to make it curdle again in our veins to see these ill-starred slaves of the sword after a night in the open, under such a sky—badly fed and not well clothed—standing motionless and silent, the cold steel pressed with numbed hands to their sides, until a shower of shot and shell should give the signal to recommence the grim work of slaughtering and being slaughtered. Happily the signal was not given, the Prussian army being, perhaps, not sorry for repose, and the night closed without strife.

The same, Cont^d.

Cont^d at page 46.

DECEMBER 3.

I am told by a friend that it is not strictly correct to say that many, or even any, of the wounded passed the night on the field of battle. Those that were not at once taken off by the ambulances to some hospital, permanent or temporary, were placed at least in some one of the many empty houses close to the field. I am sure I hope with all my heart that he is right, and that I was before misinformed. But still, unfortunately, there is rather a distinction than a difference between the two statements. The houses near the battle-field had been so stripped and gutted of their contents, scarcely a window being left remaining, and even the doors having sometimes been torn away to make firewood or barricades, that a wounded man would be scarcely better off in them than in the open air. Some of them had been fired by the Prussians on their retreat—to prevent, I suppose, the French from making use of them—and presented nothing but two or three bare walls. Others were shattered and torn by shells, for the unlucky little village of Champigny was twice stormed, first by the French to drive out the Prussians, and then by the Prussians in the attempt, not successful, to drive out the French.

It again, I believe, went through the same unpleasant process yesterday. My ambulance unexpectedly failing me, I could not myself reach Joinville-le-Pont before the afternoon, when the fighting had ceased, but I am told that the engagement was long and warm. The Prussians suddenly commenced the attack very early in the morning, and surprised the Mobiles, who seem to have been seized with a panic and to have evacuated Champigny at something very like "the double." Happily, the Marne was behind them, and this obstacle, giving them time for reflection, they recovered their confidence by an effort in the highest degree creditable to young troops, who do not often rally in this fashion from defeat, and steadily drove the Prussians back. It took about two hours to lose and five to regain their position; so the action was stubborn. Its net result was, I believe, that the Prussians were left in about, though not in quite, the same place from which they started. They so far had the advantage, that whereas on the 30th ult. they had to leave Champigny, they were last night holding its extreme corner, and still hold it to-day. I am telling the tale as it was told me, for I could not get out of Paris till the fighting was over.

Conveying Stores of the British Ambulance in France.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—As I read in the telegrams from Versailles that "a convoy for the sick and wounded, under Mr. Thomas, of London, has been plundered by the French," I think I am bound in justice to state that, having been employed on the same service (viz., endeavouring to convey by the Vernon route English stores through the French to the Prussian lines), I received from every one with whom I came in contact, from M. d'Estancelin, Commandant-Général of the National Guard at Rouen, down to the farrier of a small village, who objected to being paid for shoeing one of my horses, the greatest assistance and kindness. I will mention one fact in proof.

The Mayor of the town of Louviers, who was appealed to by me at the uncomfortable hour of 5 a.m. to help me to procure transport, placed at once, with the utmost generosity, at my disposal his own waggon, two splendid horses, and his own servant, and put me in the way of obtaining other carts at very moderate rates. I am happy to say that the horses and waggon returned safely to Louviers after their long eight-day march of 150 miles, and were again lent for the same charitable purpose to Mr. Thomas. When I met the convoy at Gaillon, on Friday last, I found a good deal of irritation among the troops at the fact that part of Mr. Thomas's stores consisted of bulecuits, intended, I believe, for the men of the English Ambulance, but which the French could not understand to be for the sick and wounded. I have no doubt that on approaching the outposts the difficulties must have become more serious.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Nov. 12. K. F.

38 With an Ambulance in search of Wounded. (1

The same, cont'd (2

The same, cont'd. (3

PARIS AND THE SORTIE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS INSIDE THE CITY.]

[BY BALLON MONTÉ.]

PARIS, Nov. 30.

At an early hour this morning I traversed the Place de la Concorde on my way to the Champ de Mars, the rendezvous of the Red Cross Knights. To the left is the Palace of the Tuileries, silent and sad. It is now a hospital for the wounded. In front is the Corps Législatif; on its summit a white flag with the Red Cross flutters in the cold north wind, indicating that it is now an ambulance. Those whose acquaintance with the Champ de Mars was formed in 1867, when all the world and his wife hurried to the World's Fair, would not know it now. Then it was the concentration of everything that could add to the luxurious comfort of mankind. To be sure, Prussia *did* send Krupp's cannon as a specimen of what could be done in the military branch of humanity; but the visitors to Paris, and the inhabitants, fondled them as gigantic toys, and never for an instant suspected that within three years they would again be brought to the French capital by a hostile army. Now, alas! the Champ de Mars gives unmistakeable signs of preparation for the destruction of the human race. I had scarcely reached it, when the long lines of ambulances traversed the bridge and proceeded at a rapid pace along the quays. Some of them, after passing the Louvre, again crossed the river, and I followed, little caring whither chance might lead me. We rattled past the Prison of the Conciergerie and the Cathedral of Notre Dame; the inhabitants of the district looked at the long cavalcade with astonishment, and shook their heads ominously. There was evidently heavy work on hand.

Bercy was reached. By-and-by we left Paris by the Porte de Charenton, and crossed the Seine to Maison Alfort. That village is deserted by the inhabitants, except the wine-sellers, who are glad to remain there on the chance of doing some business with the passing troops. We were on the road to Créteil, at one time occupied by the Prussians, but now in the possession of the French. The incessant roaring of artillery to the left indicated that a battle was raging in that direction—Créteil being the extreme right of the French position. As we neared the village we passed a reserve of artillery and three mitrailleuses. Créteil itself is now little better than a collection of bare house-walls. Everything portable has been taken away or destroyed. To the left is a fine château, with a summer-house covered with ivy, pleasantly situated on a raised terrace overlooking the road—beyond a doubt the favourite retreat of the proprietors. It was now occupied by soldiers busily engaged in preparing their soup, and surrounded with geraniums, which, in spite of the war and the approaching winter, have not yet perished. In a field to the left of the road were about 2,000 infantry of the line under arms. Observing some houses behind them, one of which had a sort of high square tower, I gained access to it, and thus was enabled to observe what was going on. The country beyond the village slopes gradually upwards to some wooded heights. There was rapid rifle-firing in the woods to the front, and as far as the eye could reach to the left the battle was raging furiously. To the right of the village was a battery of French artillery firing on the enemy's position in front. General Ducrot, with the main body of his army, had succeeded in crossing the Marne at Joinville-le-Pont; and, in order to draw off part of the Prussian force opposed to him, a diversion had been made to the extreme right by a division under General Turbielle. That officer succeeded in taking Mont Mesly; but, unable to hold it, he was forced to fall back on Creteil. The reserve was called up, and I descended rapidly to see the infantry I have before mentioned go into action.

As they passed me I was particularly struck with their total want of enthusiasm; they looked overweighted, tired, and hungry—in fact, "devil-dragged." There was but one man among them who marched with any life. "Before those men go into action they should have a good breakfast," I exclaimed. "Yes, they would fight all the better for it," said some one in English at my elbow. I turned and found myself face to face with Dr. Rose Cormack, with whom I was acquainted many years since in England. He has medical charge of the Ambulance Evangélique, and had come in search of the wounded. "Well, Doctor, you will not have long to wait. Let your assistants get their stretchers ready, and I will help them; for, if my eyes have not deceived me, the men who have just been called into action will be driven back shortly." The Ambulances on the ground were the Italian and the Chaptal, of which the Evangélique forms part. It is worthy of remark that the Chaptal Ambulance has been established almost exclusively with funds from the Protestants of France; and, although essentially a Protestant Ambulance, it has not received one sou of the money subscribed in England for the wounded. The rifle-firing rapidly became more distinct; the ambulances advanced through the village, across the entrance to which was a strong barricade. Stretchers were taken from the carriages and adjusted, mattrasses were prepared, bearers were told off, and we passed the barrier.

The party to which I attached myself had two stretchers, with which, within only a few minutes, we returned laden. One poor fellow had his leg dreadfully shattered, and screamed frightfully. Having deposited our burthens, we returned again and again; and thus, within less than half an hour, we had brought in nine mangled unfortunates. They all belonged to the regiment we had seen go into action but a few minutes previously. Some idea may be formed of the rapidity of the firing from the fact, that the Chaptal Ambulance alone brought in one hundred and three wounded soldiers. We had, after some more similar journeys, returned with a stretcher to the field, and found ourselves in the midst of the retreating French, protected by some houses and a wall. "I am wounded; take me!" cried a soldier, supported by a comrade. "You are able to walk, my poor friend; press on for the village. We shall be back in a few minutes." A few yards farther on we found a poor fellow grievously riddled, and placed him on the stretcher. "You had better return, doctor, with the bearers, and get everything ready for starting. There is no time to be lost. Give me the flag; I may yet be able to bring in another man"—and so I dashed forward. Thirty or forty yards farther on, beyond the wall, stood a man between the French, retreating rapidly, and the enemy's skirmishers—who, having cleared the wood, were half-way down the sloping ground, firing rapidly, and with astonishing precision. I found that the poor fellow was wounded in the arm, and probably elsewhere, for he appeared unable to walk. "Now, then, my man, give me your pack and rifle; lean heavily on me; you must not mind the pain—or we shall not reach the village." Ping—ping—ping, went the rifle-balls, several tearing up the ground at our feet. I was not sorry to reach a dwarf wall, and take advantage of its protection to reach the village.

When I reached the ambulance waggon I found the doctor in the act of examining a man with a shattered leg, who howled most terribly, "Oh, doctor, doctor! do leave me alone." It will not do you any harm!" One could almost fancy that this man must have had Irish blood in his veins. The waggon was full, and I was obliged to hand over the man I had brought in to another ambulance, so I do not know the extent of his wound. The main street of the village was now crowded with soldiers retreating, and the artillery advancing with three mitrailleuses to the barricade, in order to keep the enemy in check. The ambulance waggons tried to make their way to the rear, but soon became blocked in by soldiers rushing from the side streets. Many of them had already reached the ground where we had seen them standing under arms in the morning. To several of the men's kunpsacks were attached cans of "Australian preserved boiled mutton." Probably they had found the English-ticketed tin boxes in some deserted château, and had enjoyed their contents. If the Prussians had followed the French into the village the slaughter would have been frightful. I saw but few officers, and those who made their appearance did not even endeavour to reform their men. A sad lack of discipline was apparent. It was long before the last ambulance cart could extricate itself from the village and set out on its return to Paris. On our arrival in Paris with the wounded, they were put to bed and received a basin of warm soup. The doctor extracted a ball from one, dressed the wound of another, showed great judgment in not probing for the ball in a third, who alleged that it was not in him—which, on examining his trousers, proved to be the case, for they exhibited two holes, the ball having traversed the fleshy part of the thigh—comforted another, and so on through his harvest of wounded mortality; not forgetting the soldier with the fractured leg, who still persisted in saying that "it would not do the doctor any harm to leave him alone until the following day."

Suddenly, being informed that the carriages were again ordered to return to Creteil, as there were a large number of wounded still on the field, we again started. It was about nine o'clock when we reached Maison Alfort. The moon shone brightly, but the cold was intense. We then heard that all the wounded near Créteil had been brought in. As hostilities would, without doubt, recommence in the morning, we decided that it would be advisable to pass the night where we were, so as to be at Créteil at an early hour. In the carriages we had fourteen mattrasses, more than sufficient for our party, which, without the drivers, consisted of eight. To remain in the open carts during the night, with the thermometer below zero, was anything but inviting; but there was no help for it, and we were arranging how to nestle ourselves, when one of the Red Cross Knights discovered a *café*, the owners of which had not, like the remainder of the inhabitants, deserted the village. We could put down our mattrasses in the billiard room, and sleep there if we wished. The mattrasses were overhauled and examined in the moonlight, to select the least bloody. Mine was not a successful choice. When placing it on a bench in the billiard room, with one side propped against a marble-topped table, the blood flowed out so freely, that the table and floor were covered. The landlord and his wife were obliged to bring a basin, water, and sponge to remove the stains. The bleeding side was turned downwards, and, after taking a glass of hot wine, I slept soundly, in spite of the mattrass, until awakened before daylight by the heavy guns of Fort Charenton.

MAISON-ALFORT, DEC. 1 (5 A.M.)

To sleep is simply impossible. Fort Charenton is making a dreadful row. The cold is intense, the gutters are frozen, and the rats are squeaking and scrimmaging in fine style under the floor of the billiard room. This *café* was of some importance before war was declared; it was decorated with mirrors, which have been removed, thus leaving exposed to view the bare unpapered walls. My seven companions are stretched on mattrasses, more or less bloody, on the benches, and on the floor. None of my friends have died of the cold, if snoring be a sign of life. The nasal concert holds its own against the guns of Fort Charenton. Exactly opposite to the *café* is the entrance gate of the celebrated "Imperial Veterinary School." The word "Imperial" has been daubed over with yellow paint. Veterinary students have given place to about three hundred small-pox patients; so you must excuse my visiting l'Ecole Imperiale Vétérinaire. Everything looks gloomy. I wish that my friends would stop snoring for a few minutes, as then Fort Charenton might possibly awaken them. At last the drivers, who have slept with their horses, arrive

The same, Cont.

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to say that the waggons are ready. Mattrasses are carried out; the landlady prepares hot wine and cuts some slices of bread. We are about to start. I must continue my letter this evening.

PARIS, DEC. 1 (EVENING).

As our waggons rolled slowly over the frozen road between Maison Alfort and Créteil, we reflected on the hardships to which the troops were exposed. That they might have less weight to carry, they had left Paris without blankets. The morning was still piercingly cold; the first faint streaks of daylight had made their appearance in the horizon; far away to the front the bright light among the trees of the plantations to the right and left of the road indicated the bivouac of the French troops. As we approached, a picturesque scene presented itself. The men were already occupied with the preparation of their morning meal—the habitual soup or coffee, without which the French soldier is unfit for work. The Prussians are aware of this, and have on more than one occasion surprised their antagonists while engaged in concocting the soup, in the mysteries of which the French soldier is a master. The scene was indeed most interesting—more so to the observers than to the actors. Some of the men were carrying wood, others lighting fires; some were cutting up vegetables, which in Paris would be nearly worth their weight in gold, others examining their rifles or arranging their kits; here soldiers watched with evident anxiety the cooking of a piece of horse-flesh—there a group of officers stretched their benumbed limbs before a fire composed of two entire trees; the whole being rendered more mysterious by the bright blue smoke of the wood fires which appear to cling heavily to the plantation.

It was scarcely daylight when our waggons drew up in front of the church at Créteil. The positions of the two armies had remained unchanged during the night. The French occupied the village, the Prussian outposts were at a distance of a few hundred yards beyond. Are there any wounded who have not been removed? Yes; there are some on the rising ground to the right, and four or five in the church. We enter the house of God. The altar is dismantled, the seats have disappeared—taken possibly for firewood. From the walls are still suspended several pictures, among them one of Him who preached peace and goodwill towards men. On the stone floor, on some straw near the entrance, is the crouched-up body of a wounded officer, who has died from cold during the night. Within a few yards a soldier, wounded badly in the leg, lies on a mattrass; a third unfortunate sits bolt upright, motionless, silent. "But the worst are here," said a soldier, who lighted us with a piece of candle. Lying on some straw was a poor fellow shivering with the cold. The blanket which had been thrown over him was of little service. Near to him was standing a monk in his white robe, with black cloak, and wide-brimmed hat. The doctor examined the wounded man, and said, "He should have some hot soup at once. When was he examined by a surgeon? What has been given to him?" "Alas, Sir," replied the monk, "we have been unable to give him anything. I have watched the wounded during the whole night. No surgeon has visited them. It is impossible to obtain any soup." "Chocolate, hot wine, anything warm; the man is half-starved and frozen." "I can drink nothing," said the soldier, faintly; "give me a piece of chocolate." We gave him some, which he ate with avidity. The other man was lying on his back, covered with blood. Having ordered some hot wine to be prepared, the doctor said that he would take the two cases to Paris the moment we returned from the field of battle, which we were about to traverse in search of any wounded who might have unfortunately been overlooked. As we walked on I asked the doctor what he thought of the two men whom we had just seen. He replied that the first man had received a penetrating wound in the chest, while the second had a penetrating wound in the abdomen; and he added, that both might have been saved if they had been attended to yesterday—that they might even yet recover when under proper treatment in Paris.

The same, Cont.

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As we approached the Prussian lines we found a still unexploded shell, which had fallen short of the village; and near it, sheltered by a wall, were two French soldiers lying side by side. They had evidently dragged themselves into that position for warmth after having been wounded—an indication that if they had been found on the previous day they might have been saved. When we discovered them both were dead from cold. On the other side of the Prussian shell—an emblem of death and of man's vindictive passions—I found an infant's bright blue leather boot—an emblem of life and innocence. How the property of some prattling little child—whether French or Prussian—had been carried to the battle-field, it is impossible to conjecture. Possibly the father was a soldier, and had taken it in his knapsack, to recall more vividly to his mind the dearest tie he had on earth; perhaps he now is numbered with the dead. After an unsuccessful search we returned to the village. No wounded men could have survived exposure for the night. Créteil at one time, as you are aware, was occupied by the Germans; and, what between their dilapidations and those of the French, it now presents a most unhappy aspect. When the enemy first made his appearance, the inhabitants "skedaddled," carrying with them all the moveable goods and chattels of which they were possessed. There are inscriptions on the walls in both German and French. Amongst others are: "Death to the Prussians," in French; "God save the King," in German; "Death to Badinguet;" while another inscription consigns Bismarck to a much worse fate, in language which will not bear repetition. On many of the houses are still hanging notices of "Apartments to let furnished"—a cruel mockery in a place where every stick of furniture left behind has been made use of for barricades or firewood, or to form shelters for the troops. When we reached the church we found that some of the ambulances had already left with the wounded, of whom two only had been left behind—those with the penetrating wounds in the chest and the abdomen; both were dead. Words cannot sufficiently condemn the neglect and callousness of the French Army Medical Corps, the complaints against which are universal.

Finding that we could be of no more service at Créteil, as no signs of renewed combat were apparent, we retraced our steps to Maison Alfort and crossed the bridge to Charenton. The doctor returned to Paris to examine the man with the injured leg; and, turning sharply to the right, I took the road for Joinville-le-Pont. This way skirts the wall of the celebrated mad-house, over which at present floats a black flag. The mad inhabitants are about the most sane people I have heard of in these parts. They enjoy good health—barring their antics; they stay within doors, and allow those who are supposed to be in the enjoyment of their senses to be wounded and killed in thousands. On the right the road is lined with pleasantly situated villas, the gardens of which slope downwards to the river Marne. A rapid ascent leads to the plateau above Joinville-le Pont, from which an extensive view of the valley of the Marne is obtained. Passing the large number of ambulances and the mules of the Army Medical Corps, with their contrivances for carrying the wounded—or, as they are called, *cacolets*—evidently waiting in expectation of a battle, I wended my way to the banks of the river. For the two arches of the bridge, which were destroyed when Paris was first invested, has been substituted a wooden structure capable of bearing foot passengers, but impracticable for artillery. An infantry regiment was crossing when I reached the water's edge. There are four other bridges of boats, over which the army of General Ducrot passed yesterday; the Prussians, who occupied the village of Champigny, about a mile

The same, Cont.

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and a half from the opposite bank, were driven back to the woods which fringe the heights directly in rear of the village.

The road between the river and Champigny is lined on either side, with slight intermission, by small villas, most of which have been riddled by shells from the French forts. The interiors of many are burnt out, and nothing remains standing but the bare walls. The trees are cut and hacked in every direction; in some of them are imbedded large fragments of shells. The road is all life and bustle; soldiers of every branch of the service, monks, friars, Sisters of Mercy, and innumerable civilians bearing on the left arm the celebrated Ambulance Red Cross badge, are passing to and fro; orderlies gallop past me, and mounted gendarmes try to keep vociferating waggon-drivers in order. At the moment when I was going along the road, the troops were making their camps comfortable for the coming night; evidently no battle was expected. They appropriated everything on which they could lay hands. The supply of straw was ample; and, what with unhinged doors and windows, and glazed hot-bed frames, they were making themselves exceedingly snug and comfortable. The French soldiers are wonderfully expert in this most useful branch of military education. They take everything within reach, and convert it to some use. One man I saw carrying in triumph a baby's cradle—and, singularly enough, his regiment was encamped in a nursery garden. The troops were in high spirits. Unlike those at Créteil, they had occupied the ground until now held by the enemy. The dead still lay unburied; but that did not interrupt their enjoyment. I met five soldiers in great glee at the prospect of good soup—the occasion of their joy being an entire leg of horse, which they had obtained from the carcase of some poor animal that yesterday ended his earthly labours on a battle-field.

In the village of Champigny the men had established themselves in the houses, and had arranged in the shop windows all the small articles they had found, as if for sale. One shop had evidently not been deserted; it was well stocked with fresh vegetables, and among other articles displayed was a most tempting piece of salt pork—a morsel that a King's ransom could not now purchase in the capital. I determined to buy it, and went to the door of the shop for that purpose. In vain did I try to open the door. A row of soldiers' heads grinned at me from within; another squad in the street roared with laughter, in which I joined. The salted pork was the army ration, the vegetables were the produce of a successful foraging expedition. Farther on I was accosted by a soldier, who called my attention to a party of his brothers in arms engaged in ransacking the upper story of a house, and appropriating the linen they found there. "Come with me, Sir!" and we entered the court-yard. "Are you not ashamed of yourselves," said he, addressing the men, "to take linen which could be of service to the wounded? What do you want with it—to waste it? Give it up at once. I have been wounded myself, and know what it is. I always am provided (showing a roll of linen he carried in his pocket). Come, give up what you have taken at once!" The men yielded with a bad grace, but at last they produced what they had appropriated, chiefly consisting of capital napkins, which were duly handed over to one of the Ambulances.

There was considerable excitement near the barricade at the end of the village—some soldiers being desirous of obtaining the dead body of their captain, who had fallen in front of the Prussian lines. An ecclesiastic, accompanied by some of the Ambulance Corps, and preceded by the Red Cross flag, passed the barricade. Whether the appearance of the former, or of several soldiers, without arms, who went with the party to carry the body, was distasteful to the enemy, I know not; but a shot from the Prussian outposts made them re-enter the village, the object of their attempt being unattained. Later in the afternoon time was demanded for the purpose of burying the

40 With our Ambulance in search of Wounded, Cont.

dead; and since all chance of any battle was now out of the question, I returned to Paris. Within the gates of the capital the streets were crowded with inhabitants anxious to obtain a glimpse of the wounds. Indeed, the town in the vicinity of the ramparts bore the appearance of a *fête*, so far as the numbers out of doors were concerned. I forgot to mention that yesterday, when the waggons entered Paris with the wounded, many of the people gave the suffering soldiers money. One little boy—a mere child—offered, with a winning smile, ten centimes, saying, as he did so, "Deux sous pour un pauvre blessé!" Of course innumerable National Guards were marching up this street and down the other, preceded by drums, and bugles, and irrepressible *vivandières*. Coming direct from the front, where the soldiers are engaged in a deadly struggle on the issue of which the fate of the capital, if not of the entire nation, may depend, the absurdity is more than usually apparent. I passed a regiment this evening without arms, following a band of music, and a *vivandière* dressed more coquettishly than any *fille du régiment* on the stage, even without including her diminutive cambric apron, which was heavily frilled. She, however, could not be compared to another I saw a few days since, who wore a pair of well-made Hessian boots and spurs. The *vivandières* try to outdo each other in absurdity—one of them appeared last week with a jacket trimmed with deep gold fringe.

PARIS, DEC. 3.

Yesterday it was my intention to have given you an account of the state of Paris within the walls; as I felt confident, from what I had seen at the French outposts on the previous days, that no attempt would be made to take possession of the heights beyond Champigny. On the previous day I had been told, when I first reached Joinville-le-Pont, that the heights had been taken by the French, who had driven the Prussians before them; and that the enemy's outposts were out of sight on the other side. The same statement was repeated along the road to Champigny; and not until I had passed through that village, and desired to proceed farther, did I discover, not only that the enemy still held the heights, but that his outposts were halfway down the slope. Yesterday, about noon, I received a pressing message from my good friend the doctor, to the effect that orders had been received to send more ambulance waggons to the front without delay, and that, if I wished to accompany him, no time was to be lost. In a few minutes I was at the Collége Chaptal. Several carts, which had gone out at an early hour, had returned heavily laden with wounded; among them two Prussians. What had happened? The old story—the French had been surprised! The Chaptal Ambulance was filled to overflowing; but good hearts are elastic, and can expand on emergency. More beds could be procured, "and," said the doctor, "I can take two into my own house at once, besides ten others for whom I can make arrangements in an apartment above mine." It was two o'clock before we could procure fresh horses and get ready to start. Taking a volunteer to assist in carrying the wounded, the doctor and myself set out in a light trap capable of holding two unfortunate men stretched at full length, and drove at a rapid pace to Champigny. The heavier waggons were to follow.

The road was crowded with vehicles—some returning, others proceeding to the scene of action; and with difficulty we threaded our way through them. Within the gates of the town were anxious crowds, shivering under the cold, which was intense. As we proceeded, we heard that the French, surprised in the morning, had subsequently driven the Prussians over the heights, and firmly established themselves in the enemy's position. Having cleared the wood of Vincennes, a splendid view of the adjoining country was obtained, and my field-glasses told me but too plainly that the French were still in their old

The same, Cont.

position. We asked no more questions, but, drawing our rugs more tightly round us, desired the driver to make the best of his way, without stopping, to Champigny. Arrived there, we proceeded on foot to the outskirts. A soldier told us he would show the way to a house in which there were many wounded. The garden in front was full of soldiers with stretchers; in every room were wounded men. An army surgeon was also there, who appeared anxious to clear the house as rapidly as possible. He had just examined a poor fellow lying on the floor, whom we offered to take away with us at once. The surgeon said it was a bad case, and he would lend us a stretcher, and men, if necessary, to carry him. A Sapeur-Pompier, with the English Crimean medal on his breast, stepped forward and offered his assistance. He had come out from Paris, where he was quartered, as an amateur, but he was ready to work; and most serviceable he proved. Adjoining the house was the field in which the regiment encamped thereon had been surprised by the enemy at seven a.m. It presented an extraordinary appearance—various articles of soldiers' necessaries and comforts being thrown about in wild disorder, as if, when surprised, the men had been busy with the habitual soup. Having placed our wounded man in the carriage, and supplied him with some hot *bouillon*, with which we were provided, we were accosted by an army surgeon, accompanied by some men bearing a wounded soldier. He asked if we could relieve him of his patient, and added, that between the village and the heights were several wounded still lying on the field. We took from the surgeon his burthen, and placed the poor wretch in the waggon.

By this time the sun had long set, the moon had risen, and the night was bitterly cold; but to leave mangled humanity on the battle-ground was an impossibility—we must make room for more. Some wine was given to those whom we had already found, they were covered with blankets, and again we started. The army surgeon had disappeared, but a man told us that he had been ordered to show where the wounded were lying. At the last barricade he stepped aside to allow us to pass; and, saying something about his not being paid to search for wounded near the Prussian lines, he "evaporated." In vain did the Sapeur-Pompier and his companion, carrying a stretcher, call on him to return. Not even an echo replied; all was silent as the grave. We pushed forward up the rising ground by the road inclining to the left. Suddenly, a few yards ahead, we heard several shots exchanged, and then a volley. We were close to the extreme French advanced post, crouching behind an embankment to the right, and a barricade thrown across the road, protected by an isolated house. Addressing an officer, we asked if there were any wounded. "Yes, there is one in that outhouse." We entered. Lying on his back, on the floor, was a wounded soldier unable to move; he had been there for several hours. He was put on the stretcher, and we descended the hill.

When passing the French outpost, a soldier cried out to us, "There are more wounded higher up on the hill—listen!" We stopped, and in a second heard a voice shriek in agony. "A moi, Français!" The moon shone brightly, but it was impossible to distinguish the position of the wounded man. All was still—a pin might have been heard to fall—the men listened with breathless attention; in a few moments the heartrending appeal of a man in despair again swept over the hillside—"A moi, Français!" "We have heard him calling for help during the last hour," said a corporal. "Where are the enemy's outposts?" I asked. "Within thirty yards." "Will you let a couple of men come with us to assist in carrying him, and we will go in search of him!" "I will ask the captain," replied the non-commissioned officer. The doctor and myself exchanged a look in silence, the Sapeur-Pompier and his companion were ordered to carry the wounded man we had already found to the ambulance, and we retraced our steps up

THE BRITISH AMBULANCE.

One of the marked features of the present war has been the universal sympathy of all classes in this country with the sick and wounded; the British ambulance which left on Thursday being the crowning effort. Many years ago England organised an expedition, consisting of three vessels—the London, the Niger, and the Wilberforce—to educate and develop Central Africa; a more recently, a section of the Christian world equipped the John Williams, a missionary ship; others have followed, but until this occasion, human sympathy has never been shown in sending out a complete hospital, replete with every appliance, medical and domestic, for 200 patients. The British ambulance left the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, per the John Bull, steam ship, of the General Steam Navigation Company, for Havre and Rouen, from whence by marches the whole will reach Versailles. This moving hospital has been organised by the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, and reflects the highest credit on the committee of management. Moreover, it is one of the most significant illustrations of practical Christianity:—"If one suffer then ought all to sympathise," being the motto of the disciples of Him who went about doing good to the souls and bodies of men. The staff engaged represent some of the best members of the medical profession, all of whom are men of great experience, as well as others equally well trained in their respective branches; the whole numbering about one hundred men. It consists of:—The Medical Director, Dr. Guy, deputy inspector general of hospitals; Assistant Commissary J. S. Young, Esq.; Surgeons, T. H. Porter, 97th Regiment, Manley, V.C., R.A., Ball, staff, Jameson, staff; Assistant Surgeons Power, M'Nulty, Melladen, Malcolm, Moore, Burrell, Macrobin, with one dispenser; eight ambulance waggons; 12 store waggons; 100 horses, these to be purchased at Havre by Lord Bury, who proceeded there some days ago; 27 army hospital corps—men dressed in plain civil attire, with brassard on the arm and cap; one farrier, capable of shoeing; one wheelwright; one saddler and harness mender; eight capital operating surgical cases of the most recent construction, with a large stock of ordinary surgical dressing-cases, besides large stores of surgical and mechanical appliances; food supplies for one month for the entire staff of officers and men, and one fortnight's supply for 100 patients; bedding for 200 patients, complete in all details; 12 hospital marquees, and 12 bell tents; cooking apparatus, and a vast store of sundries. The whole of this model ambulance has been obtained from the government stores at Woolwich, and purchased at cost price by the society.

Previous to its departure Sir Harry Verney addressed the officers and men, remarking that on reaching Versailles Colonel Loyd Lindsay, the originator of the society, would direct them and render them every help in his power. He himself would gladly have gone with them to the front, but his presence was required at head-quarters in London, in the absence of the distinguished chairman. You, he further observed, the pioneers of our active sympathy with the sufferers in the war, are going into a strange country, in which it behoves you to exercise great discretion and a large share of common sense. The Germans, you will soon learn, are jealous of foreigners; do not therefore excite their animosity or provoke ill-feeling, but discharge your exalted work in kindness and in simplicity. From Dr. Longmore the society has been assured that all of you are well trained and specially fitted for your duties, and that every reliance may be placed upon you. He felt sure that every one engaged would do his best. The National Society, being thoroughly impartial, sent its aid alike to French and Prussian; all they desired was to render assistance to the sick and wounded of the war, to provide additional comfort to all, and thus supplement the efforts made by the hospitals of their respective countries. You are going to a Catholic country, in which you will see a different form of faith taking possession of its people, yet you need not forget the faith of your fathers in which you have been trained. He well remembered being at Naples in company with Count Bernstorff, on the occasion of the ceremonial of confirmation, when, as one of the candidates walked down the church, he remarked that, apart from all mere Church ceremonials, it was his duty to serve his God; and when the Crown Prince of Prussia, now commanding the 3d Army Corps, entered France, he remarked that, whilst serving his King and country amid Catholics, he would not fail to serve his God. Go you and do likewise, and may God bless you.

The gallant representative of this thrice-blessed National Society took his departure amid the cheers of the entire corps. May God speed their noble mission.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 17.

I have spent a long day at St. Germain, and, whilst there, inquired into the fortunes of the famous English Ambulance, product of Woolwich organisation and the liberal outlay of the National Society. Twenty-five thousand pounds is a biggish sum, and one expects to see a good deal for it. And there is, or was, a good deal to be seen. Two divisions, or one-half of the whole, has gone to Chartres and Etampes, and I hear are doing good service. Nevertheless, I saw some 60 capital horses in the cavalry riding-school, and both ambulance and store waggons in imposing force. Nothing could exceed the cleanness, neatness, and excellence of the arrangements in the stable aforesaid. Of course there is no drainage, for the building was not designed for the purpose to which it is now put; but good management has overcome what would at first sight seem to be an insuperable difficulty. The riding-school itself, it must be said, is splendidly lofty, and excellently well-ventilated; but these good points would have availed little but for the abundance of labour which the managers have at

their disposal, and for the strict use which is made of it. (I might say, by the way, that that labour is most exorbitantly paid for; but the bargain was made elsewhere, and on a large scale, and therefore must be adhered to.) The place is, in consequence, as sweet as the most sensitive organs could desire. It did one's eyes good to see such a quantity of English harness, all in tip-top order, its mountings bright and burnished and ready at a moment's notice for use. Perhaps the number of straps is unnecessarily great; but straps do break, and little mischief ever comes of having sufficient strings to your bow. A blacksmith of the establishment was hard at work blowing a portable forge; and a natty saddle-room was occupying the industry of three pairs of hands. Only six horses of the entire number of 110 are in hospital; and they are in a fair way of speedily being fit once more for active duty. Their ailments were legibly written on a roll of paper attached to their stalls, and I need scarcely say that the ambulance boasts its own vet. The ambulance and store waggons may serve as models to the whole world, and by which the Germans will profit, if at the present moment they can persuade themselves that peaceful England has anything to teach them. In the way of hospital management, they evidently are not of opinion that her's is worth anything; and here I have to turn towards you the dark side of the bright picture I have just been holding up. Dr. Guy, whom I had the pleasure of seeing yesterday, and his energetic assistants, had fitted up, filled with patients, and got into perfect working order, a hospital at St. Germain of fifty beds. Imagine what such a place could be, under the influence of English ideas of comfort, English dietary for the sick, English solicitude for the wounded, English fidgetiness, if you like, on behalf of clean walls, clean floors, and abundance of fresh air. Imagine all that, I say, and you have the hospital at St. Germain—such as it was. What it is now I will not attempt to describe, for I have not seen it with my own eyes; but I am assured by those who have that it may be spoken of as a hospital which has seen better days. The English doctors found that the interference which the German doctors felt themselves bound to exercise became quite incompatible with its retention in their own hands, and handed it over accordingly with a good grace to those from whom they differed so materially on the subject of hospital treatment. I have satisfied myself that the transfer was not made, as the phrase is, in a pet, but had become a step inevitable. To supervision Dr. Guy would not have objected; but a man cannot be overruled in every detail and yet hold his ground. To have attempted to do so in this instance would probably have been attended with final failure, and would certainly have operated injuriously on the patients. It is hard enough for human nature to confide in doctors when they agree; when they disagree, one begins to think that the great doctor—death—will overrule both their decisions. So now German medical science has the once beautiful hospital all to itself; and as German notions of comfort, cleanliness, and their attendant benefits are not so exalted as ours, its glory is not a little faded. I am strongly of opinion that the Germans can teach us how to make war; but I am equally sure that we could teach them how to mitigate its miseries. But it is not everybody who likes to learn even from a friend, and we cannot be surprised at that having happened which I have just recorded. Unfortunately, it cannot fail to detract from the intended usefulness of the large *personnel* who have accompanied the ambulance from England; and it might not be amiss for some one whom it concerns to ask if the work and ends of the entire affair might not be somewhat modified, and its executive had not better be content to devote its services exclusively to the less ambitious, but most helpful office of transporting the sick and wounded and attending to their many never-ceasing wants. I said that two divisions had gone south. Two then remain at Saint Germain, and Mr. Young, of the Control Department, has ridden over here to offer to bring one division to Versailles. The Minister of War had no objections to offer; but there arose, as I had ventured to predict to Mr. Young there would arise, the question of stabling. The commandant has refused to find it, and his refusal is not, I am convinced, founded on ill-will. Stabling and forage are two of the greatest difficulties at Versailles. At St. Germain there is room enough to be had. I cannot, however, but believe that an ambulance so admirably fitted out and organised as this one is will, should this unhappy war last, find ample opportunities for graceful serviceableness.

FRENCH WOUNDED FUND.

The following letter from Madame Canrobert has been forwarded to Messrs. Piesse and Lubin:—

"Bruxelles, Dimanche, le 13 Novembre.

"Messieurs,—Les terribles vicissitudes de ma vie qui m'ont conduites à Metz, et éloignée momentanément de la Belgique, m'ont également empêchées de vous écrire mes remercîments pour vos constants et généreux envois. Je ne saurai vous dire la joie et le bonheur qu'a causé la distribution par moi de vos caisses de linge, de comestibles, &c., dans cette malheureuse ville de Metz, car il faut l'avoir vu pour en juger.

"Hier j'ai fait un envoi très nombreux de caisses pour les villes frontières où s'arrêtent nos pauvres soldats en route pour l'Allemagne. Demain j'en expédie un nombre très considérable en Allemagne même, et j'y vais moi-même présider à cette distribution; ainsi que j'ai déjà eu le triste bonheur de le faire à Trèves. Le temps me manque pour entrer dans le détail des bienfaits causés par votre générosité; mais je ne saurais assez remercier tous les cœurs généreux qui sont venus et viennent encore en aide à ceux que la fortune a accablé, et qui sont bien à plaindre tant matériellement que moralement.

"Croyez, je vous prie, Messieurs, non seulement à toute ma reconnaissance, mais aussi à tous mes sentiments distinguées. "Madame CANROBERT MACDONALD.

"To Messrs. Piesse and Lubin, London."

The following letter has also been received from Baron Léon de Bussierre:—

"Versailles, le 8 Novembre, 1870.

"Messieurs,—J'ai eu l'honneur de vous écrire le 9 Octobre, pour vous transmettre l'expression de la reconnaissance du Comité de Secours de Versailles, auquel j'avais fait part de vos généreuses décisions en faveur de nos pauvres blessés. Aujourd'hui, j'ai la satisfaction de vous informer que les 23 caisses que vous avez eu la bonté d'expédier à mon adresse, et dont nous commencions à être inquiets, nous sont heureusement parvenue. Elles étaient restées depuis quelques semaines à la gare de Vernon, où les moyens de transport manquaient pour les faire arriver jusqu'ici. La grande ambulance Anglaise, récemment établie à St. Germain, a eu la bonté de les apporter jusque dans cette dernière ville, et le Comité de Versailles s'est empressé de les y faire chercher, aussitôt qu'il en a eu connaissance. L'ouverture de ces caisses a été pour nous une vraie fête. Tous les objets qu'elles renfermaient étaient en si bon état, si bien choisi, et de qualité si remarquable, que nous ne pouvions rien désirer de mieux.

"Veuillez donc croire, Messieurs, à notre très vive gratitude. Le Comité de Versailles a d'ailleurs pris vis à vis de moi l'engagement formel de se conformer à vos instructions, quant à la destination spéciale de cette riche offrande. Nous pouvez donner à vos généreux souscripteurs l'assurance que leurs intentions seront exactement suivies.

"Heureux d'avoir cette occasion de vous renouveller mes remercîments personnels, je vous prie, Messieurs, de vouloir bien en agréer l'expression, ainsi que celle de mes sentiments de considération très distinguée.

"Baron LÉON DE BUSSIERRE.

"Messieurs Piesse et Lubin, à Londres, Fund for the Relief of the French Wounded."

DISTRESS NEAR METZ.

(From the *British Medical Journal*.)

The last report, says the *Wiener Medizin. Wochenschrift*, of the Basle agency for the relief of the sick and wounded commences with the observation that all the committees are complaining of exhausted stores and empty coffers. In all the lazarets and depots there is an urgent demand for surgical instruments, while material for dressing is, on the whole, fairly abundant. A great want of ice prevails; and as each waggon of it costs about 400fr., this item weighs heavily on the funds of the aid societies. The cry for flannel, warm clothing, and stimulants is still pressing. In confirmation of the lamentable future which it dreads, the Basle agency publishes the report of a Swiss physician, Dr. Burckhardt, stationed at Tremery, near Metz. He writes:—"There is a want of everything here. Among 200 inhabitants, we have more than 300 sick and wounded; and two or three new transports arrive daily. Every barn and shed is filled; in every hayloft, without any covering or only with a single wet cloak, lie the poorest, begging earnestly for dry stockings and drawers, and especially for dry linen, as a protection against the cold. We have nothing to offer them. My diarrhœa and typhus patients are in a hayloft without windows, and with large holes which are dangerous enough even for a person in health. Long trains of waggons are coming in the heavy rain, filled with patients, for whom we can only with trouble get beds of straw. Even the church benches are used for making coffins."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In your to-day's impression you make the letter of the Crown Prince of Prussia to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay the object of a leading article. The comments you make on it will, no doubt, be equally gratifying and acceptable to both Germans and Englishmen. You also seem to have considered this a fit opportunity to go into a recapitulation of a part of the gallant Colonel's report *apropos* of his visit to Versailles, protesting that in doing so "it is in no self-complacent spirit, but for the simple purpose of promoting the benevolent objects of the society."

I do not suspect for a moment the honourable motive which prompted you to refer again to a document containing evidence of the charity and generous character of the British people, but I should have thought that you would not have ignored a correction respecting the following statement in Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's report:—

"The whole sum subscribed in Germany for the Johanniters, who are the (*sic*) great voluntary aiders in this war, amounts to 21,000*l*."

Such a statement, which I believe to be in the main quite correct, is, however, greatly adapted to mislead the people of this country with regard to the enormous voluntary contributions in money the German nation has made for the relief of the sick and wounded, and this the more so, as it is quoted repeatedly and not without ostentation.

The facts are that "*the* great voluntary aiders in this war" are the numerous societies whose head is the Central Comité der Deutschen Vereine zur Pflege im Felde verwundeter und erkrankter Krieger in Berlin, and that the "Johanniter Orden" is only a link in that vast machinery which has been set to work for the benefit of our gallant soldiers, and as they are a distinct and separate body altogether, with rules of their own, they have not received much, if any, pecuniary assistance from the people at large, but dispose merely of the funds contributed by their own members, all men of exalted social position and stainless character. It is consequently not fair to take the amount subscribed by the Johanniters as a standard for German national charity, or to compare it with the large amount collected by the National Society, whose funds have been contributed by a whole nation.

In the Berlin Central Committee's Circular of October 10 the sum subscribed is stated to be 1,672,116 thalers, equal to about 251,000*l*. This, however, does not include the subscriptions given to separate societies or direct to provincial branch committees, and I am sure I am underrating those by estimating them at an equal amount, thus presenting a total of about 500,000*l*. in money subscriptions only. I will not speak of the countless and often expensive contributions in kind which have been made and are coming forth daily.

There can be no doubt that the energies of the German nation are as great in soothing the horrors of this dreadful war as they have been "in arming, despatching, reinforcing, and victualling in the heart of an enemy's country the mightiest host that was ever marshalled under a single command in all history."

A few words about another matter.

What must the numerous Germans residing in England think of your saying, "Nor must we forget the very large sums collected in this country by other societies, one of which is established for the exclusive relief of German sick and wounded?"

It is a well-known fact that the large number of German residents in England have always gladly joined their English friends in matters of charity without the slightest show of nationality, but in this particular case we really must be excused for being immodest enough for claiming to be considered a separate body. Having made these remarks, I should feel extremely sorry if they should in any way convey the impression upon our English friends that we do not sufficiently appreciate the unprecedented liberality with which the British people have poured out their help. We have enough feeling and common sense to be fully alive to the gratitude England is entitled to, but we cannot be indifferent about statements which, in their incompleteness, could so easily throw discredit on the charitable efforts of our country, doubly taxed, as it is, by the very large number of French sick and wounded.

Apologizing for the length of this letter,

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Manchester, Nov. 12. G. B.

There are many proverbs in the English language which, like the Delphic oracles, may be read in different ways, and the practical utility of which depends upon the sagacity with which they are interpreted in relation to the circumstances to which they are deemed to be applicable. In general terms we are told "to be just before we "are generous," and to bear in mind that "charity begins at home." Now, in many cases it would be easy to convince ourselves casuistically, if not conscientiously, that Generosity must give the pas to Justice, and we should button up our pockets accordingly, through not having properly estimated the *pros* and *cons* of the situation; and again, from a too narrow view of the excellent maxim that charity should begin at home, we are liable to fall into the opposite extreme and to withhold that aid to exoteric projects of benevolence which we are undoubtedly bound to furnish. This hesitation, to our credit be it said, has never found any supporters among the British public, as our subscriptions to the sufferers from the inundations in France and the earthquakes in South America, and to the persecuted Jews in the East, have amply testified; but, in the interests of common sense and real charity, we feel it our duty to draw public attention to some facts which have doubtless been overlooked in the generous enthusiasm of the last three months, and which deeply affect the welfare of the community and our reputation as a thinking and consistent people.

Scarcely had the first blow been struck in the miserable war which now desolates France, and turns all Germany into a house of mourning, when an appeal was made to the whole population of Great Britain and Ireland for pecuniary aid to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded on the field of battle, and of those who must daily succumb less gloriously, but no less surely, to the ravages of disease and exposure. Money, clothes, lint, bandages, surgical instruments, chloroform, and drugs of all kinds flowed in more rapidly than they could be acknowledged; men of business and merchants gave their time—even more valuable than money—in order to organise the good work; ladies and gentlemen in the highest ranks of society laid aside their croquet and their breech-loaders, gave up their luxurious country pursuits in the hottest season, and set themselves steadily to work to benefit their fellow-creatures in a foreign land. This is not the place to discuss the political merits of the war, and we do not for a moment intend to find fault with the partial or impartial way in which the funds collected have been apportioned or distributed. We desire simply in the first place to lay a stress upon the fact that within the last ten weeks no less a sum than £264,000 has been collected by the "National "Society" alone. The separate German and French funds have succeeded in obtaining about £50,000 a piece, and clothing and goods of various kinds have been spontaneously supplied to the value of at least £100,000. The clergy throughout the United Kingdom, from the PRIMATE down to the last ordained curate, have eloquently appealed by letter, or in the pulpit, to their flocks to aid in the great work of humanity, and royal personages have deigned to visit the hospitals and helped to promote the desired end by their individual exertions.

All this is very proper and very gratifying. Let the labourers in the cause receive their due meed of praise. Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY, no doubt, has worked hard; the Prussian CROWN PRINCESS has effected wonders among the convalescents at Homburg by her affability and sympathetic attentions. Every surgeon and every *infirmier* in the various ambulances has, we are confident, done his duty tenderly and manfully. But when we turn from all this, and seek relief from the turmoil of war, the ghastly details of field hospitals, the graphic "special" accounts of murdered peasantry and burning villages, we read, say, that "the Middlesex Hospital is greatly in need of "money, having only annual subscriptions "amounting to £2,300 to meet an expenditure of "£15,000. The committee have been obliged to "sell £6,000 worth of their investments." St. Mary's Hospital, in Paddington, is, we believe, equally badly off; and the pecuniary status of St. George's Hospital was until lately, if it be not still, a disgrace to the aristocratic denizens of Belgravia and its wealthy offshoots. In the report of the Refuges for "Homeless and "Destitute Children," now lying before us, we find these words:—"Just now we are greatly need-"ing assistance, as our funds during the last "few weeks have fallen off considerably, "owing to the noble and benevolent help "which has been given to the wounded soldiers "of France and Germany." These are facts which the British public would do well to note and digest, and then ask themselves whether their benevolence to the belligerents has not been rather too gushing, whether it is not time to hold their hands and give some thought to the misery which will too surely crop up at our own thresholds during the approaching winter. Whether, in fact, we might not, ere it is too late, accept the injunction to be "Just before we are generous," and at once adopt the motto, "Charity begins at home," without laying ourselves open to the slightest suspicion of egotism or niggardliness.

As a nation, we are far more impulsive than is generally supposed; the magnitude of the war which broke out in July last imposed on and dazzled us. In our mind's eye we saw Prussian columns mown down by the mysterious mitrailleuses, and whole regiments of Zouaves decimated by the needle gun. We realised how inadequate the ordinary medical staff of an army would be to grapple with the bloody work before them, and we hastened to supplement their endeavours. Although, perhaps, our disinterested efforts have hardly met with the recognition from either side which might have been expected, yet it is undeniable that in the eyes of humanity our National Society and its branches have done an incalculable amount of good. We would simply suggest that we have done enough. When it is deemed necessary, or at any rate expedient, to hand over £40,000 in cash to two belligerent Powers, it is quite time that a warning voice should be raised, and that intending contributors should be invited to consider the effect of their donations. What guarantee have we as to the manner in which this £40,000 will be expended? It is on the cards that in Paris the result will be more chassepots than chloroform, and at Versailles more bombshells than bouilli. This, however, is to a certain extent beside the question. Our object, as we have already said, is not to cavil at the manner in which the funds have been manipulated, but to attempt to restore the abundant stream of British benevolence to its legitimate channel. How many householders in Belgravia, Tyburnia, and the wealthy neighbourhood of Portland-place, who impulsively put down their gold and notes for the sick and wounded, ever dreamed of subscribing to St. George's, St. Mary's, and the Middlesex Hospitals, and in what proportions? The habitual Cockney never thinks of visiting St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, or the Tower of London, because they are so handy and so familiar that he can see them at any time. Similarly the charities at our own doors are so familiar that we neglect them, and A omits to subscribe because he feels sure that B and C have already done so. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and thus valuable institutions go to the wall. The British tourist goes hundreds of miles to see an edifice immeasurably inferior to one he never glances at in his own metropolis, and the gushing philanthropist puts down £10 for men who are rending one another like tigers in a foreign land when he grudges 10*s.* to the less obtrusive suffering within a stone's-throw of his own home. In one way or another half a million of money has been furnished by this country to our French and German neighbours. We say emphatically that enough has been done until the war is over. Then it may be a matter of consideration what steps we shall take to relieve the misery which will extend from Calais to Marseilles, and from Strasburg to Bordeaux. Until then we hope, and feel confident, that English necessities will no longer be eclipsed by foreign woes.

IN THE REAR OF THE ARMIES.

Evacuation of Sick & Wounded

(FROM AN INVALID CORRESPONDENT.)

TREVES, DEC. 2.

Trèves is not a promising place just now from which to write about the war. There was a time when the Eifel, the Saar Valley, the valley of the Moselle, were among the most interesting places on the map of Europe. But those days have passed away; and it was not in search of war, but of peace, that I came to the ancient and picturesque city from which this letter is dated. You know the "evacuation" system, so much and so justly in favour with the German medical authorities. A man has dysentery, cholera, typhus, or some other of the many ills that military flesh is prone to. As soon as the afflicted person is sufficiently strong to be moved, he is "evacuated," to use the recognised expression, with others in a similar condition, to some new place, and always as far as possible from the French frontier. Thus, as there is a constant stream of healthy persons moving into France, so there is a constant stream of sick moving out of it. As with the mass so with the individual. If you fall ill in any of the crowded cities of the occupied territory—say Nancy or Metz; above all, Metz—the first thing you are told is that, as a preliminary measure, you had better leave the place; otherwise it will be impossible to guarantee you against typhus. "Go to Germany" is the prescription. Say that you only retreat as far as Saarbruck. You consult an eminent physician and all he advises you—and he advises that very strongly—is that you leave Saarbruck forthwith and go as far as you can into the interior of Germany, otherwise nothing can save you from an attack of dysentery. I continued my retreat only as far as Trèves, and no sooner had I sought fresh medical aid than my new counsellor, after noting symptoms, said to me, "I can see what you have been doing. You have been going among camps. You have the same tongue as the soldiers in my hospital. You had better take the boat to Coblentz to-morrow morning."

Admitting the excellence of the advice, I protested, nevertheless, that I could not act upon it. In fact, where, when you are once sent on a Wandering-Jew's march of this kind, are you to stop? At Coblentz, as at other places in Germany, there are masses of prisoners, most of whom are sick. At Dantzic or even Königsberg one might be safe; but the distant Holstein is already threatened, for I am assured on the best authority that at Lockstädter Heath, near Randsburg, large wooden barracks are already being erected for the accommodation of the Army of the Loire. The French will regard this foresight on the part of their enemies as simple insolence; but, on reflection, they will see that the attention is well meant, whatever may come of it.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Standard*, and sends him the enclosed correspondence, which he has just received from the seat of war.

Office of Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War,
2, St. Martin's-place, W.C., Sept. 7.

" Forbach.

"My Dear Sir,—As I shall probably find it hard to write when once leave the railway track, I commence what may perhaps be my last letter for some time. I have done a great deal of work on my way here and at every stopping place, and their name is legion. The wounded crowded the hotels, public-houses, and stations, and the dearth of medical advice and assistance may be well imagined. Several Germans estimate their own losses at 100,000 in dead, wounded, and missing. Others that I meet put it at 80,000, but in England such a statement would scarcely be believed. It seems that the engagement on the 18th, which was the last that appears to have been fought, was, as regards numbers lost, the most sanguinary engagement of the campaign. We hear, also, that a four days' truce was agreed upon to bury the dead. The battle lasted eleven hours, but no doubt you have long since got all particulars. The trains containing the wounded go beyond anything that you would suppose, as to length and numbers contained. A train of a hundred horse boxes, with their 20 men in each or so, comes through a station, 30 carriages out of it at each end. Then women and girls, and what medical advice the place can give, begin their good work.

"It is not the least affecting sight to see the wounded Frenchmen and Germans lying on the same straw together the best of friends. One rough kind, good-natured lad, whose wound I dressed this morning, said, when I said, 'Well, you seem to be good friends now you have wounded each other, what a pity it is that you were not so before.' 'So we were, sir,' said the boy. 'I did not want to fight, but I had to obey orders.' This, perhaps, may be thought a wonderful instance, as the nations were said to be so embittered against each other.

"The Prussian officers are, however, exasperated beyond all degree against the Emperor and Louis, his poor little son, and no words seem too strong for them to use when speaking of them, and their contempt is equally remarkable.

"After having bound up three whole carriage loads of wounded, I was going to a fourth—a Prussian officer stopped me, and said, 'I hear you are a surgeon; if so, will you come with me, as a wounded captain of Uhlans.' I think he said, 'wants your assistance.' I followed, with my bandages, &c., to a horse-box, where I saw a sight I shall never forget. In a corner crouched a poor fellow-creature on a sort of bed, in agony. His head was bound round with a white bandage, but his face—no words can describe the awful look he had; his eyes were deeply sunk, and underneath were, for half an inch or so, of a deep purple colour, the whole of the rest of his face a livid green. He feebly raised his hand in answer to my salutation, but could not speak. I found a large hole in the right cheek, four teeth, and a bit of the jaw carried away, the tongue shot through, and the bullet out through the other side. I dressed these awful wounds, I need scarcely say, with all the care I possibly could, but the pain the poor man was in was something too terrible to witness. When I had finished he fainted away. I had smelling salts with me, and he soon came to. As I was leaving he again feebly raised his hand, which was like that of a skeleton, to thank me I suppose; but in an instant a tall, handsome officer, wounded in the arm, said, 'Allow me to thank you for the way you have dressed my poor comrade's wounds. The unfortunate captain would thank you were he able, but you see he is not.' It was said in such an honest, kind, manly way that it quite overpowered me. I love these honest, brave Germans, and I have never entered on a mission with such a glad heart as the one I am now sent, in which I may do them some good. I can't understand how any one can get on without a thorough knowledge of German here. The muddles one is constantly liable to get in when a country is at war may be easily described as innumerable. The saddest case I have seen and attended to is that of Captain Scuiber, of the 67th Regiment of the line, from Notchausen Thuringen. I am now as far as Remilly, and I had no special orders from Frankfort. I have met two very nice artillery officers—one, Speissman, has had a severe contusion, but is going back to join his regiment; the other is the son of the general of the 24 Division, arm broken at Spicheren, but he is going to join his regiment near Metz, with the wound unhealed, in order to see the storming of Metz, which is to take place—*entre nous* strictly, for it is only hearsay.

"The whole of my surroundings are military—long teams of baggage waggons and ammunition, cavalcades of Dragoons, Lancers, &c. To-day I met Major Lies, who has authority from the Prussian ambassador for the front. He travels with me; we are all now bound within gun-shot of Metz. His object in coming is the same as mine. I will write again soon, if I can.—Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

" BARON SMITH.

" Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., M.P."

" Hotel de la Croix Blanche, Briey, August 31, 1870.

" My Dear Sir,—I am again back to my old quarters. The letter which I posted to you yesterday at Luxemburg will have informed you of my movements up to this date, and Captain de Kantzow will tell you of the fuss and bother we had with the railway authorities and Douaniers at Luxemburg. This difficulty he kindly undertook to manage, and I only wish he could have remained longer with me. It is one continued fight against official rules, all of which it was supposed were to yield in time of war to the article laid down by the Convention of Geneva, and the suggestions made at international conferences.

"I left Luxemburg with Mr. Norton, Mr. Sewell, and Mr. Lyman, at 9.20 a.m. Mr. Fricad also accompanied us. Our movements were watched with great interest by a large crowd, and I engaged horses and carts and eight men to assist in the removal towards and Longwy. After a hard struggle, in which we were supported by the president of the Luxemburg committee, who has kindly promised me any horses I may require, we started from Esch at three o'clock. Some of the Luxemburg committee had intended to accompany us with a large supply of provisions, but just over the bridge, within a mile of Esch, some Prussian troopers had been attacked during the night by a few French Douaniers and Gardes Champetres. The death of seven or eight of the former was the result, and the excitement during the whole day was very great. many of the inhabitants of the village leaving in fear that the Prussians should carry out their threat of burning the village. Whatever may have been the reason, the Prussian sentinels and videttes were less advanced than on my last visit, but as our carriages with the bells jingling on the horses, and our red cross flags flying, approached Aumetz, troopers bore down upon us from all sides. These were easily satisfied, and we proceeded. Just before reaching Briey we came upon an encampment of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a pontoon train. The sun was just about to set, and it was a most picturesque sight to see the preparations for the bivouac—men cutting down the trees at the road side, and then forming the branches into huts, the horses tied in long lines to ropes—the commissariat department busy over slaughtered oxen, every object standing out clearly defined against the sky, except when obscured by the smoke which arose from the numerous camp fires. On our arrival at Briey we secured all our luggage under cover, though obliged to leave the carriages in the open air. Almost immediately Hospital Inspector Lehmann was down upon us. He was in great want of beds and certain medical stores. He had 170 cases of dysentery. Of course I had nothing to do with the medicines, which belonged to Mr. Norton's department; but on the subject of beds and blankets I was very determined. I had promised them to the French hospital at St. Privat, and I had had them manufactured at Luxemburg. However, I gave up six of each, three bottles of Cognac, and twelve of Bordeaux. I leave to the medical gentlemen a report of their work. I lost no time in taking some red wine and cigars to the mairie, but while I was delivering these at the door to the nurses in charge a German medical officer bore down upon me. He wished me to show him my written authority, and asked all sorts of questions. Not having a written authority, and only wishing to act in conformity with the instructions of our society, I paid black mail and gave him one-half, viz., 14 bottles, in order that the greatest sufferers should not lose all assistance on account of a dispute. There is no doubt that there is a great deal of dysentery here. I do not at all blame those who do the best they can for their patients. Perfect neutrality, or adapting Mr. Grave's expression, perfect impartiality shall be observed by me so long as I am in any way connected with the sufferers from this awful war. I cannot, however, forget that I was especially drawn hither because the wounded, both Prussian and French, were here and there were more on the French side, and I was told that the Prussians wished to be relieved of the care of the French.

"This morning I was up early, and I visited three hospitals before breakfast. I saw many whom I now look upon as old friends. At ten o'clock we started for St. Privat, for knowing the difficulty of passing the depot of the Johanniter Ritter at St. Marie aux Chenes, I recommended our surgeons to go straight on to the point where I knew the greatest misery existed. At the depot of St. Privat I left a dozen of wine, some cigars, lanterns, candles, and matches, and was then allowed to go to the French hospital. The 22 French doctors and the prisoners were very glad to see us. I am pleased to hear from Mr. Norton that he considered the hospital surprisingly pure, notwithstanding the nature of the wounds and the fact that all the men are lying on straw in the same clothes they were during the battles of the 16th, 17th, and 18th. We left them 21 mattresses, 20 blankets, 20 pillows, 30 bottles of red wine, 5 bottles of cognac, 2 cases of Robb's biscuits, some chocolate, and cigars. After the doctors had finished their round, and I had concluded my distributions, we had luncheon in the kitchen, which serves as mess-room, and we asked the French doctor to accept the ham, three yards of bread, coffee, and cigars we had taken with us. At two o'clock we drove to Aumanvillers. Here we were soon surrounded by doctors, to whom Mr. Norton gave certain articles, and I gave out 14 bottles of red wine, two of cognac, a case of Robb's biscuits, chocolate, and cigars. Dr. Boll, of Berlin, a young volunteer, kindly took me through some of the cottages where wounded men were lying; also into the little church, where, from the porch to the altar, men are lying on straw. I wish I could properly paint the pictures which remain, and ever will do so, engraved upon my memory, and fill up all the details which would surround with so much warlike movement those painful groups to which my letters principally refer. Every other line that I write would then fill up a broad landscape with long passing shadows of batteries of artillery and trains of baggage waggons, or flecked with the glittering lines of lances, cuirasses and bayonets; but my object here is not to look out for the brilliant phase of war, but to seek as far as it lies in my small capacity to lessen and alleviate some of the sad results by which I suppose a great deal of glory is to be purchased. Indeed, some of the poor fellows I talk to quite brighten up when I tell them that there is still a place on their uniform for another medal.

"From Aumanvillers we returned to Jumalem, where the roads meet close to St. Privat. Here we waited for a short time and had a chat with the Prussian surgeons there, who I think begin to appreciate our independent action. Hence to St. Marie aux Chenes, where we gave a contribution to the depot of the Johanniter Ritter, in the form of wine, cognac, and cigars and thus easily gained permission to give chocolate and cigars, to the wounded. Several of the poor fellows recognised me. One is now suffering from lock jaw. Three died during the day. But Metz is being bombarded, we can here the cannon now. It is the same thing every day—*C'est pas la guerre. C'estune boucherie*, as I constantly hear repeated.

"Nothing can surpass the kind assiduity and continuous care evinced by the women of this place for the unfortunate people who fill their houses. The slightest service to one of their patients is accepted as a personal favour to themselves.

"This morning several came to tell me that wounded Frenchmen were to be removed from their houses to make room for Prussians, who are suffering from dysentery. Now for these latter personally, and also acting for our committee, I would do anything, but it made me indignant when I went out to see the manner in which the poor Frenchmen were being removed. Stretchers were brought up surrounded by men, each wearing the brassard on one arm and carrying a pistol in the other. They entered the houses and carried off French wounded men to make room for Prussian invalids. The women made a strong fight for their patients, and succeeded in retaining some of the worst cases. Later in the day these same men were brought back again, after a journey of a few miles, during which no shelter could be found for them.

"September 1.

"This morning I again visited some of the hospitals of Briey, and left all my disposable material. Mr. Sewell, Mr. Friend, and I then left for Esch at eight o'clock. I was glad to find De Kantzow on my arrival, and he will tell you of the work he has gone through with Mr. Andreasen. The ambulance is most creditable, and I was glad to arrive in time to be even of the slightest service. Such an ambulance I have long desired, and it was for this I worked in Paris. However, I feel that my work is not the less useful because it is wanting in unity of concentration. My conscience is not easy to satisfy, but on this point it is content. De Kantzow is deserving of all thanks for the manner in which he has acted, and for the prompt way in which he has anticipated your wishes, and seconded the desire expressed by Mr. Andreasen and the German ambulance directors.

"I send you a list of things required by Mr. Norton. I had a telegram, but I found it was hopeless to attempt to convey it. Please to consider Arlon as our depot in future. It is impossible to continue in this territory. The douaniers are a most uncompromising set of bureaucrats. I have paid more than 400 francs for our last cases, but on Belgian ground we meet with every facility.

"I think it is a French motto which is to the effect that 'in time of need one makes arrows out of any wood.' This is my case, and with this feeling I have taken Field as an assistant, and this afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Beaulero have joined as volunteers with a servant. I sent them with their passports and my card to the local committee, and they have received stamped brassards. We start to-night, at 8.40, for Arlon. To-morrow we shall move towards Longwy or Montmédy. I congratulate myself that my impressions as to the general strategic features of the war have proved correct. As soon as I see our new party in a good position for work I will endeavour to renew relations with Norton and his friends. I only regret I do not possess the power of unbroken electricity.

"I must close this long and incoherent letter. I hope, however, you will be able to connect it in some degree. My difficulties are increased by the feeling I experience when surrounded, as I am, by lists of names of those for whom I am requested to inquire, and by about 40 open letters which have been committed to me by wounded men, and which now lay before me. Most of these were given me yesterday.—Yours very sincerely, " JOHN FARLEY.

" Colonel Loyd Lindsay, M.P."

" Saarbruck, Sept. 1, 1870.

" Dear Colonel Lindsay,—Besides dressing wounds whenever or wherever the wounded and surgeons are disproportionate, I suppose I cannot make myself more useful than by letting you know what is wanted as often as possible. I have sent you two telegrams from here which I presume you have long ago received, in which I ask for various articles. The last telegram I sent in consultation with the famous Transatlantic Dr. Ignatius Langer, to whom I directed the box to be sent. He was originally a Hungarian refugee (a '48 man), but during the American civil war he did great service as a military surgeon, and as such was Grant's right-hand man. He came over here on the declaration of war, and has done good service. I am now working under him.

" Had it not been for the enormous civil volunteer help in this war the horrors of it would have appalled humanity; but the Dutch, Belgian, English, Swiss, and all have sent aid in many forms. The Dutch have here a complete hospital full of sick (not wounded). It holds almost sixty, and they have everything complete.

" There is a lull here in the passing of the wounded for the present, and from sundry signs we anticipate a battle and another rush of wounded. Yesterday a Prussian captain came here *en route* to the front, and he went round the hospitals first foolishly, as he was not a man of nerve. He then went to the railway station, wrote to his wife saying he was sure to be miserably mutilated if he were engaged, and then he put a pistol to his mouth and escaped to another world.

" Please direct any telegram or letter to 'Rheinisher Hof, Saarbruck.'—Believe me, faithfully yours,

" H. SANDWITH."

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Extract from a letter from B. Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London:—

"Saarbrück, Sept. 9, 1870.

"After incessant hindrances and with incredible difficulty I have arrived here, and am turning my face homeward, but I write to let you know that if I am to incur the same delays on my homeward route, I fear it will be impossible for me to arrive the day on which I should be in town. The fact is that all the railroads have been taken by the German authorities, and the whole system is thrown out of gear, and you can travel only as it suits the convenience of the military or medical authorities; a train which usually occupies one hour may be delayed five hours, as I have found to my cost. What with the Emperor and his suite, 80,000 surrendered men, innumerable stragglers, the Belgian army on the frontier, thousands of poor fellows wounded and maimed, who require to be lifted separately and laid on beds of straw, returning Prussians who have recovered relays of fresh Prussians to fill up the gaps; and hundreds of men and women, medical and unprofessional, Catholic and Protestant, hastening to afford succour to the wounded and dying, you may suppose that the convenience of a few tourists will not be consulted, and that it is hopeless at present to expect a resumption of the traffic as it is laid down in *Bradshaw*; add to all the above that thousands of fugitives—French flying from Paris (62,000 left yesterday), most of whom resort to Belgium and tax the traffic there to the uttermost, and Germans turned out of Paris by order of the French authorities are passing to their German homes. You must understand, also, that the rolling stock has been laid bold of for the Prussian advance, and not a first class and very few second class remain; indeed, for two days I have seen nothing but third, and those crowded with troops wounded and whole. I must mention the subject of aid to the sick and wounded. No words can express the necessities or the urgency of the case. Twenty thousand wounded are lying at and around Sedan, the vicinity of which I visited yesterday—every cottage, stable, barn, and outhouse is full of the dead and the dying. There are as many at and around Metz, at Gravelotte, &c., and as many more inside who may be accessible to-morrow to aid and comfort. There are vast numbers still at and around Woerth, and you will in all probability hear of the surrender of Strasburg before you receive this, and that will place another large number of maimed and crippled creatures at the disposal of the Christian men and women who are ministering to alleviate their sufferings. Allow me to add that these good Samaritans are subjected to every possible hardship and privation, drenched with rain, which has set in like a deluge, almost starved, and often wanting the meanest shelter, their work carried on with such appliances as would disheartem and sicken an ordinary hospital surgeon or dresser—for instance, the wounded at Sedan and Gravelotte were cared for amidst the stench arising from thousands of unburied horses. The field at and near Sedan is still insufferable for a space of nearly 15 miles from this cause. Thousands of pounds—nay tens of thousands—are required, and that immediately, for the societies cannot even afford to allow the poor sufferers candles to enable them to cheer the long weary hours of darkness, during which they cannot obtain much sleep. I have done my little—a mere drop in the ocean—but if the corporation saw its way to set a fresh example by a liberal grant, and England, grateful that it has been spared such horrors, were to gird itself afresh to this work, no words could express the blessing, the alleviation of suffering that would result.

"Please excuse this hurried and imperfect note; it is written at half-past eleven p.m., at the close of a long and weary day's labour.

"I am well, but my feelings are harrowed."

"Hotel de l'Europe, Arlon, Sept. 9.

"Dear Colonel Lindsay,—For the first time for more than three days I find a single moment my own, and I sit down in the hope that I may not be too tired to write you a report of the last few days' work. As far as I can remember, I last wrote to you on Tuesday morning. I started with Furley for Marbihan by the 3.50 p.m. train. Arrived there, we found that the carriage and horses which Furley had laid down for our transports had gone off with somebody else. Specimen No. 1 of want of organisation. We managed to get on to Florenville by the Malle Poste, and arrived by midnight in a pouring rain. Florenville was crowded with troops and refugees from the French towns and villages deserted or destroyed. By good luck we got some supper and some shelter in the lodgings of a M. Nothomb, a son of the commissaire of the arrondissement of Arlon, who turned out of his own bed to let us lie down. We found at Florenville Capel with the five surgeons or dressers who had gone on in the early morning with the Luxemburg ambulance. I tried to arrange with the burgomaster for a large room as a depot for stores, if necessary, but failed, as he thought everything would be required for troops. I am not sorry now, as we can do just as well without it. We got Furley's carriage, and there was a fresh change of horses ready. So, after arranging for the movement of the waggon at Florenville, I went on ahead of the surgeons and stores, with Capel and Furley, to Douzy. There I found Dr. Chater, Dr. Lloyd, and Mr. Cruickshank, with about 32 wounded, mostly Germans. I inspected their arrangements, and found that, though they, aided by some amateurs, had been working very hard, there was a great want of system, and that they were badly off for such important matters as blankets, linen, and shirts. They had no system of supply. One or other of them would come back to Arlon, or Luxemburg, or Marbihan, or somewhere else, and get the best things he could. They had too many carriages, horses, and waggons, and yet were badly supplied; so badly that the Prussian inspector had threatened to take away the wounded from them because they were lying on straw without even palliasses to hold the straw. Their wounded were in a house, ground and first floors, well enough looked after, but indifferently supplied with the first necessaries. I called a council together of Dr. Chater, his wife, who had been working very hard, and Furley; and I asked Capel to be present. After some consultation, I decided on placing Chater in charge of the hospital, and holding him responsible for its conduct, and for the stores which I proposed to send him. Mrs. Chater, who is very cool and clear-headed, and who was furnished with a letter of recommendation from Burgess, I have positively enlisted into our service, after her signing a paper to obey our rules. I entered into the question of establishing a larger hospital there, but abandoned it, as for many reasons it would not answer; and if there were nothing else, there are too many men buried only a foot or two underground close to the hospital building for it to be good in a sanitary point of view. Indeed, I hope to break up the Douzy establishment altogether very soon. It is too crowded with amateurs, and not workmanlike enough. Every one has worked day and night, but yet there are reasons against its success. While I was there the Prussians brought a large number—I think about 40—slightly wounded into the wooden railway shed, which our people had obtained leave to use, and the five surgeons who were with me got to work at once upon them.

"While I was Douzy, Dr. Kantrow came back from Sedan and other places where he had been exploring, and brought me the welcome news that Dr. Frank was at Balon, within three or four miles. I drove on at once with Furley in a little light trap which I had got from Grande Vitesse, and found him established at the mairie. Before I speak of him let me say in a few words what I saw *en route*. I know you and I agree in not wishing to call up British feeling by dint of relating horrors, so I shall speak in a matter of fact way. Horses dead and dying, newly made graves, with dead men a foot or two under the soil. Fields trodden down, the *débris* of the fight all around, broken waggons, bones for mitrailleuses, all the marks of the battle on every side. Presently we reached Bazailles, which Johann calls in his guide a town of 2018 inhabitants, situated in the midst of beautiful plantations, with cloth factories, forges, and other industry. It was a heap of blackened ruins, not one house stands from one end of the town to the other, burnt walls, heaps of stones, mud, and desolation, constitute the town of Bazailles. Balon is not so badly off. The fire which was put to it failed to destroy the whole. At Balon, then, I found Dr. Frank and Mr. Blewitt at work in the mairie, given over to them as an hospital. If England can ever gain kind thoughts from France and Prussia, it is by the work of such men as these. Frank dressing wounded men all through the battle in a house where the bullets came in like hail through the windows and crashed into the walls of the room. Blewitt going out through the hot fire to get what was needed to help. It must have been an awful fight here. 129 Bavarian officers and 2000 men killed in and about Balon—street fighting in its worst form; and what is worse than street fighting? They had gone from Sedan to Balon the night before the battle on purpose to be ready for the work, and now I find them at the work; and no words that I could use would express the pride that I felt that such men had come out from us. They had then 120 wounded, and I learn that they have since got many more. I will tell you what I saw. I found them dressing a wounded Bavarian who had been hit in the left side by a Chassepot ball, which had passed through his left lung and out near his spine. I wish the people who have given us money so generously could have seen that one sight alone. The young, handsome, plucky Bavarian, sitting so coolly while his wounds were dressed with a solution of carbolic acid, leaning so completely on Frank, who is a woman in gentleness and a man in strength and firmness, and a young girl of the village helping him and Blewitt bravely and quietly. The next case I saw him dress was a French soldier, wounded in the thigh by a needle-gun bullet, which seems not to be yet extracted, and who groaned so that Frank gave him chloroform while Blewitt dressed his wound. Those were but two sights of many. There they lie together, side by side, French and Germans, enemies no longer, all quiet in their common suffering. Floors covered with the poor fellows with every sort of wound. Some dying with balls through the chest, some with crushed arms or legs from shells. One Frenchman had lain for three days in a ditch, and was brought in to have his thigh amputated. He asked for a cigar the moment the amputation was over. Another Bavarian, with his thigh and hip smashed to pieces by a shell, and, alas, in such a condition that I could not go near him, though his wounds are dressed with pure carbolic acid. The wounds are now in their stage of suppuration, and a d was necessary for men who, like myself, are not accustomed to such places; but I must pay the highest tribute to Dr. Frank for the care with which his patients are tended, the cleanliness and purity of his hospitals, and the evident love with which he was regarded by his wounded. He speaks French and German perfectly. Blewitt is a thoroughly good French speaker. These are the men who do us credit, to whom not only French and Germans, but England, should be heartily grateful. Dr. Frank has several other houses in the village near the mairie, full of patients. In one he had utilised the bacon hooks in the kitchen ceiling, to sling a broken leg. He is a man of endless resources; but I found him badly off for chloroform, while at Douzy they had cases of it lying useless. His subcutaneous syringes for morphia were worn out. He was badly off for carbolic acid, badly off for linen, badly off for almost everything. He had been badly off for food, but now the Bavarians supply rations. I could write you nearly a volume about Frank's hospital abuse; but let me wind up with one fact for the information of medical men. He tied a carotid artery unassisted, and by the light of a candle, and with perfect success. Frank wanted no surgical assistance, unless I could guarantee him a gentle, clever man. I sent him Mr. F. Aubray Thomas, who came to me with high surgical recommendations from Edinburgh, and whose charming disposition I had learnt in the few days we passed together.

"Dr. Frank then went with me to Sedan. There I saw the hospital of our Anglo-American ambulance, in the Casernes, on the top of the hill. They have 400 beds. There we have at work for our society, as surgeons, Dr. M'Cormac, Dr. Woodham-Webb, Mr. Wyman, Mr. Hewett; and as dressers, Mr. Scott, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Walker; while the Americans have Dr. Marion Sims, as chef d'ambulance, Dr. May, Dr. Tilghman, Dr. Pratt, Mr. Nicholl, and Mr. Hayden. I was glad to hear they had so few fever, though they have gangrene and other mischief. I was unable to stay long enough to see much of the work, but the rooms seemed pretty good for a hospital, though not high enough—however, my opinion on these points is worth very little. I was, indeed, chiefly occupied in filling a bag with bandages for Dr. Frank, and my pockets with what bottles they would spare him of chloroform and carbolic acid. Next day I supplied him from the excess at Douzy with some useful stores. From Sedan back to Balon, and there we took some supper with Frank and others in the room where a French officer was lying wounded. To my great interest he belonged to the 14th battalion of Chasseurs, of the division which I had travelled with about the end of July from Strasburg to Haguenau, the division which covered M'Mahon's retreat from Woerth, and which took a wonderful route to regain M'Mahon at Chalons, only to suffer terribly again at Sedan. I would tell you how much of interest I learned from him, but it would be out of place in this particular business which we have on hand. I should tell you we learnt with much regret that the Prussian authorities had given orders to break up the hospital at Sedan and Frank's work at Balon; to remove the wounded, and to place the few who cannot be moved under their own surgeons. I was inclined to protest, but Dr. Hardwick, whom I saw to-day, thinks it is from wise sanitary motives. You will of course understand that the Anglo-American ambulance, being now attached to and working under the French Société de Secours, I dropped my authority as your representative altogether while with them, and was merely an inquirer with a view to reporting to you and to assisting them with supplies. Frank spoke in the highest terms of Dr. M'Cormac and Dr. Woodham-Webb's energy, and to show how well they are united, a young American surgeon (Dr. May) rode back with us in the dark to Balon, to show a peculiar method of using some particular splint to Dr. Frank. Back with Furley in the dark to Douzy, past Prussian patrols, who questioned nothing, as our white flag with its red cross protected us even from inquiry. Every carriage or waggon employed in the service of the wounded carries one of these flags, and every man wears his brassard. I am delighted you have sent me some brassards, as I requested, stamped with our society's stamp, which will carry weight. Then from Douzy, Capel, De Kantrow, and myself started for Arlon, and drove all through the night, changing horses at Florenville, arriving at Arlen at eight a.m. yesterday morning. At Florenville we found a poor curé, dead beat with his exertions, having walked from Sedan, and gave him a lift for 20 miles or so. I left Dr. Duncan and Mr. Watson at Douzy, so the staff there consists now of Dr. Chater, Dr. Duncan, Mr. Loyd, Mr. Watson, Mr. Cruickshank, and Mrs. Chater.

"I am too tired to continue writing, so I must reserve for to-morrow what I have done since I came back from Arlon, which I think will please you. I will only add now, that Capel, who returned to Arlon at eight a.m. yesterday, and who had driven with me nearly 100 miles in thirty-six hours, started again at ten a.m., with a convoy of stores back to Douzy. He had only the rough country waggon to drive in, and small chance of a bed either at Florenville or Douzy. That is work. Such a man willing to act under orders, anxious to help, a genial cheery companion, and speaking French, is simply invaluable. Such men save life, save misery, and are a credit to the country that sends them out to help in such a glorious cause. I have half a dozen letters from you, one from Sir Harry Verney, one from Captain Galton; which I cannot find time to answer. It has just struck me I must be up at seven—and I will tell you all we have done to-morrow. I am fast organising a thorough system here. I am glad to find not only that every one lends me the most untiring assistance, but that every one previously out here, and every one who comes out recognises the value of a commander in chief from whom they can get systematic instructions.

"Please remember me kindly to Mrs. Loyd Lindsay, and to Sir Harry Verney, and expect further news to-morrow of what I have done after seeing with my own eyes the state of things on the battle-field of Sedan. I will only say now that I dispatched a convoy to-day to Beaumont, another goes to-morrow to Stenay, another to Douzy, another to Balon.—Yours, ever truly.

"HENRY BRACKENBURY.

To Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., M.P."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—I place at your disposal the following letter from Surgeon M'Cormac, as many of your readers are doubtless interested in the doings of the Anglo-American ambulance in France, to which Surgeon M'Cormac is attached.—I am, &c., T. LONGMORE.

"Caserne Asfeld, Sedan, Sept. 4.

"My dear Sir,—You asked me to write to you, and although I have very little time I seize the first opportunity of sending you a few words. We were sent on from Menières to Sedan on our arrival on Monday afternoon. We slept that night at Sedan, and got ready to start next day for Mouzon, under the guidance of Vicomte de Chezelles. We were detained at the railway station all night, saw the Emperor arrive, and next morning, after being very nearly caught by the Prussians, and after being for some time between the lines of the two armies, we succeeded, not without excitement and difficulty, in getting inside the fortifications. I then renewed negociations with Dr. Duplessy, Médecin en Chef des Hôpitaux Militaires, and he assigned us this caserne with 400 beds. By a most fortunate chance Dr. Sims arrived, and he approved of all I had done. The train he came by was fired on by the Prussians. We are now quite full of seriously wounded, amongst whom are a few Prussians.

"The wounded began to arrive on Wednesday, August 31; on Thursday morning we were half filled, and on Thursday night quite full. The next morning we had to refuse further admissions. All day on Thursday I was performing capital operations as fast as ever I could, and performing them, too, under the enemy's fire. The town was being shelled from

batteries within two miles' distance, and projectiles struck the barracks several times. For six hours there was a continual whining in our ears, and the noise of the shells bursting all around us was most bewildering. Indeed, we all expected that we could not escape without a shell coming and bursting among us. Everything is now getting into good order, but I fear the effects of the large number of dead men and horses. There are hundreds of them all around, and no one to bury them. On Wednesday night Dr. Frank and I went out to Balon, where we performed many operations. He remained behind, and was in the thick of the fight next day. Dr. Sims is a capital organiser, and we all work most harmoniously together. Everything is going on well in our ambulance.

"I have performed an immense number of operations—I cannot reckon the number. Dr. Sims has not been able to operate, having hurt his hand. I have written to Colonel Lindsay to send us out medical comforts, dressings, and disinfectants. Four hundred wounded is a large number under one roof, and we are placed amongst very unhealthy surroundings. Of one thing you may feel certain—we have had a great deal of work to do, and we have all worked very hard at it. There are, alas! still a large number of wounded in the town and neighbourhood who have not yet been attended to. No time to write more.—Very faithfully yours,

"WILLIAM M'CORMAC."

THE BATTLE-FIELD OUTSIDE PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE SAXON ARMY.)

CHAMPS, DEC. 5.

I think we are done with *ausfalls* at this corner of our line, though I wrote amid the roar of heavy metal from Mount Avron, and can see the shells falling rather nearer to my quarters than I could desire if I had a voice in the matter. I am told we shall change our Head-Quarters to-morrow morning and go back to Le Vert Galant, where the Crown Prince of Saxony, Commander-in-Chief of the Maas, or 4th Army, of which the 12th is one of the corps, has had his Head-Quarters since yesterday. I hope this programme will be adhered to, for Le Vert Galant is very central, and here we are at the end of our line. I believe the Crown Prince will go back to his old quarters at Margency, and I have reason for supposing that an *ausfall* at another point than that at which the two were made last week has been decided upon by General Trochu. In the meantime the German position at this end is being still further strengthened, and I do not think he will catch the Germans napping anywhere north or south of Paris. Yesterday evening there was a change of positions. The 24th Division of the Maas army, which has been under fire so much within the last week, was sent to less exposed points, and another Division quite fresh for work has taken its place. A bitterly cold morning was that of this 5th day of December. Though every Frenchman had retired from the plateau between Paris and the villages of Noisy-le-Grand, Brie, Villiers, and Champigny before yesterday afternoon, there was no knowing what might have been done in the night, and accordingly an army had been kept in readiness, and a very considerable force was in the neighbourhood of those villages this morning to march to the front in case of an attempt at another sortie. Soon after daylight I saw many a bivouac. Keeping watch as the poor soldiers had to do was intensely cold work. None of them had sheepskin coats, but every man had a new thick blanket, which he wore in the form of a plaid across his shoulders. They watched all the forenoon, but not a Frenchman had appeared. Champigny and Brie had been evacuated, and the French troops had retreated on Paris, carrying, it is believed, their eight pontoon bridges back with them. Mount Avron was firing on Noisy, and Charenton was letting us hear from it at the other side; but as my accounts of the desperate engagements in this quarter could scarcely be considered complete without some description of the battle-field I determined to walk among the dead and see the havoc that cannon and chassepot and needle-gun had made there.

From what I witnessed during the battles I knew that Villiers would be the best point at which to enter on my horrible exploration. It is just midway between Brie and Champigny. On approaching the village I found two dead horses and a dead Zouave lying immediately outside. One of the horses was by the roadside, the other was in a field. The Zouave lay on his back by the side of a house. Two shells had destroyed all three, and the side of a house also. Villiers itself had been shelled with a vengeance. The bombs had descended everywhere, carrying with them the roofs of houses, entering through stone walls, and scattering destruction all around. But though not many of the dwellings there had entirely escaped, one mansion seemed safe and sound. In the grounds attached to it the shells had ploughed the ground and thrown the earth about on every side. The residence itself is that of a courageous French lady, who has lived in it under all the fire, and now gives shelter to a Saxon officer who was wounded outside. This lady is the sole civilian in the village. She must be the most courageous woman on earth, for not to speak of the battle days, shells are always falling in Villiers. There is a park just at the extreme end of the village on the Paris side. Before and all around it raged the battle on both days—the 30th of November and the 2d of December. The château is officers' quarters. How it suffered! There is scarcely a window sash left in one side of it, and to approach it there is no necessity to make use of the entrance gate. The wall is smashed from top to bottom in a dozen places. I entered near the gate and the first sight I saw was ten dead Saxons in a row. Their faces were covered, and three of their comrades watched over them. Passing through the park in the direction of Paris, I walked out through an embrasure in the wall, and came upon rising ground. It was one of the hottest parts of the battle-field, and almost the centre of the scene of fighting. Heavens, what a sight! To see the men advancing under fire of the forts, and falling at every step; to see the French and the Saxons amid that horrid din of artillery shooting one another down with chassepot and needle-gun; to hear the "hurrahs" followed by a volley, and as the smoke cleared away to find the lines thinned and living men advancing over the prostrate bodies of dead and dying was horrible, but nothing like so horrible as the sight of this battle-field, with hundreds of dead lying there in the cold air, the sun shining on their ghastly features and stiff forms, while the cannon on Avron and Nogent were thundering with sounds which shook the earth for miles round. One of the first great groups I came upon was composed of 60 French soldiers. A few Saxons and Würtembergers lay around them; but the Germans had already removed and laid in their last sleeping-place most of their dead. The centre of the group was formed of a close line of forty-six. You could not have placed a body between any two. They fell shoulder to shoulder just as they had stood to fire. By far the greater number of them were on their backs with their feet to Paris and their heads to Villiers. Alas it was painfully evident that many of them, and of others whom I saw subsequently, had not died instantaneously, but had lived probably many hours without a hand to lend them succour, and in piercing snow and frost. One poor fellow lay on his face. He had two rifle-wounds in his back. He had partly stripped himself, and he died with a hand on each bullet-hole. Several had taken off their knapsacks and placed them under their heads, and so pillowed had breathed their last breath. Others clenched their water bottles in one hand, but had been unable to remove the cork, and died without being able to wet their lips in their last agony. Some, in their sufferings, had burrowed their faces in the thick clay on which they lay, and turned their bloody and earth-stained faces upwards before they expired. Two I saw who had their arms fixed and their fists clenched as if while dying they were engaged in a pugilistic encounter. Only very few were on their sides. These had their knapsacks under their heads. There were men on whose faces beamed the smile of an infant, and whose countenances were like handsome wax work. The expression of others was that of terrible agony. Every feature was contorted; their legs had been convulsively jerked up until their knees stuck into their stomachs, and their finger and thumb nails had been squeezed until they became riveted into the palms of their hands. Behind, before, and at the corners of this line of 46 dead men were others, Saxon and French. One had a frightful wound in the face. He had pulled his hands up into his sleeves to warm them, but his cap had fallen off, and the blood clotted on his hair till it was all in bloody mats. Near him was another who had taken a biscuit from his knapsack and the bottle from his side, and had partaken of a little of both. More than one of the slain had died with the hands clasped in prayer; and near one I found a little plaster medallion of the Blessed Virgin. A portion of the edge had been shot off it. The chassepots and needle-guns were still in many a dead man's hand, and lying between his arm and his body. Similar were the sights all over the plateau between Villiers and Brie, and Villiers and Champigny; and among the corpses were knapsacks, helmets, shakos, bayonets, and many a letter sealed and directed to relatives and friends in Germany and France. Near a cemetery situated on the battle-field itself I saw between 200 and 300 dead French soldiers collected closely together; they had been removed from where they had fallen and collected in that spot for burial. All were Regulars; and a considerable proportion of them were men of at least 25 or 30 years of age. There were dead nearer to Paris than any spot I visited, though the fortifications were much too close to be at all agreeable, and Neuilly-sur-Marne and Fontenay-sous-Bois seemed to be within a few minutes' distance on my right and left. I hope there were no wounded. No armistice for the removal of the dead and wounded had been agreed to; but both sides had been removing them by night. So late as last night some of the German wounded were found among the dead and are now in hospital. What must have been their sufferings in snow and frost since the 2nd inst., for they had been lying out day and night since then, if not since the 30th! But I think your readers will have had sufficient of the battle-field with its masses of dead. May one hope it is the last of them? I don't believe any man could see it without most fervently wishing that it may be.

I have only time to add that the French brought over no fewer than 14 batteries in their passage across the Marne, but owing to the inefficiency of their artillerists—this, at least, is the reason the Germans assign for it—not nearly that number was brought into active service. The number of Würtembergers killed and wounded in the two battles is estimated at between 1,300 and 2,000, besides about 40 officers, but it may be more. That of the Saxons is 2,000 men and 76 officers.

(Contin^d from page 37.)

THE LATE SORTIES.

(Continued from *The Times* of December 10.)

(By Balloon Post.)

(From our special correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 3.

My companion in the drive out accounted for his depression of spirits by stating that he had just come from the funeral of an intimate friend, one of General Ducrot's aides-de-camp, shot through the head in leading a charge by the General's side. General Ducrot, my companion told me, had led two or three charges, in one closing hand-to-hand with the enemy, and breaking his sword in a Prussian officer's body. There is a story in one of the papers about General Trochu himself having headed a charge, but I believe it is without foundation. By the time I got to the field the fighting was over, all but a few stray rifle shots, fired, apparently, rather in a sporting spirit than for any practical purpose, and as likely to hit friends as foes—for I suppose I may consider as friends to both parties the *estafettes* and other members of the various ambulance corps while going about succouring the wounded, French and Prussian alike, receiving the last messages of the dying, and taking charge of their money and valuables, lest they should fall into the hands of maranders, who are often, when the battle is just over, the most conspicuous objects on the field. The troops were preparing to bivouac, apparently in very good spirits, and with their appetites apparently in admirable force. Judging from what I saw, I can confidently recommend any of your used-up readers who find they have lost the enviable faculty of sitting down thoroughly hungry to a meal to try a few hours' hard fighting on a frosty day; with this receipt they will be ready to eat anything—that is, if they are so fortunate as to have mouth, stomach, and the usual complement of limbs, safe and sound, left them. It is true they run some risk of being in even a worse position than they were when they had plenty to eat but no appetite; they may have a furious appetite and nothing to eat. But French soldiers are proverbial for their ingenuity in extemporizing dinners, and I saw whole companies marching along with the bayonets they had taken out to transfix the Prussians now crowned with turnips, potatoes, carrots, slices of pumpkin, and other vegetable victims, which had for the moment this great advantage over the animal, that they could be cooked and eaten. There was plenty of wood at hand for fire, and in a very short time the sides of the road along which I passed were thickly dotted with scratch messes, banqueting luxuriously on vegetable soup, steaming and savoury—in fact, tempting even to one who had not earned an appetite by fighting all day. Meat was in still greater abundance, but this part of the *menu* was, for an Englishman and a non-combatant, however hungry, anything but tempting. I have eaten plenty of horse since the siege commenced—and, indeed, am now very glad to get it; mule and ass I have learnt to consider a delicacy, and, according to my friends, I have not myself had yet the pleasure of tasting it. Donkey pie is delicious; but then one usually goes through the form of ordering these dishes under some name hitherto considered exclusively applicable to the varieties of beef or mutton, and they are presented in choice morsels, carefully selected and well cooked. But yesterday evening the horses lying dead upon the field, already torn by shell, and many of them still warm, were eagerly utilized by the hungry troops, and it was a sight more singular than agreeable to see a group of officers and men hacking away with their knives and occasionally their swords at one of these red carcasses, and trying politely to out-manœuvre each other in the general struggle for the daintier bits. Some were so famished that, the instant they had cut off each what he considered enough for his dinner, they rushed away to find the means of cooking it; but the majority clubbed, as it were, in extempore messes, for a regular recognized joint or roast, to be properly dressed and dished by the Soyer of the party, while the rest lent a hand to something else—collecting wood, or hurrying off, perhaps, to bayonet more potatoes. Most of the horses near the bivouac were stripped to the bone, and the sight of their red skeletons, with raw, protruding ribs, added an artificial horror to the battle-field almost more revolting—though it may seem strange to say so—than the real.

In the crowd I missed the carriage which had brought me out from Paris, and so trudged back to Joinville-le-Pont to try to find some sort of conveyance, the prospect of a walk back alone, with the chance of being detained all night at the barriers as a spy, possibly without fire or food, until some friend passed next morning and rescued me, not being very inviting. However, fortune favoured me beyond my most sanguine expectations. A party from the *Ambulance de la Presse* intended later in the evening to go out to the Prussian *avant-postes* to ask permission to look for the French dead and wounded, and I was very kindly invited to join it, with assurance meantime of fire and food—the first almost a more important consideration than the last, the evening was so cold. The food had the charms of variety, as I had expected to dine on bread and brandy if left to my commissariat resources, and to a certain extent, even at this advanced period of the siege, of novelty. Horse soup I was familiar with, but ass sausages I had then for the first time the pleasure of tasting. On these, backed by potted meat, jam, bread, and wine, it was easy to make a capital dinner. Waiting for it—that usually trying ceremony—was rendered interesting by the examination of letters found in the knapsacks of Prussian prisoners or dead. The practice is, I take it for granted, common enough in war, and is obviously defensible, for sometimes most valuable information, political and military, is obtained by it. But in order to get at this the reader has to go through an amount of purely private and personal matter often of a character which ought to make it specially sacred from a stranger's intrusion, and which it seems almost profanation to pry into, while the poor fellow for whose eyes alone it was written lies dead or dying. The Prussian soldiers seem always to carry about with them an extraordinary number of letters, most of them from their sweethearts or wives, full of touching prayers and hopes for the husband's or lover's safe return, and fears that at the best the Christmas family circle must this year miss him. Too often it is doomed never again to see him. But in the midst of all these affectionate utterances and bits of local gossip come allusions to the disposition of the Prussian forces and to the state of Europe which convey information well worth having. Last night, for instance, a letter from a sister to her brother contained political news of a later date than anything that had reached Paris. Her letter was admirably written, and the brother, though a private soldier and not, in the conventional acceptation of the term, a gentleman, spoke French and English fluently. He did not seem badly wounded, and said all he wanted was a little water; but I hear this morning that he is dead.

After dinner we started in carriages for the Prussian posts, led by Monseigneur Bauer, Archbishop of Syracuse, one of the most active and principal officers of the *Ambulances de la Presse*. His history and character are so remarkable that you must allow me to say a few words about them. He was for ten years, I am told, in the order of the "Carmes Déchaussés," who claim, conspicuous among other duties and privileges, those of going about barefooted and living on bread and water. Brother Bauer successfully discharged the first duty of going barefooted—though the Archbishop is now usually to be seen in top-boots and spurs, as he is an indefatigable horseman—but he quite failed in the second, for instead of living upon bread and water he nearly died of it. He was so near death that extreme unction was administered to him, but happily without the usual consequences. He rallied, despite the doctors and priests, to life in this world, and Pope Pio Nono was good enough not only to recognize the brother's temporal existence, but even volunteered to absolve him from the vows which had so nearly sent him prematurely to heaven, with much useful work on earth still undone. The Archbishop, though he drinks only water at the dinner table, now shrinks from no sort of solid food, and is in consequence healthy, full of physical energy, and altogether as valuable a member of society as a man of his unusual mental capacity ought to be. I am told he is a great orator, and though I am still to have the pleasure of hearing him in public, I can easily imagine it from his ready wit and unusual command, in private conversation, of language at once copious and choice. Although, however, I have not heard him in the pulpit, I have seen him in action on the field, and have no hesitation in saying that he has all the qualities of a first-rate cavalry officer, except that for a general he is too fond of going under fire, and that without excuse, since the Division more especially under his command, the *Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes*, are in this respect anything but young troops that require leading. One of his *estafettes*, Mr. Elliott Bower, told me that for nearly two hours yesterday Monseigneur kept him riding about under the Prussian bombs, an occupation not uninteresting, perhaps, and certainly exciting, but scarcely what one counted upon in volunteering to escort an Archbishop. One might as well be an aide-de-camp to General Ducrot, and be killed off at once in leading a charge. Altogether, Monseigneur would have made a first-class mediæval priest, alike great in the pulpit, the confessional (the Archbishop was Confessor to the Empress), and in the field, ready to preach in mail armour or, at a pinch, fight in a cassock. In these degenerate days his best, though inadequate, sphere in time of war is, perhaps, the command of our Ambulance, which he leads admirably, and under such a General—conspicuous from the contrast, felicitously characteristic, between his ecclesiastical dress and his top-boots—we were all proud to go to the Prussian *avant postes*, though we did not expect that the Archbishop would have any further opportunity of indulging his unarchiepiscopal propensity for being fired at. After crossing the Marne we halted to take up a body of the *Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes*, of whom I have spoken in a previous letter. I am told that yesterday they again greatly distinguished themselves by their coolness in going under fire to bring off the wounded, exciting the enthusiastic admiration of General Ducrot—no bad judge of courage—who took off his cap with a profound bow, and kept it in his hand as some of them came up to him and talked to him. With their long black robes darkening the white, frosty moonlight, they helped to make our procession very picturesque as we all alighted from the carriages at the last French barricades—the extreme outposts. A short halt to consult, and then Monseigneur—accompanied by a *trompette*, M. Gramond, Mr. Bower, and Mr. Elliott Bower, the *estafettes*—rode forward towards the Prussians, some of whom I afterwards heard were concealed in the houses almost within a few yards of us, crouching forward with trigger-finger all ready on the needle-gun, to guard against a surprise. Those left behind carried on an animated discussion with French vivacity on all possible subjects, but chiefly on the chance of our being permitted to go on the battle-field. Twice or thrice the stillness of the night was broken by the sharp crack of a rifle from some ill-conditioned sentinel—a churlish misanthrope one would have liked to cudgel, for passing Champigny we had driven through dense rows of recumbent figures, trying, despite the cold, to snatch some brief repose, that they might recover a little from the hard labours of the day before they were called on to face those of the next. Here the general buzz of conversation suddenly stopped, and there was a solemn hush as four priests requested passage through our group for a figure covered with a cloak and carried on a *brassard*. A young captain of Mobiles had indiscreetly exposed himself at the barricades, and been shot dead a few minutes before we arrived. The sight was too common to attract more than a moment's notice, and the conversation buzzed on again until the Archbishop's return. He had seen, as I understood him, a Prussian officer, who told him where five bodies were to be found, but who sent him to another post, in a different direction, for further instructions.

Before he again went forward, the Archbishop ordered the *trompette* to sound the *quatre appels* to inform the Prussians that a *parlementaire* was about to approach them. It was sounded loudly and distinctly, and, through the stillness of the night, ought to have been heard far into the Prussian lines. The moonlight was, moreover, clear enough to enable their sentinels to see the waving of the *parlementaire* flag; yet a few seconds afterwards we heard shots from the direction in which the Archbishop had advanced, and, returning, he told us that this unlucky

incident left us nothing to do but to go home, and, as it was late by the time we got to Joinville-le-Pont, I was glad to accept the offer of a mattress and blanket and stop there all night. When I awoke about 7 this morning I heard that very early there had been in the distance a sharp but short fusillade, the Prussians having attempted a second surprise, though this time without success. The forts had been firing furiously for hours, and were still keeping up a pretty vigorous cannonade. After the hard fighting of yesterday, a rest was expected to-day, unless the Prussians attacked, but still I thought it was well not to return at once to Paris. It was a fine morning, but very cold, and one of the strangest and perhaps ghastliest sights I ever saw was a pool of frozen blood outside one of the ambulances, to which the wounded were brought from the field to be dressed, and perhaps operated upon, before their removal to Paris. I stepped inside the ambulance, the beds of which were all empty, waiting for fresh patients, and as I was talking to the doctor in walked a soldier and rather astonished everybody by quietly saying that, besides a wound in his hand, which was bandaged, he had received a ball in the chest, and should like it taken out. The announcement was startling, as the man, though looking rather faint and pale, had walked alone from the field; but, sure enough, in the place he indicated was a neat little hole cut in his coat, showing clearly that a bullet had been there. He was at once stripped, and it was found that the ball, after going through his hand and clothes, had spent its force, and, though striking him full in a vital spot, had inflicted no worse injury than a severe contusion. Oddly enough, he seemed the only person not pleased at the discovery that the hurt was not serious, being half disgusted at the suddenness with which the doctors ceased to take an interest in him. I felt almost bound, out of politeness, to condole with him as he walked off gloomily to the boat which was to carry him to Paris. It perhaps reconciled him somewhat to his fate to see the other wounded there—one or two of them, poor fellows, evidently hit as hard as the most eager aspirant for immortality could wish, to say nothing of a row of figures lying stiff on the ground, with covered faces, waiting to be taken back by a boat set apart for the dead. The boats now crowded with this ghastly cargo are the little bustling "*Mouches*," in which many of your readers have made pleasant summer excursions through the charming scenery of the Seine.

As the morning wore on, the prospect of fighting grew less and less. Nobody was allowed to go to yesterday's battle-field without special permission, and I was, therefore, very glad to accept an offer kindly made me to join a party who were going to the field with General Juge, to assist his search for the body of his son-in-law, the Marquis de Trécasson, late captain of artillery in the Imperial army. He had been wounded at Sedan, and had only just come out of the hospital in time to fight on the 30th. He had joined the 113th Regiment, and was one of the first struck down by a shell just at the beginning of Champigny. The General pointed out the house to which the body was at first taken, but beyond that point it was no easy matter to trace it. The action had lasted to so late in the day, and the number of killed was so great that many of them were buried hastily,—no one quite knew by whom or where. At last, after various inquiries among the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes and the soldiers of the dead man's regiment, we discovered, as we thought, that his body had probably been buried in the cemetery of Champigny, and the General, anxious to take it back to Paris, in order that it might be placed in the family vault, ordered it to be disinterred. It was a very strange and sad ceremony. About a Roman Catholic cemetery there is usually something pleasing even in its sadness from the immortelles, flowers, and endless little tokens, often arranged with the most exquisite taste, all showing how those that lie there, though dead, are not forgotten, but still live in the fond memory of friends. But Champigny having been in possession of the Prussians, no pious pilgrimages of love could be made there, and the long-faded flowers and tombs over-grown with weeds gave the cemetery a mournful air of desolation and decay. Five new graves had just been roughly made in it, and at the head of one was a rude wooden cross, on which was written in chalk—*Ici repose Villeneuve Alcide, 4e compagnie, 2e bataillon 35.*" It was one of the other four, therefore, that contained, we anticipated, the object of our search, and they were all opened, but to no purpose. Each contained the body of a soldier killed in the fight, and still wearing the uniform in which he fell, but the poor General looked in vain for the one body he sought, and it was painful to see his face when it became clear that the search was in vain. It had been a long one, and by the time we returned the French troops were all mustering under arms, preparing, as we afterwards learnt, to recross the Marne. The sortie must, I fear, be looked upon as a complete failure, considering what was its object. If it had been merely a trial of strength between the two armies, or a contest for certain positions, the French might have reason to congratulate themselves. They fought well—for young troops very well; and I believe I am right in saying that they not only drove the enemy from the ground he had occupied, but successfully resisted his attempt, in force, to return to it. Even yesterday morning's panic, discreditable as it was in itself, was more than atoned for by the rare resolution with which they rallied and retrieved it. But, as their object was to force the Prussian lines, and they are no nearer this than they were a week ago, they cannot be said to have gained anything. On the other hand, I don't see what they have lost, except on the assumption that they suffered more severely than the Prussians. From all I see and hear, the troops are rather encouraged by finding they can cope on more than equal terms with the Prussians in a protracted engagement on a large scale than dispirited by the failure of their object—the forcing a passage through the Prussian lines.

The Quakers and the War.

Nor, as regards the present crisis, do they deserve the essayist's strictures. I have to-day called at the central office of the Friends' War Victims Committee (84, Houndsditch), and am informed by Mr. Ernest Beck, the secretary, that up to last night the sum of 16,827*l.* had been received at that office for the war victims, in addition to very large contributions in the form of clothes, blankets, &c., irrespective of considerable sums known to be otherwise contributed. The great bulk of this sum has been subscribed by the Quakers themselves. Had all other denominations in the land raised a proportionate sum (more than 1*l.* per head), the total would be some thirty millions. Nor is the Friends' aid merely pecuniary. They have formed, in most towns in the kingdom, committees for making clothes and collecting funds for the victims, while eleven gentlemen and four ladies have proceeded to the seat of war (under the auspices of the Central Committee) personally to superintend the distribution of these contributions. These gentlemen and ladies all render their services gratuitously, even their travelling expenses being paid by themselves or their friends, and not in any case out of the funds collected for the victims.

It may be believed that under the circumstances of the war and of the season these services are not unattended by many inconveniences, to say nothing of occasional dangers, as, for example, from the Franc-Tireurs, who have an unpleasant habit of firing on strangers before asking questions as to their identity. Sixty towns and villages in north-eastern France have already been visited by the Quaker emissaries. One of these (Mr. H. J. Allen) has been prostrated by smallpox in the midst of his arduous labours.

The Friends cordially appreciate the sacrifices and noble efforts made by other denominations and individuals of their countrymen in relieving the sufferings caused by war. It is because these sufferings are so extreme, and, as they believe, so needless, that they unceasingly seek to prevent all wars; and, while they admit the sincerity and heroism of many who are willing to take up arms in what is deemed a righteous cause, the Friends hold that it may be a yet higher heroism to obey, at the risk of any sacrifice, even, it may be, of life itself (and perhaps under circumstances destitute of the sustaining excitement and honours of popular warfare), what they, at any rate, imagine to be a Divine prohibition. But while they shrink from the bloodshed of war, they by no means turn away from participation in the labours of alleviating the sorrows, and bearing the burdens of Christian responsibility which it entails. Yours truly,

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

London, Dec. 8.

"MAGDEBURG,

"DEAR LOYD LINDSAY, "*8th December*, 1870.

"Mr. Smith on his return from Berlin, told me that it would be quite impossible to get any part of the goods destined for the French sick free of duty through the Custom House here in Magdeburg. If it was all intended for the Germans, it would pass free. In order to have it all passed free, we must send it to Berlin, to the care of the Principal Committee for Aid &c., then we can determine what part is to be given to the Germans, for that must be done. We are again threatened with the duty. Seeing all the trouble we had here about it, I telegraphed to Mr. Herstadt, at Cologne, to send Mr. Wilcox with his load direct to Berlin.

"I shall there, in the first place, wait for further instructions, as all those that I received before starting have been upset by these disgusting round-about proceedings to give them part of our stock. In the meantime, I will see with how little I can pay off these grasping tinkers, and the remainder I may divide (of the original Magdeburg load) between this place and Stettin; and, if you agree to my plan of yesterday, and authorize me to instiaute it wherever I can, I will at once also divide Mr. Wilcox's portion amongst Minden and Wesel, or wherever I may hear that assistance is needed, and dispatch them direct to the several desinations, and journey round myself and put them into working order. The only alternative to this plan that I see, is simply to hand the goods over to the German Committees in the different towns, and this I fear we shall have to fall back upon, in case I find my scheme wont work; and allow them to distribute it for us as necessity arises. And now also tell me how you wish the German portion to be dealt with. Am I to hand it over in bulk to the Central Committee in Berlin, or shall I find out where the German sick are mostly kept, and send it there to the Societies? I cannot say otherwise than that, on the whole, I found great civility on all sides, but, I have also met quaint people. Abbé D'Enzenberg very kindly took me to see some hospitals, and I spoke to many of the sick. They all complained of weakness and soreness of the stomach. Poor fellows, they had suffered dreadful hardships. Latterly, in Metz, whence nearly all these prisoners came, they received daily only 300 grammes of stuff called bread; no meat, and such awful soup, that it was nothing better than hot water. They were lying about in thick mud, and had to work from 5 A.M. till dark, in fact, they were completely done for when Bazaine capitulated, and there is no doubt that it would have been sheer barbarity to have attempted to hold out longer. It is wretched work to see the men suffering; no one who has not seen them in the hospitals can have an idea of it. The men all agree with one accord that they are as well off as they have a right to expect. They answer me 'Pas mal,' when I ask them; but I am able to say that never were prisoners so well treated. What they chiefly ask for is sugar; nothing can be made too sweet for them; and I was only told yesterday by a lady, that on one occasion she had gone into one of the hospitals and distributed bon-bons, and it was absurd to see how rejoiced the men were, and that peppermint was what they liked best.

"There are about 21,000 prisoners here at Magdeburg, and of these 10 per cent. are sick. In the month of November, 136 died, the average of deaths daily being much greater towards the end of the month; and I hear that in the first seven days of December, 62 deaths have already been registered. Not one has died of wounds, nearly all from typhus and dysentry. It appears that those who suffer most, are those who while still in Metz got *bad* meat, for it too often happened that the horses that were given for food had not always been slaughtered, but had themselves died of want of food, or of bad food, and it is this that has poisoned their blood, so that their stomachs are perfectly putrid. They can digest, in fact, nothing, but light claret and the light Hungarian wine, and thus they gradually grow weaker and weaker, till they die. Such is the distressing picture of which you can see duplicates in every hospital daily. An unfortunate feature among the

prisoners is their improvidence; the greater part of them, when they were taken, were in possession of a great cost, but now it is seldom that you meet a man with such a treasure in such cold weather; and why? Because he has sold it for a drink.

"With respect to what I said before of the good treatment the prisoners receive at the hands of the Prussians I will just add that a particular kind of bread is baked on purpose for them, because it is much lighter, and therefore easier digested, than the Prussian ration bread. What can you expect more?

"Excuse this long letter, but I thought it might perhaps interest you to have a few details.

"Yours sincerely,

"L. V. SWAINE.

"P.S.—I telegraphed to you to-day:

"'Goods from here and Cologne must be sent first to Berlin for mutual distribution, otherwise heavy duty payable. Address, 'Hotel Petersburg, Berlin.'"

"Hotel Petersburg,

"*Saturday, 10th December*, 1870.

"Dear Loyd Lindsay,

"I am not at all astonished that you did not understand the meaning of my telegram from Magdeburg, but no doubt my letters since then will have cleared up the greater part of the mystery. The whole story is, that the goods came into Germany as *foreign goods*, and are consequently subject to pay duty. The goods from Magdeburg will arrive here on Monday, and the Prussian Society, to whom they had to be addressed in order to get them free of duty, have allowed them to be stored in their warehouse, where I may have free disposal of them. I may give the whole bulk to the French sick if I like, but I think you will agree with me, that, under existing circumstances, I ought to give them a small share. I must add that they have begged me to think of them in my distribution, *if it is ever so little*.

"They have also requested me to thank you for all favours already received, but to add that, whatever further you could spare them they would gratefully accept. Of the £20,000 which you gave the Crown Prince for distribution, they received Th. 25,000 = to £3,750. They have begged me to enclose herewith their report of what they alone have already sent out to the hospitals, both in the country and in France, and they have given me the following numbers: 100,000 pairs of socks, 20,000 drawers; and 20,000 shirts, that have been telegraphed for from Versailles, Lendry, Meaux, Epernay, and other places, and it cannot be supplied; and these articles they want, if you can, to help to give them aid to furnish. I thought of writing this, and to tell you that I would await your reply (by telegraph if possible), if you could do anything for them, as in that case I would not give them one sock of my goods. By the bye, I forgot to add that what they ask for, *they say*, will go to French sick as well as their own. It is these last very bloody battles that have created so much additional want. I shall anxiously look out for your letter.

"Yours very sincerely,

"L. V. SWAINE.

"P.S.—Mr. Smith went off yesterday to Dessau to see Dr. Mann."

"17, Rue Nexirne, Metz,

"Dear Colonel Lindsay, "*8th December*, 1870.

"I have great pleasure in enclosing you a report received from Mr. Ramsay Bushnan, the Society's representative at Metz. I heartily endorse his praises of the exertions of his staff, and I trust that their names may be made public by the Committee, as there is no more pleasant reward than a public recognition of services.

"Very sincerely yours,

"H. BRACKENBURY.

"Rue Poncelet, Metz,

"Dear Captain Brackenbury, "*8th Dec*, 1870.

"You asked me yesterday to give you a report on the operations of the Society since the opening of the depôt in this town on the 1st of November last.

"I arrived here on the 29th October, and deposited the stores I brought with me at the Central Military Hospital. On the following day Captain Norman and Mr. R. Hutchings arrived with stores, the former from Remilly, and the latter from Beaumont; these stores were deposited at the depôt which had been placed at your disposal at No. 12, Rue de la Tête d'Or. The moment that it became known that the British National Society had established a depôt, there was a general pouring in of requisitions, so much so that by three o'clock in the afternoon the warehouse was perfectly emptied. Fortunately more stores arrived from Saarbruck, and, by working the entire night, we were able next morning to meet the demands. Since then we have been regularly and most liberally supplied with every possible requirement.

"During the first fortnight the demands on our stores were enormous, and well they might be, considering that there were upwards of twenty thousand sick and wounded in the hospitals. Preserved meats, vegetables, wines, and spirits, were the principal things asked for. For days past no wine of any sort had been distributed, and none was to be bought; what we had rapidly went, and it was with grateful thanks that I received into our depôt 10 casks of bordeaux generously placed at our disposal by the French Société de Secours.

"It was about the 10th of the month that the Prussian authorities commenced to make regular distribution of rations to the several hospitals and ambulances; previous to that the latter were dependent on charity, which I may truthfully say was principally represented by our National Society.

"About the 15th of November the nature of the requisitions changed, and warm under-clothing was in great demand. Large quantities were sent from England and Saarbrucken. Every hospital and ambulance has received its share, and no sick or wounded man ought now to be without at least 2 pairs of socks, 1 pair of drawers, 1 vest, and 1 flannel shirt. The exact number of patients at present in Metz is 3,000, of these 1,500 have already received passes permitting them to return to their homes; 1,000 more will be ready to move in a few days, and only 500 will remain in Metz, as they are too severely wounded to bear transport. I consider that the work of our Society here is now ended; the small number of sick and wounded that will remain will be amply provided for by other Societies. The Dutch and Belgian ambulances provide for 300, and Dr. Webb has taken a hospital with 150, thus relieving both Prussian and French authorities from further responsibility.

"Before closing this report, I wish to draw your attention to the valuable services rendered by several members of the staff who have assisted me. Messrs. Anderson, Hinton, Norman, and Bingley have done splendid work, always willing and always ready, no matter whether it were in the day or in the night. Mr. Anderson, who acted as chief storekeeper, was, I regret to say, obliged to keep his bed for several days; hard work has told upon a not overstrong constitution. Mr. Schodts, also one of the staff, has been ill for the last fortnight, but I am glad to say is now better. I shall feel greatly obliged if you will draw the attention of the Committee to the services rendered by these gentlemen. Miss Neligan, one of the Society's nurses, has done a great deal of good, having for the last month done the sole day nursing, and, I may add dressing, of three wards in the Hopital de Génie. Commissionaires Carty and McKoow have been most useful, and the drivers of the fourgons have endeavoured to outdo one another in their desire to be of use.

"In conclusion, I wish sincerely to thank you for the great confidence you placed in me, and for the liberal manner in which you have always met my requests. Hoping that what I have done has met with your approval, and of that of the Committee in England.

"I am,

"Yours very sincerely,

"RAMSAY BUSHNAN."

"St. Germain-en-Laye,

"*10th December*, 1870.

"Sir,

"I have the honor to forward to you, for the information of the Committee of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, the following report of the section of the English Ambulance which has been under my charge since the 12th November last.

"On the evening of the 11th November at 7·30 o'clock I received an order to proceed to Chartres with B Division of the English Ambulance, as, in consequence of the repulse of the Bavarian Army from Orleans, it was expected that important operations would shortly take place in that quarter. The following was the detail of the Division of the Ambulance:

"Surgeon Manley, R.A. in charge.

"Assistant Surgeon McNalty, Staff, and Assistant Surgeon Moore, 4th Dragoon Guards.

"1 Sergeant and 4 men Army Hospital Corps.

"1 English Groom, 1 French Groom, 4 French Drivers, 1 Farrier.

"2 Ambulance Waggons (complete) with 2 Field Stretchers in each.

"1 General Service Waggon.

"12 Horses.

"The list of Stores, Medical and Surgical Material, was as follows:

"Extract of Meat, 2 lbs.

"Tea, 7 lbs.

"Coffee, 14 lbs.

"Sugar, 12 lbs.

"Rice, 28 lbs.

"Candles, 10 lbs.

"Salt, 2 lbs.

"Oil Cans, 1.

"Bedding, 5 bags.

"Preserved Potatoes, 28 lbs.

"Cases of Cigars, 1, containing 1,000.

"Woollen Shirts, 10.

"Drawers, 10.

"Medical Comfort Box, 1, containing 18 bottles of Port Wine, 6 bottles of Brandy.

"A and B Canteens, containing cooking and hospital utensils, 1 sack of Potatoes, 12 4-lbs. tins of Boiled Mutton, 1 Circular Tent, Rum, 4 gallons.

"1 Pair of Field Panniers, containing Medicines and Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

"In addition, Seven Days' supply of Oats for 12 horses, at the rate of 16 lbs. for each horse, was carried in the waggon.

"The Ambulance waggons were kept ready for service, and carried, in addition to the permanent stretchers, two field stretchers each.

"These stores were packed, and everything was in readiness the same evening. The Division left St. Germain at 7 A.M. on Saturday the 12th, and arrived at Rambouillet at 4·30 the same evening. A medical officer was sent on in advance to communicate with the Prussian Authorities, and to obtain billets for the men and stabling for the horses from the Mayor.

"As it was impossible to ration the men from the stores in the waggon, I decided to grant to each of them a sustentation allowance of three francs daily, as the least amount with which, taking into consideration the state of the country, they could provide themselves with proper food.

"On Sunday morning, the 13th, at 7·30 o'clock, the division resumed its march for Chartres. Mr. McNalty was sent on in advance, but was stopped at the village of Maintenon by the officer commanding, who considered it advisable that he should await the arrival of the Ambulance before proceeding further, as he stated that he wished to see it all before allowing any one to proceed. From this officer an escort of two Uhlans was received for the remainder of the journey. It did not appear to me for what object this attention was conferred upon us. It had the effect of delaying our obtaining billets and stables at Chartres; for although we arrived at 5·30 o'clock, it was 9 o'clock before the horses were got into stables and the men housed.

"The 14th, the Division halted for the purpose of obtaining information as to further movements. At first it was decided to go to Voves, as being nearer the outposts of both armies, and about 20 miles nearer Orleans; but later in the day, having called upon Dr. Bourchardt, the Prussian surgeon in charge of the hospital in the town, who received us with the greatest kindness, it was deemed the best course to attach the Ambulance to the 22nd Division of the Prussian Army, stationed in the town, as it was expected that an important movement was about to take place, and that this would be the most likely field in which the services of the Ambulance could be most beneficially employed. I accordingly called upon the Principal Medical Officer of the Division, Dr. Hohman, and was introduced to him and to the Brigade Major by Dr. Bourchardt, who stated our mission. It was then arranged that we should form part of the Sanitats detachment of the Division, the Lieutenant of which was ordered to put himself in communication with me, so that our place in the line of march might be indicated, and that we should receive the earliest intimation of a move. The horses were foraged and the men rationed by the Prussians. The 15th and 16th were employed in getting everything ready for a sudden move.

"On the 17th, at daybreak, the order to move at 7·30 o'clock was received; an orderly was sent to show us our place in the column, which was in rear of the Sanitats detachment, so that we were kept separate from the Prussian Ambulances. The march of the 17th commenced at 9 o'clock A.M., and at 7 o'clock P.M. we arrived at the village of Marville les Bois, about 12 miles north-east of Chartres. The Ambulance waggons were packed in a field on the outskirts of the village, and close to the high road, and the horses and men told off to a farm. The horses stabled, the men had to sleep in the lofts, and the officers were told to take possession of any room in the house that was available. The parlour was accordingly occupied; some straw spread on the floor for sleeping on; some bread, coffee, salt, and rice issued as a ration. Early in the morning of the 18th, the order to march was issued. The horses had already been ordered to be harnessed, in readiness; consequently, they had only to be hooked in. The march began at 7·30 o'clock, A.M., in a direction north-east. A dense fog prevailed the whole day. At about noon, the fire of artillery was heard on our left, near the town of Chateauneuf, and along our front. Judging from the sound, at the distance of about half a mile, a continuous fire of musketry was kept up, varying in intensity, at one time appearing to be nearer, and at another further off. This continued for about four hours, when it gradually ceased.

"About 4 o'clock the Ambulances were ordered to advance; passed through the village of Leraville St. Savour, on the outskirts of which, and continuing on to another village named Forcay, was the scene of the action. Across the high road a tank and ditch had been made, and on the left side of the road and in the ditch the Prussian skirmishers were lying; the road for the distance of about 300 yards was marked by frequent pools of blood, some broken rifles, and very many cartridge papers, showing that here the fight had been severe. Further on, the Ambulances turned off the road into the ploughed field, advanced at a trot, and so on through country lanes for a distance of about a mile, at which point the road was made on an embankment crossing a valley, the opposite sides of which was covered by belts and patches of young timber and brushwood. Here had been collected, in the hollow at the side of the road, a number of Prussian and French wounded, also some Prussian dead; and further on, in a wood on the opposite side of the valley, were numerous French dead. On the embankment the waggons were halted, the stretchers sent out, and all the wounded that could be found brought in. In this duty the Prussian corps of Kranken Tragers seemed to be most efficient—their stretchers contrasting most favourably with our field stretchers. Our system of bringing the wounded to the waggons on the field stretchers, and then moving them again on to the permanent ones, being not only most objectionable but inhuman, as giving unnecessary pain to the seriously wounded, who are those for whom the permanent stretchers are provided. This was so apparent that I caused the permanent stretchers to be taken out of the waggons on to the field, as the most humane plan, and the one which common sense ought to have suggested in the construction of the Ambulances—the permanent stretchers being at present too short in the handles to allow of their being carried far by the bearers. In this diary, however, the very numerous defects and deficiencies of the service ambulance waggon cannot be entered upon, but must be left to be considered separately.

"After collecting all the wounded that could be found, the Ambulances were ordered to march to Chateauneuf, a small town at which a hospital had been already established in the national schools. This town was reached at about 7 o'clock P.M., but it was not until 9 o'clock that the Ambulances were all emptied, as the whole of the division had been concentrated in the town, and the blocks in the narrow streets prevented free locomotion. No billets were told off for either horses, men, or officers; but we were told to make our own arrangements. I accordingly placed the horses in a shed in the school-house yard, the Army Hospital Corps obtained an empty room at the top of the school-house, and the officers one on the floors immediately above those occupied by the wounded. No rations were issued. Fortunately the supply of oats in the waggon had not been expended, so the horses were able to be well fed, which was most necessary, as the work of the day had been most severe on them. I may mention that the Prussians seemed to prefer putting their serious cases into our waggons as far as they could be accommodated, as they were under the impression that in going over rough country lanes and across the ploughed land our waggons were steadier and less liable to jolt. This is undoubtedly the case, and as far as what may be called the traction part of the Ambulances, the general service waggons is everything that could be desired. During the marches of this section of the Ambulance both have been well tested.

"On the 19th, the 22nd Division of the Army (the 11th Army Corps) rested at Chateauneuf, the Ambulances employed all day in bringing in wounded from the villages. In this interval was afforded an opportunity of seeing the working of the German field hospital, or what perhaps might be stated, with more correctness, the arrangements made for the care of the wounded immediately after an engagement. They are as follow: A house is taken as a receptacle for the wounded, straw is laid on the floor thickly all round the rooms, the Ambulances are drawn up to the door and emptied as fast as possible, and immediately again sent off to the field for more wounded. The wounded are laid on the straw side by side, and the medical officers proceed to dress their wounds; after each wound is dressed a small card is tied to the coat button, on which is a short description of the wound, and this is signed by the medical officer who has dressed it and to whom the case belongs afterwards; as soon as possible bedsteads and bedding are procured by requisition, and also all other requisites. As regards medical and surgical arrangements, it does not appear that anything has to be learned from the Germans, their surgical practice being altogether too conservative. This may in some measure be accounted for by the fact that a surgeon in the Prussian service is not allowed to amputate a limb if the man objects, no matter what the surgeon's opinion may be on the matter. There is also one great defect which may be stated, and that cannot be too strongly commented upon, with a view to its being avoided in our own service, viz.: that no arrangements seem to be made for giving nourishment to the wounded either on the field or immediately after they have been brought in, until a very considerable time after they have been admitted into hospital. In my opinion this ought to rank in importance before the dressing of the wounds, as, after they have been dressed, the man is so much exhausted, both from the wound and the fatigue and excitement of the march and the fight, that he falls off to sleep, and it is wrong to wake him up to give him food.

"As this was but a small engagement, and the Prussian Feld Lazaret present, little or nothing was required from the Ambulance; some bedding, cigars, and port wine were supplied.

"On the 20th, orders were received to march, and at the usual hour, 7·30 o'clock, the division started, passed through Digny, and arrived at La Loupe, where it halted.

"On the 21st, started early on the march from La Loupe. About 10 A.M. a heavy fire of artillery commenced on our left; soon the action became general, the French holding the village of Bretoucelles and the neighbouring farms. The engagement lasted some hours, when the firing gradually ceased. One medical officer remained with the Ambulances, the other two rode on to render assistance to the wounded. The medical officers of the Ambulances were employed until past 11 P.M. in dressing wounded; Ambulance waggons employed also till a late hour in repeated journeys to bring in wounded. Our position being ill defined, and finding that our horses were left until all the Prussians had been settled, I complained to the Principal Medical Officer of the Division, and stated that I could not remain with the Division unless the horses were placed under cover, and better provided for. This produced a most beneficial change; the Ritt-Meister was requested to provide stables for our horses, and a non-commissioned officer was told off to attend to this duty. On these difficulties being overcome I consented to go on; afterwards there was no cause of complaint. A distribution of cigars was made to the wounded, and as the Feld Lazaret was in charge of the hospital, nothing was required of us.

"22nd.—At 8 o'clock commenced the march in a westerly direction; halted at a late hour in the evening at Berdhuis.

"23rd.—The march was continued from Berdhuis to Bellême, still westerly.

"24th.—Marched from Bellême to Nogent-le-Rotrou; this was a retrograde movement: and on inquiring the reason, was informed that the column had been in pursuit of a French force of 12,000 men, which at Bellême could no longer be heard of. The marching had been very severe, and the men were very much distressed—numbers falling out; as many as possible were accommodated in the waggons, the others were taken on in country carts requisitioned for the purpose from the farmers.

"25th.—The march continued in a southerly direction to Authon-de-Perche.

"26th.—From Authon to Chateau Caille or Cochardie, near Brou. The Sanitats Detachment to which we were attached was ordered to remain for the night in the chateau of M. Caille: this had been abandoned by the proprietor, and had been previous to our coming occupied by other troops.

"27th.—From Chateau Caille marched to Anjouville.

"28th.—Halted at Anjouville; this was the second day's halt in twelve days, and was of great service to the men, who were greatly in want of rest.

"29th.—March continued to Imonville.

"30th.—From Imonville to Champilory, the first village north of Toury.

"1st December.—Halted at Champilory.

"2nd.—From Champilory marched in the direction of Artenay. Engagement commenced at about 11 o'clock A.M., at the village of Bagneux: the action soon became general in and around the villages of Lumeau and Poupray. The Ambulance ordered to halt and take charge of the wounded and establish a hospital in the village of Auneux, which was filled with the dead and wounded, being the advanced portion of the French line. The largest house in this village was a farm-house; this was taken possession of and formed into a hospital; although, in reality, the whole village was occupied,—not only were all the cottages filled with wounded, but the stables and outhouses also. Still the farm-house being most commodious, the cases requiring immediate amputation were brought to it. Every member of the Ambulance was immediately fully occupied. The first thing ordered, even before the wounds were looked to, was that the largest pot of the canteen was got ready

and coffee made,—milk was fortunately procurable at the farm. The coffee was prepared immediately, and every wounded man in the whole village was given about a pint of it. This was most beneficial, as the weather was intensely cold, and the march and fight had been most exhausting. The coffee was taken round from house to house, and I personally saw that every man received this nourishment. The wounded numbered over 80. I had the day before despatched Mr. Moore to St. Germain, as I had had no communication from the Head-quarters of the Ambulance for over three weeks. This was unfortunate, as it made us underhanded, and as the Sergeant of the Army Hospital Corps who accompanied the section of the Ambulance had proved himself utterly worthless, and as one of the Army Hospital Corps men was completely knocked up from the severe marching and exposure that we had previously been undergoing, the remainder, consisting of Mr. McNalty, myself, three Army Hospital Corps men, and a Prussian Kranken-Träger, who had been told off to us as servant, were very hardly pressed. After the coffee the wounds were looked to and examined, and those requiring operation immediately proceeded with. This duty was performed under the greatest difficulty, the kitchen being the only place and the table the only position on which the amputations could be performed, all the rooms of the house being filled with wounded, as also the kitchen itself,—in addition the slightly wounded crowded round the fire, and the wounded were continually coming in from the field. It was dark before we were able to commence operating, the Ambulance waggons being still out on the field bringing in wounded. To get room round the operating table it was necessary, as a last measure, to send the slightly wounded out into the stables. The weather was intensely cold, the character of the country being extensive plains, dotted with farms and villages, and belts of young timber. While operating, and at about 10 o'clock, the waggons having only a short time before returned, the General commanding the 22nd Division came in and requested that the waggons might be again sent out to the field, as there were numbers of wounded not yet brought in, and the severity of the cold and keenness of the north wind rendering it a matter of vital importance that they should be got in without delay. His request was immediately complied with; they were again despatched, and employed on this duty until far into the night, not returning until 3 o'clock A.M. In the meantime the operations and dressing of the wounds were continued by the Medical Staff, and at about 4 o'clock, A.M., the most urgent cases having been attended to, the Medical Officers and Army Hospital Corps men laid down amongst the wounded, as the only available place to get some rest, the duties of the day having been most fatiguing.

"At daylight on the next morning (3rd), coffee was again got ready, and extract of meat for the serious cases; port wine and brandy were also given when necessary. The beds were filled with straw from the bags of bedding, and the rooms of the houses cleansed of straw, &c. The houses of the village were visited, and the wounded as far as possible removed from the stables and outhouses, and placed in the rooms where there were fires. The dressing of the wounds proceeded with, and operating continued. For dinner rice from our store and milk were provided; also I was enabled to purchase three sheep; the food supplied by the peasants supplimented, coffee and sugar and also port wine being given them for the wounded. Cigars also were given to all who wished them. On the evening of this day a Prussian Feld Lazaret arrived with orders to take charge of the whole of the wounded in the village; accordingly they were shown to the surgeon in charge, and their wounds described,—our duties in operating and dressing, and also feeding the wounded, ceasing. At the same time I explained that we would remain in the village until the next day, and anything I could assist him in, or anything that I could supply him with, I should be most happy to do so.

"They were, however, well supplied, and needed little or nothing. On this day the waggons were out until after dark in conveying wounded. The surgeon in charge the next morning (4th) having received an order to evacuate the wounded out of the village to another village named Lumeau, where an hospital had been established, asked us to use our waggons in the transport of the most serious cases, and in the general evacuation of the village. The Prussian Feld Lazaret then proceeded to the village of Lumeau, about three-quarters of a mile distant, and left us to clear the village. I accordingly got as many country carts as possible, and with these and our own Ambulance waggons, by repeated journeys, managed to get every one along by the afternoon. On the evening of this day the surgeon in charge of the Feld Lazaret and hospital established at Bagneux, a village about a mile in rear of Auneux, and the place at which the action of the 2nd December commenced, came over to us and said, that if we would go back to him he would give us employment in the transport of wounded and care of them, handing over a portion of the hospital to us. On the next day (5th), according to appointment, we arrived at Bagneux, the ambulances immediately sent out to the neighbouring villages to bring the wounded in, there being in the surrounding villages as many as 1,000 wounded, and in some of them very little accommodation, food, or medical attendance, the medical staff employed in operating, and then going with ambulance to the villages.

"6th. Hearing that Dr. Guy was in the neighbourhood, I went and found him about forty miles distant with the remainder of the Ambulance, fully employed at the town of Beaune. I made this journey in consequence of receiving your letter of 17th November, placing me in charge of the ambulance. On this day the waggons were employed in evacuating the villages.

"7th. Returned from Beaune with one ambulance waggon and one general service waggon with stores. Staff employed in attending and dressing wounded: Ambulances, as usual, in bringing in wounded from villages.

"8th. As our supplies of surgical appliances were running short, also the chloroform, and being in a most undefined position by your late instructions to Dr. Guy, and his not acting upon them, and not knowing how far I was to continue an independent charge; also wishing to send on this report; and it being absolutely necessary to bring the sick Army Hospital Corps man up where he could have better attendance and food, I proceeded to St. Germain, and arrived about 2 o'clock P.M. on the 9th instant. Before I left, two Ambulance waggons were to proceed to Orleans under Dr. Power with wounded; the Prussians, in consequence of the hospitals to the north being full, having decided to evacuate their hospitals in the villages to that city.

"I have now brought the diary of the Section of the Ambulance under my charge up to the present time. It will be seen that, from the time it left St. Germain on the morning of the 12th instant, it has been continually in the field or on the march. The work has been very severe indeed, and I cannot speak too highly of the way in which it has been performed by those under me, both officers and men. I must not lose this opportunity of recording the very great assistance which has been rendered to me by Lieut. Armit, R.N., both at Bretoncelles and at Auneux, and also at the battle of the 2nd December. At Bretoncelles, while the medical officers were employed attending to the wounded, he very kindly arranged with the Prussian authorities about the Ambulances returning to the field for wounded, and offered to take charge of them. In this duty, at the battle of the 2nd December, he accompanied me and assisted me in dressing and bringing in the wounded under a heavy fire, and afterwards, in the village of Auneux, assisted at the operations in administering chloroform, and in many other ways. I cannot feel too grateful to him.

"On the evening of the 4th, Dr. Power, who had been cut off at the retreat of the Prussians from Orleans in November last, joined my section of the Ambulance with one general service waggon. I shall keep him with my division, and consider him a portion of it until I hear definitely from you. I also enclose his report for the information of the Committee, and a copy of a letter which I have received from the head of the Anglo-American Ambulance at Orleans with reference to him.

"I may say that I expect within a week from this date (10th December), the need for our services at Bagneaux will have become unnecessary; when that is the case, I shall proceed immediately to join again the 22nd Prussian Division, which at this time is, I believe, beyond the Loire.

"I have the honor to be,
"Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant,
"W. G. N. MANLEY,
"*Surgeon, Bl. Artillery.*

"*Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., M.P.*"

"Beaune-la-Rolande,
"*December 7th*, 1870.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to acknowledge your letter, dated 17th ultimo, received by me late yesterday evening.

"At present, I am unable to carry out the instructions of the Committee relative to the return to England of the Staff which was left behind at St. Germains after the departure of two divisions of the Ambulance, under the respective charges of Surgeons Manley and Ball. These left on the morning of 12th November; and as Surgeon Porter arrived from Versailles, where he had been to seek a safe conduct, and had to proceed with the least possible delay that evening, I desired him to tell you verbally that these had been sent out by my orders, in consequence of trustworthy information having been received from two separate sources (one of them a Johanitter), as to the utility the services of the English Ambulance would be in the neighbourhood of Orleans, where a battle was imminent:

Surgeon Manley went *viâ* Chartres.
Surgeon Ball went *viâ* Dourdon.

Both have rendered good service. Surgeon Ball for some days had charge of a number of wounded Prussians, left behind without medical aid at Angerville, when the Prussian army retreated from Orleans.

"Surgeon Manley has always been early on the field, and has assisted in transporting the more serious cases.

"Relative to the movements of the Ambulance which remained at Versailles when Dr. Porter left for England, on evening of 12th November, I have to state that, during the interval between 12th and 22nd November (the latter the day on which we started), rumours of an impending battle at Orleans were everywhere rife, and General Commanding at St. Germains expressed his surprise to an English officer residing in that town that the English Ambulance remained there, when there was no field for action, instead of proceeding towards Orleans, where its services would be valuable.

"I disregarded these, and only determined to start on my own authority, on receiving a letter from Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Innis, M.D., C.B., attached to the Head-quarters of the Crown Prince's Army, stating that, in conversation with him, the King of Prussia had intimated to him his fears as to the fate of the numerous wounded in the battle expected to take place within the next three days.

"We started the following morning, as I did not consider it right to await Surgeon Porter's arrival, having been told by the Director of the Dutch Ambulance that, as Dr. Porter considered it unsafe to proceed *viâ* Louviers from Rouen, and had, therefore, taken route *viâ* Belgium, he could not arrive before 26th or 27th at the earliest.

"No message was sent through the Director of the Dutch Ambulance by Dr. Porter, though the latter knew that, if the former were successful in the route he had selected, he would reach me in two days.

"On 22nd November, as before stated, we started from St. Germains, with four Ambulance waggons, two store waggons halting at Montelhery, after march of 30 miles. On 23rd, marched to Monnerville, 26 miles.

"On 24th, we passed through Angerville, and at Toury we were directed by Prince of Hesse to report

ourselves to General Commanding at Jainville, who refused us permission to proceed to Artenay. At Jainville, we found Surgeon Ball's Ambulance.

"Twenty-five Ambulances went to Crossroads, near Toury, with troops, remaining there five hours, expecting an attack.

"On 27th, again marched out in early morning, ten miles in a different direction; remained in fields whole day with troops, not reaching Jainville till 7 P.M., 29th November. On inquiring of the General where our services could be useful, I was directed to proceed to Pithiviers and Beaune-la-Rolande, in which neighbourhood a battle had the day before taken place. Surgeon Ball was directed to remain at Pithiviers, whilst the remainder of the Ambulance proceeded to Beaune.

"On the march from Pithiviers to Beaune we found troops formed up for action, with heavy firing in the front. At the direction of the General, we halted at entrance to town. In the evening we were requested to proceed to an adjacent village, and found there 70 French wounded, who had never been dressed since fight of 29th.

"On 1st December arranged with Prussian medical officer that, in conjunction with civil practitioners of town, the English Ambulance should take under their charge the whole of wounded French in Beaune. Found them scattered throughout town, upwards of 150 in number.

"On 2nd December, Dr. Ball's division joined us.

"Besides our own work, Ambulances have been employed in transporting wounded Prussians and French.

"Present quarters of English Ambulance:—

"Surgeon Manley, with Drs. Power, McNalty, Moore; three ambulance waggons, three store waggons, attached to 22nd Prussian Army Corps.

"At Beaune-la-Rolande:—

"Myself, Surgeons Ball, Jameson, Wiles, Melladew, Malcolm, McRobin; five Army Medical boxes, three store waggons.

"These will be subdivided as soon as practicable.

"Mr. Young, Commissary of Supplies at St. Germains, will spare horses and stores.

"Dr. Wiles, I am sorry to say, is ill from injury received in dressing wounds. Case at present not unpromising. As soon as practicable, we shall endeavour to move on towards Orleans. If, therefore, the Committee determine to send a portion of the Ambulances to England, it would appear advisable that a letter should be addressed to Orleans, as also to Versailles; from the latter we draw our supplies, and are therefore in frequent communication.

"Before this letter reaches you I hope you will have received a telegram asking for instructions in the greatly altered condition of things as compared with those existing on the despatch of Dr. Porter. As far as regards myself, I have only to add that I should have been but too happy to have resigned yesterday the directorship of your Ambulance into Surgeon Manley's hands, but the work is too hard at present to admit of any medical officer leaving.

"When things are again smooth, I shall take the earliest opportunity of so doing.

"Before concluding, I would beg to add that in all my communications with the Prussian Authorities, both verbal and written, I have endeavoured with the utmost courtesy to express myself, and although grieved at the obstruction often made, cannot convict myself of having manifested the same by gesture or in words.

"I have the honor to be,

"Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"J. GUY, M.D.,

"*Director of English Ambulance.*

"*Col. Loyd Lindsay,*

"*V.C., M.P.*"

Head Quarters, 12th Royal Saxon Army Corps. Le Vert Galant – Dec. 9th 1870.

The principal work of these Head-Quarters is that of administering aid to the wounded, which is done on the model system established by Prussia, and subsequently adopted by all the German States in confederation with that Power. At these Head-Quarters there is a medical staff consisting of Dr. Wilhelm Roth, Inspector-General; Dr. Ziegler, Surgeon-Major; Dr. Thiersch, Consulting Surgeon-General; and Drs. Schmidt and Braune. The last three gentlemen are professors of the University of Leipsic, and are with the army for the special occasion of the war. The medical officers of the Staff have each one or more assistants. The 12th Royal Saxon, like every other army corps, has three sanitary detachments. When a Division goes into action one of these detachments is at once put in motion. Thus, on the morning of the 2d of December Dr. Roth received official notice that a Division of the corps had received orders to retake Brie from the French, and that an engagement was imminent. A sanitary detachment was instantly ordered out. It consisted of 120 soldiers trained to carry sick and wounded, and 16 orderlies, who in cases of emergency act as dressers. They had with them six waggons, in which were stretchers and a quantity of straw. One portion of the Division proceeded to Malnoue, which was within half an hour's ride of Villiers and Brie; the other was stationed on the road between Champs and Noisy le Grand. In addition to its own sanitary detachment, any Division engaged in action can have the use of one or both of the two others belonging to the *corps d'armée*. On the 2d inst., when the men began to fall in great numbers, Dr. Roth applied to Prince George, the General commanding, and his Royal Highness ordered out a second sanitary detachment to bring in any wounded man whom it was possible to reach during the heat of the battle, and who was unable to walk. Four orderlies with a stretcher proceeded to the ground. One of them had a bag slung round his neck. In it were tourniquets, bandages, plaster, and other surgical appliances to make use of in case the wound must be temporarily stanched before the removal of the patient to the dressing place. Not far from the field there were dressing places, with surgeons in attendance. If, on the arrival of the patient, the surgeons were of opinion that no time must be lost, the wounded man was treated there and then. Even amputations were performed without further delay. If immediate treatment was not indispensable, he was placed in a waggon, and removed to one of the field lazarettes or hospitals established on the 30th ult., the day of the first sortie. There were dressing places for the Saxons at Noisy, Villiers, Malnoue, Champs, and Torcy; and field lazarettes at Torcy, Annet, Pouponne, Claye, Vaujours, and one or two other places. Every field lazarette had the use of ten ambulance carriages. The Würtembergers had their own dressing places and field lazarettes. The place to which most of their wounded were at first removed is Noiseil. Already the Saxon lazarettes have a large staff of surgeons and surgeons' assistants, four Protestant clergymen—the Rev. Drs. Schelle, Engler, Ficker, and Weichart; a Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Carl Maaz, chaplain at the Chapel Royal of Dresden; Sisters of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; a number of Sisters of Charity from Silesia; some Protestant deaconesses and five ladies (Protestant and Roman Catholic) of the Society Albert-Verein, of which the Crown Princess of Saxony is the patroness.

Now as to the aid given to the sick and wounded. In a non-official way I announced some days ago that Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's society had opened a depôt at Meaux, and was sending agents along the line of this army with clothing, provisions, and medicaments. That step was taken in the very nick of time; and I am happy to say that on Tuesday last I met Dr. Innes and Mr. Becker at Lagny. They had hastened from Versailles on the arrival there of the news of the battles, and are now assisting the Saxon and Würtemberger medical men in attending to the wounded. Then there is a Saxon branch of the German Voluntary Society for Aiding the Sick and Wounded Troops. It would be difficult to speak too highly of what Saxony has done in supporting the efforts of that society. On several occasions I have met at these Head-Quarters gentlemen who came from Dresden, Leipsic, and other Saxon towns with great convoys of clothing, provisions, and other comforts for the disabled troops. The Dresden branch has an extensive depôt at Claye, within four miles of Le Vert Galant. It is under the charge of Dr. Brauer, assisted by Herr Lindner, Herr Fregge, and other gentlemen. I have been over the Claye depôt more than once, and can bear testimony to the completeness of the stores and arrangements there. The ladies of Saxony have given practical evidence of the interest they take in having the wounded well supplied not only with comforts but even luxuries. In the stores at Claye are a huge heap of loose white flannel coats for the wounded. A lady might go to the opera in one of these. Each has a scarlet collar, and the cuffs are turned up with scarlet. They are like nothing so much as an opera-cloak. There is opium enough at Claye to poison a whole Division, and in one room are indiarubber beds, pillows, &c., which have been imported from London. About a fortnight ago the stock of cigars amounted to a million. Since then the cold weather and the battles have caused a run on the supplies, and I am glad that the English Society has made a contribution in kind to the Claye depôt. Working with the Voluntary Society here are two Johanniters, the Baron von Luettichau and the Baron von Globig. The former gentleman dates from these Head-Quarters, but he goes about wherever he can be of service to the suffering. This, unostentatiously, has been his course since the beginning of the campaign. There is another man—I regret I don't know his name—whom, from Sedan to the field before Paris, I have continually seen on the track of the wounded. He has neither carriage nor horse, but, staff in hand, follows in the wake of battle, and, with the polish of a highly-bred gentleman and the gentleness of a woman, brings consolation to the dying. He is a French Benedictine priest. I cannot tell how often I have met him on his mission of charity. The other morning he suddenly came upon me close to the battle-field, and asked me where were the wounded. He had walked about 20 miles that morning. He is paid by no Government—he is a volunteer in the best sense of the word. Every one who witnesses his exertions joins in the hope that God will give him his reward. He is in the prime of life, handsome, and *distingué*-looking enough to be a prince. There are many French soldiers in the lazarettes of the Saxons and Würtembergers.

Inside an Ambulance.

A VISIT TO AN AMBULANCE AT TOURS.

Our correspondent at Tours writes:

"I have just come from visiting the ambulance in the Palais de Justice. The Salle des Pas Perdus was occupied with soldiers with slight arm and head wounds and dysentery. In the hall where the historical High Court acquitted Pierre Bonaparte were lying on chaff litter those who had been badly mutilated in the fighting before Orleans. There were only three beds in the place, and they were occupied by men in an almost hopeless condition. A groan was now and then audible, but the patients, who were lying down, seemed as a general rule too much exhausted to utter a sound of any kind. The witnesses' benches were occupied by poor wretches who had neither blanket nor mattress between them and the hard boards. The only pillows they had were their knapsacks. It was shocking to see bandaged heads so badly bolstered. As I was walking from one extremity to the other of the hall, a French lady, whose dexterity in attending to wounds and well simulated cheerfulness I had noticed, came up and asked me if I had any old trowsers or shirts to give away, because they were very badly wanted by some of the invalids. She showed me one man who was surrounded by a surgeon and three Sisters of Charity. He had several body wounds, from which they were trying to cut away with little scissors what remained of a nether garment. It was plastered to him with coagulated blood. Inside of the bar there were freshly arrived invalids, on whom the white robed sisters were operating with sponges and warm water. Last March this space was partially occupied by journalists who had come to witness Pierre Bonaparte's trial and the wives of the judges and great functionaries of the Department of the Indre-et-Loire. A fainting Mobile leant against the bar where *mouchards* gave their suborned evidence, and on which Henri Rochefort placed his nicely-gloved hand as he uttered his well-pondered and very effective sarcasms. An old and a middle-aged woman knelt beside a dying man on the very spot where Laurier and Floquet pleaded. I suppose they were near relatives who had just found him out. Their cheeks were scalded with tears, and one of them seemed to be reciting the prayer *pour les agonisants*. She struck her breast repeatedly as her lips moved. I was curious to see by whom the *banc des accusés* was occupied. It is a sort of pew in which the green cushion placed in it for the benefit of the homicide of Auteuil still remains. A Franc-tireur was lying on the seat, and another was sitting on the floor with his back propped up by the partition dividing it from the compartment where the Corsican colonels and majors sat, who were charged with the difficult task of controlling the violent temper of the Emperor's cousin. Those Francs-tireurs' hoods, which had the appearance of monks' cowls, were drawn over their heads, so that it was impossible for me to see their faces. On the bench behind which Zangiacomi prompted President Glandaz were piled up lint, pots of camphor ointment, and packets of shirts and stockings. The daughter-in-law of the Countess de Flavigny, and a lady who said her son was fighting under General Chanzy, distributed the clothing to soldiers who were strong enough to come and ask for a change of linen or a pair of stockings. Both ladies endeavoured to speak familiarly, but it went against the grain to do so. I remarked to them and the nuns the necessity of clearing away the chaff litter from the passages between the files of wounded. The irritating dust which this litter occasioned visibly affected soldiers suffering from chest wounds, and brought on internal hæmorrhage. But the ladies were astounded at the observation, and seemed to think it nobody's business either to clear away the litter or open the windows, which are so high up that drafts would not be apprehended from their being a little opened. The Sister of Charity is the soldier of the hospital. She is good, courageous, and devoted. But she is so broken to passive obedience, that in new situations she has no intelligent initiative. A Florence Nightingale is badly wanted to supervise the French ambulances, and Gambetta should try to discover one either in England or America."

The English Ambulance in France.

(From the "Daily News").

OUTSIDE PARIS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY.)

MARGENCY, Dec. 18.

For the last few days we have lived here in a quiet, presenting a strange contrast to the bustle and excitement of the early part of the month.

Everywhere, as the winter progresses, the people are coming back to their homes. Their condition is not so deplorable as one might imagine. There must have been great stores of food in the villages around Paris; money will still procure almost anything. In Napoléon-St.-Leu there are two English families, married servants of Lady Ashburton. They tell me that they have lived in the village continuously during the siege, and that they have not found any difficulty in getting food at reasonable prices. Napoléon-St.-Leu is, however, perhaps an exceptionally wealthy place, and is far enough from the front not have been desolated in the early days. There is very little sickness among the native population, notwithstanding the undoubted hardships which most of them must have undergone. The health of the German troops is exceptionally good. Typhus fever has nearly disappeared, and one hardly ever now hears of dysentery. Rheumatism and bronchitis still send men to the lazarettes, but in no great numbers, and a large proportion of the cases recover and return to duty after a few days' lie-by. English ambulance waggons from the depôt at Meaux have of late frequently visited the field lazarettes on the north and east sides, and distributed large quantities of stores. The other day I met Mr. J. Robarts Job in Montmorency, with a fourgon, which he told me was the 14th that had lately been over the ground in my district.

I hear, too, much of the active services of the English ambulances in the direction of Orleans. It cannot be denied, nevertheless, that there has been a vast expenditure of British money with disproportionately small return. Still, the experience gained has been good, and will be found useful, let us hope, if another war should unfortunately call for the services of another such organization. But there are many difficulties in the way. A great one is in the selection of qualified superintendents and organizers, in view of the work to be done. I have ever been of the opinion that to give a surgical character to the ambulance organization, is a mistake in many ways. If an army has not doctors enough of its own, and appeals to neutral Powers for assistance of this kind, it would be well were the organization for medical aid entirely separate from the ambulance, and that the neutral doctors should work under the orders of the medical authorities of the army to which they may be attached. Squabbles about etiquette, personal tetchiness, and professional jealousies have done much to impair the usefulness of that organization for which Britons so freely put down their money. There might be a copious supply of ambulance vehicles of the best patterns extant. These might be horsed and furnished with all appliances, and then lent as they stand to the several Powers at war. No object is to be gained by the neutral State finding drivers and staff; and there are many embarrassments in the way. The adoption of this plan would leave the course clear for the concentration of the working staff on that part of the organization which concerns itself with the supply of stores to the lazarettes, a branch of the work which experience has shown can be cultivated by far to the greatest advantage. The staff, from top to bottom, must consist of neutrals. The English ambulance drivers are chiefly Frenchmen, and the Germans look upon them with great suspicion—not, I believe, invariably without cause. "English ambulance, sir," said a Prussian officer to me the other day, "an infernal nest of French spies." Swiss drivers would be the best; they are more polyglot, and not such incorrigible jabberers as the Belgians, and Switzerland is in a condition of perpetual neutrality. Place at the head of the affair a strong man with a great command of temper, an entire absence of paltry self-seeking, some experience in kindred work, a man of promptitude, and without fussiness—one with self-respect, but without bristles, and give him the command—make him despotic. I have known three thoroughly able men connected with the English Ambulance: Mr. Furley, Mr. J. S. Young, and Mr. Austin Lee. Mr. Furley is an old enthusiast in the work. Mr. Young brings to it an experience earned in China and Abyssinia, and which coupled with the additional experience he is gaining here, must make him a most valuable servant to the Army Control Department. Mr. Lee is a born organizer.

The English Ambulance in France.
Horrors of the War.

Horrors of the War.

Times 29/12/70.

As the War is prolonged its horrors increase. The bitter weather under which we are shivering in this country would alone involve a terrible aggravation of misery. In this respect it is long since such sufferings have been inflicted, even in War. The suffering endured before Sebastopol was very severe; but when armies are stationary they are, for the most part, at least able to give an account of the casualties within their lines, and of the consequent necessities of the wounded. We have read, it is true, of cruel neglect before Paris, and of wounded men lying out in the cold for forty-eight hours. But we may reasonably hope that such instances are exceptional. On the French side, at least, as has been shown by our Correspondents, it was due simply to mismanagement that the wounded were not better cared for. But such horrible scenes as were described yesterday by "A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT" are but too probable in such operations as the Army of the Loire has lately been engaged in, and it is to be feared they have been many times multiplied within the course of the present month. That Army has been executing a continuous "strategic movement" of retreat, and fighting almost continuous battles during some of the severest weather of the month. We read of its retreating "in perfect order," but it was quite impossible that any other than the fighting part of the Army, with its necessary trains, should maintain this incessant movement. Even among the troops themselves large numbers fell out from sheer inability to continue marching. The French have left a village in the morning, and the Germans have followed them in the afternoon; sometimes, in a day or two, after a fresh "strategic movement" and a renewed combat, the village has again changed hands only to change once more in a few hours. Both armies have been strained to the uttermost, and have had no time to look behind them. The horrible consequence has been that

Horrors of the War.

Necessity for making the Ambulance Corps of Armies more numerous &c

the wounded have practically been left as uncared for as the dead. They have in some instances been gathered off the field of battle, though there must be numbers who have been left to perish of cold on the spot where they fell. But even when carried under shelter they have simply been heaped together in uninhabited houses, and have sometimes lain there for days untended, unfed, and almost uncovered.

In one of ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN'S novels, there is a story told of an ambulance train which was deserted by its drivers on a bitter winter evening. When the morning dawned, there stood cart behind cart laden with the frozen forms of the wounded—"*c'était une longue cimetière.*" The scene at Beaugency, described by "A MILITARY "CORRESPONDENT," is one even more horrible, because a more prolonged scene of agony. In a house which had once been a *Pension de Jeunes Filles* "every room from cellar to roof was crowded "with dead and starving men, lying so thick it "was impossible to move among them." It was Saturday, and many of them had been there since the Wednesday, some since the Tuesday. All that time "not one drop of water, not one atom of food, "had passed their lips," nor had any comforting hand approached them. If a broken legged sergeant had been able to throw his own coat over his more severely wounded officer that was the utmost relief any of them had obtained. Moreover, the windows of the house were all broken, "and all these "days and nights of almost Arctic cold they "had been lying on the bare floor with their "wounds undressed." All the agonies of wounds, of cold, of hunger, and thirst, with all the horrors of death, were endured for days together by these helpless sufferers. The battle, in fact, had been raging for three days around Beaugency, neither side gaining such undisturbed possession of the town as to be able to think of the wounded. Even on the second day, German shells burst in hospitals where French volunteers were tending German wounded. That night there was only one doctor in the town capable of performing amputations, and there were 200 desperately wounded men in one building alone. "The dead lay thick among the dying, and as the "former were dragged out their places were "instantly filled. Miserable objects, with broken "jaws or faces half shot away, wandered about "pointing to their dreadful wounds and making "piteous signals for water, which it was im- "possible for them to swallow. Officers and "men, veterans and boys, all lay in one un- "distinguishable mass of misery. Every moan "that the human voice can utter rose from "that heap of agony." This was on the Thursday. How many more scenes like the one we have just described might there have been seen in Beaugency on Saturday? And how many more in the numerous villages over which the storm of conflict has passed between Beaugency and Vendôme?

Such scenes, it may be hoped, will press on the attention of military authorities the duty of making the Ambulance Corps of armies more numerous and efficient. The miseries of the wounded were treated with terrible indifference in former days, and it is to be feared the scale of Ambulance Corps is still too much calculated according to the ideas of those rougher times. War, indeed, must involve unforeseen slaughter and want which no organization can sufficiently relieve, and it is this which not only justifies but demands the aid of such independent agencies as the "International So- "ciety." The fact that at Beaugency "numbers "of wounded French were spared unutterable tor- "tures, and owe their lives to the supply of Eng- "lish chloroform, blankets, bandages, and wine "which was fortunately forthcoming on that "fearful night," would alone be a sufficient reward to the subscribers. But armies are bound to provide for all the ordinary contingencies of war, and when we are told that the Prussian Ambulance system "does not attempt to deal" with the wounded of

The same, Concluded.

An armed Ambulance.

the enemy who may fall into their hands, we cannot but question whether such a system answers the reasonable requirements of humanity. In the event of defeat would the Germans make no remonstrance against similar neglect of German wounded on the part of the French? There are, moreover, some grievous indications that war is producing its inevitable effect in roughening, if not brutalizing, the spirit of the combatants. On the terrible Saturday we have been describing, many German Red-Cross men passed through Beaugency during the night, "but they refused to give as- "sistance, being too much occupied in driving "in the cattle and donkeys they had plundered "from the neighbouring farmers." We are far from quoting these instances as displaying any special demoralization on the part of the Germans. We know very little of the rear of the French armies. Such scenes and such acts are, it is to be feared, the inevitable results of War. Far worse things, beyond a doubt, occurred in former wars which modern critics imagine were waged on more chivalrous principles. When men are struggling violently for bare life, with all their passions and energies intensified by daily suffering, self-preservation becomes the first thought in their minds and the very law of their existence. They have no time to think of anything but fighting, and those who can no longer fight must be left to the chance mercy they may find at the hands of non-combatants.

Our Correspondent expresses the wish that those who have it in their power to make Peace could have seen for five minutes the misery he depicted. Such scenes ought, at least, to weigh with those who, by the expression of opinion, may exert any influence on the disposition of the antagonists. For our part, we do not hesitate to say that nothing but the clearest moral obligations can justify men in prolonging for a single hour this terrible agony. There are causes and occasions for which men are bound to fight on till the last drop of blood has been shed. But the conquest of territory is certainly not such a cause, and it is a difficult point to decide when retention of territory can afford any better justification. It has become common to say that, if the French believe, however erroneously, that by prolonging the contest they can deprive the Germans of the fruits of their victories they are justified in their continued resistance. The case is not so clear to us. It is a fair question whether the victory, even if it could be secured, is worth the price. May not even Alsace and Lorraine be too dearly bought—and that on both sides? Are the French rulers justified in continuing to shed torrents of the best blood of France merely in order to escape a fate which every nation in turn has suffered at one time or another? On the other hand, are the Germans justified in holding out no hopes of moderation in their terms of settlement, and in calling up their reserves merely in order to convert a decisive defeat into an unconditional submission? We ask again the question we ventured to put last week—whether justice and wisdom do not alike demand that the conquerors should once more display a conciliatory disposition, and that the vanquished should consider whether they have not already done enough for honour, and more than enough for prudence?

An Armed Ambulance.

The *Echo du Nord* quotes the following from an official letter of General Favre:—

"The Dragoons of the Nord have in a few days become more audacious than the famous Uhlans, and make frequent razzias upon the enemy who surround us, and who are becoming extremely timid. They made a very curious one at Quesnel, where they found nine sick and 15 hospital attendants armed to the teeth, and supplied with good horses, who showed the red cross as soon as they were surrounded. They left the surgeons as many attendants as there were sick, and a greater number of horses than were necessary, and took away the remainder as lawful prize."

Adventure of a Member of the Press Ambulance at Paris.

FROM INSIDE A FORT.

(BY BALLOON POST.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JAN. 3.

It is, for obvious reasons, no easy matter to get into any of the Forts now undergoing bombardment, and hitherto I have tried in vain; but yesterday, by an odd mixture of luck and what one's enemies might, perhaps, call impudence, I succeeded, with a friend, in getting into Rosny. Monseigneur Bauer had talked of paying the Fort a visit, and as we were rather shy of again putting ourselves entirely under his Lordship's protection, lest at the last moment we might be carried off to a hospital or a funeral, we thought we would try to get out to Rosny, where something of interest would probably be going on, and there wait on the chance of his coming and taking us into the Fort with him. We got to Rosny, and were watching the construction of a new battery in the neighbourhood when we began to find ourselves the objects of attention, rather too particular to be pleasant, on the part of some labourers and sailors employed on the work. I had relied, perhaps, a little too much on my uniform as Lieutenant of the Press Ambulance—my companion, Mr. Lewis Wingfield, figuring in the still more majestic costume of Captain, with gorgeous galons distributed in threes over various portions of his person—and had been chatting away with a chance neighbour, instead of concealing with my usual care the unlucky accent which has so often got me into trouble. The neighbour proved to be one of those slow-witted people who take a long time getting hold of an idea, but when they do get it make up for the delay by sticking to it through all difficulties, and after we had done talking to him and left him it appears to have gradually dawned upon his mind that we were Prussian spies. He accordingly followed us, and just when a group of sailors happened to be near commenced a roundabout rigmarole to the general effect that these were critical times, that nobody knew exactly what might happen, that everybody required information, and that, in short, he should like to be informed who we were. He looked like a man who could be bullied, and so I told him he must, indeed, require information if he did not know what my buttons and my companion's gorgeous galons denoted, and I tried to convey to him the astonishment, not unmingled with pain, I felt at his being so ignorant of the ambulance arrangements of his own country. He evidently knew nothing about my buttons, and retired abashed; but he had his revenge by poisoning the minds of some sailors, who were not to be bullied or bamboozled. We tried to overawe them with the announcement that we were waiting for Monseigneur Bauer. "Where was Monseigneur coming?" "To Rosny Fort." "Why did we not, then, go there and ask for him?" It was quite clear they had all made up their minds we were spies, and from a painfully varied experience of arrests, I knew that any proofs we could adduce of our innocence, were they confirmation strong as Holy Writ, would only be regarded as indications of our exceptional cleverness and audacity in *espionage*. In this particular instance, however, it is but fair to our persecutors to admit that they had every right to be suspicious. We were in the midst of masked batteries, able to criticize at our leisure every gun, and had we really been spies could have taken the enemy very valuable information, always supposing that a dozen other spies had not already given it. Besides, to feel that one's life depends on the sharpness of one's wits has a tendency, perhaps, rather to oversharpen them, and the shells which the Prussians were from time to time firing along the line of works in course of construction would have been considerably more mischievous if there had been some kind friend to tell the enemy exactly where to direct them. Our coachman—who had driven off

Adventure of a Member of the Press Ambulance at Paris.

The same, concluded.

The Ladies' Cote of the British National Aid Soc^y. Letter from C. Herbert & Murray

somewhere by himself under the pretext of keeping his horse warm, but really, I believe, to cultivate undisturbed his taste for picking up fragments of exploding shells—told me he had been compelled to lower his ambulance flag near a portion of the works, in order not to attract needlessly the attention of the enemy, who had just been firing, and had wounded two or three soldiers and killed a civilian. The wounding of the soldiers the coachman considered fair enough, but to kill a civilian was certainly not military, and perhaps not gentlemanlike. Under the circumstances, our prospect of arrest seemed imminent, and as the best chance of escaping our persecutors, we announced boldly our intention to go to the Fort, which we had, however, no sort of right to enter, or means if we thought of entering. As soon as we got out of their sight we could reconsider our intention and go elsewhere. They were not to be done in this way, however, and after a short consultation one of the party politely insisted on showing us the way. There was, therefore, now no help for it but to take the bull boldly by the horns, and quite as a matter of course tell the guard on duty at the entrance of the Fort that we had come there to meet, or, if necessary, await, the arrival of Monseigneur Bauer. It was out of the question to tell him that we had come there to escape arrest, and so, if we rather strained a point, let the sin lie at the door of our persecutors. Not knowing in the least what we meant, or who we could be, the guard passed us on to another, who, equally mystified, passed us on again, until we found ourselves through the gate, to our great delight and surprise, on our way to the Commandant. Our guide took us across the yard, or whatever it ought to be called, at a run, but rather from habit apparently than as a precaution at that moment necessary, for the shells were few and far between, and whereas the other day they were pouring in steadily at the rate of four or five a minute, yesterday ten minutes or more would pass without one. Then two or three would come in comparatively quick succession, and then again there would be another long interval. I have before mentioned my surprise at the very small damage which, to one looking from the outside of the Fort, they appeared to do. Inside one was still more struck by this fact. The ground was strewed with fragments of shells, as it might well be, considering how many hundreds or even thousands had been thrown, with admirable aim, into the Fort during the last few days. Here and there lay whole shells that had fallen without bursting, but they looked much too cold and frost-bitten to be longer mischievous. I looked round in vain for the traces of anything like the damage I should have expected. An observer who knew nothing about the bombardment would have been fairly justified in pronouncing the occupants of the Fort most untidy people, and might have wondered how long it could have taken them to break so many windows, or how they could have contrived to knock holes in their roofs, but it would certainly have never occurred to him than an iron shower of huge projectiles had been poured upon the place for so many hours without cessation. Why so few men are hurt we began partly to understand when we found ourselves under the casemate to which our guide took us to look for the Commandant. The Commandant was asleep, but the senior officer who represented him received us very graciously. Happily, Monseigneur Bauer was known at the Fort, and a popular guest there as everywhere. We were offered chairs near the stove and cigarettes, and begged to await his arrival. This was a decided improvement upon being looked upon as spies. The casemate was a low, long room with a rounded roof, and small beds down both sides of it, reminding one rather of a ship's lower deck. It was necessarily without any window or embrasure to admit light, as this might also have admitted a shell. We were told that the only occasion on which there had been loss of life at the Fort during the bombardment was when a shell happened to light precisely upon an opening of this kind not sufficiently protected, and forcing its way through, fell into a room occupied by a number of the Garde Nationale. The usual cry of warning came too late. Before anybody could move the shell burst, and in an instant two men were lying on the floor dead and three badly wounded. We were not sorry to be told that any such accident was quite out of the question in the casemate which protected us, though it occurred to me that if, by some abnormal and wholly unwarrantable violation of the law of chances, a shell had happened to fall, at the proper angle, on the palisades outside the door, a few of these nearest it would have been lucky to escape with their lives.

The palisades were stout enough to protect the door from the fragments of a bursting shell, but not, it seemed to me, from the shell itself. However, this contingency was too improbable even to be contemplated, and we were assured that we were as safe from shells where we sat as if we had been a mile underground. It had an odd effect to hear them bursting now and then in the yard outside, and contrast their noise and fury with the peaceful quiet that reigned in the casemate. Two of the officers were seated at a table writing by the light of a lamp; others were lying on the beds; a few formed a group round the stove, smoking and chatting. I tried hard to find out why so terrific a bombardment as I had myself witnessed the other day caused so little loss of life, but could not get an altogether satisfactory explanation. The casemates to a great extent accounted for the fact—their occupants might live under a bombardment as long as annuitants in a country town. Then, as for the men constantly in movement about the yard, taking orders or otherwise employed, they are of course more or less exposed, but, from what we ourselves saw, the danger they run is not, after all, very great, if they will only take proper precautions. When they are touched it is more often than not because they are lounging about from carelessness or bravado in places where there is no sort of shelter close at hand, or because, grown callous from constant escapes, they won't take proper care to look out for the shells. But what I could not understand was how the men who worked the guns escaped. The guns naturally draw most of the fire of the enemy, which was astonishingly good. I had myself watched shell after shell fall in rapid succession almost, it seemed, on the very spot where half a dozen sailors, their heads and shoulders clearly visible above the ramparts, were answering the enemy's fire. Even if each shell had been an ordinary bullet one would have expected to hear of a good many killed and wounded, but when one considered that one shell became many fragments flying about in all directions, it seemed almost miraculous that at the end of a long bombardment there should be only four or five men touched, and of these not more than two mortally. The only explanation I could get was that "it was luck," and that a bombardment, though it made a great deal of noise and frightened people until they got accustomed to it, really did very little harm.

We had been treated so courteously that we had forgotten all about our ever having been treated as spies, and plucked up our courage to ask if we might walk round the Fort to judge for ourselves the effect of the bombardment. There was some difficulty about letting us do this without the special permission of the Commandant, who, alas! was still asleep and could scarcely be disturbed for such a purpose. So we waited on as patiently as we could, secretly hoping that an unusually loud or well-placed explosion might disturb his slumbers. Meantime, as we were, with the exception of a jovial-looking Abbé, the only strangers present, we had been duly "over-hauled," and an officer of artillery just placed on the sick list, had discovered that we were members of an ambulance, with a carriage somewhere at hand. He lost very little time in profiting by the discovery. He was suffering, and wished to go at once to a hospital at the other end of Paris. Could we be so kind as to take him? His complaint was not, on the honour of an officer and a gentleman, the smallpox. We, of course, were delighted to have the pleasure of saying "Yes." The hospital was horribly out of our way; our brougham was never constructed, and could with difficulty be made, to carry four persons (I include the coachman). We were very anxious to give the commandant time to wake up; but, nevertheless, ambulance buttons and galons have their duties as well as their privileges, and we felt bound to sacrifice ourselves without a murmur. I am told that some of my brother-correspondents are filled with virtuous indignation at the notion of a journalist becoming a member of an ambulance. They declare that, while he professes to succour the wounded, he really goes out, "in the naughtiness of his heart, to see the battle," and they consider this a prostitution of the Geneva Cross. Especially fierce and virtuous, according to all accounts, is the indignation of those who from a very pardonable, not to say commendable, distaste for the smell of powder, or for some other reason, have not seen any battle—unless, indeed, with the eye of faith. In self-defence I must own the hard impeachment, and frankly confess that I became a member of ambulance simply because I failed in all my attempts to get out of Paris in any other way.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The following statement and letters have been forwarded to us for publication:—

"The Ladies' Committee of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, in reply to the numerous applications which have been made to them for some information respecting the distribution of the various goods that have been sent to them from all parts of the country, beg to state that during the last month 2,000 bales and cases have been transmitted abroad. They have been sent to numerous hospitals in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, and in the northern districts of France—viz., Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Coblentz, Mayence, Darmstadt, Lille, Arras, Amiens, Cambrai, &c. In order further to facilitate this distribution depôts have been established by the Society at Boulogne, Arlon, and Saarbrück, whence stores are forwarded to all the surrounding districts, according to their respective requirements, the two latter supplying the numerous small hospitals and ambulances in the vicinity of the recent battle-fields round Metz and Sedan. The liberality of contributors has enabled the Ladies' Committee to comply with the large demands daily made upon them; and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the stores sent out are fully appreciated and gratefully received. The bales and cases have contained every variety of articles of clothing and bedding, medical and surgical comforts and appliances, chloroform, wine, preserved food, &c. The demand for old linen, bandages, and charpie has greatly diminished lately. The articles now chiefly asked for and sent out consist of warm woollen clothing of all kinds, blankets, air and water beds and cushions, preserved foods, wine, and disinfectants. The enclosed letters have lately been received by the Ladies' Committee:—

"'Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Sept. 26.

"'I must try and give you some account of how I have disposed of the things which were so kindly sent by the National Society for our poor wounded. The principal part I took to the Reitbahn, as I thought they were in the greatest need. I wish you could have seen the delight of the poor fellows at the sight of the beautiful warm blankets, the nice soft pillows, the shirts, &c. The flannel shirts which came from Holy Trinity Church, Nottingham, were immensely appreciated, as also the shirts with one sleeve left open, as we have so many with bad arms. One poor fellow, a Saxon, whose elbow joint is quite shattered, came up to me yesterday, he being up for the first time, and said, so nicely, he must thank the English ladies from his heart, who had contributed so much to his recovery, by making his bed so warm and comfortable and enabling him to have good wine. Another, a Westphalian, also with a terribly shattered arm, who is still confined to his bed and dreadfully weak, was like a child in his delight at the shirt with open sleeves, and said the English were so practical. And then the delight caused by the jerseys, the drawers and the shirts, which they can always have clean now. I am constantly told how much they appreciate the things, and I am sure that all who so kindly joined in sending out the contents of the seven bales would be amply repaid if they could but see how many sufferers have been made comfortable. They are very grateful, and think so much of a little kindness that I am sure it would do your heart good to see them. I also sent some of the things to a small lazaret of 12 beds, which is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. One poor fellow of the 12 died yesterday. On receiving some of the nice warm things he said they were too good for him; he wished his poor wife could have them. So after his death they were packed up and sent to her, with a note telling her of her husband's wishes. She lives in Dantzic, and has two little children. The bandages were immensely appreciated, both by the patients and the doctors. The day before I had taken away the last lot of things, which consisted principally of old linen and bandages, we heard of 30 wounded having been sent to a house in the country, some distance from here, where they had literally nothing of that description in readiness, so you may imagine how thankfully they welcomed a packet of such necessaries. The money is most welcome, and most thankfully received. In the Reitbahn they get a small sum per day for each man, but this is barely enough to keep them in necessaries in the way of food, and many of them are so weak, they must have wine and beer. I gave 50 thalers to the superintendent, and was to be sure to send the most heartfelt thanks. He has laid in a small stock of old wine for the worst cases, and a supply of ordinary Rhine wine and beer, but of course it will not go far among 110 men. Twenty-five thalers I have given to the lazaret supported by voluntary contributions; they also were most thankful, and meant to buy wine and beer; and 25 thalers I have still in hand. Shoes are dreadfully wanted; the poor fellows can seldom or ever put these on again in which they arrive, they are so hard and stiff with wet, and often with blood, that it is quite impossible to use them any more. Of course, as long as they are quite confined to the lazaret, they wear slippers or anything we can get for them, but as soon as they begin to go out, if it is only to walk up and down in the sun before the door, they must have leather shoes and boots, and these it is very difficult to obtain. I hope I have succeeded in giving you some little idea of how the contents of the seven bales have contributed to assuage the sufferings of so many of our poor people. But words seem very weak on such themes. Any further contributions will be most gratefully received.

"'Believe me, yours sincerely,

"'CONSTANCE HERBERT.'

"'(Copy.)

"'Dear Madam,—It is with great pleasure that I write to testify to the invaluable services of the Mother and Sisters of All Saints, with whom I had the privilege of

The same, concluded.
The French Evangel! Society of Relief.

being associated at the English ambulances at Balan and Montville. The Mother Superior and two of the Sisters were at the latter, and the remaining three Sisters at Balan, all actively engaged in putting their respective hospitals into something like order, for the nurses previously employed were obtained from the native population and were chiefly men who had no idea of their duty. The menial work was thus left to the surgeons and dressers, who did what they could to keep the place in order and nurse the patients as they could find time and strength. You may, therefore, fancy what a comfort it was to Dr. Frank and his assistants to have the services of such nurses as the Sisters of All Saints. The ambulances soon assumed a different aspect, the patients were carefully and tenderly nursed, and things generally "looked up." Mrs. Capel, at Montville, was also of very great value, and with the Sisters tended and watched night and day the cases of fever and dysentery, which could not be intrusted to the very indifferent mercies of the native men from the neighbouring villages. Two of the Sisters were sent off, with regret, to assist in organizing the ambulance being started at Saarbrück. So far as I was able to judge from hearsay and personal observation, the Society have much reason to congratulate themselves on having procured their services.

"Faithfully,

"JOHN MURRAY, M.D."

We stated yesterday that the Woolwich waggons of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded were "all marked with the German cross;" this should, of course, have been "the Geneva cross."

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Rear-Admiral E. Gardiner Fishbourne, chairman of the London Committee in connection with the French Evangelical Society of Relief, has just received the following letter from General Baron de Chabaud-Latour :—

"Monsieur le President,—Two or three days before the investment of Paris the committee have had the honour to address to you a brief account of their labours up to that date, while tendering you their best thanks for the generous assistance they had received from the committee over which you preside. The Evangelical Committee come now to give their English friends some information respecting their labours since the investment, and tell them what are at the present moment their resources and their wants. They trust that their sympathy may not have been abated during that long interruption of communications, for the assurance of their aid is indeed to them more than ever necessary. Restricted in their activity to the fortified *enceinte* of Paris, and deprived of all communication with the outside world, the committee have not thought fit to suspend or to relax their work of usefulness. Their attention was immediately engaged in the establishing in Paris of numerous ambulances, 27 of which are at present placed under their patronage and direction. These ambulances contain 687 beds, out of which 411 are entirely depending for their support on the committee. Out of the 276 remaining, 126 are maintained by the municipalities, 148 by private persons who have placed ther own ambulances under the direction of the Evangelical Committee. Even for the ambulances that are supported by the municipalities, the committee is called upon to make sacrifices often not inconsiderable, in linen, bandages, flannels, wine, &c. The ambulances established with private individuals, generally unimportant as regards the number of beds, render, nevertheless, signal services by serving to large ambulances as homes for convalescence. Among those 27 ambulances three deserve your especial attention. They have been set up directly by the Evangelical Committee, who alone defray their cost. They are the ambulance de l'Asile, which reckons 30 beds : the Ambulance des Diaconesses, which numbers 40 beds ; and lastly, the vast Ambulance Chaytel, to which our past letters have more than once alluded, and which contains 250 beds. A Swiss society, established in Paris, have appended to this ambulance a hall for 50 beds, of which they defray the expenses, thus making for the number of beds in ambulance Chaytel a total of 300 beds. Since the commencement of the siege, 579 soldiers, wounded or sick, French or Prussian, have passed in our ambulances, and we have cause to fear but that in a few days hence this number will be considerably increased. Our committee of ladies have disposed on behalf of our ambulances of 2,499 sheets, 1,914 shirts, 1,974 napkins, 1,014 handkerchiefs, 382 flannel waistcoats, 524 pairs of stockings, 100 pairs of drawers, 466 pillow-cases, 200 pairs of socks, 304 aprons, 58 night gowns, six cases of bandages, &c. Moreover, the committee have decided that every soldier on leaving their ambulances shall be provided with a flannel belt or two flannel waistcoats. In the above list do not figure either the blankets or the wines or the provisionments of all sorts which cannot enter into the very succinct account we furnish you herewith. Such an enterprise, Monsieur le President, is not carried on without considerable expenses. Victuals are not wanting, nor are they quite so dear as one might have apprehended ; meat it is true, is not abundant, but for a long time past it had not been known to sell at such moderate prices, and arrangements have been taken so that the wounded may be the first provided with it. The provisioning which it has been necessary to make to maintain our ambulances has none the less necessitated an enormous outlay of money. As their expenses increased, the receipts of the committee were getting gradually so low as to be soon reduced almost to nothing. The provinces and foreign countries no longer did aliment our funds ; a great number of our most liberal subscribers had left the capital, and now these who remain are solicited on all

Letter from Bon. de Chabaud-Latour.
Ambassador of the French Evangelical Society.

sides, and by so many sufferings, that the committee nardly dare to make a fresh appeal to their generosity. The International Commission in London have, it is true, sent to Paris a sum of 500,000fr., intended for the relief of the wounded. But that sum has been distributed by thirds between the Military Intendance, the French Society of Relief, and the Ambulances of the Press. The committee can only conjecture it was owing to some error or misunderstanding that they were not admitted in this partition. They think they were as much entitled to it as the Ambulances of the Press? Be that as it may, they were not comprised in it, and all that they were able to obtain from the French society charged to effect between the ambulances an equitable distribution were the following articles :—13 casks of wine, 200 pairs of sheets, and 100 blankets. The committee hope that their English friends will take up their cause, and that whenever a new distribution of effects takes place a better account will be taken of the importance of their work, and of the resources it necessitates.

"The total of subscriptions amounts at present to 163,280fr. 70c., that of expenses to 111,172fr. 79c., and the anticipated outlay up to the 31st of December will be about 52,910fr. On December 31, therefore, if no receipts reach us in the interval, our resources will have come to an end. What are the committee to do when their funds are exhausted? Will it be possible for them to interrupt their work, or at least to bring it to a more narrow compass? or again to reduce the number of their ambulances? They do not think so. They place their reliance on those who have encouraged them from the beginning ; they reckon, for instance, on the committee to which you are president, and who have already afforded them so valuable a help. The committee have heard that a very large sum destined for the wounded of both armies is at the present moment disposable in England. If that information be correct, they hope your committee will be kind enough to take serious steps that the Evangelical Committee may be this time directly and nominally included in the distribution that will be made of that sum. The distinguished persons in England who have been pleased to take our work under their patronage are indeed to us a guarantee of the success of any attempt that might be made in this direction. It will not be difficult for you to conjecture what may be the obstacles we encounter in Paris on the part of societies who ought to be the first to support us; many doors are closed against us on account only of our very name of Evangelical Committee. However, we do not deem it proper to renounce that title, which is our reason for existing, and our standard before the world. The committee placed under your direction, Monsieur le President, will also continue, we trust, to give us its valuable co-operation. We do not venture just now to ask them for a sending of funds, which time doubtless would not allow of their collecting, but if, by some means or other, they could only give us an assurance that we can rely on them, such an assurance would be indeed a precious stimulus for the pursuing of our work. As for us, we send you this letter in several identical copies, and by several balloons, trusting that one of them at least may reach you. We forward to you, also, under separate covers, some copies of the plan on which figure our ambulances, and lists of these latter. Accept, Monsieur le President, the assurance of our high consideration.

"Le Général de Division, President du Comité,

Baron DE CHABAUD-LATOUR.

"P.S. You will no doubt think it expedient to communicate this letter and claims of ours to Lord Shaftesbury, president of the London International Committee."

The National Society having declared their inability to hold out any prospect of assistance in the special case of the French Evangelical Society, the London Committee appeal for help towards the above work. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the bankers of the committee, Messrs. Hansom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East, S.W. ; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C. ; and by the hon. secretary of the committee, the Rev. Du Pontet de la Harpe, B.D., pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Bayswater, 16, Kildare-gardens, W. All cheques to be crossed Messrs. Hansom, Bouverie, and Co.

Scientific inventions for destruction of life.

Men of science are prompt enough to devise and perfect instruments of murder and slaughter ; how beneficial to society would it be if they displayed equal promptitude in suggesting means for the preservation of human life! The matchlock has been improved into an arquebuss ; the arquebuss into a firelock ; the firelock into a musket ; the musket into a percussion gun ; the percussion into a rifle ; the rifle into Minié's, Enfields, and Whitwortha. Mons Meg hides her diminished head before the Armstrong cannon ; the line-of-battle ship before the Iron-plated frigate. The pocket-pistol has ceded to the six-chambered revolver ; the stiletto to the bowie knife ; the clumsy pike to the keen bayonet. Wherever it has been thought fit to commit murder, skill, ingenuity, labour, thought, and talent have been lavished in making all the implements of death as convenient and serviceable as possible.

Appearances presented by the killed on a field of Battle.

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A few Saxons and Würtembergers lay around them ; but the Germans had already removed and laid in their last sleeping-place most of their dead. The centre of the group was formed of a close line of forty-six. You could not have placed a body between any two. They fell shoulder to shoulder just as they had stood to fire. By far the greater number of them were on their backs, with their feet to Paris, and their heads to Villiers. Alas, it was painfully evident that many of them, and of others whom I saw subsequently, had not died instantaneously, but had lived probably many hours without a hand to lend them succour, and in piercing snow and frost. One poor fellow lay on his face. He had two rifle wounds in his back. He had partly stripped himself, and he died with a hand on each bullet-hole. Several had taken off their knapsacks and placed them under their heads, and so pillowed had breathed their last breath. Others clenched their water-bottles in one hand, but had been unable to remove the cork, and died without being able to wet their lips in their last agony. Some, in their sufferings, had burrowed their faces in the thick clay on which they lay, and turned their bloody and earth-stained faces upwards before they expired. Two I saw who had their arms fixed and their fists clenched as if while dying they were engaged in a pugilistic encounter. Only very few were on their sides. These had their knapsacks under their heads. There were men on whose faces beamed the smile of an infant, and whose countenances were like handsome wax work. The expression of others was that of terrible agony. Every feature was contorted ; their legs had been convulsively jerked up until their knees stuck into their stomachs, and their finger and thumb nails had been squeezed until they became riveted into the palms of their hands. Behind, before, and at the corners of this line of forty-six dead men were others, Saxon and French. One had a frightful wound in the face. He had pulled his hands up into his sleeves to warm them, but his cap had fallen off, and the blood clotted on his hair till it was all in bloody mats. Near him was another who had taken a biscuit from his knapsack and the bottle from his side, and had partaken of a little of both. More than one of the slain had died with the hands clasped in prayer ; and near one I found a little plaster medallion of the Blessed Virgin. A portion of the edge had been shot off it. The chassepots and needle-guns were still in many a dead man's hand, and lying between his arm and his body. Similar were the sights all over the plateau between Villiers and Brie, and Villiers and Champigny.

The Dutch Ambulance at Versailles & M. Van de Velde.

Mr. C. W. M. Van de Velde, the Oriental traveller, who came to Versailles in charge of the Dutch Ambulance before the French were expelled, has written to complain of misstatements which have appeared in a London contemporary respecting his ambulance and his treatment by the Prussians. He considers that the correspondent who wrote the article has much exaggerated the case. It is a mild expression. The Oberstabsartz, Dr. Kirchner, on the 19th of September, ordered the 23 French soldiers who were in the Château to be "evacuated"—that is the word—from the Palace, and sent to the Military Hospital. Mr. Van de Velde made a protest against that proceeding, and considers it was a breach of the 1st Article of the Geneva Convention. But the French were *not* "dragged out," nor was Mr. Van de Velde threatened, nor was his ambulance "kicked out." On the contrary, it was installed in a wing of the Château. The Prussian medical men, however—perhaps not quite unreasonably—claimed the entire control of it, to which the Dutch officers submitted, and on November 27 Dr. Kirchner thanked them in an official letter for their services—and most amply did they deserve it.

56 Col. C. Lindsay's Report at the beginning of the year 1871.

The same, cont'd

The same, cont'd

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—The new year finds the armies of France and Germany still engaged with unabated vigour, and apparently increased resolution, in fighting for the objects which each nation has in view. On the objects of the war, as at present understood, we, as neutrals, have no right to express an opinion, but concerning the mode by which these ends are attained we may be allowed to say something. A quarrel thus prolonged grows more desperate every day, and the hatred which at first scarcely existed comes to be intense and personal in character. There are not wanting signs of the growing up of an unchivalrous spirit on the other side of the Channel, and if we in England, as spectators and close observers of what is going on, can do anything which may tend to preserve a spirit of honour and of fairness, we are surely entitled to do so. On one point I cannot refrain from touching. The breaking of their parole by French officers is a thing so likely to lower the esteem in which the profession of a soldier has been ever held that the sooner the French officers can know the opinion of the public upon such a breach of good faith the better, both for them and for those who are said to encourage them in their want of respect for the word of a soldier.

It will hereafter be acknowledged that England has exercised a great though passive influence in this war, and that of a most singular and novel character. She has brought to bear upon two foreign nations the wholesome influence of which every man in this country acknowledges the force, viz., the consciousness that the full light of day will be thrown on all his public actions. A number of English gentlemen of high character, some of them soldiers, are acting as reporters to the English press at the seat of war, and, like their brethren at home, are not only keen to mark anything that may be done amiss, but also prompt and ready to place on record the good deeds which may come under their notice. Thus like the bards of the middle ages, who, while they incited the knights to do their utmost, gave them a place and a name to be remembered in history. While the keenest eyes that can be found have thus been watching the war there has not been detected any act of wanton barbarity or premeditated cruelty during the whole of this invasion of France by the Germans. But though England has not had cause to cry shame upon anything which the writers at the seat of war have made public, she has been called upon to point out that much which ought to be done in civilised warfare remains, on both sides, undone, and that those especially who take upon themselves the responsibility of conquering a whole nation ought to be prepared to treat the conquered people with proper care and humanity when they fall into their hands wounded, or as prisoners.

Moved by the urgent necessities of the case, and the greatness of the suffering, the National Society has on one or two occasions been induced to outstep the boundaries it had laid out for itself, and to give food to the starving men who, as prisoners of war, were being conveyed for days in open railway trucks. But with these exceptions the society has strictly confined itself to giving aid to the sick and wounded of both sides, when the need for such aid was beyond what the resources of the two belligerents could supply.

When the last report of the proceedings of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded was made by the committee, we hoped that by the beginning of the year the necessity for our aid might have ceased, and that we might have made a final statement which would have included reports from the representatives of the society in the different districts abroad. We regret, however, to say that there appears to be little prospect of being at present able to recall those who are still working for the society; but while we regret this, we are happy to state that our funds are sufficient to enable us to continue without stint or diminution the various engagements into which we have entered.

On the first statement of the sufferings of the French prisoners of war in Germany the society sent out Lieutenant Swaine, of the Rifle Brigade, to act as their agent in the districts where prisoners of war are confined. Lieutenant Swaine carried with him warm clothing to the amount of £6,000, which he has distributed in the most methodical manner at Magdeburg, Cologne, and other places. His letters to the committee bear testimony to the good treatment which the prisoners of war receive from the Germans. He states that at the places he has visited the men all agree that they are as well off as they have a right to expect, and he himself adds that never were prisoners so well treated. The committee could add more evidence to the same effect. In the district round Sedan, Metz, and Epernay, hitherto so efficiently worked under Captain Brackenbury, a considerable reduction and redistribution of staff and transport has been effected. The depot at Metz has been broken up, its field of utility having ceased to exist, and the hospital at Saarbrück, under Dr. Junker, has been handed over to the Germans. The hospital at Epernay, which has been most ably and efficiently worked by Dr. Frank, assisted by a staff of English surgeons, nurses, &c., will also shortly be brought to a close. This ambulance has been worked in connection with a large and important branch establishment at Metz, under charge of Dr. Webb, which has been devoted to the treatment of the French whose cases were too severe to allow of their removal after the capitulation.

The most advanced and most important remaining station in this district is the depot at Meaux, which is the last convenient point on the line of railway communication from Germany and the neighbourhood of Paris. This depot will continue with a considerable staff and large transport, for it supplies the needs of the hospitals, north, south, and east of Paris, and of the vast number of wounded men who pass through the great railway junction of Lagny on their way north. A full report of the working of the whole of this district will be forthcoming at the proper time, but I cannot refrain from now quoting part of a report of Captain Neville (our agent at Meaux) respecting a point to which I have already alluded in this letter. He says:—"Besides the sick and wounded already mentioned, the French prisoners arrive from all parts; and, after hours of agony and hunger, are sent on by train to Germany in open trucks—at least most of the trucks are open—and these trains are so often shunted that they take between five and eight days to reach Nancy, the prisoners of course never leaving the waggons, and exposed night and day to whatever weather chance may send them, and to hunger reaching almost to starvation. I received such pressing demands from both French and Germans at Lagny, that I thought it best to go and see for myself how things stood. I drove over there last Thursday (December 15), and finding things even worse than reported, I provided a large supply of food for these positively starving men. You can even see men of the German garrison going up to the French prisoners and giving them money and part of their own rations."

The district of the north of France, including Boulogne (our chief depot), Amiens, &c., is under the management of General Sir Vincent Eyre, whose active staff have more than once been honourably mentioned in your letters from abroad, and whose exertions have never been of more service than at the recent battle of Guerrieux, near Amiens, which Colonel Cox thus describes:—"This morning (December 23) a message was brought from General von Goeben, who commands the 1st Army Corps, begging us to come out as soon as possible. We accordingly all started off for the scene of action—Captain Uniacke in actual charge of the waggons, ably assisted by Drs. Leslie and Goodenough. Within 10 minutes of their arrival the contents of one waggon were deposited by the roadside, and the waggon sent back to Amiens. The second waggon was despatched in the same manner as soon as it was full of wounded, and from that time till long after dark, when firing had ceased, the stores we brought out were being distributed to the wounded, Princess Salms Salms and Dr. Busch assisting us in every possible way. Beef tea from Liebig's essence was made in an extempore cooking place in the field. This was greatly appreciated, and of much use to men exhausted from the shock of their wounds and the pain of the dressing, and they seemed unable fully to express their thanks. Our ambulance was the only one which had brought out any sort of comfort to the wounded beyond purely surgical requisites, and, fortunately, we were able to supply every demand made upon us by the medical men. The strength of the forces engaged seems to have been about 35,000 French and 25,000 Prussians. The latter had 2,000 killed and wounded. The French probably about the same."

This northern district, under Sir Vincent Eyre, will continue to be worked by our society with, I hope, undiminished zeal, but the main tide of the war has for the present somewhat rolled away towards the south, to the unhappy district around Tours and Orleans, where oft-recurring battles have turned into a desert the most fertile part of France. War has robbed the inhabitants of everything, and in the deserted villages wounded men have been found by thousands starving from cold and hunger. The successful exertions of the Red Cross men have been generously recorded in the letters from the *Times*'s military correspondent abroad. This district is worked under Colonel Elphinstone and Mr. Lee, whose head-quarters are at Tours, where they have devoted themselves to the distribution of stores sent out by the society throughout the surrounding district, thus bringing relief to thousands of sufferers. At Tours itself wounded men have latterly passed through in vast numbers, arriving every night by hundreds at the station, where they are carried in, or hobble along themselves—a terrible army of martyrs, without arms or legs, or their heads bandaged up, mostly French, but a good many Germans. Colonel Elphinstone and Mr. Lee have been at the station every evening with hot soup, coffee, and bread. It is impossible to describe the gratitude of the men, who had had nothing to eat all day, and nothing warm for many days. The first night 1,300 men had coffee, the second night 1,000, and the recipients of soup were about as numerous.

The Anglo-American ambulance, now under Dr. Pratt, keeps up the high reputation which it gained at Sedan. It entered Orleans, following in the victorious footprints of General von der Tann, by whom it was allotted free rations and a public building for the work which its members have steadily carried on, although Orleans has twice changed masters since they first entered it with the Bavarians.

The English army ambulance, from Woolwich, which at first displayed itself at St. Germains in all the perfection of smartness and cleanliness which belongs to an English hospital, has since been engaged in the rough work of a rapid campaign. On the 12th November a division of the ambulance, under Surgeon Manley, V.C., of the Royal Artillery, started in the direction of Chartres, where they joined the 22d Division of the Prussian army, by whom their horses were foraged and their men rationed. With this division they continued to march in a westerly direction, and on the 18th November they were present at the engagement which took place at a village named Forcay; the waggons were taken forward, the stretchers brought out, and the wounded collected. The ambulance waggons were then ordered to proceed to Châteauneuf, where an hospital had been established; it was nine at night before the ambulances were cleared of the wounded, and the following day they were again engaged in carrying in wounded—the Prussians putting their serious cases into the English waggons, as being steadier and less liable to jolt than their own. On the 20th the division moved on, and on the 21st they were again engaged near Bretoncelles, where the ambulances again did good service. On the 2d December a general action took place at the village of Bogenis; an English hospital was formed at a farm-house, which was soon filled with wounded, even to the stables and outhouses. Dr. Manley caused the canteen to be prepared, coffee and milk being served out to every man in the village before his wounds were dressed. The fight had been long and exhausting, and the cold extreme, and this treatment was most beneficial. After this refreshment the wounded were attended to, and the more important operations proceeded with in the farm-house kitchen. Whilst still operating, at ten o'clock at night, the general commanding the division came, and begged that the waggons might be again sent to the field, as there were numerous wounded not yet brought in. His request was immediately complied with, and it was not till three in the morning that all the wounded were brought back. At daylight coffee and soup made from extract of meat were again served out, port wine and brandy being also given when needed. For some days after this the English ambulance was working in the surrounding villages, where as many as a thousand wounded men were congregated. Surgeon Manley draws attention to a great defect in the German medical service—viz., that no arrangements are made for giving nourishment to the wounded, either on the field of battle or immediately after they are brought in. In his opinion this ought to rank in importance before the dressing of wounds. The work during all this period was most severe, and Surgeon Manley gives great credit to all there—both officers and men—who worked under him. The message which he received on one occasion from General von Wittisch shows that the services rendered by his ambulance were thankfully received and appreciated

The same, concluded.

by the Prussian commanders. "Receive," said the general, "our heartfelt thanks for your most valuable aid given to us in the moment of our great need, when our own ambulances were not forthcoming."

A second division of the English ambulance, under the command of Dr. Guy, proceeded, on December 1, under orders of the Prince of Hesse, to Beaune-la-Rolande, where they took under their charge the whole of the French wounded who were scattered throughout the town. Besides this work his waggons were continually employed in transporting wounded French and Prussians.

A third division, under Dr. Ball, was placed in charge of the wounded who had been left at Pithiviers, about 14 miles from Beaune-la-Rolande.

These three divisions of the English ambulance are supplied with stores from the depot of the National Society at Versailles, which is under the management of Mr. Young, commissary-general to the ambulance, and of Mr. John Furley, who has been from the commencement an acting agent of the society abroad, and who is now engaged in relieving the wants of the hospitals at Versailles and in the surrounding districts, extending as far as Beaugency.†

This slight sketch will give some idea of the extent of the work now being carried on by the National Society. It will appear that its most active sphere of action is in the immediate neighbourhood of the battle-fields in France; but the needs and requirements of the numerous military hospitals scattered throughout Germany are not overlooked. I am happy to be able to add that the only hospital in Germany under English management, viz., the one established at Darmstadt by Dr. Mayo at the beginning of the war, and which still continues to be worked by him, has achieved most successful results. About 100 patients, chiefly fever and typhus cases, are under his care, and the management of his hospital has excited the admiration of the German authorities. The great publicity which the press has given to all the events of the war, including the working of the National Society, has latterly rendered it unnecessary for us to ask you to publish the reports and letters which we receive from our agents abroad; but the matter contained in this letter will, I think, furnish information of interest to the numerous supporters of the National Aid Society, and on this ground I ask you to have the kindness to give it a place in your columns.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

R. LOYD-LINDSAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chairman of Committee.
2, St. Martin's-place, Jan. 2.

THREE WEEKS' EXPERIENCES OF AN AMBULANCE RECRUIT.

PARIS, Dec. 31.

We trotted along the road to Metz, as I described in my last letter, till we arrived at a place called La Folie, and here a general halt was ordered. Instructions were given to prepare ourselves for immediate action, and to stand within call of our caravan. The stretchers were accordingly thrown out of the carriages, each man fitted the straps to suit his convenience, and then, everything being ready, we began to look about us so as to have a peep at the battle which was so close at hand. Straight down the road, in the direction of Bondy, we could plainly distinguish the fire and smoke of a battery which was playing an active part in the general concert. But this was not a very startling spectacle; so I climbed up La Folie itself in search of a better view. Now, La Folie is a little hillock, crowned by the ruins of a round tower. It is on the left of the road to Metz, and forms the point of an angle constituted by this road and the road leading from Noisy-le-Sec to Bobigny. At its feet lies the Canal de l'Ourcq, in a ruined and dilapidated condition. The dykes are smashed to pieces, the wall which forms the embankment has in some places fallen into ruin, while the neat side-path on which the horses with ropes used to tug the barges seems to be gradually crumbling away. Turning my back to the road on which we had come, and looking straight before me, I had, perhaps, the best view that could possibly be obtained of the battle. Within 800 yards was the little village of Bobigny, and on either side large fields in which were massed regiments of cavalry. About 200 yards further on stood the village of Drancy, and to the left of Drancy, about 1,500 yards still further, one could obtain an indistinct view of some houses belonging to the

Three weeks' experiences of an Ambulance Recruit.

famous village of Le Bourget. From the fields beyond the Route de Lille, which crossed Le Bourget, to the Route des Petits Ponts, which runs to the right of Drancy, the French batteries had taken their positions. With smoke and fire they marked a curved line between these two roads. Much further on the other side of Drancy and Bourget, at a distance varying between 5,000 and 7,000 yards from the spot where I stood, were the Prussian batteries of Le Blanc-Ménil and Pont Iblon. These could only be perceived very indistinctly. Between the two no troops were visible, and altogether the sight was anything but impressive; here and there clouds of smoke, like that of a steam-engine, and an occasional flash of fire. The noise, however, was the more stirring, particularly when at about ten o'clock the reports of musketry and the occasional growl of the mitrailleuse added considerably to our latent excitement. This, however, did not last long, and had, indeed, only been occasioned by some skirmishers, who left Drancy to spread themselves on the plain between Blanc-Ménil and Le Bourget. Still, a soldier standing near me had time enough to imagine an excellent way of describing the report of a mitrailleuse, which produces a noise of quite an unprecedented character. He remarked that "it sounded uncommonly like a very angry and noisy coffee-grinder." For my part I was most impressed when I turned my back to the battlefield and stared at the Fort of Romainville, which stood up majestically behind us. It was some 1,800 yards off, and one could see the huge marine guns distinctly as they vomited their floods of fire and smoke straight into your face; but the bombs flying over our heads must have been thrown at a great height, for we could not hear them pass. Still there was something very terrible in the aspect of these huge guns constantly going off behind you. We all knew well enough that their bombs went thousands of yards beyond us, but the knowledge that they possessed the immense power which this fact implied only increased my awe. However, habit works wonders, and in a short time I became accustomed even to the cannon of Romainville. As for the battle itself I soon got weary of watching it. There was really nothing to see, and the little clouds of gunpowder smoke arising in puffs here and there became as monotonous a sight as a morning mist during the damp season. I therefore descended from my point of observation, and, tired of the panorama of a battle, sought to study war in detail. This I found far more interesting.

It just happened that several battalions of Mobiles and troops of the line were crossing the Route de Metz, on their way to Bobigny. I was therefore able to go up to them and listen to their conversation, or scrutinise their countenances. As for their conversation, however, the soldiers were all very silent and very sullen, oaths being more frequently uttered than any intelligible remark. Neither did their faces express any greater enthusiasm. I do not know what the physiognomy of a soldier is like as a general rule when he expects an immediate engagement, but I must say that those of the Mobiles were most woebegone on this occasion. Yet I remember the time when they used to go out of Paris to take up positions at the advanced posts with light elastic steps, bright countenances, merry eyes, and singing lustily. How different they looked now. Their eyes wandered round furtively, and they seemed to solicit our interference to prevent their going into what must have appeared, at least to some of them, a hopeless action. The poor fellows marched slowly past us in complete disorder, like a long drove of sheep. Nothing could be more melancholy than this sight, particularly when I thought that in an hour or two I should have perhaps to bring some of them back mangled and wounded on the stretchers which lay close at hand ready prepared. The line had more of a stoical look about them. They did not seem quite so helpless as the unfortunate Mobiles, and yet I am told that their confidence is hardly any greater. After these some sailors came along with huge marine guns, and they looked decidedly the hardiest among the defenders of Paris. Their bronzed countenances bore absolutely no expression save that of indomitable energy. If, however, we may judge from appearances, there remained still one great element for hope, and that reposes in the battalions *de marche* of the Garde Nationale. This young troop, I have already explained to you, was both merry and gallant in its bearing. In cannot be wondered at that the Mobile and regular army, after having supported the whole brunt of the fighting during the last three months, and that without obtaining a single important success, should be somewhat discouraged, but in the young army of Parisian citizens Paris can still repose some reliance. The battalions *de marche* are now completely equipped, and they have had about two or three months' drill; together with the regular army and the Mobiles they form an effective of upwards of 200,000 troops. Surely these will make another supreme effort before they allow the capital of France to fall into the hands of the enemy.

The same, Contd.

After waiting impatiently for several hours, we suddenly received orders to get into the carriages again, and drive beyond Bobigny to a place called the Four Roads, situated about 1,200 yards behind Le Drancy. Here, after placing our carriages in numerical order, we harnessed ourselves to our stretchers and marched to some burned houses, still nearer to Drancy, where we made a long halt. We stood behind a stone wall. Around us on every side were compact masses of troops ready to enter into action at a moment's notice. They were every one without exception dressed for battle, and the battle costume, be it observed, is anything but elegant. The soldier takes his blankets, coverings, tent canvas, and any other sort of substantial cloth he may possess, and by means of some string fastens it all in front of him, so that the whole of his body from the shoulders down to the hips is thickly padded by about four inches thick of different cloths. This acts as an excellent parry against spent bullets, and in all cases checks considerably their force. Behind them the knapsack affords some protection; but it is considered that the front, and not the back, of a French soldier is the most exposed. Our present position was much more exciting; for we were now very near the battle. In front of us, a little to the right of Drancy, a French battery was peppering away at Blanc-Ménil, and the Prussian battery itself was not much beyond 3,000 yards from the wall where we stood. You may well imagine how lively our speculations became when we discussed the chance of our receiving an odd bullet or two, shot by the Prussians beyond the mark. At this moment about half a dozen wounded soldiers were borne past us—some of them on stretchers and others on the backs of mules. I had often read descriptions of the disquieting effect produced by the first sight of the wounded on the battlefield, but for my own part I would beg to deny this. A few days previously I had assisted at an amputation and some other operations at our hospital, and this was far more terrible. In the hospital there was no glitter, no bright sun overhead, no exciting sound of cannon, no hope of victory—only suffering; the cry of agony replaced the martial bugle, and the stench of the wounds instead of the stimulating smell of gunpowder. But on the battlefield the blood-bespattered face of an artilleryman who was carried by me seemed full of muscular energy. He had been fighting a few minutes previously, and the act of fighting betokened life and hope, though he was now, perhaps, on the eve of death. Then the wounded soldiers still wore their uniforms—and there is nothing so unpoetical as a hospital night-gown. In fact, however distressing in itself, the sight of fresh blood on the battlefield is infinitely less appalling than the matter slowly oozing out of an old wound in the hospital.

After these wounded men had passed us a rumour was spread about that there were numbers more of them in Drancy anxiously waiting for our assistance. The consequence was that we all loudly clamoured to be allowed to go forward to their relief, and slight signs of mutiny manifested themselves among us when our chief leader answered that we were to remain still. He had received orders to follow the army division at present cooped around us if it should be called upon to take part in the action, but if we went to help another body of soldiers the division to which we were appointed would find itself without assistance if it was ordered to attack during our absence. Thus we had to remain, panting with impatience, behind the stone wall, watching the soldiers round about us and wondering why it was they remained so still and quiet. At last, when our patience was quite exhausted, our worthy chief, raising high his voice, cried, "Gentlemen, to your posts, and forward on to Drancy!" How we all rushed to snatch up our stretchers and marched into Le Drancy I must describe in my next letter, or else this one will be over-weight for the balloon.

NOTA.—I should add that I have roughly calculated the distances mentioned in this letter by measuring them on the French military ordnance map.

If the winds have been favourable, and you have received my last letter, you will remember that I left off while describing what I witnessed of the artillery combat which succeeded the assault given on Le Bourget in the morning of the 21st of this month. We had just received orders to leave the wall, behind which we had been sheltered against the wind, for nothing, thank goodness, of a more dangerous nature came near us here. As it was now late in the afternoon, and as during the whole day we had done absolutely nothing, we sprang forward with great alacrity to seize our stretchers and march obediently on to Drancy, which stood a few hundred yards before us. It so happened, however, that I had for partner a very old and nervous man; the picture of respectability, admirable in the warmth of his heart and devotion, but rather cranky about the knees. Now, to leave our present position, we had to climb over a breach in the wall down into a ditch and up into the road again. This was a stiff beginning for the old gentleman, but as he led the way he took ample time to deliberate. On the other hand, I fear the anxious manner in which I pushed the stretcher from behind must have somewhat disconcerted him, for he never recovered his equanimity of mind nor a thorough mastership over the movements of his legs till we were all safely back again into Paris. The wall and ditch difficulty once surmounted, a smooth road and a walk of five to 10 minutes gave each of us ample time for reflection. "On to Drancy" was the order, which we had so precipitately hastened to obey. But what did this mean? The cannonading was roaring on all sides of us, and Drancy seemed to be in the middle of the noise. Was the village undergoing a bombardment, and were we expected to fetch the wounded out of a mass of ruins? I should like to have questioned my partner of the stretcher on this matter. But the

nearer we approached, his mind became more and more distracted, and his legs so unsteady that conversation was not to be thought of. We had to pass through several regiments of soldiers on our way. These were massed in huge squares, which opened and closed up again, like the waves of the Red Sea, to let our long line of stretchers and ambulance flags wind its way through them. It was curious to notice the looks the soldiers gave us as we passed. They wondered, poor fellows, how many of their companions we should have to carry back. At last we arrived at the first houses of Le Drancy. How anxiously I stared down the first streets, expecting to see burning houses and dead soldiers sprawling over glowing ashes. This imaginary picture, however, was considerably modified by the reality. Of soldiers I certainly saw a great many, but they were perfectly quiet and unconcerned, and there was not a single wounded man among them. Indeed, now that we had reached the place, we were informed that there were no more wounded in Drancy, that there had never been many, and that the few who had been hit were taken away long ago.

Feeling somewhat sheepish and discontented by this, and not knowing exactly what to do with ourselves, we thought we would skirt along the back of the village till we got as near as possible to the French battery situated on the right, or, if you prefer it, the east of Drancy. Thus we advanced to the very last wall of the village, and we had then the satisfaction of standing in a parallel line with the battery, at a distance of only about 150 yards. We could of course distinguish every movement of the gunners, and I was beginning to get quite excited with the pleasure of being so near, and yet seemingly so safe, when the captain of our carriage began to complain in a very calm but emphatic manner of our being allowed to stand in such a position. The different Prussian batteries, according to the ordnance map, were within 3,000 to 4,000 yards from our present position, and their flying batteries might approach much nearer. The village being full of French soldiers there seemed to be no reason why the Prussians should not cover it at any moment with their shots and shells. This opinion being confirmed by an officer who stood close to us, our captain repeated that it was very bad management to let us remain thus exposed when, there being no wounded, we could render no assistance. He had reached this conclusive part of his argument when five or six persons shouted with the utmost excitement, and at the top of their voices, the following simple but, under the circumstances, very eloquent words, "A bomb! a bomb!" My first instinct was to draw my head as much within my breast as possible. I do not say that I shrugged my shoulders, for that would imply a contempt or indifference which I was far from feeling, still the movement I made on this memorable occasion was a very similar one. It then occurred to me to look from the corner of one eye at the top of the wall behind which I was sheltered, as if the stones and mortar might throw some light on the subject. This bold action accomplished, I succeeded with a gigantic effort in recalling my presence of mind, and then looked round me to see if any one had thrown himself on the ground, so that, if necessary, I might also perform this strategical evolution. No one, however, had done so, but they were all, like myself, gaping around with their mouths wide open, as if for all the world a bomb was something exquisitely nice to eat. After a moment's pause, having found that no one seemed to have seen anything, and that no one was hit, I put a bold face on the matter, and began to exclaim that it must have been a false alarm. Suddenly a little man with a very black face, and the most excited gestures, sprang towards me and declared that, on his word of honour as a gentleman, he had seen something round and black fall down under one of the cannons in front of us. Accordingly we all stared with all our might and main at the battery to see if we also could perceive something round and black arrive, and sure enough we had not long to wait. In a few minutes I distinctly saw an explosion produce itself under one of the cannons, sending up straight into the air smoke and dirt to the height of perhaps 18ft. This event, which caused great excitement, was followed almost immediately by the retreat of the French battery. It started off at so brisk a trot that the horses soon broke into a canter, and the artillery, not content with a mere retreat, by turning round succeeded admirably in placing us and the village of Drancy between themselves and the Prussians.

This movement produced, as you may well imagine, no small commotion amongst us. Orders were immediately given for our retreat. We left our wall, and snatched up our stretchers with unseemly haste. The English correspondent of an important London paper, having no stretcher to carry, lingered behind a little longer, and had the pleasure of noticing that, the Prussians having altered their fire as the French battery retreated, a bomb fell into the road just within two yards of the spot where I had been standing. It was, however, only the next day that I was informed of this fact, or else I doubt whether I should have felt quite so comfortable; nor would the knowledge that three priests belonging to the ambulance of the press had been killed and two wounded, during this very engagement, have been calculated to augment that stoical indifference to all dangers which should characterise the wearers of the Geneva cross. Indeed, as it was, though we were not ordered to do so, still, by an instinctive and mutual understanding, we all simultaneously started off running very nearly as fast as we could. How long we should have continued in this way I know not, but I feel convinced that we had none of us as yet the slightest notion or inclination to modify our pace, when suddenly two or three military officers sprang before us and cried, "Gentlemen, gentlemen, stop, stop! we beseech you, do not run, or you will cause a panic among the troops, and the most disastrous consequences may ensue." Of course we immediately obeyed, and felt somewhat ashamed of ourselves. Indeed, every one expressed himself fervently convinced that he would not have run if everybody else had not begun to run first. As for the poor old gentleman who held the other end of my stretcher and attempted to lead the way, it became utterly hopeless to try and make him go in the right direction, and in following him there remained for sole hope one's confidence in a merciful Providence. Instead of following our captain and our flag the good old gentleman got his legs entangled in the ropes which held some officers' horses fastened to a tree. The animals naturally began to kick, and so alarmed the old gentleman that he plunged headlong into the very middle of a battalion of Mobiles. Here he became more confused than ever, and had to stop quite still for a good five minutes to gather his thoughts, during which time I was naturally expecting a volley of Prussian bombs. At last, however, after the old gentleman had stumbled over nearly every stone and slipped into nearly every ditch, we got back to our ambulance carriages.

THREE WEEKS' EXPERIENCES OF AN AMBULANCE RECRUIT.

PARIS, JAN. 5.

In my last letter I ended by the anything but flattering assertion that I was getting accustomed to blood. I am afraid that I must begin this epistle by another qualification which is hardly any more to my advantage. I am getting quite accustomed to scenes of ruin and desolation. Indeed, the bombardment of Paris, which has now begun, seemed nothing to me, having acquired the habit of such sights by my visit to Le Drancy. This village was bombarded in real good earnest, and not like Paris, which has as yet only received a few odd bombs just to produce the physicological effect on which Count Bismarck has placed too much reliance. In my last letter I had not got further in the relation of my experiences than the 23d of December. Our ambulances were posted behind Le Drancy. All the morning we had been waiting for a great battle, but as the battle would not begin I started off on a little expedition with a friend to inspect Le Dransy, and examine the devastations produced by the repeated bombardments which this village has endured. Being both of us inexperienced we were well rewarded for our trouble, as I can hardly imagine anything more interesting than the site of a recent contest viewed for the first time. At a distance it was difficult to perceive the ruin which existed in the village, but on entering its streets it was present on all sides of us. First there was a timber yard with fine oaks cut into different shapes. Many of these were lying about, and, being half burnt, testified to having served for camp fires. Here and there a stalwart beam was split into a thousand splinters, and a deep hole in the ground showed that a bomb had fallen close at hand. After warming ourselves by some embers which still glowed in answer to the fresh breeze, we made for a beautiful house, surrounded by a high wall, and many noble trees. This house seemed intact, and we thought we would go in and rest ourselves, for the gate had been taken away and burnt as firewood long ago. It was sufficient, however, to enter the yard to find that even here, as everywhere else, the destructive shells had done their work. Amidst flower-beds lay the remnants of a wall and a roof. A tree, which looked hale and stout from the outside, had half its trunk torn away, whilst a great part of the house itself had no roof left, and, in the garden, the old guardian of this property, the watch-dog, had also his kennel broken in by a shot. A little outside building—probably a larder—contained traces of the former comfort of this house. In the midst of broken stones and calcined rafters, looking still majestic, lay a huge mahogany arm-chair. It had been precipitated from the drawing-room right into this outer building. The chair looked quite new. It was beautifully padded with rich green China silk, and seemed intact except having a round burn in the back. As for the rest of the furniture, it had all disappeared in the general ruin alone this arm-chair remained, as a mute protest against this violent and barbaric infringement of domestic peace and order. The next house we entered was of a more humble description. It had belonged to a wine-seller; at least so we conjectured from the sight of the counter or bar where wine was once sold and drunk, but which now seemed as inebriated as its best customers were wont to be. This bar had left the room in which it had once been firmly fixed, and now stood end upwards in the street, so twisted and misshapen that it seemed writhing in the hideous and grotesque contortions of a drunkard about to fall on the ground. In what way this counter or bar came to leave the house it belonged to and stand on an end in the street I cannot conjecture, but a bombardment produces generally the most peculiar effects. For instance, I noticed some flights of stairs, one and two stories high, which had fallen right out of the houses to which they once appertained. They now lay sprawling in the yard or garden, twisted into the most wonderful shapes.

Yet, though startling, these few examples will only give you a very slight idea of a bombarded village; but I have read so many descriptions of war, and find them so much below the reality, that I quite despair of pen and paper as a means capable of reproducing faithfully and in all its entirety its horrors. To the material damage caused by the bombs and shells it is also necessary to add the depredations committed by the soldiers, particularly in winter, when nothing is considered too good for the camp fire. Amidst these ruined houses soldiers clambered up rickety stairs or over crumbling walls in search of wood to burn. Others lit fires in the houses themselves, at least in those which had still got chimneys left to them, and the advantage of this proceeding was that they had not to go far for fuel. It thus often happened that the soldiers very systematically burnt in its own chimney the house which had afforded them shelter. After the rafters of the ceiling overhead, the furniture, the doors, and the window-frames are burnt, it then becomes the turn of the floor. A board is wrenched up, one end poked into the fireplace, and then shoved forward as fast as it burns. Thus we entered several houses, where nothing but the bare walls remained, every particle of wood belonging to the building having been burnt in the fireplace, and then only was the house abandoned. It sometimes happens, however, that the furniture is momentarily respected. The soldiers often prefer sitting on the chairs, and burning everything else first. For instance, we were immensely amused with the dignified appearance of an artilleryman who came out of a house carrying half a floor on his head, and a little chair above it. Evidently he was going to burn the one, and sit on the other. His contentment seemed unbounded at the happy idea of having procured himself a chair while all his companions would be crouched on the cold ground around him and the fire. As for the vegetables which the soldiers used to dig up at the beginning of the siege, these have been eaten long ago. I looked in vain for the trace of a potato in the neighbouring fields, but for the present the ground was barren of any such comforting esculent. Yet the fields were abundantly peopled with soldiers, who wandered about in search of trees and hedges, leaves or sticks, or anything else which can burn. At a distance these poor fellows looked for all the world like old peasant women. Their grey blanket and long over-coat seemed like a rough shawl and short tight-fitting coarse skirt, while their gaiters looked like stockings. But the shining barrel of the chassepot slung over their shoulder did away with this illusion. How long we might have continued contemplating these interesting scenes I cannot tell, but the afternoon seemed to be gradually closing in, and it struck us that, as during the whole day only three cannon shots had been fired within my hearing, the ambulances might have received orders to return to Paris during our absence. This conjecture fully realised itself, for on reaching the four roads I found that both my ambulance and that of my friend had started for Paris long ago. We succeeded, however, in getting seats in a carriage belonging to the ambulance of the press, and thus reached the capital.

Since that day to this the hostilities have not been renewed, and my ambulance has not therefore been called upon to proceed to the field. But, without leaving Paris, much of war can now be seen, for the Prussians are beginning to send their bombs into some of our most populated districts. I will, however, reserve what I have witnessed of the bombardment of Paris for my next letter. To return to the battle of the 21st December, it seems to have been the beginning of a long series of operations, which were defeated partially by the frost suddenly setting in and partially by the gallant resistance of the Germans in Le Bourget, which rendered the assault of the French soldiers and sailors fruitless. After this attack had failed, what use there could have been in all the cannonading which succeeded, and lasted till after four in the afternoon of the 21st, I cannot divine. In all cases the French did not win any new positions, nor the Germans either. But I will leave these considerations to the military critics and correspondents, limiting myself to my own personal experiences. Certainly the French are not accustomed to such piercing cold as the Germans, and in frosty weather the construction of earthen works to protect the positions which might be taken is most difficult; but still it seems strange that when all Paris expected a general engagement on the following day—a sort of Waterloo or a Sadowa, favourable this time to the French arms—when the leader of our ambulance had thought fit to offer a special prayer to this effect before starting, we should end by driving back to Paris as we went out, having heard during the whole day but three cannon shots.

JAN. 13.

Still the same inactivity—that is to say, so far as the ambulances are concerned, not in any other respect, for the bombardment of Paris has quite awakened us from that lethargic condition which was the natural result of intense cold and very bad food. The ambulances, how-

The same, Contd

ever, especially the private ambulances, have little to do with the bombardment. It is true that one or two carriages drove out in the direction of Rosny when the Germans were bombarding the Plateau d'Avron, but they brought home hardly any wounded; while, on the other hand, they were nearly knocked over by stray shells. Indeed, as is generally the case, the bombardment of the forts produced but very few victims, and these could easily be taken on to Paris by the ordinary military waggons without the assistance of the private ambulances. I am, therefore, obliged to wait patiently till General Trochu thinks fit to make another grand sortie. Still, in the meantime, it was interesting to strain one's ears to hear the distant cannon of Rainey, Gourmay, and Champigny hammering away at the much vaunted position of the Plateau d'Avron. At last the news came that the Plateau d'Avron had been evacuated; and then, of course, the persons who on the very previous day had plumed themselves that the French, by occupying Avron, held the most advantageous strategical position that was known near Paris, suddenly discovered that the Plateau d'Avron had no sort of value whatsoever. Still, the fact that 74 guns were placed there, and a slight knowledge of topography, might clearly prove the contrary. However, the Parisian has a special tact for demonstrating that if the French have lost a battle the battle was really not worth while winning. The plateau once abandoned, the great question of the day was whether or not the Prussians would continue bombarding the forts which protected it. A great many of the foreigners who are in Paris, and whose opinions are generally far more reasonable than those of the Parisians themselves, thought the bombardment would cease then and there. Why should it continue? The Prussians, it was a fixed idea, never meant to bombard Paris; it would, therefore, not be of much use taking the forts. As for myself, I have still and always have had the same opinion, which I will now relate here, as a sort of speculation, to see whether I shall be right in the end. I never thought that the Germans would bombard either the forts or Paris itself unless the attitude of the provinces became a serious menace to their security. Paris must fall sooner or later by starvation and cold if this weather continues. Why then waste human lives and so much ammunition in a needless attack? Besides, if it had really entered into the plans of the German generals to attack Paris, they would not have waited three months and a half before beginning. Thus it seemed to me that there would be no attack on Paris unless there was a chance of Paris being delivered by the provinces. While, however, I was expounding these views to all my acquaintances, the news came that, notwithstanding the evacuation of the Plateau d'Avron, the Germans still continued bombarding the forts of Rosny, Nogent, and Noisy; and further that explosions had been heard to the south of Paris, which seemed to indicate the unmasking of certain batteries. This began to look serious, and I consequently felt intensely excited. Indeed it was the real moment of crisis for Paris.

On the morning of the 5th the fate of Paris was decided, and all speculation set at rest by the accomplished fact. I was awoke by the sound of a violent cannonading. It was no longer the distant murmur from the iron voices which dominate the Marne; the sound was much nearer at hand. Still an attack on Paris seemed so gigantic a fact that I refused to believe anything but what I could see. Accordingly, I started off for the Trocadero, where a good view can be obtained of the heights of Châtillon and of Meudon; but this point once attained there remained no longer any room for doubt. The whole southern line of hills were throwing out puffs of smoke and flashes of fire. Nearer at hand one could see the forts and bastions loudly answering this cannonading. It was a terrible concert, and many hearts leapt at the sound. Since the 18th of September, when the Prussians first took up their position on the heights of Châtillon, the southern hills had remained quiet, and from the Trocadero but little of war could be seen. Now all was life again. Returning to the boulevards, the first thing I heard was that some Prussian bombs had actually fallen into Paris itself—two in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse and others in the neighbouring streets. Still it was argued that these were only stray shots, and not the beginning of a bombardment, which but few could admit, for somehow or other Paris seems a sacred place, incapable of being violated by so coarse and material an intrusion as a Prussian shell. Nevertheless it was on the other hand impossible to admit that stray shots could enter Paris. If the southern forts were higher than the German position, then the shots might shoot over the forts and fall by accident in the town. But Châtillon is between 60 to 80 yards higher than the forts, and the Germans to hit these defences have to practise what is called a plunging fire; i.e., have, namely, to aim downwards. That a shot should shoot up and over the forts is, therefore, impossible; and I was compelled to admit that the bombs had actually been aimed at Paris itself. Even then, so encrusted is the belief in the sacredness of Paris, I could not help doubting, together with almost every one else, that a real bombardment had begun. These were but a few bombs, just to prove that the Germans could bombard the place if they chose, but not that they really meant to do so. When, therefore, I found next morning on every wall in every street a flaming placard, signed by Jules Favre, commencing by the sensational sentence, "the bombardment of Paris has begun," and soliciting us to bear this new trial with dignified fortitude, I thought the Government had considerably exaggerated the situation, and was making much ado about nothing. Certainly the advent of a dozen or two bombs could not be considered as a real bombardment; they were, at the most, sent to produce that physiological effect which has been so much talked about in the upper military circles of the German army. If it had been the intention of Von Moltke to reduce the town by bombardment, we should have had a few thousand and not a few dozen bombs.

The same, concluded.
Explosive Bullets, &c.

An account published in to-day's *Journal Officiel* states that on the 5th to the 6th January there were 10 victims—a child, a woman, and three men killed; three women and two men wounded in the neighbourhood of Mont Parnasse, Val de Grâce, Plaisance, Grenelle, and Auteuil. This is but a very insignificant loss, and the next day there was exactly the same number of victims. The shells came, however, much nearer to the centre of the town. They had reached the Boulevard St. Michel, Nos. 107 and 75, and the Rue du Bac, No. 123. It was time to be up and doing; so I started off to see a friend who lives at No. 37, Chaussée du Maine, and I found him in a pretty state of trepidation. Two women had been wounded on the previous day in a house opposite, No. 28. His brother, who lived near the Barriere de l'Enfer, heard 33 shells pass over his house during the night, and one had burst in front of his door that very morning. I went and looked at the hole it had made in the ground and the windows it had smashed all around. A woman had been resting herself on a bench close at hand when the shell came, and she was so frightened that she remained perfectly still. The shell burst exactly two yards from her feet, and did not hurt her. Already artists had been sent from the illustrated papers, and were taking sketches of the spot, the broken windows, and of the bench where the old woman sat. Going down the Boulevard St. Michel I noticed that two shells had fallen just opposite the famous students' ball, called by some the ball Bullier, by others the Closerie des Silas. One of these shells had smashed an iron turret opposite the entrance door, which was more useful than ornamental. Lower down on the boulevards a house had been hit at the fourth floor, and two monstrous holes in the wall testified to the long range of the Krupp cannons. Yet it was not till the following day that we all in Paris became convinced that something more than a mere attempt to produce a physiological effect was intended. From the 8th to the 9th more than 900 shots were counted, and this time 59 persons fell victims to the bombardment. The bombs fell near the Panthéon, the Odéon, the Invalides, the Observatoire, and Vaugirard. Among the public buildings which were hit may be numbered the Val de Grâce, the Sorbonne, the library of Sainte Geneviève, the churches of Saint Etienne-du-Mont, Sainte Geneviève, Saint Sulpice, the prison of La Santé, the garden of the Luxembourg, &c. The bombs reached even as far as the Rue Clément, at a distance of only 550 metres from the Pont Neuf. I now became convinced that the physiological effect having failed to produce itself, a real bombardment would ensue.

FIDES GERMANICA.

The *Echo du Nord* states that a French officer has forwarded, by a French lady who has just come from the Rhine, the following letter, which is about to be published in the form of a pamphlet dedicated to Count von Bismarck:—

"MAYENCE, Jan. 18, 1871.

"You must have read in the *Indépendance Belge* of today the long declaration of Count von Bismarck in reply to the protest of the Government of the National Defence. I can scarcely express the pleasure it has given me to read them both. How dignified, in fact how calm, is this protest from Paris! It simply sets forth facts after the fashion of the authors of these deeds; and without bluster, without loud-sounding language, it shows with the good sense and logic that these *Tudesques* think they alone possess, and of which especially they say we are utterly destitute, that the laws of the war between civilised nations are closed books for the Germans. But how I like also the declaration of Count von Bismarck! He who generally reasons so well, and who knows so well how to draw from facts the deductions which will serve his purpose, travels on this occasion by a false road! Passion so blinds him that he lies with an impudence which might provoke anger, but which only provokes a smile. He says that we had explosive bullets at Woerth; how can he admit that one corps only had explosive bullets to the exclusion of the other corps, since neither at Sedan nor at Metz it was never dreamt of noticing that the earth exploded? How can he say that explosive bullets from the *fusil à tabatière* were found in Strasburg, when, in the first place, the army having only chassepots, it would have been strange to have made explosive balls for guns which were not used; and, in the second place, they would have been certain to have been destroyed, as being of a compromising character, before the surrender of the place? As to the balls of divided lead found upon a prisoner—*one*—evidently sent by Providence—I bow before this treason to humanity, solely under the reserve of finding upon one or upon a hundred German prisoners leaden bullets much more cut up—in pulverised lead, if it be so desired—which can also be sent for the examination of the Powers to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bordeaux. When he says that the flags of truce are fired on, he has not been able to reply to the simple letter of General Trochu, saying that the enemy have also fired upon our flags of truce, without desiring to lay the blame on the German leaders; and, far from being content with vague recriminations like Count von Bismarck, the general has mentioned the facts, given the names, and specified the circumstances. As to the ignorance of France on the subject of the Convention of Geneva, with which he reproaches us, this ignorance has injured us for a long time, and at Metz again, where a portion of the *personnel* were made prisoners, and where the carriages and the mules were given up instead of being neutralised as they ought to have been. When he speaks of a plot among the French prisoners he knows that this plot has as much foundation as had that of the bombs invented by the Imperial police. Let the hospital attendants, subjects of all the neutral Powers, give all the testimony they will as to the mode of treating the prisoners; there are yet other voices of greater authority which in the journals have reported the misery of these prisoners dying of cold and suffering from want of nutriment, whatever the Chancellor may say; there are women, Frenchwomen, who have begged to be allowed to succour these unfortunates, and who have been refused, the first of whom was Madame M'Mahon.

Fides Germanica, Contd
"Ambulance Anglaise"

Drs Shrimpton, Rose Cormack, & Herbert at Paris

THE "AMBULANCE ANGLAISE" AT PARIS.

We have received the following by *ballon monté*. It is dated Paris, Jan. 18:—

"It is a remarkable fact that, while the humanity and generosity of most neutral nations has been nationally represented during the past four months of the siege of Paris in a more or less conspicuous manner, there existed no publicly apparent manifestation of English sympathy until a few days ago, when an *Ambulance Anglaise* was opened, with 50 beds, in the Rue d'Agueseau, having its attached services of *ambulances volantes* for the exigencies of the battle-field. This establishment, which has secured an efficient professional and general staff, and is in all other respects admirably equipped, is at the sole expense of an English philanthropist, Mr. Richard Wallace, a Parisian resident, who has rendered his name for ever great and honourable in the history of the siege, by the many forms in which he has munificently mitigated its cruelties, by alleviating the sufferings of French and English, of soldiers and civilians. The absence of an English, alongside of the American, Italian, Belgian, and other nationally named ambulances, has probably arisen from the desertion of Paris by the entire English diplomatic body, the English clergy of all denominations, and a majority of the resident medical and other usual participators in Anglo-Parisian life. Thousands of English no doubt remain here still; but they are mostly persons who, for the present at least, are in very difficult pecuniary circumstances, or possessed of only a moderate competence. It is important, however, to state in connection with the facts now mentioned that the sick and wounded soldiers of Paris have not been without substantial marks of English sympathy since the investment. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay was allowed some time ago to enter Paris as the bearer of £30,000, one half of a sum collected in England for the French and Prussian sick and wounded. The manner in which this money was distributed gave umbrage to some who had taken an active and efficient part in establishing voluntary ambulances, while it failed to attract public attention in such a way as to counteract an unfortunately prevalent opinion that, at least in respect of the present war, all the sympathies of England are with the relentless enemies of France. Mr. Wallace, too, has from the first been a very large contributor to the Parisian ambulances through the Société Internationale; and has likewise maintained the ambulance specially attached to General Vinoy's *corps d'armée*, upon which institution he has expended 300,000fr. (£12,000). Mr. Wallace, moreover, simultaneously with his opening the *Ambulance Anglaise* in the Rue d'Agueseau, gave a donation of 25,000fr. (£1,000) to the Comité Evangélique—that is to say, to the Protestant Auxiliary Society (under the presidency of General Chabaud-Latour), for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, by which the ambulance of the Collége-Chaptal, with its 350 beds, and other smaller ambulances, making up the total to nearly 1,000 beds, are conducted in a manner quite remarkable, both in respect of success in treatment and financial economy. The *Ambulance Anglaise* has been naturally and judiciously placed by Mr. Wallace under the management of the Comité Evangélique—a name, be it remarked, which in the present case has no sectarian signification. The surgical staff of the *Ambulance Anglaise* consists of the three English medical men who have remained in Paris during the siege, viz., Dr. Shrimpton (an able surgeon of long experience in the French army), Dr. Rose Cormack, and Dr. Herbert.

"The beds in the Rue d'Agueseau are apportioned among those gentlemen, and the field-services entrusted to Dr. Cormack, who has acquired experience in that important department from having already served in many engagements under the walls of Paris. Along with his new service in the military hospital of the Rue d'Agueseau, Dr. Cormack retains his hospital, Rue Demours, at the Ternes. Dr. Shrimpton, too, will probably continue his service at the International Ambulance, Grand Hotel.

"The *Ambulance Anglaise*, which probably is beyond reach of the batteries by which Paris has as yet been bombarded, will do good service in many ways. It will show, moreover, more palpably than has hitherto been apparent, that there are English hearts which tenderly feel for France in her present heroic struggle for national existence."

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Will you oblige me by publishing the enclosed letter and certificate, showing how much the subscribers to the above society owe to Dr. Frank and his medical staff, as well as to the Mother and Sisters of All Saints, who have worked with him at Epernay? The work done by the Society has been throughout done without asking for any acknowledgment, and certainly without expecting any reward; but when, as in this instance, a grateful letter or resolution has been received it is but right that they should occasionally be publicly made known to those who have been making sacrifices in the cause of the sick and wounded. The Epernay hospital has now closed its career, so far as this Society is concerned, and has been given over to the Germans with everything complete for carrying on its work. The branch establishment at Metz, under charge of Dr. Webb, still continues under our management. In this last-named hospital 150 cases of the most seriously wounded French soldiers who were left there after the capitulation of Metz are being cared for. To those who would criticize this statement on the ground that the Society is thereby doing for the German Government that which the German Government ought to do for itself, I would say that the sole aim of the Society has simply been to find out the sick and wounded of both sides wherever their condition appeared to be most deplorable, and where, from their overwhelming numbers, they were beyond the power of the military medical authorities to cope with, and to endeavour, whether on the battlefield or in the crowded hospitals, by means of English money and English skill, to ameliorate their condition. We may be told that we have not gained the favour or recognition of either side in this war. Possibly we have not, though many facts might be cited to prove the reverse. But the only recognition we have sought for we have received—the grateful affection of those whose sufferings render them more helpless than children, and quite as unable to make themselves publicly heard; and, if we are not greatly deceived by the accounts of those who have returned from abroad, we have gained the gratitude of many a man who has conveyed his thanks by looks and often by tears.

The aid which has been given by this Society has been of a supplementary character. With all armies the staff of surgeons must be inadequate to deal with the numbers of sufferers resulting from modern war. Extra surgical help means extra comfort and chance of life to those lying in hospital or on the battlefield. It is the opinion of those who have been not the least careful among the watchers of the operations of this war that the action of the Society, so far from relieving the Germans from the care of their sick and wounded, has actually encouraged them to do that which they would not otherwise have been able to do. Cannon and rifles and weapons of destruction stand higher in the estimation of this great military nation than those things which are intended for the relief of the sick and wounded, and if the attention of England has been directed chiefly to these last during this war, it will be the better for the cause of humanity and civilization.

The people of England could not feel satisfied to remain in peace and safety on this side of the Channel, daily reading the accounts of the war, without doing something to relieve the sufferings of those whose sad condition has been so constantly brought before them. It has been the object of this Society to provide the machinery by which this could readily and efficiently be done.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. LOYD LINDSAY,
Lieut.-Colonel, and Chairman of Committee.

2, St. Martin's-place, W.C., Jan. 27.

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you a translation of the official certificate from the principal medical officer of the station relative to the work performed during the last two months by the Epernay branch of the Ambulance under my direction.

"As the Mother and the four Sisters of All Saints who receive such honourable mention in this certificate have now returned to the sphere of their home duties, I embrace this opportunity (however presumptuous it may appear on my part to imagine that my testimony can add to the appreciation of merits so universally acknowledged) of directing your attention to the very valuable services rendered to the Society and the noble cause it represents by these devoted women, who, ever since the middle of September, when, in an hour of great need, they commenced their labours in the Balan and Bazeilles divisions of the Anglo-American Ambulance, have worked with most fruitful and unremitting energy, with thorough earnestness of purpose, and in a truly charitable and self-sacrificing spirit to alleviate by skilled and tender ministrations the distress of the sick and wounded confided to their care.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
"PHILIP FRANK.

"Colonel Loyd Lindsay, M.P., V.C., &c."

"(Translation.)

"'I hereby officially certify that the ambulance established by the English National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded at Epernay, under the direction of Dr. Frank, has been in activity from the 15th of November, 1870, to the 15th of January, 1871; that during this period 162 mostly severely wounded French and German soldiers have been under treatment there; and that, in addition to the numerous minor operations, 15 major operations, including amputations and resections, had to be performed.

"'It is difficult for me to find words sufficiently expressive of the appreciation due to the medical officers, Dr. Frank and Mr. Blewitt, to the Mother and Sisters of All Saints, and to Mr. Mansfield, for the great care and devotion shown by all and every one in their noble work, for the very able surgical efforts, and for the valuable material aid afforded in a truly international spirit, not only in the ambulance entirely organized and supported by the funds of the British Society, but also beyond its walls.

"'In the name of the superior authorities I beg to be allowed to express my most respectful thanks for all that has been done by the English Ambulance.

"'Dr. LEWIN.

"'Jan. 15. Principal Medical Officer, Epernay.'"

NOTES FROM DIJON.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DIJON, JAN. 25.

Nothing new since I last wrote. The Prussians have evidently decided that they must either leave us alone, or bring out against us the forces they need elsewhere. Since the night of the 23rd, when Ricciotti's Francs-tireurs repulsed them, taking the colours of the 61st Regiment, we have heard no more of them, save that this morning, near Daix, a few éclaireurs were seen. Yesterday, while waiting for a batch of wounded coming up from Daix, to be housed in the general hospital, one of the porters told me that in the inner courtyard was the corpse of a Franc-tireur who had been burnt alive. I went to the secretary and asked to see the corpse; then went with Lieutenant Davis, and two Baden surgeons. Of all ghastly sights seen in these days, this was the ghastliest. The poor fellow, who has since been recognised as a captain of one of Ricciotti's companies, had been tied to a tree; the marks of the cords were on his arms. The fire had been lighted at his feet, and he had burned slowly upwards. His back, which had been bound to the tree was not touched by the fire, his neck and face intact, a part of his red plaid shirt still hanging on. It is probable that the miscreants had been disturbed in their infamous sport, and that the fire went out before the unhappy victim was dead. It so happened that the same Baden surgeon who examined the corpse was assigned to me in the evening to attend to the few Prussians left at Daix. He was in a most pitiable state of terror; still he went, did his duty, remained at the farm all night, and this morning I brought him and the remaining wounded back to Dijon. One colonel and a dozen soldiers had died in two days; another major in the village was breathing his last. The rest were hardly transportable, but I had to choose between the risk of transport, and the risk of the vengeance of the Francs-tireurs. For all the serious cases who had to be moved in a recumbent position we provided separate cars, and escorted the convoy to the Lyceum, where the majority of the enemy's wounded lie. The Baden surgeon and a very gentlemanly major were profuse in their thanks. They said they did not expect to be so treated by Garibaldi. Relieved from my fears for these men, I drove out to Hauteville, to the house where the members of the Saone-et-Loire Ambulance had been murdered. I found a very respectable woman, sister of the Mayor of Hauteville, and her daughter, at home. They told me that on the night of the 21st-22nd, some surgeons and nurses came and took possession of her house for a temporary hospital, hoisted the flag with the red cross, and, having attended to all their wounded, were seated in the kitchen awaiting some food that she was preparing. Suddenly the Prussians rushed in. One officer, who spoke French, swore that she concealed Francs-tireurs. She let them search; they found none. Then in cold blood they killed the head surgeon, and another doctor who was trying to escape, and left for dead on the ground four of the nurses. The soldiers, returning in the morning, stripped the dead and wounded. In the same house a young girl of 20 years of age was shot through the heart, but accidentally. Hitherto I have stood up for the Prussians, and disbelieved the stories of their atrocities. Now my whole soul revolts against them. Ricciotti's surgeons are still prisoners. The colonel in command at Chatillon promised—nay, pledged his word—that they should be sent back on the 12th January, viâ Switzerland. We are now at the 26th, and there are no tidings of them; and a gentleman who met Zalinski the other day assures me that, as a Pole, he is to be taken to Russia!

Poor General Bosak is dead. His corpse is here lying at the quartier-général, just as we found him in a wood near Daix. Evidently he had gone with an aide to reconnoitre ahead of his troops. He wears the woollen gloves we have so often laughed at, as he was constantly having them mended. Though he has been four days dead, his face is unchanged. This afternoon he will be buried.

JAN. 27.

To-day I have seen some of the officers of the legion whose surgeons were massacred by the Prussians at Hauteville. They do not belong to the Army of the Vosges, but to the 3rd Legion of the Mobilised National Guard of Saone et Loire. On the 21st they had taken possession of the village with two battalions. As soon as the outposts were placed a patrol of the enemy's cavalry entered; they were repulsed. Half an hour later a patrol of infantry were repulsed likewise; but towards evening, attacked on three sides by the Prussians, they were obliged to retreat behind the village. The ambulance surgeons and nurses remained at their post in the house they had occupied in the centre of the village, when the Prussians entered, and, long after firing on both sides had ceased, attacked the unarmed ambulance. Dr. Morin, head surgeon, received two balls in his head; an officer discharged his revolver in his breast, the soldiers finished him off with the bayonet. Dr. Milliard was murdered outside the house while trying to escape; the Infermiers, D'Heret, Champigy, Fleury, Legros, and Moine, were fired on by officers armed with revolvers. The assassins carried off the four horses, the material, and even the surgical instruments belonging to the ambulance. The bodies of the murdered surgeons have been exhumed, and brought to Dijon; the wounded nurses are lying in our hospitals.

The people of Dijon are very glad to be saved from a second Prussian invasion; but they vent their gratitude in vivas and shouts. None of the women or ladies of the town come to look after our wounded. Prices are enormous. We have no news of the armies of Faidherbe, in the north, or of Chanzy, in the west; and we are especially anxious to know what Bourbaki is about.

"The Prussian circular dwells at great length on the Convention of Geneva. It complains that the French had not sufficiently studied it. The French might on their side complain that the Prussians had made of it too profound a study. There have been trains of provisions which have travelled under cover of the ambulance crosses. At Versailles a German prince—one of those princes of the suite who form the military Court of King William—went out one day to take a walk near the advanced posts. The projectiles, it seems, whistled a little too near his highness, and in future he went out no more without the brassard. A high Prussian functionary declared before witnesses, who have repeated his declaration to us, that the Convention of Geneva was only a myth, and this functionary was one of those entrusted with the execution of the Convention, or, to speak more plainly, with the business of turning it against France.

Conduct of the War.

The reply of M. CHAUDORDY to Count BISMARCK's Circular on the Conduct of the War closes with an indignant protest against the refusal of a safe conduct to M. JULES FAVRE. "Count BISMARCK," he says, "was fully aware that the "mere recital of facts, brought before the tribunal of "Europe, would strike a mortal blow at that astute "and cruel policy which draws its inspiration from "the sad recollections of past ages." While M. CHAUDORDY was inditing this passage from Bordeaux, M. JULES FAVRE was on his way to Versailles with pacific overtures, the result of which, it is to be hoped, will put an end to diplomatic recriminations on this painful subject. It is perfectly true, as the French Minister points out, that Count BISMARCK tacitly acknowledged the general authenticity of the charges against German officers, justifying them either as reprisals for still greater atrocities committed by the French, or as dictated by the exigencies of war. M. CHAUDORDY's answer is essentially and inevitably open to the same criticism. He does not deny that German flags of truce have occasionally been fired on by French sentinels, but he asserts that far more French flags of truce have been fired on by German sentinels. He virtually admits the abuse of the Geneva Cross on the French side, but he accuses Prussia of having "not only infringed the most "important provisions of the Geneva Convention, but even moulded it into a weapon." As to explosive bullets, "never can a French "soldier have made use of a projectile of "this sort; if any were picked up on the battle-"field, they must have come from the enemy's "ranks." The Algerian Tirailleurs have, indeed, given "most striking proofs of their devotion to "France," but they have never been proved guilty of such barbarities as those practised by the Prussian armies on non-combatants. The address of a Prefect quoted by Count BISMARCK, calling upon the peasantry to carry on a Guerrilla warfare, was, perhaps, a little questionable, but the same tactics were enjoined in "the Royal Prussian decrees "which raised the Landsturm." A certain sacrifice of liberty to public safety may have been enforced by the Government of National Defence, as Count BISMARCK alleges, but how can this reproach be cast upon them by "the Minister who imprisoned one "Deputy and accuses two others of high treason be-"cause they do not approve his policy?" In short, M. CHAUDORDY's Despatch is a copious repertory of *tu quoque* retorts, which may or may not be fully borne out by the detailed statements appended to it. It is, however, satisfactory that he is able to cite the personal testimony of Mr. PRATT, surgeon of the American Ambulance, in refutation of stories alleging the ill-treatment of German prisoners in France. A letter from Darmstadt, which appeared in our impression of Saturday, contains a fresh and emphatic contradiction of similar stories about the supposed ill-treatment of French prisoners in Germany. These stories have almost invariably broken down on inquiry, and there is reason to believe that prisoners have been treated, on the whole, with creditable humanity on both sides.

Would it were possible to record the same verdict on the general conduct of the war, as it might have been possible had it lasted no longer than that of 1866! But the conditions of the contest were such that it was sure to become more ruthless the longer it lasted. When the King of PRUSSIA issued his memorable Proclamation, so often misquoted, declaring that he made war against an army, and not against a people, he might have foreseen that France would not accept this distinction, but he could not foresee the marvellous course that events have actually taken. It was the continuance of the war after the fall of the Empire—by whose fault it matters not for our present purpose—that insensibly altered its character, and roused a spirit of internecine hatred between the German and French nations. M. CHAUDORDY remarks that, having resided several years in Germany, he "could not have believed the "German people to be so far behind the principles "and usages of humanity and civilization as we "now see them to be," and there are many in this country besides Colonel HAMLEY who impute wholesale and systematic cruelty to the German Commanders and troops. On the other hand, if we are to believe German authorities, the instances of base treachery on the part of French civilians and savage ferocity on the part of so-called Francs-Tireurs have been numerous enough and flagrant enough to justify the very sternest measures of repression.

Surely, nothing can be more unprofitable, as nothing can be more hopeless, than such a comparison of outrages inflicted and suffered during a campaign which has no parallel in history for its destructive effects. The balance of wrong must, of course, lie on the one side or the other, but on which side it lies will never be known in this world. Our own experience in the Russian War and the Indian Mutiny, not to speak of the Jamaica Massacre, may well put us on our guard against a credulity incident to intense excitement, and which believes anything and exaggerates everything that can be said of an enemy. Nor must it be forgotten that in all war the cases of unavoidable wrong are fearfully common. The unarmed peasant who is shot down because his neighbour has broken faith, the inhabitants of a village burnt to ashes because a few Uhlans have been murdered there in their beds, the respectable citizens forced to travel conspicuously on railway engines because trains carrying troops have been thrown off the line, have all sustained damage more or less grievous and irreparable, yet it does not follow that wrong has been done. Where it has been done the plea that greater atrocities were committed by the French in Spain and Germany itself is unworthy of consideration, but it is almost equally idle to cite the honourable example of WELLINGTON's invasion. However proud we may justly be of the forbearance shown by the British army under his command, and especially of his success in checking plunder, justice compels us to own that WELLINGTON had no such difficulties to encounter as the great Prussian General. It is one thing to maintain a force of thirty or forty thousand men in Languedoc; it is another to pour the armed German nation into the heart of France. There is a further consideration which deserves notice. War must ever be a rough and sanguinary business, calling forth the ferocious instincts as well as the nobler qualities of human nature; but this war is, perhaps, the first that has ever been subjected to a microscopic inspection, during its progress, which has exposed all its horrors for the edification of mankind. One result will assuredly be to make nations think more seriously than ever before engaging in such trials of strength, but another is to perpetuate the memory of much over which it would be far better to cast the veil of oblivion.

Happy indeed would it be for civilization if it were possible for nations to forget as well as to forgive, and if the conclusion of peace could operate effectually as an amnesty. Since this is not possible, let us at least hope that, so far as the Governments are concerned, all needless recriminations may henceforth be avoided. It would be futile to expect that such passions as have been kindled by this mortal struggle between France and Germany should be subdued in the course of a few years or even of a generation. Short as this war has been, it will leave a mark in history as deep as the 'Thirty Years' War or that which created and destroyed the power of NAPOLEON. France, as Count BISMARCK has openly said, cannot but cherish a fierce and vindictive resentment, but the force and duration of these feelings will depend, to some extent, on the conditions of peace. If Germany demands no more of French soil than may suffice to strengthen her military frontier, if she does not insist on an exorbitant pecuniary indemnity, if, above all, she disclaims the right and intention of interfering with the free choice of a Government by the French nation, the seeds of future enmity will be less active and prolific. Nor will there be wanting recollections and traditions of kindly offices rendered by the victors on the field of battle, in the hospitals, and in the German towns where the prisoners are quartered, to modify and temper impressions of an opposite kind. The French and German nations will have learnt to know each other better than before, and mutual knowledge, even when it is acquired by war, seldom fails to produce a certain mutual respect. Too much, perhaps, has been said of the light thrown by the war on the vices of French national character, as if it were possible for the millions of hard-working French peasants to have been demoralized by the luxury and profligacy of Paris. What the war has really disclosed is the hollowness of the French, or rather of the Imperial, administration and political system, as well as the decay of that public spirit which animated Revolutionary France, and now animates united Germany. Is it too much to expect that France, and not France only, will lay these lessons to heart, that a juster conception of national greatness may grow out of the war of 1870, and that in the nobler ambition thus engendered may be found a counterpoise to counsels of despair or vengeance?

The Palace of Versailles as a Hospital.

(*The "Times"*)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VERSAILLES, HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY, JAN. 28.

The Galerie des Glaces, in which the King was declared Emperor of Germany the day before the Sortie, is now an hospital ward filled with wounded, and I am sorry to say that, in the opinion of our medical officers, they are not provided with essentials. They just lie on mattresses as they are brought in, and the surgeons attend to them *secundum artem* as fast as possible. I am inclined to think, however, that our military medical officers have a higher standard for field service than is accepted in other armies, and British soldiers have no reason to complain, whatever fretful Generals desirous of rapid movements may have.

62 Captain Brackenbury's final Report.

The same, (Contin'd) D.I.G. Dr. Gordon & Surgeon Major Wyatt.

Deputy Insp. Gen. Dr. Gordon, C.B., (From the Daily News, 7th Feby. 1871)

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay presents his compliments to the editor of the *Morning Post*, and encloses a letter from Captain Brackenbury, which he trusts may be considered of public interest.

2, St. Martin's-place, London, W.C., Feb. 4.

"National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War.

"Dear Colonel Lindsay,—I leave with the less regret the work which for five months our committee has confided to my care, because the conclusion of an armistice, which it is earnestly to be hoped may lead to a lasting peace, coincides exactly with the expiration of the term during which my services were placed at your disposal by the military authorities. I would now ask the press kindly to publish these few closing remarks on the nature and results of the society's efforts in the large district in which I have acted as your chief representative from the battle of Sedan to the capitulation of Paris.

"First let me state in what condition I leave the society's work in that district. We have a depot at Meaux, constantly supplied with the most important articles for hospital use, by way of Ostend and Saarbrück. At Ostend, Brussels, and Luxemburg our own agents expedited the passage of our stores; and at Saarbrück we have a depot for unloading the Belgian waggons and loading the German waggons, which are then sent to the front under charge of English gentlemen, who never leave their waggons on the road, even sleeping in them at night. Nothing can exceed the dulness and monotony of this railway convoy work, to which Captain Norman, Mr. Boylan, and others have steadily devoted themselves for many weeks past.

"I enclose you a map showing 76 towns and villages round Paris containing hospitals that have been supplied from our depot at Meaux with such necessaries and comforts for the sick and wounded, by whom they are filled, as it is morally impossible they could ever have received but for volunteer aid. These villages are almost entirely deserted by the French inhabitants, and the Germans, though doing all they can, are unable to meet the great wants of these numerous hospitals, containing thousands of sick and wounded too ill to be moved from the beds on which they lie. Our aid, given most impartially to French and Germans, has saved lives and relieved suffering to an extent difficult to realise; and it has been very gratefully received. Not only is the sight of our fourgons hailed with pleasure by the surgeons in charge of the hospitals, but I have myself been the witness of the expression of thanks of high German military authorities and French civilians. The French mayor of Lagny has had the names of our Meaux staff inscribed in the records of the town. The mother superior of the Hôtel Dieu at Lagny told me the wounded in their hospital must have died but for us. The Crown Prince of Saxony and the Wurtemburger general in command at Meaux are amongst those on the German side who have publicly expressed their gratitude.

"Now, I am very anxious to make known at what cost of personal exertion by our staff the society's work is carried out; for the large sum of money subscribed by the public by no means represents all that England is doing in this noble cause. I will take Meaux as an example of our depots; its staff as an example of the men working on our behalf; their labours as an example of the labours freely and ungrudgingly given by our volunteer agents. The depot at Meaux is under charge of an English gentleman, a retired captain of Austrian cavalry, whose previous experience of war when on the staff in the campaign of Italy, and whose thorough knowledge of languages, peculiarly fit him for the post. Under him are two officers, retired from our own army, a Cambridge wrangler reading for the bar, a clerk of the House of Lords, a captain of the London Scottish volunteers, a banker's clerk, and a medical student, besides business men in charge of the stores. The 23 horses, and their English and Belgian drivers, are under control of the driver of the Waterloo coach. In spite of this strange mixture of classes and professions, so well has the staff been selected, that among all those sent out by your committee—amounting to considerably more than 100 in my district—there has not been one case of dishonesty, and scarcely one failure of any kind. And I must not omit here to speak of the noble self-sacrificing exertions of the medical staff of our various hospitals, and the English ladies who have acted as nurses.

"When authentic requests for supplies are received at the depot, the stores are sent in our own fourgons under charge of a member of the staff. The journey is generally of from two to six days' duration. The fourgons have been well under fire. The chances of shelter for the night are always doubtful. Mr. Hinton was searching for stabling for his horses from four o'clock one afternoon till two o'clock the next morning. Through all that bitter weather of the past two months our English fourgons showed their union jacks everywhere round Paris, with English gentlemen sitting for hours on the driving seat exposed to the piercing cold. In some instances the hardship has caused personal suffering. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Jeune, Mr. Hinton, Mr. Barrington Kennett, Mr. Job, have done what Capel used to call our 'carter's work,' under much exposure and privation, with the most unflinching good humour. It is not to be wondered at that, as Captain Nevill writes, the people who see the work can only slowly believe that it is done without some deep ulterior motive.

"I have been grieved to see persistent statements that we have done more for the Germans than the French, and that we have only been relieving the Germans from doing for their own and the French wounded what otherwise they must have done. Both these statements are very wrong, and the last argues entire ignorance of the terrible strain under which Germany is carrying on this war. Germany is making enormous efforts on behalf of the sick and wounded, but do all she can, she cannot meet the wants. Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Russia, have all lent a hand to the poor suffering victims, to raise them from their straw to decent beds—to give them the sustenance required to sustain life in bodies drained of blood—to aid by surgical skill the overtaxed exertions of the German surgeons. But I need not say England stands pre-eminently first in this work of charity. In regard to our aid not being given equally to the French, I have often been accused abroad of doing more for them than for the Germans. I have honestly striven to keep the balance even, but the spectacle of destitution, humiliation, mental and bodily suffering, which the invaded districts of France afford, compel the sympathies of most men rather towards weak France than towards strong Germany, proud in her consciousness of power. We have done all in our power for the French. Not a tale of sore need has reached my ears but it has been inquired into and relieved according to its circumstances. And I am bound once more to speak of the frank gratitude with which France has accepted our help. Were it necessary I could call up an overwhelming array of evidence to show how much we have done for the French side. I have never asked for testimonials or any expression of thanks; and you know in what a manner the French Government has desired to show through me its appreciation of our society's efforts. There is not a Frenchman in the north of France who would not repudiate the idea of our society having failed in its duty to his country.

"In conclusion I append a short summary of the heads of the work done in my district during five months. That it has been given to me to act will be to me for ever a source of supreme gratefulness and pleasure.—Believe me, yours sincerely,

"HENRY BRACKENBURY.

"Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Feb. 4."

Summary of work from 1st September, 1870, to 31st January, 1871:—

"Establishment and maintenance of field hospitals in connection with the English Society at Sedan, Balan, Bazeilles, Douzy, Beaumont.

"Supply of necessaries and comforts to all the hospitals on the battlefield of Sedan by the society's transport, from a depot established at Arlon.

"Supply of the field hospitals round Metz by the society's transport from depots established at Saarbrück, Remilly, Briey.

"Establishment of an hospital at Metz.

"Relief of 20,000 wounded in the hospitals at Metz by a depot established in the town.

"Establishment of an hospital at Epernay.

"Supply of the hospitals round Paris from a depot at Meaux.

"Visits to the French hospitals throughout the district, and their relief by grants of money or of stores.

"Assistance to the French Société de Secours, enabling it to organise several of its ambulances, which would otherwise have been dissolved.

"In all the hospitals, except that at Metz (which was exclusively French), both French and German wounded were treated."

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS IN PARIS.—We are happy to hear that Deputy Inspector-General Dr. Gordon, C.B., and Surgeon-Major Wyatt, of the Coldstreams Guards, who were accredited to the French Government, and have remained in Paris throughout the siege, are both in excellent health. They have collected voluminous records of matters of professional interest during their seclusion from the outer world. These records include copious notes on the injuries of the wounded received into the Parisian hospitals, military and volunteer; on the surgical operations performed, and their results; the transport arrangements from the outworks and after the different sorties; the system adopted for providing food of the requisite qualities and variety; the steps taken to preserve the health of the population throughout the siege; together with numerous observations on a variety of allied subjects which, when published, cannot fail to prove a valuable store of materials for study and reference, not only to army medical officers, but also to members of the medical profession in general.—*British Medical Journal.*

It surprised me to see so many well-appointed vehicles still in the streets of Paris, with well-conditioned horses. Nor were the omnibuses either few or far between, and their horses were in the best of condition, as were the horses ridden at break-neck speed through the streets by officers who looked, and who probably were, transmogrified *petits crévés*. After visiting the American Legation, where undisguised wonder was expressed at my appearance, I made my way to the Hotel de St. Honoré, to an old-fashioned and well-known house kept by a worthy Briton of the name of Unthank. Mr. Unthank has had for his boarder throughout the siege Dr. Gordon, our medical commissioner in Paris, and he takes pride in asserting, what I believe to be true, that the doctor, under his auspices, has lived better than any other man in Paris. When dinner came it bore out Mr. Unthank's boast. Positively there was a fowl—pretty well, I reckon, the last fowl in Paris. Mr. Unthank was offered 80 francs for the biped while yet it had its feathers on, but refused it, and so we had him for dinner. I believe this house is the only one in Paris into which horseflesh has not been allowed to enter, and this owing to exceptional circumstances. There are advantages in being a Scotsman. One of these this siege has developed in a curious way. There is some store of oatmeal in Paris. You can make porridge out of oatmeal; and Scotsmen not only eat, but enjoy porridge. Thus Dr. Gordon, a Strathdon man, has supped his luxurious bicker of porridge every morning, while men not born to the manner of porridge gave themselves internal uneasiness by eating the stuff which bears the conventional name of bread. Sharing the origin of Dr. Gordon, I shared with him his bicker of porridge, and when I had scraped the dish, came to the conclusion that the man who cannot sup porridge deserves to starve. Yet another national dainty was Unthank equal to—a tumbler of such Scotch whisky toddy as I had not tasted for months.

I had intended to promenade Paris all night, to make the most of the time necessarily limited. But by ten o'clock the promenade became a solitary one. By nine the dim lights were put out in the kiosks, and were waning in the street lamps. By half-past the cafés were putting up their shutters; the red-striped waiters looking curiously nondescript. By ten the world of Paris was left to darkness and to me, and so I went to bed. The morning was wet. Would Paris collapse if her streets were not cleaned? There were the scavengers at work in this crisis, just as if the Empire was still to the fore, and as if its name was peace; and the shops open in the Rue de St. Honoré, and ladies tripping about, and cabs plying, and beggars cadging, and everything as like peace time as could well be imagined, except that everybody was in uniform, that you saw no food for sale, and did see crowds of women waiting outside the bakers' and the butchers'.

Evacuation of Sick & Wounded. Surgery during the Siege of Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 13.

Yesterday an arrangement was concluded between the Germans and French for mutual accommodation as regards sick and wounded. The Germans have as yet untransported from the Le Mans and Orleans districts about 5,000 sick and wounded. From these quarters the transit has hitherto necessarily included a piece of road transport between Versailles and Lagny, and it is naturally a matter of importance that there should be a through transit by rail. But the only method of accomplishing this is by utilising the circular railway round Paris, and the French consent to the transport of the German sick and wounded over this link. There are two lines by which the German sufferers come up: by the Orleans Railway, the station at which the French take over those who come by this line being Vitry; and by the Western, of which the interchanging station is to be Asnières. After passing through Paris, the Teutons are to be given up to their countrymen at Pantin. In return for this privilege the French are allowed to send from Paris a corresponding number—say 5,000—of their sick and wounded. The destination of these will mostly be toward the south of France. For the slightly wounded the return provision trains will be utilised; for the very sick and the severely wounded are to be used the ambulance trains already organized on the Eastern Railway for ambulance purposes. These are not of the best pattern; are, in fact, mere makeshifts compared with the high organization of the German ambulance trains. They consist of baggage vans fitted up for the reception of stretchers, and each carriage holds twelve patients. This convention was signed last night, and the first train I believe leaves Paris to-day. Both sides are naturally anxious to avail themselves of its advantages with all speed. The train arrangements for the evacuation of the French wounded are under the supervision of Mr. Ellisen, a banker, and a leading member of the International Ambulance; the same gentleman who was sent into the German lines to negotiate an armistice on the occasion of the last French sortie. He gives the official figures of the loss in that sortie at a little over 2,000 killed and wounded, which is smaller than we had hitherto supposed. The same authority gives the loss at Champigny as 6,000 killed and wounded.

So far as I can learn, the French surgeons in the early days of the siege, when the conditions were favourable, were earnest in the pursuit of conservative surgery. One of the leading advocates for this system has been Dr. Mosetig, of Vienna, attached to the International Society's organization, and he had great success, especially in the early days of the siege. But as that siege progressed times changed. Circumstances became unfavourable to the recovery of wounded men under any surgical conditions; wards became impregnated from long use with hospital taint; rations were bad; the men were physically "bad subjects." True, it was possible still in some favoured lazarettes to pursue conservative surgery. There ventilation was good; patients were comparatively sparse; there was a large allowance of cubic space of air; and the attendants spared no pains to destroy any mysterious taint so noxious after operations. A most favourable example of a pattern lazarette is that kept up by Mr. Wallace, and supervised by Dr. Cormac, where the sanitary conditions were maintained in thorough efficiency with hardly any regard to expense. But all the receptacles for the wounded manifestly could not share this good fortune. There were crowded and long occupied wards, generating pyæmia, gangrene, and erysipelas; there were overworked orderlies; and there was food of a character inevitably tending to the impoverishment and vitiation of the blood. These conditions presented but a poor field for the successful practice of conservative surgery. Let me take two examples of conservative surgery, operations for success in which one of the most distinguished of our British surgeons, Sir William Fergusson, is justly celebrated. I refer to the excision of the knee and elbow joints, and the establishment of a juncture between the parts on either side of the excised joints. The value of such an operation successfully consummated is immense; and, under favourable conditions, with skill in the operator, a fair bodily condition in the patient, and seduloas after attention, such an operation is successful in most cases to a pitch of which our ancestors did not dream. But when the ward is malarious with those taints which poison raw flesh surfaces; when the patient is both low in habit at the time of the operation, and good nourishment is not afterwards obtainable; and when the dressing and attendance is not scrupulously careful, it is obvious that the circumstances are altered. The surgeon has to consider the practicability of diminishing the risk to the lowest possible minimum. When he excises a joint and attempts a juncture, he has two flesh surfaces patent to the taint; the dressing is complicated and the demand on the vital energy that stimulates the healing power is probably larger. On the other hand, when he amputates he exposes but one surface, and the other risks are smaller in every way. It was by argument based on these facts that toward the end of the siege conservative surgery was gradually abandoned, except in very favoured localities. I fear the success of the operating surgeon has been in no case encouraging. It is hardly in the nature of things that it should have been so. When scientific men give to the world the results of their surgical experience of the siege of Paris, the communication cannot fail to be interesting and instructive. From all that I can learn, matters would have been worse than they have been, had not all the victualling, medical and surgical arrangements been in professional hands, instead of being left to the Intendance. Probably in the history of modern organizations there is no greater instance of stupendous and abject failure than the French Intendance. If it failed miserably in its obligations to the fighting men, it is not to be thought that its functions would have been more efficiently performed in attending to the sick and wounded. This war has snuffed out the French Intendance. If there are any adaptations or copies of it in other countries, let their administrators take warning by the abject collapse of their pattern.

The same, Concluded. The French Intendance.

What a terribly big maw Paris has, especially when she is enhungered. So greedy is she that there is absolute fear she may starve the hostile troops lying around her. To guard against such a mischance the prohibition of entry with food by other routes than rail and water is rigorously enforced. No exceptions are made but one. The French Ambulance Society is allowed to purchase daily in Versailles and import into Paris 3,000 francs worth of fresh provisions for the sick and wounded. Mr. Furley, the indefatigable representative of the British Society at Versailles, debarred from forwarding goods on his own account, is utilizing the spare room in the French fourgons for getting dry goods into the city.

Report by Dr Frank on the Wounded of Gen! Bourbaki's Army.

The SICK and WOUNDED of BOURBAKI'S ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—I enclose a letter just received from Dr. Frank, who has gone out on behalf of the National Society to investigate the condition of the sick and wounded of Bourbaki's army in the Jura district. He has been empowered by the society to give relief and aid wherever he considers it desirable.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

R. LOYD-LINDSAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chairman of Committee.

2, St. Martin's-place, Feb. 21.

"Hotel Bellevue, Neuchâtel, Feb. 16.

"Dear Colonel Lindsay,—On arriving at Basle on the 11th I at once had an interview with M. Vischer-Sarasin, the president of the National Society. This society was not in need of any further assistance. It has been largely supported by contributions in money and materiel from Switzerland and Italy, and has been able to forward no less than 6,500 packages, of an average value of 100fr. each, to various hospitals in France and Germany. Forty ladies are at work making up and arranging materials in the store department. As you are aware, this society also devotes itself to the relief of non-combatant victims of war, and also to that of the French prisoners in Germany, to whom it also serves as a medium for despatching presents from their friends in France. M. Vischer was, however, of opinion that your help would be gratefully accepted at Neuchâtel, where all the sick and wounded of Bourbaki's army who could not be forwarded under the provisions of the convention of Geneva to Lyons had to be provided for. The Neuchâtel section of the Swiss Société des Secours has also followed various objects of beneficence. It has received for the wounded 35,386fr.; for non-combatant victims, 36,405fr.; for French prisoners, 10,309fr.; for destitute Swiss in Paris, 2,857fr.; and 800 parcels of lint, dressings, warm clothing, &c. We saw M. Schweigger Petitperrin, the vice-president, on the 13th, and learnt from him that 800 sick and wounded Frenchmen were under treatment in the canton of Neuchâtel. Of these 420 were located in the hospitals established in the town, the remainder were scattered over the canton, the inhabitants having come forward in a most charitable spirit with offers to accommodate the sick according to the means at their disposal. Indeed, the sick and wounded refugees have been the object of most tender and solicitous care from the very moment of their arrival, when even young girls were to be seen washing the feet of ~~sick~~ sufferers in the churches where they were first congregated. The task of providing for such a large and sudden influx of invalids was greatly facilitated by the ready aid afforded by the Federal Government, which at once despatched the surgeon-in-chief of the Swiss army and two complete ambulances of the 7th and 13th Brigades to Neuchâtel. The college, a large building admirably adapted for hospital purposes, was quickly arranged for the reception of 230 patients, and on the 13th they had been nearly all transferred from the straw litters they had occupied on first admission to comfortable beds supplied from the Federal stores. The general arrangements of the hospital appeared to be excellent; the ventilation in particular was perfect, and the disinfection of excreta most carefully and successfully carried out. We found 40 patients in an ambulance entirely organised and supported by the fund of the Neuchâtel Society in the Chapelles aux Bercles, and the remaining 200 in the Hôpital Municipal, Hôpital Pourtalis, and Providence. Thirty-three cases of small-pox are under treatment in a separate establishment. The ventilation leaves much to be desired in all these hospitals, but in other respects the patients are admirably cared for. They are mostly cases of typhoid fever, dysenteric diarrhœa, and pneumonia; there are but few wounded, the majority of these (about 1,000) having been sent rid Geneva to Lyons. The depot of the society had been quite drained of its supplies of shirts and warm underclothing, and as its funds were well nigh exhausted I thought it right to make a grant of £250 to enable a fresh stock of these indispensable articles to be at once procured in the Swiss markets. There was also a great want of generous wines, so much needed for the class of cases under treatment. I therefore handed over the 12 dozen port we had brought with us for distribution. On the 14th we went by train to Verrières Suisse, where we found the Franco-Swiss ambulance in charge of 35 severely wounded (34 French and one Prussian). This ambulance, with a staff of four Swiss surgeons and 16 French students of theology who acted as *infirmiers*, had left Geneva three weeks ago, and tried in vain to push on to Montbéliard, and thence to Besançon. Ultimately they became involved in the retreat of Bourbaki's army, and established themselves on the 29th at Verrières. On the 1st they proceeded to the hotly-contested action of La Cluse, about six kilometres from Verrieres, and rendered most valuable services there. On that and the following day the church and parsonage at Verrières, the only localities at their disposal, were filled with wounded. Many died, and as many as possible were evacuated to Neuchâtel by train. This ambulance, the only one established in the Val des Travers, on the line of retreat of 50,000 French, had ministered to at least 400 sick and wounded. There were only two cases in the church when we paid our visit there—a man dying of gangrene from a wound in the abdomen, and a case of gunshot fracture of the thigh. The atmosphere, however, was horrible beyond description, the building having been densely packed with sick and wounded for some days after the battle.

Report by Dr Frank on the Wounded of Gen. Bourbaki's Army.

The remaining 33 were in the parsonage, in small, low, unventilated rooms; but, strange to say, nine cases of amputation were doing well, although placed in conditions apparently the most unfavourable for recovery. The patients were mostly well bedded; the staff had only a scanty supply of straw for their couch. The patients will be removed as soon as possible to Neuchâtel. The ambulance was quite without generous wines. We therefore requested the Neuchâtel depot to forward one of the cases we had handed over to them to Verrières. They were also in want of lint, bismuth, quinine, hypodermic syringes, and several surgical instruments, two of their cases having been lost or stolen. All these articles we were fortunately able to supply from your stores. In a rickety carriage, secured with great difficulty, we crossed the frontier, and after passing La Cluse, the scene of the action of the 1st of February, and the narrow gorge commanded by the forts of Joux, still held by French garrisons, along a road strewed on both sides with broken waggons, caissons, and dead horses, we arrived in the evening at Pontarlier. The Prussians had evacuated this town a few days ago, leaving a complete field hospital, with staff in charge of 150 wounded and 20 sick (cases of pneumonia), behind. Besides the German staff, we found a part of the 4th ambulance of Paris, under its chief, Dr. Pamard, and the 2d ambulance of Lyons, under Dr. Drom. These gentlemen had between 700 and 800 French patients, closely packed in the town hospital, college, Ecole Chrétienne, and private houses, under their care. Every available space in these buildings was crowded, in many wards two patients to a bed; two sharing a mattress on the floor; others huddled together on straw litters; convalescents squatting round the stoves. Still, thanks to the hand of woman, represented by an indefatigable band of sisters, cleanliness and order reigned throughout; and by utilisation of the means of ventilation, which in the hospital, at least, were excellent, comparative purity of the air was secured. The French had but few wounded, but there were numerous cases of frost-bite, many of these with the whole anterior segment of the feet in course of detachment by mortification. It is worthy of remark that not a single case of frost-bite had come under the notice of the Prussian surgeons. Typhoid fever, dysentery, pneumonic affections, and small-pox were the prevalent diseases. Strange to say there were hardly any cases of rheumatism, and only one case of general dropsy, from inflammation of the kidneys. Evacuation of half of the patients and of the convalescents is the main thing needful, and, as communication with the interior of France will no doubt be quickly restored, this most desirable measure, it is to be hoped, will be carried out before long. We were glad to be able to divide 50lb. of extract of meat between the ambulances of both nations, and to supply lint, oil, silk, quinine, ipecacuanha, bismuth, morphia solution, laudanum, and various surgical instruments of which they were in need. Generous wines were again the main thing in request, nothing better than a very poor country wine being procurable in the town. I have therefore this morning sent the last case of port to the German wounded, and I have despatched by express 1,200 bottles of Pyrenean wine, the nearest approach to port I could find here, to Dr. Pamard, of the 4th Paris ambulance, for distribution. Condensed milk and other provisions were sent to-day by the Neuchâtel Society, who at my request are also despatching all the warm clothing they can spare. The greater part of the supplies I telegraphed for to-day will also be sent to Pontarlier. The Swiss markets are entirely drained of the articles required. Much, however, remains to be done to supply even ordinary comforts to the inmates of the Pontarlier hospitals. It must be borne in mind that this small frontier town has been successively occupied during a period of 14 days by two large armies; that it has suffered large requisitions in kind, and been placed under a money contribution of 90,000fr., the situation being further aggravated by suspended communication both with the interior of France and Switzerland. The local supplies are entirely exhausted, and the rinderpest is raging in the town and its neighbourhood. The need of quick help on your part being thus obvious, we have placed 4,000fr. at the disposal of the Neuchâtel Committee for the purchase of further quantities of wine, chocolate, sugar, coffee, various articles of food, and tobacco. These supplies will be immediately despatched, in charge of one of the members of the society, and handed over to M. Perrot, the society's agent at Pontarlier, who may be perfectly relied upon for effecting a careful distribution of these gifts to the various ambulances in your name. Communication with Besançon is still interrupted, and we have therefore not extended our explorations in that direction. Besançon being, moreover, a rich town, with large resources, it is hardly probable that any assistance will be needed there. Our mission being thus at an end, Mr. Blewitt and the Commissionaire Willis will start for London to-morrow.—Most truly yours, "PHILIP FRANK."

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

BERLIN, FEB. 27.

Count Bismarck addressed on the 17th inst. a circular note to the representatives of the German Empire in foreign countries, in which he gives fresh proofs that the French troops frequently made use of explosive bullets, and adds that fresh examples had been brought to his notice of other breaches of the Geneva Convention.

Col. D. Lindsay's Lecture at the Royal United Service Instn.

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

Colonel R. J. Loyd Lindsay, V.C., M.P., delivered a lecture on Friday at the Royal United Service Institution upon this subject, with which his humane exertions have caused his name to be intimately associated, not only in this country, but throughout France and Germany. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., took the chair at 3 o'clock, among those present being the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., Lord Overstone, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, General Sir William Codrington, Admiral Ommanney, Admiral Hand, Sir Harry Verney, Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay, M.P., Sir T. G. Logan, Colonel Lloyd, Colonel Alcock, Colonel Ogilvie, Colonel Gardiner, Colonel H. Crawley, Major De Winton, Captain H. Brackenbury, Captain Burgess, Mr. Ernest Hart, Countess Minto, Countess Grey, Mrs. Cardwell, and some other members of the Ladies' Committee.

Colonel LOYD LINDSAY began by sketching the history of the growth of public opinion which led to the Congress of 1864 and the Treaty resulting from it. The journals and records of the French military surgeons in the Peninsular War abounded in admissions that the greater part of the wounded usually perished for want of help, and proofs were not wanting of the miserable condition of the sick and wounded of our own armies during those campaigns. We now appeared to be living in times when wars were made by nations in arms, and when all ablebodied men, however peaceful their vocations in life might be, must be conscious that the time might come when a rifle or sword might be thrust into their hands, and they might be called upon to fight in the ranks of an army with no higher grade than that of a private soldier. It was hardly, however, necessary to imagine ourselves placed in this position to induce us to do all that trouble and expense could accomplish in order to secure for the regular soldiers of our army the best chances of recovery should they be struck down by wounds or by disease. It was now an admitted fact that any provision which Government could maintain for the service of the sick and wounded in time of peace was invariably inadequate to meet the enormously increased demands which instantly sprang up at the commencement of war. The great problem which Governments were now endeavouring to solve in their armies was how to constitute their ranks in such a manner as to be capable of rapid expansion and of rapid contraction—how to have large reserves of men ready to serve when wanted, and ready to return to their own employments, independent of Government support, when not thus required. The difficulty of satisfactorily solving this problem for the army appeared likely to baffle at least the Government of this country, but the solution of the problem, so far as related to the service of the sick and wounded, did not appear to be equally difficult. He then illustrated this proposition by describing the procedure of the English National Aid Society during the war between France and Germany. The manner in which the questions arising out of the circumstances of the war had been practically dealt with was, he thought, worthy of being placed upon record. The Geneva Convention had worked beneficially; and, indeed, without it much could not possibly have been done which had been under its protection accomplished. The Articles had been sometimes abused, and the terms of the Convention not always adhered to. Soldiers and civilians who were not actively engaged in the service of the sick and wounded had sometimes used the badge too freely, and the belligerents had not shown proper strictness in requiring the production of the badge or brassards. To avoid this inconvenience every accredited member of the society should have a card, properly printed in the language of the belligerents, bearing the name and rank (in the society) of the owner. This card should be properly stamped with a device or words which should be recognised and acknowledged by the authorities of the contending forces, and copies of this, stamped, should be lodged with the chiefs of the society, who should also receive a nominal roll of all members sent out in the service of the sick and wounded. When a society of a neutral nation desired to come to the assistance of an army in the field, it should in the first instance send out a chief agent with precise instructions as to the character of aid which the neutral contemplated being able to furnish. This assistance must, of course, consist either in providing surgical aid or in providing stores, such as food, surgical instruments, drugs, warm clothing, &c. In the late war both these forms of assistance were given, and both were welcome. The first was most in accordance with the subscribers' intentions; the second was certainly the most welcome to the belligerents. The medical authorities, both French and German, preferred stores to medical service, of which they were sometimes jealous. This jealousy of foreign assistance existed even when the aid was most needed. It was, of course, immediately after a general engagement that surgical aid was most required, and then the advantage of it was beyond all price, and well worth giving, even at the cost of days and days of idle waiting. However, the most satisfactory work which was done by the society was done, not by isolated surgeons tendering their skill and services to the already existing French and German hospitals, but rather by complete ambulances, under the sole management and control of the society and of the society's surgeons. Doubtless this system had proved the most satisfactory in its results, but it must be borne in mind that it was costly in its character and required to be supported by large funds, which might not be forthcoming in a future war. Sending out surgeons and nurses, on the other hand, could be accomplished at a small cost. He thought, however, that surgeons and nurses sent on roving commissions in the present state of the Articles of the Geneva Convention would be of little useful service. The best size and organisation of an ambulance had been incidentally shown in the course of the story of this war. The greatest amount

The same, concluded.

of work compared with the cost was invariably obtained by such sized ambulances as that under Dr. Manley at Orleans, that under Dr. Frank at Epernay and Balan, Drs. Simms and M'Cormac at Sedan, and Dr. Yünker at Saarbrück. The French ambulances were shown to be too large, and their *personnel* too numerous. From four to five surgeons, including dressers, with as few hospital corps men as possible, were found the most convenient strength. Infirmiers (as hospital corps men were called abroad) were found to be a constant source of trouble and annoyance. In the German army these men were invariably drawn from a superior class of people, and were much better adapted for their duties than either the French or English orderlies, who were old soldiers with no aptitude or taste for attending on sick and wounded men. He believed there would be no difficulty in England in finding men of cultivation and position who would undertake the duties of infirmiers in times of war; and at a time when much attention was being bestowed on the training of female nurses, this was surely also a point worthy of consideration. He was fully alive to the superiority of female nursing, and no system of relief to the sick and wounded in time of war could be in any measure complete or satisfactory which did not include this most important element. But the proper place for women nurses was in the more permanent field hospitals in the rear of the armies, not on the battle-field itself. In the actual following of an army on its march a staff of men nurses, or infirmiers, was essential, the presence of women on such occasions being more embarrassing than useful. During this war the National Society had sent out comparatively few nurses, not from any doubt as to their zeal and efficiency, but from the fact that the supply of trained native nurses, belonging chiefly to religious communities, both in France and Germany, had been so great as to render foreign aid in this respect in most cases unnecessary. The French *Sœurs de Charité* had, notwithstanding occasional exceptions, shown themselves admirable nurses, tender to the sick, with neither crotchets nor theories to work out, with barely any personal requirements, simply doing their duty, under direction, with loving patience and faithfulness. They had proved the great importance, or rather absolute necessity, not only of medical and surgical training, but of habits of obedience, of unity, and of discipline. It was this special training—a training hitherto found difficult to enforce, except under some kind of religious rule, which rendered the All Saints' Sisters the most valuable and efficient of the English nurses sent out by the society, and it was the absence of such training that rendered the efforts of amateur nurses, however devoted and energetic, for the most part desultory and ineffective. He did not deny that exceptions had, during the present war, been found; but the very qualities which had distinguished these ladies would, under a more organized system of training, have achieved even greater results. The superintending and giving out of stores opened another and most useful field for female labour, and in the depôts at Tours and at Boulogne and Amiens this work had been principally carried out by ladies. Again, the value of nature's remedies—air and food as opposed to medicine, in the old technical sense of the term—had been continually shown, and yet it was singular that prejudice stood in the way of the one and had constantly prevented the free use of the other. The miraculous effects of fresh air had been fully exemplified, and its strongest advocates had been the English surgeons engaged in the war. The most spacious palaces—and many of these had been used—were less suited for the reception and care of badly wounded men than the temporary buildings erected of wood or canvas. The less there was between the patients and the outer air and the greater the facilities of carrying the wounded actually into the open fields the better were the chances of their wounds healing quickly and of their health returning. The advantage of the free use of disinfectants, especially carbolic acid, for purifying the wards and, when diluted, for washing the wounds had been shown, and would, he trusted, never be forgotten. The experience gained by the Woolwich Ambulance, and especially the division under Dr. Manley (which took part in the campaign after the repulse of Von der Tann from Orleans) would be of use to the medical service of this country. He then read a report by Dr. Manley containing some interesting details concerning the Prussian medical service. So far as Colonel Lindsay was aware, no regimental system was provided in this country by which wounded men could be collected after a battle and carried where surgical aid could be given. He concluded, however, by expressing a belief that help would be liberally given to our own armies, and in aid of those injured in the nation's cause, should we unfortunately be drawn into the calamity of war; but, he asked, how could we wisely or justly decline to do what other nations had done—to appoint National Committees recognized by Government, whose functions it would be to organize the distribution of the national donations and aid on a sound and proper footing? (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in proposing a vote of thanks to his gallant friend for the interesting paper he had read, expressed a conviction that the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded had carried out their arduous duties in a most satisfactory manner, having regard to the earnest desire of this country to preserve a strict impartiality in its dealings with the contending parties. (Hear.)

The thanks of the meeting were accorded with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

Another Report of Col. L. Lindsay's Lecture at R.U.S. Institution.

The same, concluded.

Ambulance doings at Paris. Serious abuse of the Red Cross Badge.

AID to the SICK and WOUNDED in WAR.

(March 31st 1871)

Yesterday, at the Royal United Service Institution, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., read a paper on the work done by the Red Cross Society in the late war on the Continent. The chair was taken by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and among those present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., Lord Overstone, Sir Harry Verney, M.P., General Lindsay, Sir T. G. Logan, General Sir William Codrington, General Napier, General Hamilton, Admiral Smith, Admiral Hand, Mrs. Cardwell, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, Colonel Newdegate, Colonel H. Crawley, Major De Winton, Captain H. Brackenbury, R.A., Dr. Sieveking, and Mr. Ernest Hart.

Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY, after alluding to the benefits which large charitable institutions confer in bringing the most expensive and scientific modes of treatment within the reach of the sick poor as well as the rich, stated that in past times the cure of the wounded in battle was little attended to, but in later times the duty of administering to their needs and of alleviating their sufferings had been recognised, and it was now admitted that any provision which Government can maintain for the service of the sick and wounded in time of peace is invariably inadequate to meet the enormously increased demands which constantly spring up at the commencement of war. A sketch of what had been done by the English National Aid Society during the recent war might serve to illustrate to some extent what might be done to supply the deficiencies of the service. On the 4th of August last a committee was formed, of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was president, and her Majesty shortly afterwards became patroness. The illustrious duke the President of the United Service Institution also gave his name and sanction to the committee. A ladies' committee was also formed, of which her Royal Highness the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was the chief. On the 4th August, also, Mr. John Furley left England to visit the president of the Geneva Committee, as well as the members of the committees in Paris and Berlin. After Weissemburg, Woerth, and Forbach the care of the wounded of both the contending parties fell almost entirely on the Germans, who did their best for both, but were unable to do all that was needed. By means of the machinery supplied by the Geneva Convention the committee was enabled to render assistance. The Geneva Convention had worked well, though it could not be denied that the articles had been abused and now required extensive alterations. After some time Captain H. Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, was attached by the Secretary of State for War, at the request of the society, to their service abroad. He left on the 7th September, and at length established his head-quarters at Arlon, according to the Customs regulations. On the 17th September there were 110 persons in the service of the society, 62 being surgeons, and 16 ladies acting as nurses; 32 agents were engaged under Captain Brackenbury, who had the charge of the district along the Luxemburg frontier, and 50 French ambulances containing some 6,000 sick and wounded were relieved by the committee under Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre. The French surgeons were in want of chloroform, of carbolic acid, and of instruments; and in the western districts, after the battles of Orleans, &c., in some cases amputations had to be performed with butchers' knives. Instruments were only to be had in England, as the French makers were mostly engaged in the army, and the shutting up of Paris also prevented any supply from there. In Germany, one large depot of the society was at Bingen; but this was found to be too far from the field of action, and the great depot was afterwards at Saarbrück. The Anglo-American ambulance, which started from Paris under Dr. Cormack, did most valuable work, and he hailed the appointment of the doctor to St. Thomas's Hospital as a good omen for the patients of that institution. In the work in which they had been engaged there had been abundant evidence of the value of female nurses; in fact, he would not exchange one woman for a dozen men in that capacity. In one of the ambulances Miss Neligan, who had aided the surgeons during the day to arrest hæmorrhage which had set in on the ninth day in a gunshot wound, in the night visited the patients and discovered another soldier bathed in blood. She summoned the doctor, after for the moment stanching the blood, and, in fact, saved the life of the man, who five minutes later would have died. The Johanniter Society co-operated on the German side with the English organisation. In September the society had received £200,000 in money alone, and it was decided to send £40,000 to be equally divided between the sick and wounded of both belligerents, and he (Colonel Loyd-Lindsay) had been entrusted with the delivery of this money. On his way from Havre to Paris he had passed several times through the outposts of both armies, and the red cross flag was everywhere respected and saluted. Great good had been effected by the organisation of soup kitchens, from which nourishing food was supplied to the wounded at the railway stations and in other places, and it was found that the supply of food was even of more importance than surgical aid in most cases, and this was much neglected by the Germans. The experience gained by the Woolwich ambulance had been of great value. Dr. Manley, who was with a division after the repulse of Von der Tann from Orleans, considers the lack of attention to the supply of nutriment and stimulants for the wounded as the one blot on the otherwise most efficient medical service of the Germans. He has given an account of what takes place in the German army in the transport of the wounded to the waggons, and again to the field hospital in the rear. The regimental surgeons, three to every 250 men, accompany their regiments into battle, and three Krankenträgers, who can use the needful dressings, and carry them with them, also accompany them. The arrangement of the corps of Krankenträgers is the most perfect of anything in the Prussian service, and ought to be adopted by us. They do their work most rapidly and effectively. Immediately after an action the sanitats detachment, which includes a staff of medical officers, the Krankenträgers, and the ambulance waggons, all under the orders of a rittmeister, who is generally a captain in the service, and has a lieutenant to assist him, is ordered to advance into the field by the surgeon of the division under whose command the whole is placed; the stretchers are got out, and two Krankenträgers take each stretcher in a certain direction, under the command of the rittmeister, and accompanied by some of the medical officers, to collect the wounded and take them to the waggons. The surgeons at the waggons apply the primary dressings and get the wounded into the waggons, which, when full, are sent to the nearest house chosen as a hospital, whence they return to the field to take away others. After all that can be found have been removed, a regular search, accompanied by shouts to rouse any who can hear, is made. When the wounded are brought to the field hospital the surgeons dress the wounds and tie to the bottom of each man's coat a card with a short description of the wound. If the *corps d'armée* advances next day, the sanitats department advances with it and the field lazareths remain in charge of the wounded. Since the Crimean war an army hospital corps has received a new constitution in our army, and numbers about 1,000 men; but it is more than doubtful if any provision exists of a regimental system for collecting and removing the wounded after a battle. Glancing at the whole of the work performed by the society, by means of which, to use the words of the Crown Prince of Germany, the English people had "poured out their help with a liberal and impartial hand," Colonel Loyd-Lindsay asked, could it be doubted that the same hand would be as liberally stretched out in aid of our own armies and of those injured in the national cause should we unfortunately be drawn into the calamity of war. He urged that we ought to appoint national committees, recognised by Government, whose functions should be to organise the distribution of the national donations and aid on a sound and proper footing.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE said that it was a gratification to him to have been present at the reading of the highly interesting paper on a subject which had become the more important owing to the late war. In fact, the neutrality of England had added in some degree to the difficulties with which the committee had had to contend. In fact, both parties had charged the English with having done more for their opponents than for themselves; but he believed it would be found that such complaints were unjust, and that the utmost impartiality had been exercised in the administration of the funds of the committee. His royal highness said he could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing his sense of the great liberality with which the society had been supported, which was honourable to the English nation. In conclusion, he was sure all present would unite in thanking Colonel Loyd-Lindsay for his interesting paper, as well as for his services in carrying out his share of the work of the society.

These remarks were received with acclamations, and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated.

THE FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

APRIL 7.

By 11 o'clock a great crowd had assembled at the foot of the Arch of Triumph, and it was evident from the noise and smoke that something of unusual importance was enacting without the walls; the American ambulance hard by was astir, surgeons and *infirmiers* running to and fro with bandages and lint, while the waggons were being washed and horses harnessed. As a member of that ambulance I joined the party that was about to start, and soon found myself as in the old siege days tearing along under the Geneva flag across the dismantled Bois de Boulogne in the direction of Longchamps. A party of *brancardiers* who were returning with some dead informed us that the Neuilly district was impossible of approach, that three ambulance men had been killed that morning, and that all the by-roads leading to the Maillot gate were literally blocked with cannon and munition-vans. Under these circumstances we thought it prudent to make a *détour*, skirting the lake and the now desolate "Madrid," whose walls are wont at this time of year to echo with laughter and the tread of many feet, but where the shutters now flap idly in the wind, while the grass grows in rank tufts between its courtyard stones. When we reached Lord Hertford's villa we became aware of a powerful fusillade on our right, varied every now and then by the crack of a shell or the sharp rip of a mitrailleuse, and, on mounting to the turret which crowns the building, found ourselves in an excellent private box and in good time to witness the performance. Our house was a corner one, looking on the river, with a broad road by the water side leading to the Neuilly bridge, some 400 yards distant, and on that bridge the battle was raging hottest. With a field glass one could watch the little black figures load and fire over the barricade, which stretched from parapet to parapet; one could see the puff of smoke and momentary flame as shell after shell started from the batteries of Courbevoie to land with a crash amid the devoted little crowd, or "swish" into the water with the hissing of a snake. From time to time a man would run back along the road to order up ammunition, and then be seen again making for his former place, or stopping suddenly to fall down, and then lie still or crawl painfully away under the shadow of the adjacent houses. The National Guard stood their ground manfully, never budging an inch or wavering for an instant under the tremendous fire which raked the bridge, returning with a fusillade of musketry and an occasional shot from a 12-pounder gun the incessant shower of mitrailleuse bullets that rained upon them from the demi-lune and the shells that poured down from Mont Valérien. At about 3 o'clock the firing began to languish, and we were thinking of making for the scene of action to do what little we could for that ominous heap upon the Neuilly road, when we saw a series of waggons drive at full gallop to the barricade surmounted by the Geneva cross. We could see something being taken from the vans—great boxes and casks, but not a sign of *brancards*; these boxes were hurriedly rolled under protection of the parapet, and the waggons drove off the way they came. Utterly at a loss to understand this strange proceeding on the part of ambulances, we stood and stared until the dreadful truth flashed upon us—they had ceased to fire from lack of ammunition, and it was brought up to them under the cloak of the Geneva Convention. Verily, it is time for that Convention to be broken up as a failure and a snare; endless are the subterfuges it engenders and the heart-burnings to which it gives rise. We are told by the *Journal Officiel* of the Communists to execrate the opposite party, for, say they, "*these wretches fire on our ambulances.*" Utterly devoid of honour themselves

Ambulance Corps at Paris — Serious abuse of the Red Cross Badge.

they would hold up their adversaries to be pilloried by the honourable. Thanks to this delectable little piece of deceit, the fusillade began once more with redoubled vigour; down came the shells in showers, while a scum of heavy smoke hung upon the river, and now a new element became apparent. Sharpshooters appeared "*en tirailleur*" on the opposite bank, crawling along the sedge, evidently bent upon taking the men in flank who were firing over the stone coping of the bridge. This was a matter of little difficulty, owing to a bend in the river's course. Slowly they advanced on hands and knees, so near to us that we could distinguish their features and the details of their uniforms—gendarmes they were, and Zouaves of the Pontifical Guard. They had not advanced very far, however, before they were perceived, and a detachment was told off to crawl along the road on our bank just under the window where we stood. A few straggling shots caused the Zouaves to disappear, and great was my astonishment on casually looking down to see a man kneeling in the centre of the road taking slow and deliberate aim at me. Instinctively I bobbed out of the way, and the bullet which was intended for my head passed harmlessly through the glass. At the same moment two other men fired into a knot of countrypeople who were gathered round the Longchamps gate, fortunately doing them no injury beyond a little fright. The poor people ran like scared sheep over the grass, while our party hurried precipitately down the stairs to inquire what this might mean. "We beg your pardon," said one of the National Guards, politely, "but we thought you were spies—*du reste*, the people should not have run away." A pretty joke, indeed, but one which we did not appreciate, and so, finding that the fusillade continued monotonously, and was likely so to continue until nightfall, we determined, under shelter of the houses, to make for some spot near the Porte Maillot, whence we might observe another phase of the battle. It was astonishing to count the number of stragglers that we met, seemingly enjoying a promenade in the pretty glades and alleys about Boulogne, and it was a singular fact worth noting that every one of them had fired away all his *cartouches*, and was now in search of more. On the De Clauzas road a number of ambulance carriages were drawn up in very close proximity to the scene of action—we had, indeed, only to look round the corner of the house to see the road on which the conflict was raging, scarce 50 paces distant. The noise was terrible and bewildering as shells and round shot hissed through the air, and walls crumbled with a roar above the monotony of the never-ceasing fusillade. Ever and anon there rang out a sharp cry of pain from some unfortunate wretch under the surgeon's hands within the closed gates of a courtyard hard by, and the word of command was borne upon the wind as the officers rallied their men and urged them back into action. News reached us every now and then of the battle's progress. General Bourgonin was lying dead upon the barricade; the slaughter was frightful, but the Guards still held their ground. They had now been eight hours under fire, and the positions were the same as at the beginning of the day. Twilight was coming down and settling into night—still the battle raged, and now the enemy's fire seemed to change its direction. Shells came whizzing over our heads and dropping into an adjacent garden; in such quantities did they come that there was a perpetual hissing in the air. A *brancardier* rushed up breathless announcing that a new battery had opened on our left, that the Porte Maillot was to be bombarded, and that our retreat upon Paris would be cut off. A general panic was the result of his news, *infirmiers* and surgeons, aides and *brancardiers*, hurriedly packed up their things and made for the carriages. We started off at a gallop, a string of seven wagons, racing across the Bois de Boulogne for dear life

The same, Contin.d.

amid a shower of shells, and at length pulled up our horses, all flecked with foam, at the Passy gate. Here a crowd of National Guards were anxiously waiting in hopes of admittance within the town; the drawbridge was lowered, and a violent altercation ensued. Orders were strict that none but ambulance people were to be allowed to pass. We rattled over the bridge, which again swung slowly into its place, leaving a dejected mob outside of Guards, and labourers, and peasant women to spend the night in the cold as best they might. Until the moon rose all was still. We stood under the Arch of Triumph, looking down upon the Avenue de Neuilly, and could hardly realize the fact that scarce an hour before that broad, pale riband, so silent and deserted, had been piled up with dead and dying. We looked down upon the plain, fast melting in the haze of night, marvelling at the rapid disappearance of the effects of battle, when a flash shone out from distant Mont Valérien, to be answered by a crash among the houses down below. The struggle continued as long as the moonlight lasted—a struggle merely of artillery, which, once commenced, dragged wearily along without sensible result on either side beyond pain of mind among the inhabitants of the Quarters interested. At 7 in the morning a reinforcement was sent up from the Place Vendôme, the drawbridges were lowered, and the men marched forth down that fatal bit of road to traverse which is death. New batteries had been prepared about the demi-lune of Courbevoie, which raked the Neuilly barricade and commanded the entire way as far as the Porte Maillot; the shells from Mont Valérien burst all round the Avenue de la Grande Armée, scattering the crowd assembled on the hill. No city but Paris could present so strange a scene as was enacted on the open space about the Arch of Triumph—groups of National Guards awaiting orders and quarrelling loudly among themselves; a slovenly crowd enough, like a party of bandits on the watch—a medley of anxious women, with bread and wine tied up in handkerchiefs for the delectation of some wretched creature, father or husband, who was measuring his strength with death—a knot or two of patriots talking earnestly and low, who had evidently left their battalion "in search of ammunition"—two or three ladies clad in gorgeous garments, sad remnants of a Paris now defunct, gossiping of fashions and the latest play—vendors of opera-glasses and of "*sucre d'orge*." The proprietor of the big telescope so well-known in the Place Vendôme on starlight nights had brought up his instrument to the new scene of action, and offered a peep of the battle at the modest sum of 5c. Trade seemed likely to prosper in a small way, the sun shone as only a Paris sun in spring can shine, people forgot their woes, and were becoming inclined to be cheerful and gay, when a piece of iron put an end to the delusion. A cold-blooded "whiz" tore through the air, ending in a loud explosion. Down went the telescope amid a general scuffle, the crowd flew right and left, hiding behind lamp-posts and the shadows of projecting cornices, and the horrid truth became apparent that a shell had actually hit the Arch of Triumph, leaving the reproach of a deep black scar as the white smoke curled and cleared away. A panic of five minutes, and the crowd again came back; the cannonading down below increased in intensity, and the long broad riband became covered with men rushing to and fro. The Party of Versailles were making a desperate attempt to take the barricade. They rushed forward, and were repulsed again with a like effect. A third effort, and this time the place was won, the Guards retreating in disorder and scattering among the by-streets. An orderly now came up, riding such a horse as is only employed by a Delegate of the Commune, with orders for the ambulances to march. The people of "*la Presse*" defiled through the

The same, concluded.

Porte Maillot, while we were told off for the assistance of the Right Wing, who were supposed to have suffered seriously on the side of Asnières and Colombes. Arrived in the vicinity of the scene of conflict, we left our waggons and proceeded on foot along the deserted avenues, down neglected by-streets, until we saw a party of soldiers in the distance. I waved my flag and attempted to approach, when a shot from one of the party warned me to desist. Another shot, and yet another. Thanks to the illegal proceedings of the Communists, the Geneva flag has ceased to be respected even in stirring times like these. One objects to being made a target every day, and so we rolled up our banners and went back to town the way we came. There was the usual altercation with stray National Guards along the road,—poor creatures who have been enticed out of Paris under false pretences, and are unable to return. Strict orders have been received at every drawbridge against the admittance of waifs from the army within the gates, and many are the subterfuges to which they have recourse to avoid the law. They spring up from bushes and from behind trees with startling suddenness, and beg hard to be passed off as wounded. "Only wrap me up and take me in," one of them said to me, "and you shall have my chassepôt as a reward." Disorganization among the Communal troops appears well-nigh complete; battalions march up with a clatter of drums and trumpets as of yore, but considerably thinned as to their ranks. Some feign illness, others drunkenness, many get *bond fide* drunk on purpose,—anything to avoid the terrible *rappel*.

The Ambulance Anglaise at Paris.

10th April 1871.

Dr. Rose Cormack received yesterday into the Hôpital Anglais the husband and sister of Madame Champion (admitted on the previous day, as referred to yesterday). They were wounded by the same shell in M. Champion's shop, in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, which likewise killed a workman of the establishment. The readers of the *Morning Post* are aware that the English hospital and ambulance are supported entirely by Mr. Richard Wallace, whose munificence to French and English during the five dreary months of suffering to all classes shut up in Paris has made his name memorable and honourable in the history of the siege of Paris. In this—the second siege—his generosity has been not less nobly shown. When most of the other ambulances have been shut the English ambulance has been kept in full working order to receive the victims—civil and military—of the present fratricidal war. At the same time there is a department for sick English, and Dr. Cormack holds daily gratuitous consultations at eleven o'clock at the English section. In fact, an incalculable amount of good is being accomplished by Mr. Wallace's hospital and ambulance, as any one may learn who has an opportunity of speaking on this subject with the sick and wounded now in these institutions.

Dissolution of the International Society for aid to Wounded at Paris.

The same, Contin^d

THE COMMUNE OF PARIS.

(FROM A PARISIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 17.

The International Society for Aid to the Wounded is dissolved by order of General Cluseret. No free Society can be tolerated by the Commune. If the latter could become masters of France they would absorb all the free power of the country, the Credit Societies, the Insurance and Railway Companies, and the Navigation Companies. The nature and aims of the International Society are well known. It sprang from a Congress held at Geneva, at which most of the Continental States were represented, and the practical result of which was that famous so-called Geneva Convention at which the rule was laid down that henceforth in belligerent armies attendants on the wounded and Ambulances should be neutralized. The International Society was instituted in Paris in 1867, at the time of the Universal Exhibition, where it began to exhibit its stores and to collect abundant subscriptions. All civilized nations took a pride in participating in and associating themselves with this Society. When the war of 1870 broke out it already possessed considerable resources, and its stores, as well as its staff, had an importance which often made up for the deficiencies in the medical service of the army. It sent its Ambulances to all the battle-fields, saved an infinite number of wounded, and during the siege of Paris displayed an activity to which the Press and the Government often did justice. It was established at first in the Palais de l'Industrie, where it housed its stores; afterwards its Head-Quarters were removed to the Palace of the Elysée. Later it rented the whole of the Grand Hotel, and installed there the largest stationary Ambulance that has ever been seen in France; but as soon as it had done so it returned to the Palais de l'Industrie, and set up in the Champs Elysées some very well-arranged buildings, where all hygienic conditions were carefully attended to. When the Civil War broke out the Society was to a certain extent broken up and its staff dispersed. However, the Director of the Society, Dr. Chenu, who was well-known to the English army in the Crimea, contrived in a few days to get together a sufficient staff to meet his melancholy duties. It was the International Society which received the first wounded Federals on the day of the famous *sortie en masse*. Since then it has multiplied its efforts, and has always been equal to its task. So many services rendered ought to have placed it beyond the reach of the detestable acts of which it has just been made the victim.

It was on the morning of the 14th that the "execution" was levied. A battalion of 500 Federals began to surround the Palais de l'Industrie and to guard the outlets, as if it were feared that the hospital attendants would attempt a "*sortie en masse*." M. Roussel, who called himself the Delegate of General Cluseret, demanded to speak with the Director. The Director, on being told, refused to obey the orders of Citizen Roussel. During all the going and coming, the Federals, had entered the Palace, had invaded the offices and the Ambulance rooms, threatening with insults and oaths to shoot the doorkeepers, and turning out of doors, with blows from the butt-end of their muskets, the hospital sisters who had the care of the wounded. A detachment occupied the ground floor, where the provisions are kept, and the wine began to flow. Citizen Roussel, who was already losing command over his men, required all the stores and provisions to be handed over to him, to which the superintendent only consented under the express reservation that he yielded to force, and that an inventory should be drawn up, exculpating him. This was done accordingly. An inventory was first taken of the money chest. It contained only about 60f. Three millions had been concealed some days ago. The cellars contained about 700,000f. worth of wine. Movable stores, such as linen, litters, beds, and stretchers, all valued at 1,800,000f., were then sent to the Delegate, as well as 66 valuable horses.

When, after laying violent hands upon the stores, the Delegate attempted to appropriate the staff, matters became more involved. He tried to force the surgeons to continue their work; they refused, declaring that the Society being dissolved they should for the future consider themselves free, that they would only continue their care of those wounded whom they had already begun to treat, and that on the condition that they might remove them elsewhere. A warrant was issued against one of them, but he took refuge in the fact of his being a foreigner, and the men of the Commune durst not insist. At this moment the Ambulance work is completely disorganized. The subordinates, warned by their chiefs that the Geneva Convention was violated by the Commune, refused to go to the field of battle where the National Guards might be dying without help. They are trying hard to form Ambulance companies, but in the novel situation in which the Communalist army will soon find itself placed no one is in a hurry to render assistance to a work which that army has already made dangerous, and which becomes still more so from the bad habit the National Guards have of shooting from behind the shelter of the Ambulance carriages. In fact, the most grievous part of what is now happening is not so much the pillage of wine and stores belonging to the Society as the violent rupture of the Geneva Convention. The insurgents are not strictly belligerents; they were, however, treated as such after the fight, when they were taken prisoners and their wounded cared for. The Germans will probably not treat them thus if ever they come into action with the army of the Commune. But by destroying the work of the Geneva Convention, and which is placed under its protection, the Federals have put themselves beyond the pale of international neutrality; their Ambulance carriages are liable to be considered as engines of war, and certainly will be so whenever the soldiers of the Commune use them for shelter. The consequence of these odious and foolish actions has already been felt. It is very difficult to recruit any staff for the carriages, and as the fighting in the suburban villages—at Neuilly, for example—is almost continual, the wounded National Guards are no longer cared for. The official list of losses sustained by them is insignificant; yesterday they own to four dead and 48 wounded; the day before yesterday, 20 killed and 64 wounded. I am satisfied by personal investigations that these figures must be at least quadrupled to approach the truth. Many of the wounded have died in the Ambulances and Hospitals, of the amputation cases almost all. The mortality will be further increased by the disorganization of all the regular Societies, and by the expulsion of the ladies who nursed the wounded, and the Sisters of Charity, who so scrupulously attend to their duties. They have been replaced by the young ladies of Belleville, who have introduced into these sanctuaries of pain customs and language little fitted to raise the moral tone of the victims whose physical force has failed them.

COLONEL LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.

As a people, we are tolerably free from brag—indeed, far too fond of self-depreciation. Our journals teem with lengthy articles on the demoralization of our upper classes, the vice and drunkenness prevalent amongst the lower orders, the pauperism and crime of the metropolis, the utter inefficiency of our army, and the costly expense and woeful inutility of our iron-clads; and so foreign nations, who are taught to seek eagerly for the mote in their neighbour's eye, and to carefully ignore the beam in their own, do not know what to make of such confessions, and come to the conclusion that we must be very badly off indeed to make such an outcry, and that the reality must exceed even the warmest outbursts of our prophets of evil. Perhaps, if we had been a little given to self-glorification, and had done our best to impress upon the world our ability to whip half creation before breakfast, and to buy up the rest of the universe between that meal and dinner-time, we should have succeeded in inspiring a little more respect amongst our Continental contemporaries. But that chance is, alas! lost for ever.

There is, however, one fact of which we can with good reason boast, and of which we do brag a little. And that is our charity. If we are to believe that the virtue in question covers a multitude of sins, we may be sure that we are in a fair way to hide an incalculable quantity of social and political iniquities. We are great in charities. We have stately institutions, with all their concomitants of wardens, trustees, governors, stewards, and secretaries scattered broadcast throughout the country. The annual festivals of the Royal United Benevolent Marine Storedealer's Institution, and the Society for the Relief of Decayed Dustmen, are matters of sufficient historical importance to be recorded at length in the columns of the morning journals. Nay, we have even extended our philanthropy to the lower orders of creation, and the "faithful hound" finds shelter and protection at the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, whilst the bovine and equine races are protected in some degree from the onslaughts of drovers and cabmen, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A national calamity is sure to evoke liberal subscriptions; and, though charity is supposed to begin at home, the dwellers in other lands are sure to receive due meed of eleemosynary relief if they appeal to us. Not only are there permanent associations, such as those for the supply of warming-pans and blankets to the inhabitants of Equatorial Africa, but any such sudden distress as the Orissa famine receives prompt attention; and the institution which is at present having its claims brought most prominently before the public is the National Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded in War, of which Colonel Loyd-Lindsay is the guiding spirit.

Robert James Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., was born in 1832; and, after an education at Eton, entered the Scots Fusilier Guards. During the Crimean war, he served with great distinction—his gallantry under fire during the battle of the Alma being rewarded with the most cherished order of military merit, the Victoria Cross. In addition to this, Turkey and France showed their approbation of his conduct by the respective gifts of the order of the Medjidie and that of the Legion of Honour. In 1859 he retired from active service, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Since that time he has shown great interest in the volunteer movement, being colonel of two corps, and having received the order of Leopold of Belgium on the occasion of the visit to Brussels in 1866. On his marriage, in 1858, with one of the richest heiresses in England, the daughter of Lord Overstone, he assumed the additional surname of Loyd. Since 1865 he has represented Berkshire in the Conservative interest.

Science and warfare are becoming more intimately connected every day, and cunning men in their laboratories devote half a lifetime to the study of explosive compounds, more or less destructive. There is the German *savant*, who suggested the use of shells filled with the germs of typhus and small-pox; his countryman, who proposed the adoption of some titillating substance, the effect of which would be that the opposing forces would sneeze their heads off; and the ingenious Frenchman, who recommended bullets which, when broken by concussion, would each emit an odour equal to the destruction of three Prussians. We, however, have turned our attention to a different object, and, instead of seeking to inflict suffering, our scientific men are seeking how to avert it. Instead of studying the composition of shells, we devote our attention to that of boluses. A noble army has been enrolled under the Red Cross, and their mission is not to slay, but to soothe. And well they appear to be doing their work, to judge from the reports which reach England. They astonish their Gallic friends by insisting upon a free admission of fresh air, and make skilful use of the good things with which England's charity has supplied them. The red cross of St. George has often enough stricken terror into the hearts of England's foes; but now its presence is the sign of amity and kindness.

68 Boulogne Branch of the National Aid Society.
— From "The Times" of 11th May 1871 —

NATIONAL AID SOCIETY.—The closing meeting of the committee of the Boulogne branch of the National Society in Aid of the Sick and Wounded in the War was held in the committee-room on Monday last, the 8th inst., when Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, K.C.S.I., C.B., the president, took the chair. A numerous assemblage of both English and French ladies and gentlemen were present, as the opportunity was to be taken of presenting testimonials to several gentlemen who had rendered great and gratuitous service to the committee, among others, Mr. Henry Melville Merridew, the British librarian in Boulogne, who from the commencement of the arduous duties of the committee has been, as Sir Vincent Eyre told the meeting, their mainstay, having brought to bear not only his practical knowledge of business transactions, but also rendered great services by his thorough knowledge of the French language and a perfect acquaintance with their customs. Sir V. Eyre produced a voluminous report of the proceedings of the committee, which will be published in due course by the chief committee in London, the reading of which was waived by the meeting. From it, however, an idea may be formed of the immense labours which devolved upon the committee, and Sir V. Eyre, in well-considered terms, expressed the obligation the society was under to Mr. Merridew for his unremitting attention to the affairs which, during the last eight months, have so heavily pressed upon them, as well in the Depôt at Boulogne as in the scenes of the battle-fields of the North and West of France, where Mr. Merridew showed promptitude and discretion in conveying and distributing the first consignments of those various articles which the society supplied, and thus opened the way for others to carry out the distributive department. The London Committee, feeling that such generous and valuable services ought not to be passed over in silence, resolved to present Mr. Merridew with a testimonial in the form of a silver vase, on the obverse of which is the following inscription:—"Presented to Henry Melville Merridew on behalf of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in the War, by Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, K.C.S.I., C.B., chief representative in the North of France, for signal services rendered in 1870-71." Other testimonials were presented to official persons connected with the Northern of France Railway Company, and votes of thanks to the President and Committees, both ladies and gentlemen, were passed, and the meeting terminated.

THE BURNING OF BAZEILLES.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of July 12 publishes the following defence by Baron von der Tann, Commander-in-Chief of the Bavarian Army, to the charges brought against the Bavarian Army in relation to the shocking conflagration of Bazeilles:—"Reproaches have been made against the troops of the 1st Bavarian Army Corps and the 8th Prussian Infantry Division in several newspapers, more especially in *The Times* of September 13, 1870, in a letter signed 'the Duke of Fitz-James,' and dated 'Paris, September 12,' to the effect that they acted with unjustifiable cruelty during the combat of the 1st of September, 1870, towards the inhabitants of this place. Bavarian and Prussian soldiers were said to have set fire to the village in order to punish the inhabitants for taking part in its defence. The National Guard, it was said, had nearly perished, the inhabitants having taken refuge in the cellars, women and children had all been burnt. Out of 2,000 inhabitants only 300 had survived, and it was related that the Bavarians had driven whole families back into the flames and shot women trying to escape. In order not to oppose a simple denial to such accusations, and to be able to prove their untruth by documents, I have refrained from replying during the war, but after the conclusion of peace I made an exact and complete investigation into the matter concerning the inhabitants who fell victims during the fight of the 31st of August and the 1st of September, and obtained the following information from the French authorities, particularly M. Bellomet, Maire of Bazeilles, through the obliging mediation of the German civil commissary. According to their official reports, 39 is the total number of killed, wounded, and missing inhabitants of Bazeilles, among whom are counted two bedridden women, three men and three children who were burnt and suffocated, besides one woman and thirty men killed, missing, and wounded during the two days' fight: total, I repeat, 39 persons. The greater part of the village became a prey to the flames owing to the two days' mutual cannonade and murderous street and house fighting of six hours against the 12th French Army Corps, especially against the division of Marine Infantry, in which my corps had 2,000 men killed and wounded. If figures speak for themselves, I can spare any further words in justification, and conclude with the wish that all those who have allowed themselves to be induced to make unjust accusations owing to exaggerations easy to explain in the first moment of terror will henceforth continue to show sympathy to the unfortunate inhabitants by abundant help; for the Maire, M. Bellomet, adds to his report that since the battle 140 to 150 out of 2,048 inhabitants have expired from illness consequent upon extreme want and misery.—Baron VON DER TANN, Commander-in-Chief of the first Bavarian Army Corps.—Nancy, June 23, 1871."

LES AMBULANCES DE LA PRESSE.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.

The ambulances had an especially hard time of it under the Commune. I paid a visit to the *Ambulances de la Presse* a short time ago, and was amused to find, now that the danger is a thing of the past, what a narrow escape some of its leading members had of sharing the imprisonment, and, therefore, probably the subsequent fate of the murdered Archbishop. The Secretary-General, M. de la Grangerie, whose crime consisted in having, as a man of social and literary mark, taken a specially prominent part in the management of the ambulances, was actually arrested in the discharge of his duty on the field of battle and thrust into a common felons' cell at Mazas. He lost the honour of a State funeral at Notre Dame—being the only conspicuous hostage whom this misfortune befell, probably because the Commune, which had plenty of practical men in its ranks, had the sense to see that so long as fighting went on the services of an experienced head of ambulances might be of no little use. It was this consideration that saved probably such other prominent members as Drs. Ricord and Demarquay, who are, I believe, this week at Wimbledon—both men of too high professional repute, and too long esteemed by the general public, to be regarded with anything but suspicion by the Commune. It was enough, indeed, to be a man of mark to be distrusted by the Commune, and hence its reign had not lasted long before the heads of the *Ambulances de la Presse* found themselves unpleasantly "*suspects*." A Delegate of the Committee of Public Safety was sent up to the head-quarters of the ambulance to report upon what it was doing, and what fate it deserved. His visit was rather an anxious moment for the heads, since he made no secret of what he thought of them, but fortunately they had a good show of wounded Fédérés, all undergoing kind and skilful treatment. The Communist inspector saw that if a wounded Fédéré were properly cared for, it mattered little whether the doctor's lancet were Monarchist or Republican. So after lunch he got, uninvited, on his legs, and, in a speech more to the point and more earnestly listened to than most postprandial speeches, told his hearers that he knew very well that they were most of them Versaillais and reactionaries; that there was not among them one real friend of the Commune, but that he hoped they might live to see the error of their ways; and meantime they were, all the same, good doctors, who took capital care of the wounded, and he meant to say as much and give a highly favourable report of the ambulances to the Commune. It is worthy, perhaps, of remark that, if I am rightly informed, this man was one of the most thorough and truculent, where action was required, of his party—a man who, if caught in the commencement of reprisals, would have been shot without benefit of clergy. If he is still alive and a prisoner, I hope the members of the ambulance, whose lives he probably saved, will in their turn say a good word for him. There were not a few such men in the Communist party, and it would surely be both just and wise to make a wide distinction between them, as having, at any rate, turned to some good account the power they usurped, and those who both usurped power and abused it. We foreigners, for instance, and specially, perhaps, we English, owe no slight debt of gratitude—some of us probably owe our lives—to Paschal Grousset, as M. Malet, who during the Commune *régime* represented British interests with rare tact and assiduity, will, I am sure, from his own personal experience testify. I hope the story of the Communist delegate's after-dinner speech at the *Ambulances de la Presse* has reached, or will reach, the ears of the Versailles authorities. He was as good as his word, and, after that, although Dr. Demarquay received many warning letters from friends and threatening letters from enemies, telling him to quit his post on peril of his life, the ambulance remained unmolested until the entrance of the French troops, its old friends, whose sick and wounded it had watched over during the long weary months of the siege, placed it out of all danger. When I visited it shortly afterwards the patients were chiefly regulars, though a few insurgents remained, and, as I need scarcely say, both parties were treated in the same way, though placed in separate barracks, with a sentry on guard over the latter. They were most of them decent-looking men enough, with nothing of that hang-dog, escaped-convict look which adorned the gang I saw brought down from Belleville and the Buttes Chaumont. The doctors, who kindly took me round, knew something of most of them, and told me they were, as a rule, respectable working men who before this miserable war broke out had honestly earned enough to keep in decent comfort their wives and families. There were, as usual, old grayheaded men and very young boys among them. I was too late to see a brat of 12, who had greatly distinguished himself not merely by his courage, but also by his skill as a pointsman. He had already been healed and sent from the ambulance to a good school—let us hope where the birch is used with judicious liberality. But an older—though he could scarcely have been a smaller—warrior of 16 was still in one of the beds, not yet recovered from a bad wound, and declared to be a Communist of the most ferocious type. His mother was at his bedside, very pleased and proud because he had consented, for her sake, to drink a whole bottle of "Versaillais medicine," and looking so matronly and respectable that I would have confidently recommended her as a nurse or housekeeper on the strength of her appearance alone. I was rather taken aback, therefore, to be told that she, too, was, or rather had been, of the ferocious type—a Jael, believed capable of using poison or petroleum. Of all the strange things to which revolutions give birth one of the strangest must be a respectable *pétroleuse*. I wonder how many fathers and mothers of families there are at this moment in Paris teaching their boys and girls the pious duty of incendiarism and assassination as applied, of course, to reactionaries or monarchists, and what the result will be another 20 years hence. The chapel of the *Ambulances*—its use being no longer permitted to the "*serviteurs d'un nommé Dieu, que je ne connais pas*," as a member of the Commune described priests—had been made into a mortuary, and thick on the floor, and even along the side-walls, the blood marks still showed where the corpses were piled upon each other. Of all the lying war bulletins that Governments have ever published, none have surpassed, if equalled, those of the Commune. While they were announcing in the *Official* "another repulse of the Versaillais," and reporting "two killed and five wounded," the stereotyped official allowance—of their own party, one ambulance alone, the Press, often brought in, from one point of attack, a hundred bodies per day. The number of wounded and sick insurgents nursed by the ambulance during the civil war amounted altogether to nearly 2,000. During the Prussian war the ambulance nursed over 22,000, some 5,000 of whom its own officers had themselves taken off the field of battle. Indeed, by no means the least conspicuous figures in every battle were the courageous and devoted Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, of whom nearly 300 had placed their services at the disposal of the *Ambulances de la Presse*. Its medical staff comprised 153 doctors or students, some of the former being men of the highest professional renown. There were 52 members on its chymical staff. With the exception, I believe, of the humbler class of *infirmiers*—men who had no independent means of livelihood—all the services rendered to the ambulance were gratuitous. Its material expenses, which were naturally very heavy, considering the amount of "creature comforts" required by 24,000 sick men, were contributed chiefly by a public subscription set on foot by the *Gaulois*, whose well-known contributor, M. Armand Gouzien, was one of the most active managers of the ambulance. It is not often that public charity is so well applied, nor are there many charitable societies that can look back upon a career so useful and honourable as that of the *Ambulances de la Presse*. TIMES 14 July 1871.

from the Times, July 17, 1871.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

On Saturday evening Colonel Loyd Lindsay, President of the British National Society for the Aid of Sick and Wounded in War, and the Hon. Mrs. Loyd Lindsay entertained at dinner, at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, about 210 ladies and gentlemen, consisting chiefly of members of the society. As some misapprehension prevails on the subject, and statements have appeared in print to the effect that the dinner was provided out of the funds of the society, it may, perhaps, be as well to state that it was a purely private entertainment, given for the purpose of bringing together face to face in pleasant réunion the various members and friends of the society, who, working in different parts of Europe, had never had a similar opportunity of meeting each other, nor would be likely, under ordinary circumstances, to obtain it. The host and hostess may be heartily congratulated on the success with which their generous and good-natured efforts to secure this most desirable object were crowned. Prince and Princess Christian honoured the entertainment by their presence, although obliged to leave at an early hour. Prussia was represented by Count and Countess Bernstorff, accompanied by members of their family, and Count Flavigny, Count Serrurier, Dr. Ricord, Dr. Demarquay, M. Giebel came as deputies, charged with the thanks of the sister societies in France. A special steamer, gaily decorated with Red Cross flags, and provided with an admirable band, took the party down the river, and the exceptional fineness of the weather made the trip so pleasant that it was extended beyond Blackwall, the boat being brought back to Greenwich only just in time for dinner. Thanks to the good management of Mr. Alfred J. Lewis, this proved an admirable one in respect both of cooking and attendance.

The company included Count Andrea and Countess Teréé Bernstorff, Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and Lady F. Seymour, Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Earl of Shaftesbury, Countess of Crawford and Ladies Lindsay, Earl of Rosslyn, Earl and Countess of Longford, Lord and Lady Henry Scott, Lady Marian Alfred, Viscount and Viscountess Bury, Lady Alwyne Compton, Lord Vernon, Lord Overstone, Lord Eliot, Lady Augusta Stanley, Lady Susan Melville, Hon. Reginald Capel, Hon. Colonel C. H. Lindsay, Hon. Colonel Colville, Hon. Mrs. and Miss Armytage, Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, Lady Gomm, Major-General Sir Vincent and Lady Eyre, Sir Harry and Miss Verney, Sir Paul Hunter, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Mr. and Miss Douglas Galton, M. Arlès Dufour, Madame Salis Schwabe, Colonel Cox, C.B., Colonel Sevington, Colonel Lord, Captain and Mrs. Henry Brackenbury, Dr. W. H. and Miss Russell, Mr. S. Graves, M.P., Captain Neville, Captain J. Furley, Captain H. de Kantzow, Captain Burgess, Captain Keith Fraser, Captain Russell, Captain H. Hozier, Dr. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. Merridew, &c.

After dinner the CHAIRMAN gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were warmly responded to. He remarked that the Queen and the Prince of Wales were the patroness and patron of the society. Prince Christian was one of the most stedfast friends of the society. Princess Christian was the President of the Ladies' Committee. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN gave next "The North German Ambassador," and testified to the admirable manner in which his Excellency had acquitted himself in the difficult position in which he had been placed during the past 12 months.

Count BERNSTORFF, in acknowledging the friendly and cordial manner in which his health had been drunk, said he was happy in having been deputed to propose the health of the president of the English branch of the organization, and to testify from some extensive knowledge to the great services which had been rendered by the English Red Cross Society. His Excellency felt bound to dwell particularly upon the exertions made in the cause of humanity by the hon. and gallant chairman and his amiable consort Mrs. Loyd Lindsay. (Great cheering.)

Colonel LOYD LINDSAY thanked Count Bernstorff for proposing his health and that of Mrs. Loyd Lindsay, and expressed a hope that he might be forgiven for setting the example of making speeches on an occasion like the present, when songs were much more in place than after-dinner orations could ever pretend to be, but he pleaded guilty to a selfish desire not to allow so good an opportunity to pass away without something being said in favour of the society and of those who had worked in its interest. He would tell them at once that he meant to inflict on Captain Brackenbury and Sir Vincent Eyre the penalty of responding for the society. The impressions made during this war would have a deep and powerful influence, and the events would be remembered as long as the world lasted. Wars and details of wars were the earliest incidents we read of, and we had good authority for believing that wars and rumours of wars would continue to the end of days. There was in war, in its vicissitudes, in its changes, and, much more, in the sacrifices which it called forth, much that had a deep and abiding interest to any worthy of the name of man. Believing that out of evil good often arose—that out of wars came blessings which were scarcely thought of in peace; believing at the same time in the sufferings and misery entailed by war, some good people had endeavoured to arrange plans and schemes which had for their object the lessening of the miseries which fell upon those who, while they were the least responsible for war, were really the greatest sufferers from its effects. Since the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, the people of England had not been so deeply moved as they had been during the events of the last year—events which had been described with an extraordinary vividness by the writers of the English Press, of whom some were present. The great anxiety which England displayed for the wellbeing of her wounded soldiers, and the liberality with which she contributed towards their relief in the Crimea, had been exceeded by the contributions which had been made for the soldiers of France and Germany. The neutrality of England had favoured the display of what might be called the humanities of war. While engines of destruction were provided with a completeness never before witnessed, the hospital service was not equal to one-tenth part of what was required. Scenes of suffering were witnessed which could not be relieved for want of appliances, and because surgeons were too few. He was not going to lay a charge of cruelty against soldiers and their leaders for having left their comrades to starve for days in agony on the fields of battle with shattered limbs and undressed wounds. This was incidental to war, and the charge of cruelty could only be made when all that could be done was not done. No nation ever had entered upon war adequately equipped so far as the service of hospitals went,—certainly not England. Witness the Crimea. No organization which can be maintained in peace could be sufficient to meet the increased demands which immediately arose after the first battles, and here was the reason for the existence of the Red Cross societies. It had been urged that anything which diminished the burdens of war diminished also the checks which were placed upon nations who desired to enter upon it, and that if good people were found to interpose their kind offices to save men from the ill effects of war the evil which was sought to be relieved was thereby encouraged. But in his opinion the argument was insufficient, because the effects of war and its results were so tremendous that the fate of the sick and wounded sank to nothing beside them, and when it was considered what the society had been able to do, it was, after all, only as it were, a drop in the ocean. What could be done with 20,000 men all struck down in a day, at the time when the organization broke down as it did in a defeated army; when roads became impassable, and food could hardly be obtained even for those who had to fight, much less for the wounded and sick? He believed that, under the circumstances, the best was done that could be done; but a little dry bread and muddy water to a wounded man was very little on which to sustain life under the exhaustion of gunshot wounds. He rejoiced that England had not stood calmly by and witnessed the catastrophes of this war without stretching out her hand with help. From the Queen down to the humblest members of the community all classes had been represented in the society. From a thousand pounds to a packet of stamps all contributions had been received. Four hundred thousand people had sent their gifts through the society to the soldiers of France and Germany. With regard to the representatives abroad they had served the society faithfully and well; they had neither spared themselves nor those who worked with them. Captain Brackenbury was the first representative of the society. Under his organization the first efforts of the society were made. In the district of Metz and Mezière he made the name of the English Society to be known and respected, and when the tide of war rolled to the west Sir Vincent Eyre became there the representative of the society. He gave the toast of "The Red Cross Society," with the names of Captain Brackenbury and Sir Vincent Eyre.

Captain HENRY BRACKENBURY said,—Colonel Lindsay, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—I rise to reply to this toast with feelings of pride and of pleasure—of pride that my name should be thus associated with the workers of this society; of pride that it should be thus received, and of pleasure because I have thus the opportunity of paying more than one tribute to others in the presence of an audience worthy to hear that praise. I feel, too, that I have some right to speak as a representative of the society, for I am not one of those who joined you when the society was an established success, but I was one of the few who had been, as you, Colonel Lindsay, know, striving for the establishment of such a society before even this war was imagined; and I worked with your committee in London up to the day when you asked me to proceed for you to the seat of war. But it is not of myself that I wish to speak. The duties of the chief representatives should be in the rear. Hundreds of persons have said to me, "What interesting sights you must have seen; how much you must have learnt as a soldier;" but if there is one point more than another in which I feel that I did my duty it is in that I restrained these feelings of a soldier, which would have led me to the front to see the exciting phases of war, and that I kept myself in the rear, in order that I might the better organize the various workers more at the front. But, Sir, to none of us was the work of that exciting nature that is generally supposed; we did not work among the pomp and panoply of war; we did not see what Swinburne calls "the blooms and the beauty, the splendour of spears;" our labours lay among the *débris* of the war, among the shattered wrecks that those proud and glorious armies left as the tide of war rolled onward. This is no time to bid you enter into the horrors of those scenes, on blood and wounds, on tales of suffering and death. But there were other troubles which those working with me had to encounter, difficulties which arose chiefly from those among whom they were working being unable to understand the nature of our task; unable to believe that English gentlemen could be thus sacrificing themselves from motives of pure charity. When Ramsay Bushnan was taken prisoner, and the guard was called out, and he, innocent of warlike ideas, heard the commissionaire—an old soldier covered with medals—who was with him declare they were going to fire, you gentlemen of England who live at home at ease little know the feelings that passed through poor Bushnan's mind. And these difficulties often were such as could not be overcome by argument. When Mr. Hinton was accused by a Frenchman in the lines round Paris of helping only the Germans and not the French, and was assured he would be shot if the said Frenchman had a pistol, and Hinton satisfactorily proved to him that we gave most impartially our aid to both sides, "Well," said the Frenchman, "I believe you; but if I had a pistol I would kill you all the same." Such were some of the difficulties against which we had to contend, difficulties which I believe we in every instance successfully overcame. And why did we overcome them? First, because our cause was a perfectly pure cause; a cause in which no flaw of self-interest could be found; secondly, because all those acting with me worked with one mind and with one soul, deeming no personal exertions too severe. Nothing struck me more than this, that of the many men who came out in our service, all—even those who came only as an excuse for seeing what they could see—were carried away by the nature of the work, and soon threw their whole energies into the cause. It was such men as my dear friend Capel, who in our first days drove back with me from Sedan to Arlon through the night after two nights and a day of work, only to start again in two hours with a convoy for another day and night on the road; such men as Captain Nevill, as Mr. Sutherland, as Mr. Jeune, who rode his hundred miles in 30 hours; as Hinton, out for nights in the snow and cold; as Austin Lee and many others, who brought honour and credit to us wherever our labours spread. And finally we succeeded because we were so well supported at home. I cannot sit down without touching on this. Count Bernstorff, Colonel Lindsay has proposed your health in appropriate terms; but he cannot know what I know, who was in daily correspondence with you for five months,—the courtesy, the kindness with which you treated those working under you; and, better than all, the cheery way in which you backed us up by letters written in the midst of your awe unceasing exertions. And I cannot forget, Colonel Lindsay, that there came to me at times words of tender, womanly sympathy, that went down into the heart and cheered it when the task seemed hardest, the labours most thankless, and that those words were the words of your wife. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the hearty way in which you have honoured this toast, not only in my own name, but in the name of all those who worked with me; and I thank you, Colonel Lindsay, for the way in which you have spoken of us in a speech which is only the echo of the sympathy that you have shown to us in all our dealings.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in an eloquent and touching speech, in which he expressed his sincere conviction that war between civilized nations would soon cease to be possible, proposed "The Foreign Representatives of the Society."

Count FLAVIGNY, the President of the Paris Red Cross Society, in very glowing terms acknowledged the services which the Red Cross Society had, through Colonel Loyd Lindsay, rendered both the German and French sufferers by the war. He had hopes that the horrors of the late war would have the effect of deterring the Powers of Europe from fighting with each other for many a long day.

Count ANDREA BERNSTORFF, son of the German Ambassador, also responded.

Count SERRURIER, who spoke in French, felt bound to add a few words in response to the toast. He did not know that an organization of ladies and gentlemen could be engaged in any better cause than the relief of the lamentable sufferings caused by the late shocking war. He knew that thousands of wounded on both sides had good cause to thank and bless the Red Cross Society for not only alleviating their sufferings but in many cases saving their lives. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Count Serurier concluded by reading a letter which he had received from General Cissey, the French Minister at War, in which the writer requested Count Serurier to convey to the English members of the Red Cross Society the gratitude and thanks for the invaluable services they had rendered in the way of aiding in the relief of the sick and wounded. General Cissey assured the members of the society that the people and the army of France would never be forgetful of the trusty and generous aid which the members of the Red Cross Society had rendered during the cruel experiences through which their country has had to pass.

Lord OVERSTONE proposed "The Health of the Ladies," describing in very eloquent terms the services they had rendered to the sufferers by the late fearful war.

Dr. FRANK responded, and bore evidence from personal experience to the truth of the description given by Lord Overstone.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Health of the Doctors," dwelling upon the courage they had displayed in going out at the risk of their lives to tend the wounded on the field of battle.

The toast was acknowledged by Dr. CORMACK.

The CHAIRMAN then said that he felt he should be neglecting his duty if he did not propose the health of Captain Burgess, who had been one of the original promoters of the society, and who, as secretary, had served it with an indefatigable zeal and energy to which it would be difficult to pay too high a tribute.

Captain BURGESS replied.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Health of Captain Furley," who had distinguished himself by his gallant devotion to the cause of the society throughout the War.

Captain FURLEY briefly responded and the company then broke up, returning by the same special steamer to London.

The following letter from Miss Nightingale was read, in the course of the evening by the CHAIRMAN:—"Would I could be with you! But I can at least wish God speed, which I do with all my heart and soul, to the progress of the 'National Society' so efficiently begun under your auspices—to its union with other Red Cross societies of all peoples and tongues—in a work which is one of the truest charity, the greatest in the world, because it seeks to help those of all ways of thinking and living. May our 'society' never have the same dreadful work to do again, but may it always live to provide and prepare against miseries; and, by preparing, end them."

Colonel & Mrs Loyd Lindsay's Entertainment of the Patrons & Members of the Society for Aid to Sick & Wounded in War.

The same (continued).

Dinner to Dr. Ricord & Demarquay & Cte Serrurier at Willis' Rooms.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

On Saturday evening Colonel and Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay entertained at dinner, at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, members and patrons, to the number of about 250, of the Red Cross Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in the late war. The dining-room was appropriately decorated with flags, which on so many battle-fields had proclaimed the mission of mercy in which the society was engaged, and the "benevolent neutrality" which its agents professed and so consistently observed. The company included their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, Lady Henry Scott, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lady Marian Alford, the Earl of Denbigh, Marchioness of Lothian, the Comte Flavigny, Countess Bernstorff and Countess Thérèse Bernstorff, the Marquis of Hertford and the Marchioness of Hertford, the German Ambassador, the Countess of Denbigh, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Crawford, Count Andrew Bernstorff, the Countess of Longford, the Comte Serrurier, Lady Alwyne Compton, Lord Overstone, the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, the Earl of Longford, Mr. H. Bonham-Carter, Dr. Inglis, Mrs. Cormack, Dr. Chater, Mr. Storey, Mr. Prescott-Hewett, the Hon. Mrs. Armytage, Captain Galton, Sir H. Verney, Lady Eyre, Mr. Paget, Le Docteur Ricord, Sir Paul Hunter, Dr. John Murray, Sœur Marie Josephine, Mr. Theodore Galton, Captain Burgess, Mr. Eborall, Dr. Sieveking, Lady Susan Melville, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Dr. Longmore, Dr. Connolly, Dr. Power, Miss Veitch, Rev. Mr. Pearse, Mr. A. R. Lloyd, Miss Leighton, Dr. Welsh, Rev. Mr. Poeter, Miss Milligan, Dr. Berkeley Hill, Dr. M'Cormack, Dr. Jamesom, Miss Hornby, Dr. Fitzgerald, Miss Armytage, Captain Clarke, Miss Wright, Captain Blake, Miss Galton, Miss Bonham-Carter, Miss Florence Lees, Dr. Gordon, Rev. Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Brackenbury, Surgeon-Major Wyatt, Miss Graham, Dr. Pollock, Captain Keith Fraser, Lady Lindsay, Dr. Frank, Captain Furley, Lady Gomm, Colonel Charles Lindsay, Lord Vernon, Mrs. James Lindsay, Le Docteur Demarquay, Dr. Manley, Lord Eliot, Lady Florence Seymour, Captain Neville, Mrs. Chater, Dr. Thudicum, Lady Mary Lindsay, Miss Alice Duff Gordon, Captain Brackenbury, Mr. Ernest Hert, Mr. Engelhardt, Rev. Dr. Smyth, Miss Maud Lindsay, Dr. Willes, Madame Salis Schwabe, Colonel Loyd, Captain Knowles, Lady Alice Lindsay, Hon. Mr. Capel, Viscount and Viscountess Bury, Hon. Colonel Colville, Lord Henry Scott, and M. Arles Dufour. Prince and Princess Christian retired immediately after dinner, being obliged to return to Windsor.

Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY, who presided, proposed the usual loyal toasts, remarking that the Queen and the Prince of Wales were the patroness and the patron of the society. Prince Christian was one of the most stedfast friends of the society, and the Princess Christian was the president of the ladies' committee. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The North German Ambassador," and testified to the admirable manner in which his excellency had acquitted himself in the difficult position in which he had been placed during the past 12 months.

Count BERNSTORFF, in acknowledging the friendly and cordial manner in which his health had been drunk, said that he was happy in having been deputed to propose the president of the English branch of the organisation, and to testify from some extensive knowledge to the great services which had been rendered by the English Red Cross Society. His excellency felt bound to dwell particularly upon the exertions made in the cause of humanity by the hon. and gallant chairman and his amiable consort, Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN felt highly honoured with the manner in which Count Bernstorff had spoken of Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay and himself. He felt bound to say that the Red Cross Society of London had from the beginning endeavoured to bring to bear as much activity and benevolence as possible. He thought that it was very creditable to the disinterestedness of the people of this country that the feelings of the people had never since the Crimean war been so touched as during the past year. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, the necessities of the Crimean war and the Indian disturbances had not created anything like the sympathy expressed throughout England in the events of the past 12 months on the continent of Europe. (Cheers.) He thought, and he hoped, that this was a good augury of the future of the three countries —Germany, France, and England—to which his observations principally applied. (Cheers.) From the Queen on her throne to her lowest subject, everybody had sent in their contributions. The subscriptions had ranged from £1,000 down to a few pence, and the contributors numbered as many as 400,000 persons. (Cheers.) The chairman concluded by proposing "The Red Cross Society," and coupled with the toast the names of Captain Brackenbury, who had charge of the Metz and Mezières districts, and Sir Vincent Eyre, who had charge of Boulogne and surrounding district.

Captain BRACKENBURY and Sir VINCENT EYRE responded.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY then proposed "The Foreign Representatives of the Society."

Count FLAVIGNY, the president of the Paris Red Cross Society, responded, and warmly acknowledged the services which the Red Cross Society had, through Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, rendered to both the German and French sufferers by the war. He had hopes that the horrors of the late war would have the effect of deterring the Powers of Europe from fighting with each other for many a long day. (Loud applause.)

Count ANDREA BERNSTORFF also responded.

Count SERRURIER said he felt bound to add a few words in response to the toast. He did not know that an organisation of ladies and gentlemen could be engaged in any better cause than the relief of the lamentable sufferings caused by the late shocking war. He knew that thousands of wounded on both sides had good cause to thank and bless the Red Cross Society for not alone alleviating their sufferings, but in many cases saving their lives. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Count Serrurier concluded by reading a letter which he had received from General Cissey, the French Minister at War, in which the writer requested him to convey to the English members of the Red Cross Society the gratitude of the French army and his own personal gratitude and thanks for the invaluable services they had rendered in the way of aiding in the relief of the sick and wounded. General Cissey assured the members of the society that the people and the army of France would never be forgetful of the trusty and generous aid which the members of the Red Cross Society had rendered during the cruel experiences through which their country had had to pass. He thanked the society, in the name of the French army, for the invaluable and self-denying services which they had rendered. (Cheers.)

Lord OVERSTONE then proposed "The Ladies," and the toast was duly honoured.

The company then returned to town by the special steamer which had conveyed them to Greenwich from "The Speaker's Stairs."

The band of the Royal Artillery performed during dinner. The selection of vocal music after dinner included "Auld Lang Syne," arranged as a quartet expressly for the occasion by Mr. T. Distin.

THE FRENCH AND RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

An interesting meeting between the representatives of the nations of France and England was held on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms, when Drs. Ricord and Demarquay, delegates of the Ambulance Society of the French Press, and Count Serrurier, delegate of the Société de Secours aux Blessés, were entertained at a banquet given by the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of this metropolis, under Sir Williams Fergusson, Serjeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty. These gentlemen, who lately arrived in London as representatives of the French Government and the French International Aid Society, were the bearers of thanks and honourable recognition of the friendly assistance rendered to the sick and wounded of the French Army by the officers of the British Society under the presidency of Colonel Loyd Lindsay. There were present:—Sir William Fergusson, F.R.S., in the chair; Dr. Paget, President of the General Medical Council; Dr. Burrows, President of the College of Physicians, London; Mr. Busk, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy; Mr. Curling, F.R.S., President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Mr. Hilton, F.R.S., President of the Pathological Society; Dr. Gull, F.R.S., President of the Clinical Society; Dr. Braxton Hicks, F.R.S., President of the Obstetrical Society; Dr. Andrew Clark, President of the Medical Society; Dr. Robert Barnes, Mr. Thomas Bryant, Dr. Henry Bennett, Mr. Bowman, F.R.S., Surgeon-Major Bostock, C.B., Mr. Brodhurst, Mr. Callender, F.R.S., Mr. Crichett, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Durham, Mr. De Méric, Dr. Guenean de Mussy, Mr. John Erichsen, Staff-Surgeon Fitzgerald, Dr. Frank, Mr. Gascoyen, Mr. John Gay, Dr. D. J. G. Gordon, C.B., Mr. Hancock, Mr. Barnard Holt, Mr. Luther Holden, Mr. Prescott Hewett, Mr. Ernest Hart, Mr. Berkeley Hill, Sir William Jenner, M.D., F.R.S., Mr. Sydney Jones, Mr. S. A. Lane, Mr. Campbell de Morgan, F.R.S., Mr. Francis Mason, Mr. Maunder, Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., Mr. MacCormack, Mr. Arthur Norton, Dr. John Ogle, Mr. Paget, F.R.S., Mr. Partridge, F.R.S., Dr. Pavey, F.R.S., Dr. T. T. Pratt, of Paris, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Quain, F.R.S., Mr. Quain, F.R.S., Dr. G. O. Rees, F.R.S., Mr. Savory, F.R.S., Mr. Startin, Dr. Tilt, Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Vintras, Dr. C. J. B. Williams, F.R.S., Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., Mr. John Wood, F.R.S., Dr. Wiltshire, Dr. Vigeole, Dr. Markheim, of Paris; Dr. William Russell, LL.D., Hon. Lewis Wingfield, and Captain Brackenbury.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts given by the chairman and Dr. Burrows, President of the Royal College of Physicians, and responded to by Sir A. Armstrong, the Director-General of the Naval Medical Department, and Dr. Gordon, that of the evening, "The Health of Drs. Ricord and Demarquay," was received with great enthusiasm. In proposing it Sir William Fergusson said, "I am proud to preside over so unusually distinguished an assemblage, including the most highly eminent representatives of surgery and medicine in this country, assembled to do honour to the illustrious representatives of France, and to respond by a sympathetic expression of affection and regard to their graceful mission of thanks for the exertions and generosity of our countrymen in favour of the sick and wounded in the late war. Their representative position and the sympathy which their mission awakens have brought together an almost unrivalled gathering. And it is in the name of those present that I assure them of our affection and respect for those by whom they are commissioned. We have all for more than this generation looked to France for lessons in science, which, if not surpassing those which our students could learn here, are yet on an equal footing with the highest efforts of original genius in any country. The British physician of this day no longer carries a gold headed cane, but he has always with him the medical baton—the stethoscope, which more aptly represents his scientific character: in surgery we owe to France lithotrity, which is the latest triumph in that department of science which our own Cheselden made his own. These are two brilliant examples of what we owe to French science. Gentlemen, in the name of my brethren, I welcome you to this country, and trust that the opportunity of renewing affectionate personal relations may consolidate the fraternal relations of our sentual profession, and may be accepted as a mark of our esteem and friendship to your country and yourselves."

Dr. RICORD, who was received with hearty applause, spoke in English. He said it was with most pleasurable emotion that he rose to thank the eminent chairman for the kind and flattering manner in which he had proposed and the company had received the toast; his emotion was heightened when he looked round and saw so many faces of friends, some of them dear ones, many of them he was proud to acknowledge his former pupils; in fact, it almost seemed as if he was once again under the shade of the old lime trees in the Hôpital du Midi, encouraged by their presence and approbation. It was no small satisfaction to find himself again among them and supported by such a distinguished gathering of English confreres met together with such kind intentions and good feelings towards the profession in France—feelings which he was sure would be most heartily reciprocated. Since the happy time to which he alluded France had passed through much affliction, sorrow, and suffering; at times so great was the danger and so depressed were they that he often gave up all thought or hope of seeing such friends again. The siege of Paris had been more or less to them, to the Society of the French Press Ambulances, to the medical profession both in Paris and England, —in fact, far and wide the siege of Paris had been the source of anxiety and some very arduous work. Those more immediately and actively engaged in the work had to fulfil their professional duties under various and most trying conditions of danger and difficulty. In the ambulances of the French Press Fund they had but

The same. (Contin.)

short time to call together and organize a numerous staff of workers and assistants of all sorts. One thing was most satisfactory, and that was the alacrity with which, at his (Dr. Ricord's) call, there came together 150 doctors, surgeons, and dressers belonging to the civil hospitals, some of the most eminent surgeons, members of the Société de Chirurgie, or of the Academie de Médecine; they had the good fortune to be joined and most ably assisted by Drs. Gordon, Markheim, and Wyatt, and with such a staff they had been able to establish 14 permanent ambulances and five perambulating, or *ambulances volantes*, as they were called. Owing to the investment of Paris their labours were more particularly confined to the Capital, while the operations of the French branch of the International Red Cross Society were happily extended over the provinces at large, enabling them to care for 25,000 sick as well as wounded who had passed through their hands. Dr. Ricord felt it would be the blackest ingratitude as a Frenchman were he to pass over in silence the great sympathy and material help so kindly, so generously extended to them by their English confreres, several of whom devoted their time, their talents, and their energy to a labour of love and brotherly sympathy, thus setting an example which had been most nobly and most munificently followed by the generous British public. He seized that opportunity by their presence that evening to eulogize the conduct of Drs. Frank, MacCormac, and Markheim, of the Anglo-American Ambulance, and of Dr. Pratt, who came from that noble country, America, where he, Dr. Ricord, had spent some of his earlier years. After expressing an earnest hope that happy Old England would never have to go through such scenes as they had encountered, and, renewing his gratitude to this country, he eulogized some of our great men, as Sydenham, the two Bells, Hunter, Lawrence, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie, who once received him out of compliment to his father, when, said Dr. Ricord, I was obliged to tell him to his great surprise that I was my own father; such men as these were called in France "*une brillante pleiade.*" After alluding to the civil war unparalleled in history, ancient and modern, unequalled either for the ferocity of the wretched leaders of a misguided and half-starved populace, or for the anguish it caused all honest people, Dr. Ricord concluded by again thanking them in his own name, in the name of the French profession, honoured by such a meeting, expressing a hope that the banquet would be the bond of sympathy and friendship for ever, not only between English and French doctors, but between the English and French nations. (Great cheers.)

Dr. DEMARQUAY, who spoke in French, said,—I attribute to my connexion with my illustrious master, Ricord, and with the great medical bodies of France this brilliant reunion, and the marks of sympathy with which you honour me. In that connexion allow me to express my deep gratitude for the sympathy which you have testified to France, full of misfortunes, conquered, saddened by an unexampled civil war, but at this time courageously uprising from her defeat. To appreciate our friendship and gratitude you must mentally place yourselves in a great city, beleaguered so that nothing could enter it, and in which the first necessities of life were beginning to fail. In that city the echoes from without told us how many of you had quitted your families and occupations, and, moved by noble impulses of the heart, had come to tend our wounded. The French profession, which showed in the most painful circumstances as much courage as devotion, from the Ricords and Nélatons to the youngest of our students, learnt with profound emotion your chivalrous acts, and they have established a lasting friendship between the surgeons of England and France which time will only consolidate. The visit and the splendid gifts brought by Colonel Loyd Lindsay added to our debt of gratitude, and then came the convoys from the Lord Mayor of London. Under the flag of Geneva the ambulances were saved until the advent of the Commune. Our task then became more difficult. Our Secretary-General was thrown into the cell of Trappmann, and with difficulty escaped the fate of the illustrious Archbishop of Paris and M. Bonjean, that noble victim of the French magistracy. Dr. Chenu was imprisoned, and with the utmost difficulty were we enabled to procure his release and to fulfil the arduous duties of our numerous ambulances of the Press. But we strove to reach the height of our duties, and our courageous companion, your compatriot, Dr. Markheim, was among those who never faltered in positions of extraordinary danger. I drink to "The Union of English and French Surgery," which up to this day have the honour of having chiefly contributed in Europe to the welfare of humanity by the extent and importance of their labours.

Mr. PAGET, in earnest and felicitous language, proposed "The Sociétés de Sécours aux Blessés of France and England," to which Count SERRURIER and Captain BRACKENBURY replied.

Dr. GULL proposed "The Press and its Good Works." Those delegates who were now here were the representatives of a noble work of the French Press—its ambulances; founded and sustained by the exertions of the Press. The Crimean Fund of *The Times*, the funds for the relief of the sufferers around Sedan, Metz, and Paris, were examples of the good works of the English Press. Than Dr. Russell no more apt representative of their works could be found. The present gathering was due to the initiative of Mr. Ernest Hart, a leading mind in the medical Press, aided by the exertions of Sir Henry Thompson. He coupled with this toast the names of Dr. William Russell and the Hon. Lewis Wingfield.

Dr. RUSSELL said the Press usually preserved a decorous silence as to its good works. It had sometimes, he feared, to answer for exciting passions, and producing unpleasant irritation. Such works as those alluded to redeemed its character. A long experience of wars gave him a continually growing horror of its cruelties. He trusted that the influence of the Press might be used to avert the causes of war, to mitigate the sufferings incidental to it, and to support those who devoted themselves to such noble work as that which he had seen under the Red Cross.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

Yesterday the annual general meeting of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War was held in Willis's Rooms, and with a view to establish the society as a permanent institution it was resolved that steps should be taken to obtain a charter of incorporation; a council consisting of 21 members was elected to conduct the affairs of the society, and three trustees were appointed —His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Colonel Loyd Lindsay—in whose names the funds remaining in hand, subject to the control of the Council, will be invested. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V.C., M.P., at 3 o'clock, when among the members of the society present were Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., Lord Overstone, Lord Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M.P., Sir Harry Verney, M.P., Sir Paul Hunter, Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Captain H. Brackenbury, R.A., Captain G. F. Blake, Captain C. J. Burgess, Mr. Furley, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in laying before the meeting the report of the operations of the society during the Franco-German war of 1870-1871, together with a statement of receipts and expenditure, referred briefly to the varied and extensive operations which had been carried out by the executive committee and their agents abroad. The balance-sheet showed that the total sum received from all sources was 296,923*l.*, and of this sum there now remained, after paying all expenses, a balance at the bankers of 73,212*l.* The accounts had been audited by Mr. Ryan, of the Chief Audit Office, and submitted to a thorough and minute examination, and as an example of the care with which the investigation had been conducted he might mention that Mr. Ryan had remarked that some acknowledgments for money disbursed abroad, in some cases, perhaps, on the field of battle or just after an engagement, had not been accurately receipted. The large sum received in subscriptions, amounting to nearly 300,000*l.*, had been contributed by 899 auxiliary committees, 317 bankers, 30 Masonic lodges, 139 managers of concerts, lecturers, &c., the *employés* of 100 firms, 65 servants' balls, 257 schools, 172 regiments, including Militia and Volunteers; 30 ships of war, 5,824 congregations and parishes, and 11,832 individuals. The value of the stores, no less important than the money, contributed by the public was estimated at 45,000*l.*, and a classification of the donors showed that stores of various kinds had been received from 224 branch committees, 252 parochial, congregational, and other collections, 69 schools and asylums, 4,354 individual contributors, of whom 380 sent their gifts anonymously. Altogether 750 tons of stores had been sent abroad by the society between the 27th of August, 1870, and the 31st of March, 1871. During that period the committee received a great mass of correspondence, and in order to preserve for future use the practical suggestions which were often communicated to the society in hastily written letters from the seat of war, Dr. Sutherland had been requested to read through the manuscripts. The result of his labour was the memorandum on practical points regarding the distribution of stores and money for the relief of sick and wounded in war which would be found appended to the report. After alluding to the proposals which would be brought before the meeting for the election of a council to manage the affairs of the society, and of trustees for the fund at present in the hands of their bankers, Colonel Loyd Lindsay said that in an early stage of the formation of the society Her Majesty the Queen undertook to become the patron of the society for the first year of its existence, and he thought they might, as a mark of their respect, request Her Majesty to continue to be the patron of the society. (Hear.) His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales might also be asked to remain their President. He concluded amid cheers by suggesting that they should endeavour to get a charter of incorporation, which he believed might be obtained without difficulty.

General Sir VINCENT EYRE moved that the report and statement of account be received and adopted.

The Marquis of HERTFORD seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Lord VERNON proposed that the following gentlemen should be elected to form the council of the society:—The Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Bury, M.P., Lord Overstone, Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, Colonel Loyd Lindsay, M.P., Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M.P., Sir H. Verney, M.P., Baron N. M. de Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Akroyd, M.P., Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P., Captain H. Brackenbury, Captain Douglas Galton, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General T. Longmore, C.B., Dr. A. J. Pollock, Dr. R. H. Sieveking, Mr. J. Paget, Mr. Prescott Hewett, Surgeon-Major Bostock, C.B., and Mr. J. Furley. He desired, as chairman of the fund for the distribution of seed corn in France, to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Red Cross Society for the assistance they had given to the society on whose behalf he was then speaking.

Mr. CHARTERIS seconded the resolution, which was carried without dissent.

Lord SHAFTESBURY, in a few words, proposed that the humble address of the society be presented to Her Majesty the Queen praying that she would be pleased to give her gracious protection to the society by allowing her name to remain as patron of the society.

Lord OVERSTONE, in seconding the motion, speaking with the experience he had gained as chairman of the great London Fund for the Relief of Famine in Ireland, by which funds even larger than those raised by the National Aid Society had been successfully administered, paid a high compliment to the administrative capacity of the chairman and executive of this society. As immense establishments had been suddenly constructed over the whole of France and Germany, and had been intrusted to persons of whom they had little knowledge, he had strongly advised the committee that it was absolutely necessary, with regard to the final winding up of the society, to keep a balance in order to meet the calls and contingencies which would be sure to exceed their calculations; but he now acknowledged that he had been mistaken, for from every one of those departments they had received a balance on the right side of the account (hear, hear), and he was glad to be able to bear testimony to the honourable manner in which all the administrators and distributers of the fund had discharged the important trusts confided to them. (Hear, hear.)

Captain DOUGLAS GALTON moved that the Council be empowered to apply for a charter of incorporation.

Colonel the Hon. C. LINDSAY seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Captain BRACKENBURY proposed—"That the money remaining in the hands of the society be invested in the names of Prince Arthur, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Colonel Loyd Lindsay as trustees; the property to be dealt with as the council shall direct." It never was intended that this society should be merely temporary. The society should be permanent, and its first duty might be laid down distinctly—to provide for the sick and wounded of our own nation in the event of our being engaged in war, and secondly to provide as much as possible for the sick and wounded in other wars.

Sir PAUL HUNTER, in seconding the motion, referred to the great difficulties which the agents of the society had met with in obtaining the means of transport for men and supplies. One of the first things to be done was to endeavour to prevail upon the inhabitants in each of the large towns in England to form a local ambulance corps. The example once set would probably be followed throughout England, and then if war arose there would not be the tremendous difficulty they had met with in the north of France in obtaining waggons and horses and men to look after them. (Hear.)

Sir HARRY VERNEY proposed, and Captain BLAKE seconded, a vote of thanks to Captain Burgess, the secretary to the society, and the gentlemen who had co-operated with him in the onerous duties he had undertaken and performed with great self-sacrifice.

On the motion of Mr. SARTORI, seconded by Lord OVERSTONE, the thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Lumley (Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels), to Lord Lyons, and to Lord A. Loftus for the assistance they had rendered to the society.

Captain BRACKENBURY wished also to acknowledge publicly the invaluable assistance which the Belgian Government had afforded to the society.

Dr. POLLOCK moved, and Dr. SIEVEKING seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was accorded with acclamation.

Colonel LOYD LINDSAY, having acknowledged the compliment, said the meeting would be adjourned until, if it should be necessary, the members of the society were called together by the council.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON "MORNING POST" OF THE 23rd MAY, 1871.

FEVERS AND DISINFECTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MORNING POST."

SIR,—The time has arrived for very plain speaking on the subject of fever prevention and disinfection. It is only those daily engaged in sanitary work who can fully appreciate the enormity of the evils which health officers have to attack and the difficulties they have to encounter. These are not rendered lighter, but the reverse, by the confusion of knowledge on the subject of disinfectants. During the autumn of 1870, I was amongst the sick and wounded at Saarbruck and Sedan. The atmosphere in and around the hospitals was saturated with carbolic acid. If we could believe all that is said of this potent and penetrating agent, I am quite sure we had enough of it about us to put an end to the spread of pestilence, gangrene, and putrefactions. This great end, was, however, not attained. Operations did badly, hospitals had to be emptied, pyoemia and hospital gangrene were seen on a large scale, and, at all corners, we could witness cases of typhoid fever and typhoid dysentery. This fact, therefore, presents itself forcibly to my mind, that when the opportunity occurred for me to witness the largest amount of concentrated injury and disease, and at the same time the most profuse use of carbolic acid in all its forms, I saw sufficient to satisfy me that the protective influence of carbolic acid was more imaginary than real.

Carbolic acid is a virulent poison. It destroys anything and everything it touches, and is as prompt in killing a man as in demolishing a flea. Its smell is no measure of its value in a sick room, and is, fortunately, somewhat deterrent to its general use. Nevertheless, it has become the fashion to prescribe it, and no sooner does a plague appear than a number of medical men are found to advocate its use. We are told that 1,000 gallons of it have been shipped to Buenos Ayres, and many thousand more will probably follow. I recall Sedan to my mind, and am driven to the conviction that our benevolent people had better keep their money in their pockets than have it used in this way. Just fancy, in a hot and fever-stricken town, the intolerable nuisance of carbolic acid in every part, flooding sewers, and filling cesspools to pass probably into wells, and contaminate the water people drink.

The great aim of health officers should be the disinfection of patients and their immediate surroundings, and the use of such agents in purifying dwellings, streets, and sewers as can be employed in effectual quantities and in effectual ways. My main object is to prevent people thinking that they do a great deal by making a smell with a fetid disinfectant. As a toilet article to oxydize putrescent matter I have used permanganate of potash in solution; but this agent is inapplicable where tons of sewage have to be dealt with and a virulent contagion has to be attacked. We are therefore driven to use one of three things, either chloride of zinc, which is a virulent poison, or chloride of lime, or, preferably chloralum (chloride of alumina), which is safe and very efficacious. Chloralum is gaining ground rapidly in this country, and the secret of this is its cheapness and its innocuous character. In a case of small-pox or scarlet fever it can be used constantly in baths, lotions, and gargles, so as to prevent the dispersion of the poison, and this alone renders it most effectual in "stamping out" disease. It is absurd to wait for atmospheric contamination, and then use a stinking vapour to overpower it. I say never set the poison free at all, and to do this we must have something of the nature of a harmless chloride rather than a poisonous disinfectant. I shall not add to the length of this letter to-day. My great aim is that in our charity we should not inflict an injury and a nuisance on the good people of Buenos Ayres, and if I am only partially successful I shall have my reward.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. HARDWICKE, Medical Officer of Health for Paddington.

May 22.

SIR JOHN ROSE CORMACK, M.D.—Intimation has been received by Dr. Cormack that it is the pleasure of her Majesty to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. This acknowledgment of Dr. Cormack's services to English subjects during the two sieges of Paris is supplementary to the decoration of the Legion of Honour which he has already received from the French Government in recognition of the skill and devotion he displayed in various battle-fields, and as surgeon of the famous *Ambulance Anglaise*, which was instituted by Sir Richard Wallace, and entirely supported at his expense. The public will see in this mark of her Majesty's favour a well-earned reward of Dr. Cormack's devotion to duty during a most trying and dangerous time; while the medical profession will feel that it is also a tribute paid to the wonderful success which accompanied his hospital treatment. To Sir Richard Wallace it must be especially gratifying that the labours of his lieutenant have merited her Majesty's approval. Rarely have the honours of a baronetcy and of knighthood been more worthily won than by Richard Wallace and John Rose Cormack.—*Scotsman.*

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

The objects and purposes of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England are :—

I.

Generally, the encouragement and promotion of all works of humanity and charity in the relief of sickness, distress, suffering and danger, and the extension of the great principle of the Order — "PRO UTILITATE HOMINUM."

II.

Aiding the restoration to health of sick poor, without distinction of creed, by providing the convalescent out-patients of public Hospitals and Dispensaries with diets prescribed by the Medical Officers, and visiting them at their homes during the period of sickness.

III.

The foundation and maintenance of Cottage Hospitals and Convalescent Homes, and Training Establishments for nurses to attend the sick poor; and the formation of Provincial organisations in furtherance of the general objects of the Order.

IV.

The promotion of a more intimate acquaintance with the wants of the poor in the time of sickness, and the supplying of such information as may usefully aid the proper authorities in the prosecution of measures for the improvement of the localities and houses they inhabit.

V.

The further and continuous support of the National Society for aid to the Sick and Wounded in war (the establishment of which in England was first initiated and mainly promoted by this Order), and the aid in such permanent organisation during time of peace as may be at once available upon the occurrence of any necessity for active exertion.

VI.

The award of silver and bronze medals for special services on land in the cause of humanity, especially for saving life from fire, or in mining and colliery accidents.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY AND THE FRENCH AMBULANCES.

M. GAMBETTA has issued a decree placing all volunteer ambulances and other institutions for the relief of the wounded in war under the direction of the International Society, which has, he says, rendered important services to the cause of humanity. National or foreign *ambulances volantes*, when recognised, are to place themselves at the disposal of the general and the *intendant-en-chef* of the army, who, in concert with the Ministry of War, will assign them their positions. Those *ambulances volantes* which are already in existence are to place themselves in communication forthwith with the International Society, which will propose to the War Minister their maintenance or dissolution. No person under the age of forty can be employed in either a flying or a stationary ambulance, unless possessing the diploma of doctor or at least sixteen inscriptions (four years of study.) An exception from this is made with regard to the ambulances in Paris. The badges of the International Society are to be issued only by the superior Council or its delegates; and each person holding the badge is to have also a card, signed and sealed by the delegate in the district and by the military intendant. The only persons entitled to wear the badge are the staff of the Society, of its different delegations, of the ambulances, the officers of committees affiliated to the Society, and the medical staff of the ambulances formed by the committees. All badges delivered by local committees or any administrative authority whatever are declared null and void from January 15th; and those who continue to wear them without authorisation are to be prosecuted; but an exception is made in favour of the badges bearing the signature of the president of the Society, of the general delegate attached to the Ministry of War, or of the district delegates. The Minister of War reserves the right of nominating a general delegate of the Society, and has accordingly appointed M. de Villeneuve de Rougemont to the office.

HOW THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR WAS FOUNDED.

At the great entertainments recently given to some of those who were engaged in the labours of this society, speeches have been made, toasts drunk, and praise bestowed on many who have taken an active part in a great and grand charitable work; but in the public reports of these meetings we look in vain for any acknowledgment of the fortunate means by which the foundation of the society was happily in existence in this country, and ready to start at once when the emergency arose into a large organisation of usefulness and charity. The honour of initiating this great and beneficial association is due to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, as testified by the printed report of its proceedings for the year 1868, when the project of establishing an English branch of the *Société de Secours aux blessés et Malades Militaires* was under the consideration of the Council of the Order. As the result of these deliberations, the assistant secretary of the Order, Captain C. J. Burgess, wrote to M. Moynier, president of the society, at Geneva, proposing the establishment of such a branch in this country, and received from that gentleman a reply dated 3rd December, expressing his great gratification with the proposal. In January, 1869, Captain Burgess, after consultation with other members of the Order of St. John, wrote to the War Office and the Admiralty. Correspondence with these and other Government departments followed, but it was soon manifest that little assistance would be given in this quarter to a scheme propounded outside the magic circle of red tape. Ultimately, on the 6th April, 1869, a meeting was held at the Chancery of the Order (then at No. 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square), for the purpose of initiating the necessary steps to formally found a branch of the society in this country. At this meeting the following members of the Order were present:—Major-General Sir John St. George, K.C.B., Lord Eliot, Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., the Rev. W. B. L. Hawkins, the Rev. T. Hugo, Julius A. Pearson, LL.D. (since deceased), and Capt. Burgess. Subsequent meetings were held, further official correspondence ensued with the president, M. Moynier, and in the *Bulletin International* of the society, published in October, 1869, the following report appeared:—

"GREAT BRITAIN.

"FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON.—A piece of good news is that of the formation of a *Société de Secours* in England, the country of Miss Nightingale, and the only one of the great European powers which has, as yet, not formed an active link in the chain of associations organised for the relief of wounded soldiers. The initiative was taken by Messrs. Charles John Burgess, Captain, Adjutant of Volunteers, and John Furley Captain of Volunteers in Kent, who, having first consulted the International Committee, joined to themselves several gentlemen well fitted to form a provisional committee. Their names are as follows:—Sir John St. George, K.C.B., Major-General of Royal Artillery; Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart.; the Right. Hon. Lord Eliot; the Reverend W. Bentinck-Hawkins, M.A.; the Reverend Thomas Hugo, M.A.; Mr. Julius Alexander Pearson, LL.D. The office of the committee is, for the present, at No. 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London."

On the 8th December, 1869, a meeting was convened at the Chancery (where all the early meetings of the society were held), when Dr. Marston attended by direction of the Army Medical Department; but it did not appear that the organisation which had been founded by the Order of St. John, and was so soon to spring into beneficent activity, was likely to meet with much favour from the Government departments. Subsequently, and most opportunely, appeared the translation, by Messrs. Furley and Burgess, of M.M. Moynier and Appia's "*Les Guerre et la Charité*," under the title of "Help for the Sick and Wounded. The first positive sounds of war were heard in July, 1870, immediately upon which (15th and 18th July) Capt. Burgess, as honorary secretary of the Preliminary Committee of Help for the Sick and Wounded in War, addressed letters to the *Times* inviting a meeting for the purpose of practically developing the nucleus which he represented. The meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, on the 4th August, 1870, at which the Prior of the Order of St. John (H.R.H. the Duke of Manchester), presided; and the [illegible] of the society which had been so fortunate [illegible] by the Order speedily enlarged into [illegible]sation with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales for its president, and Col. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., as chairman of its executive. Mr. Furley at once proceeded to the seat of war, Capt. Burgess undertook the post of secretary of the society, many other members of the Order assumed active and laborious duties in furtherance of its humane objects, and at once the aid and sympathy of all classes was enlisted to an extent which does honour to the principles of humanity and credit to the country. It has been now decided that the society shall be continued as a permanent national institution, retaining such organisation in time of peace as may ensure its efficiency in case of war. In the official report of the society recently published its origin is simply referred to in a note to the "Memorandum on practical points regarding the distribution of stores," &c., which is as follows:—

"It must, however, be stated here that early in 1869 "the Chapter of the Order of St. John in England "began a movement towards the formation of an Aid "Society, and that Captain Burgess and Mr. Furley "were unremitting in their exertions to call attention "to the subject. These gentlemen also, as representing "the Order of St. John, which had been invited to "send delegates, went to the Berlin Conference for the "purpose of forwarding the work."

Until the year 1868 the Order of St. John distributed its funds amongst such of the charitable institutions of London as most required aid, but in that year a system of relief to convalescent patients of hospitals, by the distribution of nourishing cooked diets under medical orders, was organised. The experiment was commenced with the Charing Cross Hospital, and was found to constitute such a valuable aid to medical skill that in the succeeding year the benefits of the system were extended to King's College Hospital, the authorities of which expressed themselves most desirous to make use of the proffered aid of the Order, and the following is a statement of such relief since the experimental period, the diets being distributed with the kind aid of the nursing sisters of St. John's House:—

For Year ending.	No. of Patients relieved. Charing Cross Hospital.	King's College Hospital.	No. of Diets.
24th June, 1869..	146	157	3694
24th June, 1870..	106	144	3174
24th June, 1871..	98	86	2210

This system has met the very highest approval from the eminent medical staff of these hospitals, as also from other distinguished medical authorities, amongst whom may be mentioned the following Honorary Associates of the Order:—Dr. Lionel Beale, M.B., Dr. Frank, Dr. Headland, Dr. A. Julius Pollock, Dr. T. T. Pratt, Dr. Sieveking, Robert Brett, Esq., T. Longmore, C.B., W. MacCormack, M.A., W. G. N. Manley, V.C., R.A., and Albert Napper, Esq.

The operations of the Worcestershire (Hanley Castle) Commandery of the Order, formed in this county, of which Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., is Commander, have been connected with the Worcester Dispensary, the diets being dispensed from St. Alban's House, under the kind superintendence of the honorary associate, Miss Stillingfleet. Convalescent patients have here received this valuable aid towards their recovery for periods varying from one to nineteen weeks. The following statement is extracted from the diet books:—

WORCESTER DISPENSARY.

Half-year.	Patients relieved. Males	Females	Total.	No. of Medical Orders.	No. of Diets.
1869, June 14 to Dec. 25....	9	8	17	73	531
1870, June 24	15	10	25	91	644
" December 25.....	7	15	22	95	679
1871, June 24	5	12	17	97	653

The following are the parishes in which these patients resided:—

All Saints'	15	St. Martin	8
St. Alban	2	St. Nicholas	3
St. Andrew	6	St. Paul	4
St. Clement	5	St. Peter	17
St. Helen	5	St. Stephen	1
St. John	3	St. Swithin	1

High testimony to the value of the assistance afforded by the Order has been given in the unanimous resolutions of the medical staff of the Worcester Dispensary, as may be found in their annual published reports.

In April last, an outbreak of typhoid fever occurred at Coalville, in Leicestershire, of such virulence that the sick were in danger of being left without nursing aid; the Superior of St. John's House sent, on the 8th of March, two nurses, and shortly afterwards followed hers elf. The local tradesmen had started a small fund, but the severity of the epidemic soon taxed it heavily, and the Worcestershire Commandery at once undertook to provide diets of porter and meat for a month. This enabled many of the colliers to return in restorest nearth to their work far sooner than they otherwise could have done, and in a few weeks the village was reported free from fever.

Some of the members of the Order residing in Kent have founded a rural hospital at Ashford, called "St. John's House," of which Sir Edward Hoare, Bart., C. Pemberton Carter, Esq., and John Furley, Esq., are trustees, and the honorary associate, Miss Martin, is the superintendent. Between January, 1870, and the 24th of June last, the in-patients admitted have been:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
	32	38	70
Operations	7	10	17
Deaths	1	3	4

The Almoner of the Order in London concludes his report of the 24th of June last with the following paragraph, which may be deserving of some consideration: "I would remark that from my limited experience as your Almoner, I am induced to believe that a centralization of the different London charities would be of advantage; at present many of them are supporting the same persons, each not knowing that those persons receive relief from any other source. Centralization need not destroy the identity of the different charities in any way, but it would ensure their large funds being distributed to deserving persons only, and would admit of a large reduction in their working expenses."

WELL-WON HONOURS.—The Prussian Government have bestowed the Iron Cross and steel war medal upon Surgeon Manley, of the Royal Artillery, whose distinguished services and exertions to save life seem to merit special mention. This officer served in the Crimea at the siege of Sebastopol. He afterwards served in New Zealand in 1864-5, and then so distinguished himself by bringing wounded men out of action, attending to the wounded under fire, and in other ways, that he was mentioned in despatches by Sir Duncan Cameron, thanked in general orders by Sir Trevor Chute, promoted to the rank of staff-surgeon for "distinguished and meritorious services," and granted the Victoria Cross for valour. He also received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for jumping overboard and saving a gunner who had fallen into the Waitotara river while disembarking. Surgeon Manley proceeded to the seat of war in France with the British ambulance, and was in charge of "B" division of that ambulance, and attached to the 25th Division of the Prussian Army, with which he marched between 300 and 400 miles during the severe winter weather in November and December, and was present at several engagements, including the general action near Arthenay. During this time he was continuously employed in attending on the wounded of both armies, and in bringing them in from the field of battle; and his cool intrepidity in dressing wounds under fire extorted the highest admiration from Prussian officers, and earned for him the special thanks of the General in command, as well as the Iron Cross. Immediately on the declaration of the armistice, Surgeon Manley proceeded into Paris with provisions and medical comforts for the hospitals. Since his return he has prepared some valuable reports on the organization and working of the Prussian medical service, ambulance, field hospitals, &c. Thus Surgeon Manley has the Victoria Cross, the Humane Society Medal, and the Iron Cross—all won under circumstances of great distinction. He is an officer of whom the British service has reason to be proud; but he is one whose modesty would have prevented his services from being made public, if that were possible. We shall be glad to learn that we are misinformed when we add that the British Government has refused to allow Surgeon Manley's services in France to count as a term of foreign service, and that at one time a question was even raised of stopping the pay of the British medical officers employed with the ambulances.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RED CROSS.—Among the most active of the Red Cross Knights during the late war none will deny the claims of Mr. Furley to stand in the front rank. He was the first to enter Paris with provisions, and long before the capitulation had made himself conspicuous by his devotion to the sick and wounded of both armies. As the French suffered most, his services were, perhaps, more needed by them than by the Germans, to whom they were consequently less known, but in due time no doubt he will receive from their generous and just Administration some mark of their sense of his work as a "benevolent neutral." In the meanwhile Mr. Furley has been presented with a bronze cross of the National Society of France, with a diploma stating that it has been awarded to him "*en souvenir du généreux et infatigable dévouement dont il a fait preuve en secourant les blessés avec tant de courage pendant toute la durée de la guerre.*" The diploma is signed by the President, De Flavigny, the Vice-President, Serrurier, and the Secretary, the Comte de Beaumont. Mr. Furley has also received a handsome gold medal from Versailles, with the arms of the city on one side, and on the reverse, "*Société de Secours aux Blessés, 1870.*" In the centre a wreath of laurel and oak, with the words, "*Le Comité de Versailles à M. Furley.*"

Number of Casualties at Sedan

Bismarck at Sedan.

The Geneva Convention; & the Assistant Sick Bearers of the German Army.

(By Telegraph.) 1872.

PARIS, May 24.

The *Gaulois* publishes the following letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the General who commanded at Sedan :—

"Général,—Responsable devant le pays par les constitutions de l'Empire, je n'accepte de jugement que celui que prononcerait la nation régulièrement consultée. Aussi n'ai je point à apprécier le rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur la capitulation de Sedan ; je me borne à rappeler aux principaux témoins de cette catastrophe la position critique dans laquelle nous nous trouvions. L'armée, commandée par le Duc de Magenta, a noblement fait son devoir. Elle a lutté héroïquement contre un ennemi deux fois plus nombreux. Lorsqu'elle fût repoussé contre les murs de la ville, et dans la ville elle-même, 14,000 morts et blessés couvraient le champ de bataille sur lequel je l'ai vue combattre. La position était désespérée ; l'honneur de l'armée se trouvant sauvegardée par la bravoure qu'elle avait déployée. J'exerçai alors mon droit de Souverain en donnant l'ordre d'arborer le drapeau parlementaire, et je révendique hautement la responsabilité de cet acte. L'immolation de 60,000 hommes ne pouvait sauver la France ; le sublime dévouement des chefs et des soldats eût été un sacrifice inutile. Nous avons donc obéi à une cruelle mais inexorable nécessité. Elle a brisé mon cœur, mai laisse ma conscience tranquille.—Croyez, Général, à tous mes sentiments.

"Camden-place, 12 May, 1872." "NAPOLÉON.

The following is a translation of the letter :—

"I am responsible to the country, and I can accept no other judgment but that of the nation regularly consulted. Nor is it for me to pass an opinion on the report of the Commission on the capitulation of Sedan. I shall only remind the principal witnesses of that catastrophe of the critical position in which we found ourselves. The army commanded by the Duke of Magenta nobly did its duty, and fought heroically against an enemy of twice its numbers. When driven back to the walls of the town and into the town itself, 14,000 dead and wounded covered the field of battle, and I saw that any longer to contest the position was an act of desperation. The honour of the army having been saved by the bravery which had been displayed, I then exercised my sovereign right, and gave orders to unfurl a flag of truce. I claim the entire responsibility of that act. The immolation of 60,000 men could not have saved France, and the sublime devotion of her chiefs and soldiers would have been uselessly sacrificed. We obeyed a cruel but inexorable necessity. My heart was broken, but my conscience was tranquil."

Prince Bismarck on Sedan.—The Paris *Figaro* publishes the following as the letter addressed by Prince Bismarck to his wife after the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon at Sedan :—"Vendresse, Sept. 3.—My Dear Heart,—The day before yesterday, ere break of day, I left these quarters. To-day I return. In the interval I have lived through the great battle before Sedan of the 1st of September, where we made 30,000 prisoners; and the rest of the French army, which we pursued from Bar-le-Duc, we have driven into a fortress, where it will be obliged to surrender with the Emperor. Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, after having remained up till 1 with M. de Moltke and the French generals deliberating on the conditions of the capitulation, I was awakened by General Reillé, whom I know, and who came to me to say that Napoleon wished to speak to me. Without washing or breakfasting, I got upon horseback, rode towards Sedan, and met the Emperor, accompanied by three aides-de-camp, in a carriage with six horses, waiting in the road. I got off my horse, saluted as politely as at the Tuileries, and asked what were his orders. He said he desired to see the King. I answered, what was true, that His Majesty was three miles off, in the place I write to you from. He asked me where he should go, and as I did not know the localities I offered him my quarters at Donchery, a little village on the banks of the Meuse, at a short distance from Sedan. He accepted, and resumed his way with his escort, conducted by myself and Charles, who had joined me in the morning. At a short distance from there, in expectation of an agglomeration of curious people, he asked me if he could alight at the little house of an artizan situated on the road. I had it visited by Charles, who reported that it was poor and unclean. 'N'importe,' replied the Emperor, and we ascended the narrow, tottering staircase. The room was ten feet square, with a deal table and two straw chairs. We remained there an hour, the Emperor and me. The escort stopped below. What a striking contrast to our last interview in 1867 at the Tuileries! Our conversation was difficult, for I did not wish to speak of things which would painfully affect one who had been overthrown by the hand of the Almighty. I had sent to Sedan in quest of some officers, and to beg M. Moltke to come. We afterwards sent one of these officers to reconnoitre, and discovered half a league off, at Fresnois, a small chateau with a park. I conducted the Emperor there with an escort of Cuirassiers of the Guard, which I had sent for while waiting. It was there that we concluded with General Wimpffen the capitulation, in virtue of which from 40,000 to 60,000 Frenchmen, with all they possessed, became our prisoners. The day before yesterday cost France 100,000 men and an Emperor. To-day the latter departs with his suite, his horses, and his carriages for Wilhelmshoe, near Cassel. It is an historical event which interests all the world. It is a victory for which we would humbly thank God, which decides the war, even should we be obliged to continue it against France without an Emperor. I must finish. It is with heartfelt pleasure that I learned to-day from your letters and those of Marie the news of Gerbert's arrival. I spoke yesterday with Bilt, as I have already telegraphed, and with M——, who was thrown from his horse in the ranks. He is well and cheerful. I have seen Hans Fritz, Carl ——, Balow ——. All are well. Farewell, my heart; kiss the children. Your B."

THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

Our readers may remember that during the late Franco-German war numerous complaints were made by the French of the German soldiers wearing the brassard of the Geneva Convention. It was explained at the time that this was attributable to the fact that the assistant sick-bearers—four to a company—wore the brassard, although they were fully armed and employed as soldiers. There seem to have been some grounds for these allegations, as the Emperor of Germany has recently issued the following ordinance :—

"From trusty representations made to us, we command—as a modification of § 7 of 'The Instructions for the Sanitary Service of the Army in the Field, of 29th April, 1869'—that in future the assistant sick-bearers of the troops shall wear on the left upper arm a red band, instead of the white band with a red cross. The War Ministry will carry out the further details of this command.

(Signed) "William.
"Berlin, 6th June, 1872." "V. Roon.

Siege Operations in the Future.—The *Moniteur Universal* publishes the following extract of a letter written from Bonn by a German officer :—"The French reproach us Germans for the insidious methods we employ in the attack of fortified places. They still cling to old traditions, according to which it is rigorously necessary to effect a breach to obtain an entrance into a besieged town. Consequently they find our methods of investing and compelling a town to surrender by the terror of a bombardment very strange. But what will they say when the new system of sieges now under consideration, comes into operation—when they see a large town with its inhabitants and its defenders, its houses and its fortifications, all destroyed by the newly-invented system of mining, the power of which is such that nothing can withstand the besiegers? Of course we shall be accused of barbarity, but in that they will be as wrong as all former charges of the kind have been. Is it not evident that such methods will render sieges infinitely less frequent, and consequently they will diminish bloodshed? It would be to misunderstand the sagacity and the character of our nation to think otherwise, and among the immense results of our method of waging war it may be asserted that our calculated rigour is greatly to the advantage of humanity—as it is notorious, and has been statistically proved, that bloodshed diminishes in proportion as the science of war is brought to perfection."

Oct 1872

Aid to the Sick and Wounded.—The report of the German Aid Societies for Tending the Sick and Wounded has been circulated in England within the last few days. Most minute and comprehensive information is given respecting the societies' depôts in that part of France occupied by the French armies, their various hospitals all over Germany, the steamers they chartered, and the sanitary trains they fitted out for ambulance purposes. An idea of the magnitude of the operations of these societies may be formed from the fact that the entries of sick and wounded soldiers on their books stood at 560,837 men, of whom 60,000 were French. The total income of the central committee at Berlin has been 2,735,671*l*. Germany contributed 1,541,101*l*.; the rest of Europe, 74,750*l*., of which 26,200*l*. came from Great Britain and Ireland; America, 214,000*l*.; Asia 17,200*l*., of which 1,580*l*. was contributed by the British-Indian army; and Australia, 6,110*l*. The donations sent direct from abroad to different societies amounted to 58,775*l*. The grand total in cash was 1,946,782*l*. The value of the donations in kind amounted to 788,874*l*. The subscriptions of the German Central Committee in London exceeded 40,000*l*. The German Gymnastic Society of London alone collected close upon 2,000*l*., and as much more in the shape of parcels in kind. After defraying all necessary expenses, the societies find themselves the possessors of a balance of 52,200*l*. These aid societies intend to preserve their formation and improve their internal arrangements, so that they may be the better able in future to alleviate suffering without waste of time and labour, should such a lamentable necessity ever arise. They propose during peace not only to perfect their organization but to train as great a number of nurses and sick-bearers as possible, giving them, at the same time, some elementary or surgical instruction to be brought into requisition when medical aid is not at hand, in cases of accidents, &c., to look after the sanitary condition of their respective towns, to counteract epidemics by giving advice as to diet, and so on. In the report will be found much interesting matter respecting the English, American, Belgian, Swiss, and other aid-societies, which did good work on their own account. Oct 1872 - Times.

The TREATMENT of PRISONERS of WAR.

Yesterday, at the offices of the Social Science Association, in the Adelphi, M. Henry Dunant, the originator of the work of "the Red Cross" and of the Convention signed in Geneva in 1864 for the amelioration of the condition of sick and wounded combatants, read a paper upon the expediency of introducing uniformity into the condition of war prisoners. The chair was taken by Lord Elcho, M.P., and among those present were Lord Vernon, General Sir Vincent Eyre, Sir T. Galbraith-Logan, Professor Leone Levi, Professor Marquardsen of Erlangen, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Mr. Edwin Fears, Captain Burgess, Captain Brackenbury, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the Abbé Novello, and Captain Galton.

Lord ELCHO, in introducing M. Dunant to the meeting, observed that he was well known throughout Europe as being really and truly the author of the Convention which gave rise to the formation of the International Society, whose standard was the celebrated Red Cross. He was a Swiss gentleman, and while travelling in Italy in 1859 he became an eye-witness of the battle of Solferino, in which the condition of the wounded horrified him above conception. He wrote a little work on the subject, and by his assiduity and benevolent exertions, he succeeded within five years in gathering together the Convention at Geneva, to whose conclusions all the great Powers of the world had assented. The result had been that, irrespective of the work done in the Austro-Prussian war in 1866, no less than from 30,000 to 60,000 lives were saved by the efforts of the members of the Red Cross during the late fearful struggle on the Continent. M. Dunant now wished to turn the attention of the European Powers to the condition of prisoners of war, and he sought to trace the history of the past as an argument for the future. He believed that Belgium, France, and Germany were disposed to approve of a Congress on the subject being held. The meeting would not be pledged to, support all or any part of his scheme, but Lord Elcho thought it would be advisable to refer it to a committee to be named, to consider how far it could be practically carried out in the interests of humanity.

M. DUNANT commenced his lecture by stating that, though known as the founder of the Red Cross, and the originator of the Diplomatic Convention of Geneva, it was to Miss Florence Nightingale that all the honour of that Convention was due. It was her work in the Crimea that inspired him to go to Italy during the war of 1859, to share the horrors of war, to relieve the helplessness of the unfortunate victims in those great struggles, and to soothe the physical and moral distress and anguish of so many poor men who had come from all parts to fall victims to their duty. When he returned to his home in Switzerland he wrote an account of his sad recollections, being convinced that it was his duty to make them public. That appeal was addressed to every country and family, for in our time everybody was exposed to the chances of war. As a practical conclusion, he expressed his conviction that in time of peace all European States should establish permanent national committees, thoroughly prepared to utilize the charitable enthusiasm which was manifested at the beginning of a war, to unite every kind of help that none might be wasted, and to supply, by means of voluntary hospital attendants, prompt and devoted attention during the conflict. He felt that belligerents should consider every wounded man as "a sacred being," to whatever nation he might belong, and at the same time he considered it the duty of every people to supplement, by voluntary zeal, the irremediable insufficiency of military hospitals on the field of battle. He thought that by diplomatic convention the wounded and sick, as well as the army surgeons and the voluntary hospital attendants, should be declared neutral under their wise direction. His object was to mitigate the horrors and evils which attended war, for at present, at least, it was impossible to abolish war itself. He might, however, as he trusted, see ideas of humanity and charity among people of all countries, and among soldiers of all armies, so that protection might be afforded to the conquered, the wounded, and the prisoners. In all cases he hoped to be able to obtain in time of war the consideration of belligerents for those inhabitants of the country who brought succour to the sick and wounded, and in time of peace to create bonds, ever growing closer and more lasting, between men of different nations who sought to spread among their fellow-countrymen notions of tolerance, concord, and peace. He then proposed that a uniform flag should be adopted by all nations to indicate the ambulances and military hospitals, and he suggested with that view a white flag and red cross—the old standard of the Crusaders. M. Dunant next narrated at much length the various steps taken at his instance to effect this object, resulting in the Geneva Congress and the Convention in 1864, which latter all the great European Powers ratified. That Convention secured the neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals, with their doctors, nurses, chaplains, and general staff, and of the sick and wounded combatants within them, and also of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood bringing help to the wounded. In 1867, he went on to say, the Empress Eugenie requested him to attend at the Tuileries, and at his audience with her, Her Majesty manifested much anxiety both for those destroyed by fire and sword, and those subjected to the perils of the deep, and she begged him to inform the various International Committees of Europe that she desired to see the benefits of neutrality extended to the navies of all nations. The result of that communication was a second Diplomatic Congress in 1868, when some additional articles respecting navies and some slight modifications in the text of the Convention itself were introduced. At the commencement of the late Franco-German War he called at the Tuileries to beg the Empress Regent to give the greatest possible publicity to the principles of the Convention, which even then were but little known in France. He suggested that a certain number of towns to which the wounded might be sent should be declared neutral. In September, 1870, the text of the Geneva Convention appeared in a French official journal. Then all the houses in Paris were seen dressed up with the white flag, and the red cross was displayed on the arms, hats, and breasts of men, women, and children, also on the panels of carriages, and even on the harness of horses. The international flag was then in the eyes of the Parisians only a means of protection against the Germans, and it was too often raised to make persons believe there were ambulances where, in reality, there were none. It was, however, the universal testimony, given by eye-witnesses of great authority and belonging to all nations, that the Convention of Geneva as well as the international work of the voluntary hospital attendants rendered immense services by diminishing to a very great extent, notwithstanding some failures arising from ignorance, the horrors of the late war. Ignorance of diplomatic usages was not less great, and as they appeared to think at Paris that war *à outrance* excluded every bearer of a flag of truce, an interview between the international societies of Germany and France was convened, but without result. About the same time he asked General Leflô, the Minister of War, as to the possibility of paying a visit to the German prisoners who had been placed in the same prison as had been used for the assassin Troppmann, but he received a formal though very polite refusal. It was established, notwithstanding, that it was especially owing to the diplomatic convention that the wounded were generally well cared for during the last war by both belligerents. Since the battle of Solferino the fate of war prisoners had engaged much of his attention, for that class of unfortunate men, more or less ill-treated during marches and battles, although their life was preserved, yet underwent poignant mental pain, which a Christian spirit ought to alleviate. Dragged into exile, far from their fatherland, in regions where the manners, habits, language, and, in fact, everything was unknown to them, they received such official material succour as maintained life, and that was all. But what was strictly necessary for life was not all that humanity and Christian charity owed to soldiers whom the lot of war had betrayed. During protracted wars, when national hatred was excited, and even the best hearts were hardened towards a conquered enemy, would not the prisoners be grossly ill-treated? He urged boldly that, without an international law which uniformly fixed in some way the fate of prisoners of war, or which at least declared that they should be treated with humanity, all would be left to the arbitrary will of men, and scenes deplorable to humanity would occur under our own eyes at a time when each nation was boasting of its civilization. Society in general relied upon its conventions, and, for want of religion, honour, and morality, there must be that restraint or barrier among men which we call public opinion, self-respect, or national vanity. The convention which he demanded would be that barrier. He believed he knew the Continent, and his conviction was that we were on the eve of the gravest events of this century, whether regarded from a political or social point of view. A great war was imminent, and within a few years, perhaps, the Continent would be overturned by a general conflict of nations. The work of the Red Cross International Committee would then become an exceptionally important and restoring instrument of Divine love in the midst of fierce passions universally uncontrolled. It was therefore desirable to obtain the sympathy of the European Governments for the realization of a special international treaty which would uniformly fix the condition of prisoners of war in all civilized countries. In order that each Government might be previously and properly informed of the object to be attained, it was necessary to constitute in each country, in time of peace, a national committee which should pursue that work, and act in harmony with the Government. These committees would have to send delegates to a Congress, which would probably be held at Brussels, in order to draw up the preliminary basis of a convention, and the various Governments would be respectfully requested to take cognizance of the proceedings. That basis being once drawn up with every possible care, one of the neutral States—either Belgium or Switzerland—would probably take the initiative by sending an invitation to all civilized Governments, and then the end would be attained by ordinary diplomatic agency.

At the conclusion of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks to M. Dunant was proposed by Mr. PEATT, seconded by Professor MARQUARDSEN, and carried with acclamation.

In the course of a brief conversation that ensued, Lord VERNON remarked that, while every one sympathized with the benevolent work of M. Dunant, yet it remained to be seen whether any practical form could be given to his present suggestions, for Englishmen, though endeavouring to take part in every work of humanity, required that the object should be carried out with discretion. He moved that the paper of M. Dunant should be referred to a committee for consideration and report, and this, having been seconded by Sir VINCENT EYRE, was adopted.

Captain BRACKENBURY and Captain BURGESS both bore testimony to the fact that during the late war each belligerent had, as a rule, treated his prisoners properly, though they admitted that at Sedan and Metz, and other places where some thousands of prisoners were suddenly given over to the Germans, deep though unavoidable misery was caused for a time by the inability of the commissariat authorities to provide for so large an addition to the force.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Lord Elcho for presiding.

ALLEGED BAVARIAN BARBARITIES IN FRANCE.—In speaking of the historic burning of Ablis, "the first example in this way, as far as we know, of a whole place being burnt down in consequence of the treachery of its inhabitants," the Bavarian writer, Captain Helwig, whose semi-official description of the operations of Von der Tann's corps is about to be republished in English, takes occasion to enter very fully into the general question of the charges of incendiarism brought against his countrymen. As to Ablis itself, which was burnt down during the first advance of the Germans to the Loire, he shows clearly enough that the Bavarian commander had nothing whatever to do with the affair, the responsibility for which lay entirely with the 6th Prussian Cavalry Division, operating independently of Von der Tann, under distinct orders from the Versailles headquarters. The Bavarian commander knew nothing at all of the surprise of the German post there, nor of the fearful revenge taken by the General so near at hand, until all was over. "Late in the evening of the 8th of October," says Captain Helwig, "came the news from the 6th Cavalry Division that Ablis was no longer occupied, but had been burnt." He adds his opinion that this was a severe and yet necessary measure. Severe enough it certainly was; but that it was necessary to slay the male inhabitants and burn the place because a large body of Franc-Tireurs (who have been long since proved to have acted on their own account entirely) had surprised the post there has yet to be proved. It is more important to note what he says on the general subject. It was a special tradition with the French (he says after getting rid of the particular charge) to represent the Bavarians as *par excellence* incendiaries. The origin of this myth is to be sought in the destruction of Bazeilles, for "during the whole course of the campaign, no place, not even one of those from which we were fired at, was, so to speak, summarily set fire to." Conflagrations which happen to break out in the course of a fight raging about a detached house or village cannot be reckoned as acts of intentional arson. The commander of the 1st Corps was never, it is asserted, compelled to order one of these drastic examples, and the corps, during three months of marching and fighting on the Loire, did nothing to deserve the particular reputation for such conduct attributed to it by the French. We have no doubt that Captain Helwig is correct in his main facts, for his statement is most candidly made, and he admits in a note that the Bavarian soldiers, though not originating fires, were little inclined to put them out, and used the shelter of the half-destroyed houses very freely. His remark, too, that it is still more absurd to bring any charge of incendiarism against his comrades of the Bavarian 2d Corps, who were during the greater part of the war in the same quarters before Paris, and had a most direct interest in keeping cover over their own heads, bears the stamp of self-evident truth. But there is one point which is not put forward distinctly in the Bavarian narrative which may affect the question. The Prussian cavalry at Ablis was accompanied, not to say escorted, by a small detachment of infantry from Von der Tann's corps. So was the 4th Cavalry Division, which, under very similar circumstances, made a like severe example of the village of Varize just a week later. As these Bavarian soldiers were the only infantry present, it would not be in the least surprising that their numbers should be magnified, and so the tradition originated by the Bazeilles affair be spread over the west of France. Now for the destruction of Bazeilles, the scene of the horrors of a prolonged hand-to-hand contest, no unprejudiced person has ever assigned blame to Von der Tann or his officers since the facts became fully known; and the favourite French picture of a ferocious Bavarian soldier, distinguished by the heavy dragoon helmet of his country, brandishing a torch for his weapon against helpless peasants, is now clearly shown to rest on very slender foundations indeed. If the severities at Ablis and Varize were unjustifiable, they were certainly ordered by Prussian officers, and it was an accident that any men of the other German corps were present at all. To us the defence of Captain Helwig on this head seems of real importance, since it not only explodes a legend which had heaped unmerited reproach on his comrades, but serves to show that there is a real feeling abroad in Germany which condemns the acts referred to. In plain fact, the punishment of villagers for the deeds of the armed Franc-Tireurs, whom they had no control over nor proved complicity with, was an abuse of the laws of war from first to last. The soldiers of a civilized Power which boasts the high education of her army ought never to have been charged with it, and history will say that, at the best, the commanders who authorized such steps followed but too faithfully certain very unhappy precedents that had better have been forgotten.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COURT CIRCULAR.

1874-

WINDSOR CASTLE, DEC. 3.

M. d'Agiout and the Comte Serrurier arrived at the Castle to-day, and presented an address of thanks to the Queen from the French nation.

The deputation was introduced to the Queen's presence in the Audience Chamber by the Earl of Derby (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and was presented to Her Majesty by the French Ambassador.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, afterwards received the deputation in the White Drawing-room.

M. d'Agiout and the Comte Serrurier, as representatives of a committee, presented to the Queen four volumes of addresses from towns in France and various communities, expressive of gratitude to the English nation for services rendered to the sick and wounded during the war of 1870-71.

The Queen was pleased to receive the volumes very graciously. As they were of considerable size they were placed on a table for the purpose of being shown to Her Majesty, and M. d'Agiout and Comte Serrurier explained the nature of the contents to the Queen.

Having accepted the volumes, Her Majesty made a reply to the deputation in French, of which the following is a translation :—

"I accept with pleasure the volumes which you have presented, and which will be carefully preserved by me as records of the interesting historical events which they commemorate.

"They are beautiful as works of art; but their chief value in my eyes is that they form a permanent memorial of the gratitude of the French people for services freely and spontaneously rendered to them by Englishmen acting under a simple impulse of humanity.

"Your recognition of those services cannot fail to be appreciated by my subjects, and it will increase the friendly and cordial feeling which I am happy to believe exists between the two nations."

The deputation then retired.

On Thursday two French gentlemen—M. D'AGIOUT and Count SERRURIER—had an audience of the QUEEN for the purpose of presenting four volumes of addresses from towns and other communities in France expressive of gratitude to the English nation for services rendered to the sick and wounded during the late war. The gentlemen abovenamed were presented to the QUEEN by the French Ambassador, and HER MAJESTY made a kind and dignified reply. In calling attention to this incident we may add the expression of a hope that it will, in the QUEEN'S words, "increase the friendly and "cordial feeling which exists between the two "nations." The memories of the time to which it refers can never be effaced from the minds of this generation. The events were the most dramatic and the most terrible that the world had witnessed since the days of Moscow, Leipsic, and Waterloo. Indeed, in some respects those catastrophes were surpassed. No such capitulations as those of Sedan and Metz had been known in former wars, and the six months' siege of a city of nearly two millions of inhabitants stands alone in history.

But what most distinguishes the war of 1870 from those which were waged at the beginning of the present century is the closeness with which it was watched by the whole world and the accuracy with which every detail was known. The railway and telegraph had changed the character of the contest itself, compressing the work of months into a few days, annihilating the long intervals of preparation and transit which intervened between old-world battles, and making the campaign a succession of great encounters following in rapid succession. But the activity of modern journalism kept pace with the rapidity of events. In the old wars a great event was not known until long after its occurrence, and then only in the vaguest manner. ROTHSCHILDS might have a despatch, or the news might reach one of the London papers, but it consisted of but a few lines to the effect that on such a day a great battle was fought, and that the French or the Allies, as the case might be, were the victors. The Imperial bulletins also found their way to this country—perhaps by the agency of some smuggling craft; but they did little to elucidate the event and often only mystified it. As for details of the campaign, the tactical dispositions of the armies in these great encounters, the health of the troops, the sources and quantity of their supplies, their losses by battle or disease, their opinions respecting the war in which they were engaged or the commander who led them, it was necessary that years should pass away and military histories of the war be written before the world, or, at least, the British people, was able to form any clear notion of them. Still more ignorant were we with regard to the sentiments of the populations whose country was the prize of war, and whose fields were traversed by armies dangerous in advance, and still more to be feared in retreat. Their dispositions with respect to allegiance or government were never thought of, unless they were strong enough and vigorous enough to make their discontent troublesome to rulers. In the late war all was changed. Every event of the campaign was brought before the public in detail. From the number of the neutral eye-witnesses it was impossible that any fact of importance should be unreported, and a history of the war minutely accurate and recording everything, even to the strategic purposes of the commanders, might be compiled from the unofficial publications of the time.

The consequence of this was a movement of interest and sympathy without a parallel in former times. The struggle did not affect the British people directly, like some others that the present age has witnessed—for instance, the Crimean War, not to speak of the Indian Mutiny. But it was almost at our doors, the scenes of the chief conflicts were places that numbers of Englishmen had visited, and the besieged capital was a second home to thousands of our countrymen. The disasters of the French Army, the blockade of Paris, and the sufferings of its inhabitants, made the most painful impression on large classes of the English people, and went nigh to unsettle the policy of the nation. At the beginning of the war the judgment of this country had condemned the enterprise of the French EMPEROR in the most decided manner. The British Government had interfered diplomatically to remove the ostensible cause of the dispute, and had succeeded in removing it. Yet in a few days war had been proclaimed. The Draught Treaty with respect to Belgium, which seemed to show what stuff the Imperial friendship was made of, augmented this feeling. And yet no sooner had the national error been expiated, as it seemed, at Sedan than the tide turned, and a demand for friendly intervention in favour of France arose on every side. The sentiment united classes not usually found together; it was both popular and aristocratic; it found champions in fashionable ladies and in the leaders of the artisan democracy. A more reasonable and legitimate phase of the same feeling made the English people do what they could to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded during the war. They could, indeed, effect but little compared with the necessities of the time. The most perfect organization which a strong Government can call into being is necessary to insure the fitting treatment of the sick and wounded, even in a victorious army which has its communications open and all its resources unimpaired; how feeble, then, must be the best efforts of private benevolence applied to retreating and broken troops, hurried from place to place and with every service of supply dislocated! Yet the exertions of those who went forth on the task were strenuous and incessant; month after month they endured an amount of labour which the members of the best organized service could not have surpassed, and they were liberally supported at home. Whatever may have been the actual result of their efforts, they did at least create in the French people the conviction that the nation from which they came was not disregardful of the calamities of France, and their work has therefore served to maintain or renew those friendly feelings to which the QUEEN referred.

Count Bismarck on Conduct of the War (Contin.)

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

(1)

NOTE OF COUNT BISMARCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, JAN. 15. 1871

The following is the full text of a despatch addressed by Count Bismarck to the North German representatives abroad, in refutation of the charges brought by M. de Chaudordy against the German mode of carrying on the war:—

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 9.

"Your Excellency will probably, like myself, have noticed in the papers a document signed by Count Chaudordy, which teems with accusations against the German commanders and troops, and is said to have been transmitted to the Neutral Powers in the name of the Government of the National Defence.

"I do not know, and should almost doubt, whether that has been really done, as the document is evidently intended for the French public and for the requirements of that section of the foreign Press which is inimical to us. It is difficult to believe that Count Chaudordy and the persons who instructed him should have presumed a want of knowledge of foreign affairs on the part of any Government such as they could rely upon in their calculations as far as France was concerned. In other countries the state of civilization of foreign nations is habitually made the object of study and observation. The world has full knowledge of the system of education and its fruits in Germany as well as in France, of the uniform liability to service with us, of the conscription and of the purchase of substitutes with our opponents. The world knows the elements in the German armies which are opposed to the substitutes, the Turcos and the convict battalions; it recollects from the history of former wars, and in many parts from own experience, how French troops conduct themselves in the enemy's country. Representatives of the European and American Press, whom we have readily admitted among us, have observed and testify how the German soldier knows to combine valour with humanity, and how reluctantly the more rigorous measures warranted by international law and the usages of war are resorted to, which the German military commanders have been forced to adopt for the protection of their own troops in consequence of the conduct of the French, which was contrary to all international law.

"Even if truth is most grossly and most perseveringly distorted, the fact cannot be denied that it is the French who have imparted a character to this war which must daily deepen and widen. Already several months ago, after repeated cases had convinced us that the French troops wilfully ignored the common law of nations, as well as the special conventions in which France had participated, after the bearers of our flags of truce had been repeatedly—in fact, almost regularly fired upon, and unwarrantable and brutal hostile acts had been committed against our surgeons and ambulances, I had requested your Excellency to lodge a protest on the subject with the Government to which you are accredited. During the time which has since elapsed we have not only been able to collect the documentary proofs already available, but to adduce a long list of fresh cases. On 21 different occasions (as shown in Appendix A), which preclude the supposition of accident or mistake on the part of the French troops, flags of truce have been fired upon, which were accompanied by a trumpeter sounding his bugle. They were fired upon by musketry, or by grape, by single marksmen, and at times by volleys. Several trumpeters were killed, and the bearers of the flags of truce wounded on these occasions. The judicial affidavits proving these cases are lying before me and will be printed. After the battle of Wissembourg we found, as your Excellency will recollect from my despatch, dated the 27th of September, that not only the wounded prisoners, but even French military surgeons of superior rank, knew nothing of the Geneva Convention, and that several of the latter, after having received the necessary information from our delegates, themselves manufactured a makeshift brassard, which could only be recognised with difficulty. We cannot wonder at this after reading in the official despatches dated July and August of last year, and published by the present authorities in Paris, how imperfectly prepared France has been for this long intended and wantonly provoked war. The French have gradually made themselves so well acquainted with the Geneva Convention that they know how to derive the greatest advantages from it, but there has been no commensurate improvement with regard to the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the same.

Bearers of Flags of Truce.

Geneva Convention

(2)

"While we are onerously upholding even impracticable stipulations of the Convention at the cost of great inconvenience and military detriment, while more than a hundred French military men are moving about here at Head-Quarters with the greatest freedom as surgeons and attendants, while French delegates have been allowed access to the prison depôts in Germany, although what happened might have been foreseen—namely, that this intercourse would be followed up by treacherous designs—the French on their part have up to the present time continued their attacks on dressing stations and ambulances, the illtreatment and robbing of surgeons, delegates, hospital servants and attendants, the murder of wounded, and when surgeons have fallen into the hands of the enemy's troops they have frequently been illtreated and imprisoned, or at least robbed of their property and taken by most fatiguing roads to the Swiss or Italian frontiers. As it has not been possible, on account of the frequent movements of troops and hospital departments, to take judicial cognizance of all cases which have become known, the examples quoted in Appendix B, taken from an abundant stock of material, may for the present be sufficient. I can, however, not refrain from at once quoting the evidence of the Swiss Surgeon, Dr. Burkhard, dated Pinseaux, December 18, 1870:—

Geneva Convention

"'The Geneva Convention has in many instances been infringed during the fighting in the forests of Orleans. On the 30th of November I saw a French military surgeon, of whom not only the French prisoners asserted, but who himself openly acknowledged, that he had killed many Prussian prisoners with his revolver. Numerous wounded relate that many Franc-Tireurs when retreating pulled Geneva brassards from their pockets.'

"In the face of such glaring violation of the Geneva Convention the German Governments will have to consider in how far they will in future be bound by it as regards France.

"Besides the violation of Conventions, of international law, and the usages of warfare among civilized nations, alluded to in my despatch of the 27th of September last year, offences of a different nature have occurred. At the battle of Woerth it was remarked that bullets on striking the ground exploded with a loud detonation and scattered the earth. Immediately after this had been remarked, Colonel von Beckedorff was dangerously wounded by an explosive bullet; a similar projectile struck Lieutenant von Oertzen, of the 2d Prussian Uhlan Regiment, on the 20th of December in the engagement near Tours. Among the ammunition captured in Strasburg explosive projectiles for the so-called *fusil-à-tabatière* were found; the investigation of this matter is not concluded. I purpose to bring this violation of the St. Petersburg Convention specially to the notice of its signers. But it ought to be mentioned at once that a French Commander accuses the Baden troops, who are no more in possession of explosive bullets than the remainder of the German armies, of having made use of explosive projectiles contrary to the stipulations of the Convention, and that he has officially threatened the population of Baden on that account with the fate of the Palatinate: '*Même les femmes.*'

Explosive bullets

"Closely connected with this mode of warfare is the fact that a cartridge has been found in the pockets of French prisoners, the ball of which is divided into 16 edged segments, and loosely joined again. One of the many specimens of this sort of projectile, which is tantamount to chopped lead, has been sent to the Foreign Office at Berlin, and will there be submitted to the representatives of the foreign Powers.

Chopped lead bullets

"At sea the French have likewise scouted international law. The French man-of-war Desaix destroyed by fire and scuttled on the high seas three German merchantmen which she had captured, the Ludwig, the Vorwarts, and the Charlotte, instead of taking them to a French port and having them adjudicated upon by a Prize Court. The German men-of-war will consequently be ordered to take reprisals against French ships.

"It cannot be a matter of surprise that authorities who have so little respect for laws and Conventions are still less scrupulous in casting aside the

From over No 1 Column

we look for from Mr. CARDWELL. Lord ELCHO went further when he pressed somewhat urgently upon Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD to give a public expression of his opinions which might react with the supporting weight of agitation outside upon the views of the Government. Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD did not directly respond to this appeal, but he

Count Bismarck on
Conduct of the War (Contin.)

3)

present customs of nations, and fall back upon a line of action resorted to during periods of civilization long past. Nor that they should sanction actions which at all times, and by all peoples, who had any notions of honour whatever, were deemed eminently disgraceful.

"The way the French prisoners, wounded and sick, are treated, of whom we have an unparalleled number to provide for in Germany, has been attested by those who have come from neutral States in order to attend to the sick and wounded, and who have publicly and spontaneously given evidence on the subject in their own names.

"The German prisoners in France, although not a tithe of that number, have in many instances been treated with inhuman severity and neglect. A convoy of about 300 Bavarian sick 'captured' in the hospitals of Orleans, and mostly suffering from typhus, dysentery, or wounds, were penned up in the gangways and cells of the prison at Pau. For a bed they had a bundle of straw, and for six days only bread and water were given them, until English and German ladies took pity on them, assisted them from their own means, and induced the reluctant authorities to take some care of them. In other places, especially with the army of General Faidherbe, the prisoners were kept in lofts without fire, without blankets, without warm or sufficient food, in a cold of 16 degrees, while in Germany all buildings intended for the reception of prisoners of war were provided with stoves at the commencement of winter.

"The crews of German merchantmen are not only kept as prisoners of war, but were at first treated as criminals, chained together two and two, and thus transported from one place to another, their food being insufficient in quantity and inferior in quality. A civilian who had been unjustly imprisoned, and complained about some money that had been sent for him being withheld, was officially informed by letter that prisoners were not entitled to consideration. Prisoners who are conducted through towns in the provinces are even now not protected against illtreatment by the population. It is to be presumed that no case has occurred in Germany where the inhabitants have violated even by an expression that would give pain the respect which is vouchsafed by civilized nations to misfortune.

"Notwithstanding the barbarities committed by Turcos, not one of them has been insulted or illtreated in Germany. The uncivilized Turcos and Arabs are less accountable for the cruelties and mutilating bestialities perpetrated by them on the persons of our wounded than the European Government which, with the full knowledge of their habits, brings these African hordes to a European theatre of war. The *Journal des Débats* has retained sufficient sense of humanity and shame to give expression to its indignation that Turcos should with their thumbs gouge the eyes of their prisoners from their sockets. But the *Independance Algerienne* and, after it, several other French papers, address the newly-formed African soldiers, the Gums, as follows, in recommending to them an invasion of Germany:—'We know you. We prize your courage. We know that you are energetic, impetuous, and enterprising. Go and cut off heads; the more, the higher you will rise in our esteem. Away with the invader! Away with feelings of humanity! The Gums will reap honours, when we give them the parole, Death, Pillage, Arson!'

"The Turcos are accountable for the decapitated dead and wounded, without noses and ears, found in the village of Coulours, near Villeneuve-le-Roi and Ancan, near Troyes. Perhaps it is due to the long connexion with Algiers and the progeny of the Barbaresques that French authorities allow their fellow-citizens to commit acts and even give instructions by which all military usages of Christian nations and all military sense of honour are gainsaid. While the soldier of other European nations makes it a point of honour to be recognizable as what he is, an enemy, the Prefect of the Department Côte d'Or, Luce Villiard, for instance, despatches a circular to the Sub-Prefects and Mayors on the 21st of November, in which assassination by persons in plain clothes is recommended and praised as heroism. He says:—'The country does not demand of you that you should assemble in arms and openly oppose the enemy; it expects from you that three or four resolute men should every morning sally forth from their communes and assemble at a point indicated by nature from which they can fire on the Prussians without danger. Above all things, they must fire on the horsemen of the enemy, and deliver over the horses to the Head-Quarters of the arrondissement. I shall award them a premium, and publish their heroic deeds in all departmental journals, as well as in the *Journal officiel*.' A renunciation not only of the military point

4)

honour, but of common probity, is evidenced on the part of the present rulers, with respect to the breach of parole by French officers commented upon in my despatch of the 14th of December. As I then observed, it is less to the point to judge of a comparatively small number of officers belonging to the French army who break their word of honour after having surreptitiously obtained liberty to go wherever they liked within a German town than to duly appreciate the conduct of a Government which practically sanctions a breach of parole by admitting the delinquent into the army and propitiating him by agents and rewards. During the last few days we have obtained proof that the present Minister at War expressly sanctions this faithlessness, encourages it, and promises to reward it by payment in cash. A decree of the Minister at War, dated the 13th of November, which has fallen into the hands of our troops, '*désirant encourager les officiers à s'echapper des mains de l'ennemi*,' promises to each individual escaped from Germany, besides the previously promised compensation for losses, a sum of 750f. A Government which calculated upon remaining at the head of the nation under ordinary conditions would scout the adoption of such measures in the interest of the future of its country. But the dictatorship which has assumed power in France by a *coup de main*, and which is neither acknowledged by the European Powers nor by the French people, only considers the future of the country in proportion to its own interests and passions. The rulers in Paris and Bordeaux suppress the loudly uttered desire of the people for an expression of its will as forcibly as every other free utterance of opinion by word or letter. By means of a reign of terror so arbitrary as to be impossible in any other European country they extort from the people their money and their means to carry on the conflict, because they foresee that its end will likewise be that of their usurpation.

"Such a Government requires, for its very existence, constantly to incite the passions and embitter the feelings of the two nations now at war, because it requires the continuance of the war in order to retain its dominion over its fellow-citizens. This object is served by a mode of warfare which is opposed to the civilized ideas of the age, and to which only by the non-observance of European military customs in colonial warfare could a considerable portion of the French army, irrespective of its native African element, have been so far prepared beforehand as no longer to meet with general condemnation from the military traditions of France. If it were the intention of the French rulers not to increase the hate of the two belligerent nations, but to facilitate the restoration of peace, they would afford the French people the possibility of hearing the truth and of expressing its opinions by the infallible method of a free Press, and they would hasten to share with representatives of the nation the responsibility at present resting upon them alone. Instead of that, we see that the Press in France, as a monopoly of a despotic Government, is only used to misrepresent events, falsify the state of affairs, and make political capital out of the popular prejudices which public education in France has systematically created among Frenchmen respecting their superiority and their claims to dominate over other countries.

"The Government of the National Defence rouses the passions of the people without making any effort to restrain them within the bounds of civilization and international law. It does not wish for peace, for by its language and attitude it deprives itself of the power to make peace accepted, even if it so desired, in face of the feeling which it has created among the masses. It has unchained forces which it knows not how to dominate or to keep within the limits of international law and European military usage.

"If in view of this state of things we are forced to exercise the rights of war with a severity which we regret, and which appertains neither to the German national character nor to our traditions, as is proved by the wars of 1864 and 1866, the responsibility therefor falls upon those perfidious wire, without call or justification, have undertaken and forced upon the French people the continuance of the Napoleonic war against Germany, while casting aside the traditions of European warfare.

"I respectfully request your Excellency to hand to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a copy of this despatch and its appendices.

'VON BISMARCK."

(from the Times)

Comte Chaudordy on the Conduct of the War

Explosive Bullets &c

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BORDEAUX, JAN. 28, 1871.

In reply to Count Bismarck's despatch of the 9th of January, the Delegate Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed the following Circular to the representatives of France abroad :—

"BORDEAUX, Jan. 23.

"Count Bismarck, in a Diplomatic Note, dated Versailles the 9th inst., and addressed to all the agents of the North German Confederation abroad, means to reply to a Circular which I had the honour of transmitting to you on the 29th of November last.

"But, instead of inquiring into the acts which I had pointed out to you, the Chancellor immediately changes the subject and enters upon special considerations. This procedure sufficiently establishes the impossibility encountered by Count Bismarck of refuting the painful facts which it was my duty to make known to the whole world as being contrary to the rules by which civilized nations are guided in time of war. We note this tacit acknowledgment of the truth of all the violent acts committed by the Prussian Army; we think, however, we ought not to follow up the strange method of discussion adopted by the Chancellor, but shall, on the contrary, undertake to reply directly and completely to the arguments adduced by him in the despatch above cited.

"Count Bismarck reproaches the persons intrusted with the guidance of foreign affairs in France with ignorance of German affairs. Many of us have, however, lived in that country and studied it. As far as I myself am concerned, I sincerely acknowledge, after having resided there several years and having made my observations with the greatest care, that I could not have believed the German people to be so far behind the principles and usages of humanity and civilization as we now see them to be. I grieve to say that I do not know Germany well, or rather that I do not recognize her again. Germany has been led by a fatal hand on a road which was not her own. Her thinkers, her philosophers, her poets, and her historians had opened other vistas to her than those towards which we have seen her turn for the last five months. A cloud of blood is obscuring the perception of a people which could not in time resist the caprices of force and of military absolutism.

"Count Bismarck reproaches the French armies with having fired on *parlementaires*. An accusation of this nature had already been brought to the knowledge of the Paris Government, and we may quote the following words of M. Jules Favre in his Circular of the 12th of January :—

"'I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Excellency that the Governor of Paris has hastened to order an inquiry into the facts alleged by Count Bismarck, and in announcing this to him he has brought much more numerous acts of the same nature to his cognizance which are imputed to Prussian sentinels, but which he never would have allowed to interrupt ordinary relations.'

"We shall say as much as regards the Convention of Geneva. An impartial inquiry establishes the fact that Prussia has not only infringed the most important provisions of the Convention, but even moulded it into a weapon. The red Geneva cross has more than once been the shield of ammunition trains, and French surgeons have been shot repeatedly, even in the midst of ambulances.

"The French Government has twice since the commencement of the War protested officially by means of Notes which have been published.

"As regards explosive bullets, we can in the most positive manner affirm that never can a French soldier have made use of a projectile of this sort. If any were picked up on the battle-field, they must have come from the enemy's ranks. As regards the bullet cut into 16 segments and found on a French soldier, what could an isolated fact of this kind establish? Even, if it was true, such a bullet fired from a firelock would not carry 50 paces, and we should be glad if this were the ordinary projectile used by our enemy.

"Further on, Count Bismarck, at a loss for rarguments in support of the doctrine he ventures to raise against us, attempts to take up the naval question; but our proofs have already been given. I have placed before you and before the eyes of the public the long discussion which has resulted in the seizure of French hostages by the Prussian Government, who have thus violated every vestige of right and justice. The Chancellor says that the German prisoners have been ill-treated by us. It will be sufficient, with regard to this point, to refer you to Appendix No. 3, and to add the following fact :—Mr. Pratt, surgeon with the American Ambulance, has lately visited Pau. He has there inspected the American ambulances and the ambulances in which there were Prussian wounded. He has also visited the localities set apart for prisoners. He has everywhere, on questioning them, been met by expressions of gratitude for the care taken of them, and for the manner in which the military authorities looked after them. He was, moreover, commissioned on the eve of departure to take charge of letters for the Head-Quarters of the King of Prussia and of Prince Frederick Charles, testifying to the humane treatment afforded to the Prussians in France.

"Mr. Pratt has authorized us to publish these particulars, and to mention his name.

"Count Bismarck refers once more to a subject already dwelt upon by him in a preceding communication. He accuses the French Army of having been wanting in honour, and he accuses the French Government of connivance. This point has been the subject of a special refutation. You will find it in Enclosure No. 3. I will only add that the Government does not grant premiums to captive paroled officers who succeed in escaping, but a supplementary money-payment is made to those who, without breaking their parole, succeed in reaching the territory of their country. This supplementary payment, moreover, is always made to every officer who through the chances of war loses his field effects.

"The Chancellor further impugns the conduct of the Algerian Tirailleurs. These soldiers, who are very few in number, have repeatedly given the most striking proofs of their devotion to France, which has become their country; but it has in no instance been proved that they have resorted to such barbarous acts with regard to the enemy as the Prussian Armies have been guilty of towards the unoffending inhabitants of the country traversed by them.

"The Circular of a Prefect, calling upon the citizens to defend themselves against an enemy who neither respects the property, nor the life, nor the honour of inoffensive inhabitants, is imputed as a crime to us. We shall confine ourselves simply to recalling to mind the Royal Prussian decrees which raised the Landsturm, and enjoined upon the whole people to follow a similar line of conduct.

"Passing to arguments of another nature, Count Bismarck constitutes himself the champion of liberty, suppressed, according to him, by the Government of the National Defence. Here is what a German journal says on the subject :—

"'When one reads the malicious allusions and the cutting criticisms which certain French writers launch forth against the Minister at War without incurring the slightest molestation; when one further thinks of the casemates of Botzen (!) and the paternal warnings given to the *Vossische Zeitung*, it becomes self-evident that Count Bismarck has made a mistake, and fancies himself on the right bank of the Rhine.'

"We may add that the Minister who imprisoned one Deputy and accuses two others of high treason because they do not approve his policy cannot raise his voice in favour of any sort of liberty when he in his own country tramples upon all liberty, and outrageously violates it daily in ours.

"Count Bismarck accuses the Government of Defence of unduly exciting the country, of forcing war upon it against its will of embittering the feelings of the two nations against each other.

"We have only one answer to make. That is, let the Prussian Government take the sense of the Provinces it holds, especially Alsace, which is nearest to Germany. It is evident we cannot influence these Departments, and yet 12,000 of their sons have come to us, in spite of all obstacles, to serve in our armies, and their patriotism rises from day to-day.

"Be good enough to read the Enclosure No. 5 which I sent you some time ago. Likewise glance over the pamphlet I now send you, and marked as Enclosure No. 4. You will see therein with horror the long list of atrocities of all kinds, of which, however, only a small part has been cited. It is from fear that M. Jules Favre would bring up these terrible accusations against the criminal conduct of the Prussian Armies that Count Bismarck has refused the safe conduct asked for by England. The presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, coming from the great capital, the centre of European civilization, where all Germany, the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck in particular, enjoyed such a brilliant hospitality, and which city they to-day strive to lay in ruins, and to reduce by fire and famine, would by the authority alone which would attach to his statements have caused the Chancellor of the North German Confederation lively anxiety. Count Bismark is fully aware that the mere recital of facts brought before the tribunal of Europe would strike a mortal blow at that astute and cruel policy which draws its inspirations from the sac recollections of past ages.

"Receive, &c.,

"For the Minister of Foreign Affairs,

"The Delegate,

"CHAUDORDY."

THE EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.—Marshal M'Mahon has replied to the letter of Count Bismarck as follows :—"Wiesbaden, Feb. 17, 1871. Monsieur le Comte,—On receipt of the letter which your excellency has done me the honour to write to me on the 11th of this month, I requested the generals of artillery, who are in considerable numbers at Wiesbaden, to give me their conscientious opinion on the question of knowing if explosive bullets could have been fired by our soldiers at the battle of Woerth. All these officers have declared that it was impossible, because no explosive bullets had been made in France for the chassepot, and this kind of gun was the only one in the hands of the troops who fought at Woerth. Further, M. le Comte, your excellency can have search made in such of our ammunition chests as have fallen into the hands of the German army and among the stores of our fortified places, and you will obtain the certainty that there existed no explosive bullets in France for the use of the army. You call on me to remark that on the 22d of January the Maire of Paris ascertained that among the projectiles fired off in the neighbourhood of the Hotel de Ville there were many explosive balls. This evidence is not of a character to modify my way of looking at the matter. I have asserted that there did not exist any explosive bullets in the French army, and I did not pretend to affirm that there were none in Paris, or that in a disturbance no one would use them. I knew that on several occasions the gunsmiths' shops had been pillaged, and that these shops contained balls of this character, mostly of large calibre, intended for the destruction of wild animals. The report of Colonel von Rickedorff does not precisely establish that the explosions by which he was struck came from an explosive bullet. To explain how he might have been wounded at the same time by three projectiles technical details should be gone into, the discussion of which could lead to nothing at a time far removed from the occurrences. I should further inform your excellency that statements of a similar character were made in the French army. After the battle of Sedan some wounds were attributed to explosive bullets, but this opinion, uttered by surgeons on seeing irregular fragments of lead taken from wounds, has never appeared more to us than a mere conjecture, against which we were to be on our guard, knowing how difficult it is to understand all the shapes which a ball may take in its course or the effects which may be produced from them. In conclusion, M. le Comte, I remain convinced that no explosive bullet was fired at Woerth by the French.—Receive, &c., Marshal DE M'MAHON." General Suzanne writes from Paris to give a formal denial of the idea that explosive bullets have ever been made for the French service to be used with weapons to be carried by men.

Geneva Convention & Explosive Bullets.

"We shall say as much as regards the Convention of Geneva. An impartial inquiry establishes the fact that Prussia had not only infringed the most important provisions of the Convention, but even moulded it into a weapon. The red Geneva cross has more than once been the shield of ammunition trains, and French surgeons have been shot repeatedly even in the midst of ambulances.

"The French Government has twice since the commencement of the war protested officially by means of notes which have been published.

"As regards explosive bullets, we can in the most positive manner affirm that never has a French soldier been able to make use of a projectile of this sort. If any were picked up on the battle-field they must have come from the enemy's ranks. As regards the bullet cut into 16 segments and found on a soldier, what could an isolated fact of this kind establish? Even if it were true, such a bullet fired from a firelock would not carry 50 paces, and we should be glad if this were the ordinary projectile used by our enemy.

Explosive Bullets.

Explosive Bullets. Cont'd

THE QUESTION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF EXPLOSIVE BULLETS IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

One remarkable feature in the war between Prussia and France which has just been brought to a close has been the persistence with which the charge of explosive bullets being used has been maintained, notwithstanding repeated denials. Each side has accused the other of employing these ingeniously cruel missiles ever since the commencement of the war; but the Germans more particularly have reiterated the charge against the French. In September many of the French newspapers contained complaints that the Germans—more particularly the Baden troops—used explosive bullets. The complaints were declared by the Germans to be unfounded, and no satisfactory proof of this declaration being incorrect was ever made public; at the same time, the German newspapers declared that the French were using explosive bullets. Count Bismarck, in a despatch addressed to the North German representatives at various Courts, dated January 9th, declared that detonating bullets were used by the French at the battle of Woerth, and mentioned the names of two officers who had been wounded by them. In the same despatch he repudiated the accusation of a French commander against the Baden troops, that they had used explosive projectiles contrary to the stipulations of the St. Petersburg Convention. Both the French Government, by its delegate Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Chaudordy, and Marshal McMahon, who commanded the French army at Woerth, have given the strongest denials to the charge. Count Chaudordy stated in a circular addressed to the representatives of France in different countries, and dated January 26th: "As regards explosive bullets, we can in the most positive manner affirm that never can a French soldier have made use of a projectile of this sort. If any were picked up on the battle-field, they must have come from the enemy's ranks." Marshal McMahon on two occasions publicly denied that explosive bullets had been used in the army under his command. In a letter to Count Bismarck, dated Wiesbaden, February 17th, 1871, which was afterwards published, the Marshal wrote: "I have requested the generals of artillery, who are in considerable numbers at Wiesbaden, to give me their conscientious opinion on the question, whether explosive bullets could have been fired by our soldiers at the battle of Woerth. All these officers have declared that it was impossible, because no explosive bullets had been made in France for the Chassepôt-rifle, and this was the only kind of gun in the hands of the troops who fought at Woerth." And he added in the same letter: "In conclusion, M. le Comte, I remain convinced that no explosive bullets were fired at Woerth by the French." A formal denial was also given from Paris by General Suzanne, that explosive bullets had ever been issued to any French soldiers engaged in the war. Notwithstanding these numerous asseverations, Count Bismarck repeated the accusation in a circular-note addressed to the representatives of the German empire in foreign countries in the latter part of last month. Thus each army has accused its adversary of having used explosive bullets, and each has strenuously denied the charge.

What have been the proofs put forward on each side of the accusation being a well-grounded one? On both sides they have been the characters of certain wounds, and the broken and distorted condition of the projectiles found in them; while on the German side it has been stated that explosive bullets for the so-called *fusil-à-tabatière* were found among the ammunition captured at Strasburg. It was also stated that at the battle of Woerth bullets in some instances were observed on striking the ground to scatter the earth, and were heard to explode; but surely this could not be seriously maintained as a proof of the alleged infraction of the St. Petersburg Convention by any one acquainted with the sounds and sights of a battle-field! As regards the characters of the wounds supposed to have been produced by explosive bullets, no sufficiently minute and scientific details of them have yet been published to warrant a conviction of such an origin being rightly attributed to them. The extent of the mischief done, the scattered fragments of the bullet, have been the signs mainly depended upon as proofs. Perhaps nowhere has there been so much experience of the nature of explosive bullet-wounds as there has been among English officers in India, from their use (now in a great measure given up for reasons that need not here be referred to) in shooting the wild animals of that country. When an explosive bullet bursts within one of the cavities of the body, the animal is at once killed by the shock, the area of destruction among the viscera is immense, and the disintegrated and pulpified tissues are impregnated with the odour of the vapours resulting from the ignition of the detonating compound. But in wounds of the extremities the same distinctive evidence is not generally afforded. The destruction, though great, is not greater than often happens from solid bullets. The smashing up of the explosive bullet, too, is not more complete than often happens with solid bullets when they are made of soft lead. Neither great destruction of tissues, nor distortion of a bullet, nor its separation into several fragments within the body, is any proof by itself that a wound has not been inflicted by a solid bullet. In one instance, the fact of a German officer being wounded by several fragments of a bullet at the same instant was put forth as evidence that the projectile had exploded just before striking him; but this accident has frequently occurred from a solid bullet having happened to strike a stone in front of a soldier. We concur in the propriety of the caution which Marshal McMahon, in his letter of the 17th February, stated to have been exercised with regard to assertions which had been promulgated by some officers in the French army after the battle of Sedan that explosive bullets had been used against them. "After the battle", writes the Marshal, "some wounds were attributed to explosive bullets; but this opinion, uttered by surgeons on seeing irregular fragments of lead taken from wounds, has never appeared more to us than a mere conjecture, against which we were to be on our guard, knowing how difficult it is to understand all the shapes which balls may take in their course or the effects which may be produced by them."

There remains the fact stated, that explosive bullets were found among the stores of ammunition captured at Strasburg. But this is no proof that explosive bullets had been issued to the French troops for use. There is no reason for doubting that stores of the well-known powerful incendiary and explosive bullet adapted to the Prussian needle-gun by Von Dreyse still exist in Germany, but this is no proof that any were issued to the German troops for use in the war with France. When the St. Petersburg Convention was entered into by the principal powers of Europe in 1868 to abstain from the use of all explosive projectiles less than 400 *grammes* in weight, one of the stipulations was that "the engagement shall cease to be obligatory when, in a war between powers which have joined the Convention, another power not a party to the Convention shall join one of the belligerents." Baden was not a party to the Convention, and France had a right to have a store of explosive bullets in hand, ready to meet the casualty of having to encounter an enemy who might choose to make use of such projectiles. It is not to be expected that every power would do what the Government of this country did on joining the Convention. There were then immense stores of explosive bullets in England—the Metford bullets, adapted to the Enfield rifle—but no sooner was the St. Petersburg Convention agreed to, than they were all ordered to be destroyed; and they were destroyed so thoroughly that none now remain.

From the foregoing considerations we are led, then, to the conclusion that the charges which have been put forward of explosive bullets having been used by the contending armies in the Franco-German war, now happily at an end, have been groundless; and we are inclined to believe that the articles of the St. Petersburg Convention have been faithfully adhered to, notwithstanding the mutual recriminations to the contrary, by both French and German Governments.

(From the British Medical Journal of 11th March 1871. Written by T. L.)

A MEMORABLE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

By W. BEATTY-KINGSTON.

To the vast majority of English folk, old and young alike, the most interesting and congenial of Christmas rites is that which is celebrated at table, and the performance of which, in fulfilment of ancient tradition, necessitates the consumption of an abnormal quantity of succulent food and generous liquor. In this country it is customary that the Christmas feast should be held within the strict limits of the family circle, and that certain prescribed comestibles should figure in its bill of fare. The only indefeasible claim to share a British householder's beef and turkey, plum pudding and mince pies at Christmastide is based upon the consanguinity of guest and host; those founded upon intimate acquaintance, or even on old friendship, are by no means sure of recognition, although kindly people are not lacking who voluntarily extend their "seasonable hospitality" to lonely spinsters or bachelors forlorn, for the time being accidentally placed outside the radius of their own kith and kin. In this respect, as a rule, the English abroad are less exclusive than the English at home. By them, not infrequently, stray strangers and wandering waifs, if of their own race and in any admissible way accredited to them, are mercifully bidden to partake of their Christmas fare. The Queen's representatives in foreign parts, whether diplomatic or consular, are justly celebrated for a generous readiness to entertain their travelling compatriots at the "festive season," if these latter be fit and proper persons to receive attentions of this class. An Englishman compelled by circumstances to spend Christmastide in some Continental capital or city of importance, far distant from the fireside at which he has a right to sit in his native land, who has to eat his Christmas dinner alone, in hotel or restaurant and at his own cost and charges, must be a curiously friendless, misanthropical, or unpresentable individual—unless, indeed, his arrival at the place of his temporary sojourn be too recent to have permitted him to present whatever letters of recommendation or introduction he may have provided himself with.

The writer of these lines was for many years absent from England, and, during the long period of his voluntary expatriation, it was his lot to spend twenty-one successive Christmas Days abroad—some of them in out-of-the-way localities, and in strange company enough. Craving permission to speak of myself in the first, instead of the third person, I may here observe that not one of the repasts of which I partook on those anniversaries was consumed in solitude. For the most part the materials of which they were composed were quaintly unorthodox, from the British point of view; some of them, substantially and accessorially, were as un-Christmaslike as dinners could possibly be; at two or three I played the host; at others I figured as a guest; a few were "joint" affairs (in more than one sense of the adjective) got up in a hurry by casual Englishmen whom accident or the fortune of war had brought together "in partibus." One and all were genuinely merry meetings, at which sincere, if not always successful, efforts were made to reproduce or closely imitate the leading features of a correct English Christmas dinner. My strange experiences in connection with an endeavour to impress a famous plum-pudding recipe upon the mind of a musical Roumanian cook by translating the formula into his native tongue, turning it into verse, and adapting it to a popular Dacian air, have already been told elsewhere.

On another occasion, at Madrid, a desperate attempt, in which I was energetically supported by two fellow-journalists, one of her Majesty's Messengers—our Legation did not entertain that Christmas Day—and a wealthy London merchant, to organise a seasonable banquet at the principal restaurant in the Puerta del Sol, resulted in a gruesome repast, the English items of which were a lengthy and elderly boiled fowl, claiming to be a turkey poult, stuffed with chestnuts and garlic, and a thick currant pottage arabesqued with stoned olives and small slabs of candied orange peel. I remember that we had to fall back upon the gigantic prawns, for which the capital of Spain is justly renowned. These—all our Anglomaniacal culinary experiments having ignominiously failed—constituted "the chief of our diet" on Dec. 25, 1868, and were washed down by sugary champagne, such as the haughty Spaniard loveth, and by a baneful compound of insidious intoxicants, hight "Swedish Punch," one of the surest headache breeders proscribed by the Index Expurgatorius of teetotalism. I have eaten my Christmas dinner in the bosom of a hospitable German family at Berlin which, strong in the conviction that carp stewed in beer, roast geese and plums, and "Pumpernickel mit Schlagzahn"—that is, crumbled black bread stirred up in whipped cream—were peculiarly appropriate to the Feast of the Nativity, regaled me profusely with those amazing dainties. I could describe other Christmas dinners, no less heavily fraught with surprise to British apprehensions than those of Bucharest, Madrid, and Berlin, of which I have partaken at Vienna and Galatz, Belgrade and Rome—repasts no less anachronistic than convivial, and replete alike with preposterous viands and ludicrous incidents—but, as Mr. Rudyard Kipling has taught contemporary *raconteurs* to say, "these are other stories." My present purpose is to tell the tale of a Christmas dinner which, in more than one respect, was the most memorable banquet of its class to which I ever sate down. I have reason to believe, moreover, that all the other survivors of that brilliant festivity are at one with myself as to its exceptional noteworthiness.

The Franco-German War, commenced in the high summer of 1870, had been prolonged—despite a long and unbroken series of French reverses—until winter set in upon the still contending armies of invaders and invaded with a severity almost unprecedented in the fair land of France. Round Paris, upon the siege of which mighty city the chief power of the German hosts was concentrated at the approach of Christmastide, the whole face of the country was thickly shrouded with snow, and the earth itself was frozen as hard as iron or stone to the depth of nearly a foot. Since Ducrot's great sortie there had been but little hard fighting within the lines of the investment, which, however, were being slowly but surely contracted upon the doomed capital. The German bombardment, at no time theretofore carried on with vehement earnestness, seemed to slacken down appreciably as the cold intensified; and there were December days during which Valérien's favourite mouthpiece, "La Grande Catherine," preserved a sullen silence for six and seven hours at a stretch. In Versailles, where the headquarters of the King and Crown Prince of Prussia and of General von Kirchbach had been established throughout the autumn, the French local population was suffering terribly from lack of means wherewith to purchase food and fuel, and persons of both sexes belonging to the classes of small "rentiers" and State pensionnaires—among them elderly ladies of high birth and aged officers *en retraite*—might be seen during the few hours of daylight wandering about the woods round Versailles in quest of fallen branches and stray twigs, or haply cheapening a limp cabbage or hard-salted herring in the chilly, melancholy market-place. It was a dreadful time for the vanquished. They were cold and hungry, whatever their social status might be, while their conquerors were kept warm and full of wholesome meat and drink. Even the German soldiers, detailed by night as well as by day for field and outpost duty, and, therefore, necessarily exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, were better off than the shivering and fasting nobles and bourgeois of the ex-Royal town; for the Fatherland had liberally supplied its warrior sons with high, wool-lined boots, thick flannels, fleecy comforters and sheepskin mantles, and the rations of food and wine served out thrice a day to the besiegers of Paris were sufficiently copious to allay the most formidable appetites. As a place of residence or of sojourn for non-combatants Versailles was deadly dull all day long; after dark, with its silent, snow-clad, feebly-lighted, forsaken streets and squares, it was indescribably gloomy. The only cases of light and cheerful sounds of song and laughter in that stony, frost-stricken desert were the quarters, or sets of apartments, occupied, on either side of the Place Hoche, by the war correspondents of the *Times* and *The Daily Telegraph*, who were "at home" to their friends and compatriots well-nigh every evening, save when engaged on some special duty of paramount importance, and whose comfortable rooms, often thronged by Englishmen of light and leading, were not infrequently visited by jovial German staff officers connected by blood or marriage with English families, or by the ties of old comradeship with their hosts. The club organised by the Princes of the "Second Staff," in the annexe of the Hôtel des Réservoirs, was rarely kept open after eleven p.m., when the latest rubber of threepenny whist—that "personally conducted" by Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg—had been concluded, and their Highnesses, having buckled on their clanking sabres and muffled themselves up in their long furred cloaks, had vanished for the night into their cosy quarters next door. Prussian Royalty and its aide-de-camps, military secretaries, &c., went to bed early at the Prefecture and "Les Ombrages"; so did Moltke, Roon, and the General Staff in the Avenue de Paris; Bismarck, truly, sate up late as a rule in his "cottage of gentility" in the Rue de Provence, but his nocturnal receptions were strictly regulated by the principle, "No admission, except on business," and in no way contributed to such sparse social enlivenment as poor frozen-out Versailles could boast of during that grimmest of winters.

Early in December it became manifest to the members of the little Anglo-American group of war correspondents attached to the Royal headquarters that they would have to celebrate the "Fêtes de Noël" as best they might within hearing of "Big Kate's" deep-toned voice; and one of them, at a convivial gathering held in the first floor of No. 9, Place Hoche, about a week before Christmas Day, suggested that they should dine together in true British fashion on that anniversary, inviting to their feast a certain number of "outsiders"—neither journalists nor Anglo-Saxons, but approved good fellows, and personally well-known to us all. The meeting at once formed itself into a committee of ways and means, under the presidency of Dr. William Howard Russell, the beloved and honoured *doyen* of our tiny guild, and half a dozen resolutions were rapidly passed, the most important of which, as far as I was concerned, was one unanimously empowering me to conclude every necessary arrangement for the contemplated banquet, including the issue of the invitations, composition of the menu itself and of an artistic design for that engaging document, seasonable decoration of the room in which the festivity should be held, and organisation of special service for the occasion, to be composed of our couriers and body servants, the waiting-staff of the "Réservoirs" being fully occupied from morning till night in attending upon Royal, Serene, and Transparent Highnesses and their aides-de-camp, and therefore unequal to dealing with any emergency like that involved in the execution of our project. In fact, the committee gave me absolute carte-blanche in every respect, and it was well for me that they did so, for a more difficult enterprise than the getting-up of an English dinner in a French town occupied by a German army I have never carried through before or since. Fortunately, M. and Mdlle. Grosseœuvre, of the "Réservoirs," entered heart and soul into the undertaking as soon as I propounded it to them, and, though overwhelmed with current business, contrived to hold at least one pertinent conference a day with me throughout the week preceding Christmastide. Of these consultations, which could not have been more solemn had the fate of Europe depended on their results, one, I remember, was devoted to fish, another to "le Baron de Rosbif"—the abstract idea of which my kind advisers took a long time to tackle—another to turkey and oyster sauce, and another to plum pudding, the *chef* being called in as *amicus curiæ* to receive verbal and written evidence touching the ingredients of that cate and the manner of its preparation. Versailles being cut off from the coast by a broad belt of occupied territory, turbot, lobster, and oysters seemed unattainable when we first took into consideration the means of procuring them. They came to hand, however, late on Christmas Eve, and as fresh as paint;

at a cost, however, which my colleagues and myself, during the "quart d'heure de Rabelais," vowed never to disclose, so that the charge of spendthriftry might not be justly preferred against us. On Dec. 17, when I undertook the part of "Universal Provider" for the Anglo-American Christmas dinner, there was not a French or Prussian soul in Versailles who knew anything about a baron of beef, and the civil and military authorities alike assured me that a 20lb turkey did not exist in Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and the four other departments from which the 3rd Army Corps derived its incidental poultry. Yet both those viands figured conspicuously at our feast, and the turkey weighed 24lb, independent of truffle inlay and chestnut stuffing. The problem of holly and mistletoe for table garnish and wall decoration was for some days an apparently insoluble one. At last, in pursuance of a "happy thought," I persuaded two good friends of mine, Prussian officers commanding companies of infantry on outpost duty, to send out fatigue parties into the woods of Trianon and Ville d'Avray, with orders to collect seasonable evergreens or perish in the attempt. The results of their energetic researches were a huge cart-load of the finest decorative material that ever adorned a Christmas banqueting-hall, and the presence at our feast of both the gallant gentlemen who had helped me out of my crowning difficulty. Our menu was a thing of beauty, with a gold-lettered title-page displaying the inscription, "Noël, 1870, Versailles," and an elegant sepia design of two sturdy saplings, garlanded together by a chubby Christmas elf draped in clouds "and nothing more." Within this fanciful frame was set forth the following list of good things edible and potable:

Potage à la Reine.
Filets de barbillon, sauce homard.
Roast Beef.
Dinde aux marrons et saucisses, sauce aux huitres.
Faisans rôtis, with bread sauce.
Petits pois.
Plum pudding et mince pies.
Dessert.
Vins: Madère, Montrachet, Romanée-Conti, Crémant d'Ay rosé, Moët frappé, Porto.

To this plentiful and essentially insular repast, entertainers and guests sat down at seven p.m. precisely, nineteen in all, on Dec. 25, 1870. Dr. Russell was in the chair, supported on his right hand by his namesake, Mr. Odo Russell—at that time Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and afterwards Ambassador at Berlin—and on his left by his colleague Mr. Lawrence Oliphant. General William Duff, whilom of the U.S.A., and a half-brother of Andrew Halliday, acted as vice-chairman, his supporters being two war correspondents of *The Daily Telegraph*, Colonel H. B. Harvey and myself. The other journalists present were: Dr. Maclaine, Dr. Scoffern, and Mr. Edward King, representing leading American newspapers; Mr. Alfred Austin, of the *Standard*; Mr. Robert Landells, of the *Illustrated London News*; Mr. Coningsby, of the *Echo*; and Dr. Hassell, of *Die Staatszeitung*. Two expected "heroes of the pen" were missing—Archibald Forbes, who had been "commanded" to dine with the present King of Saxony on the other side of Paris, and Hilary Skinner, to whom a tempting chance of spending the evening in an advanced position near Montretout had been offered by some hospitable Prussian warrior, and whose excuse for his absence we (knowing how difficult it was for a correspondent to get to the absolute front at any time) had regretfully accepted. Our guests were Gadban Effendi, the Turkish Consul-General in London—who, like Mr. Odo Russell, was *en mission* at Versailles in relation to Russia's repudiation of the Black Sea clause in the Treaty of Paris—Baron von Witzleben, and Baron von Arnim, a gigantic cuirassier and a stalwart guardsman, both married to Englishwomen and speaking our language as though to the manner born; Count von Niedhammer and Captain von Strantz, the kindly warriors to whom we owed our magnificent display of scarlet-studded holly garlands and pearly-berried mistletoe bough; and "Red-Cross" Young, of the British Ambulance. The dinner was a culinary as well as a convivial success, for the talented *chef* of the "Réservoirs" had personally superintended its preparation, and the cellars of that famous hostelry had yielded up their choicest treasures to gladden the hearts of Anglo-American revellers on the most joyous of Christian anniversaries. It had been agreed that only two toasts should be given, both from the chair—"The Queen" and "Absent Friends." To the former musical honours and lavish tribute of hearty cheering were duly paid, and it may be imagined with what deep and sincere emotion the latter was drunk by men whose nearest and dearest were all far away at a season specially consecrated to family gatherings, and the large majority of whom were under obligations to run the ordinary risks of war from day to day until the conclusion of the campaign. Deep draughts of pink and amber champagne were silently quaffed to the health of those dear women and children at home whom some of us might never see again. For a few seconds the wave of sentiment surged up high, even to our eyes and throats. As soon as it had subsided, the divided rule of tobacco and music set in with gay reactionary vigour. I had not only contrived to charter an articulate pianoforte for the evening, but had succeeded in getting it efficiently tuned during the forenoon. It was my privilege to "preside" at that instrument during the subsequent proceedings, vocal and choregraphic, although I was more than once relieved in the interludes of dance music by Witzleben, an excellent all-round pianist, to whom the trick of four-handed improvisation was as familiar as to myself. There was no lack of "approved good" singers among our party, one of whom—the late Lord Ampthill—was entitled to rank among the most accomplished amateur vocalists of his day. Dr. Russell led off with that spirited old nautical ditty "The Whale," his favourite after-dinner song for many a year. All present joined vociferously in the chorus with each verse concluded, and it was pleasant to hear the sonorous voices of our German friends trolling out the final refrain, "But they never did catch that whale, brave boys!" Our chairman then exercised his "right of call" upon Mr. Odo Russell, who sang "Il balen del suo sorriso" with a *maestria* that might have been envied by Graziani himself. Colonel Harvey followed with "The Soldier's Dream," the appropriateness of which to the circumstances which had brought us all together "within the lines of the besiegers," was undeniable. Other lays of great pith and moment were subsequently sung by genial "Bob" Landells, by Maclaine and King, and by all our soldier guests, one of whom, gifted with a sweet and sympathetic tenor voice, earned an unanimous encore by his admirable rendering of Reichardt's "Du bist so fern und doch so nah." About an hour before midnight, at the instance of our jovial chairman, the tables and chairs were cleared away, and four couples of more or less bearded waltzers commenced gyrating slowly to the strains of "The Beautiful Blue Danube." 'Twas a goodly sight to see the dignified and symmetrical rotundities of a journalistic magnate and a military veteran revolving in concert, each impinging upon the other's fixed orbit, and to watch the heroic efforts of a colossal Prussian "sapper" and a dapper little American "ink-slinger"—the former personating a lady for the nonce—to keep step. From the first the dancing was "full of excellent differences," and with each new development of its humorous characteristics our mirth became less and less repressible, until the concluding galopade—the stirring old "Sturm-Marsch"—came to its close in a very hurricane of happy laughter. As the "witching hour" struck our valedictory clinking of glasses and interchange of kindly wishes took place, and five minutes later we emerged from the well-warmed hotel into the frozen street, lit up by the white moonshine with a pale brightness that seemed a sort of ghostly daylight. The trees, to their tiniest twigs, were decked with dazzling rime that shimmered and sparkled like billions of minute diamonds. Not a footstep save our own could we hear as we tramped through the crisp snow to our respective quarters. "The silence was unbroken, and the stillness gave no token" save the deep, distant growl of a huge French gun vexing the Prussian outposts at Ville d'Avray.

Since then Death has been busy with the members of our Christmas gathering. Its survivors, I fancy, as long as life and memory shall still be theirs, will not forget that weird winter night when Versailles, though it harboured two future German emperors, thirty odd actual princes of the Fatherland, the general staff and the chief headquarter of the mightiest army that ever took the field, seemed a Dead City, stricken with the eternal muteness of the grave!

The writer of the foregoing letter, Mr. Kingston & Lord Dunraven were the Special Correspondents of the Daily Telegraph.

Furley informs me that Sydney Hall & he were the only two Correspondents absent from this Xmas dinner — they were spending Christmas at a village between Versailles & Orleans. T. L.

A number of blank pages follow
and have <u>not</u> been photographed.

NATIONAL SOCIETY

FOR AID TO THE

SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT,

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c.

H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, K.G.

THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.
THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE.
DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.
EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.
THE EARL OF DERBY.
THE EARL DUCIE.
LIEUT.-COLONEL VISCOUNT BURY, M.P.
THE RIGHT HONBLE. THE LORD MAYOR.
LORD OVERSTONE.
F.-M. SIR J. F. BURGOYNE, BART., G.C.B.
MAJOR-GEN. HON. SIR PERCY HERBERT, K.C.B.
LIEUT.-COL. HON. C. H. LINDSAY, M.P.
HON. PERCY WYNDHAM, M.P.
SIR COUTTS LINDSAY, BART.
SIR PAUL HUNTER, BART.
C. BUXTON, ESQ., M.P.
REV. G. R. PORTAL.
THE REV. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.
REV. W. REYNER COBBS.
REV. C. SCHOELL.
DR. ACLAND.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. ST. GEORGE, K.C.B.
LIEUT.-COLONEL R. LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.
COL. W. K. LOYD.
CAPTAIN HERBERT DE KANTZOW, R.N.
CAPTAIN G. F. BLAKE, R.M.L.I.
CAPTAIN H. M. HOZIER, A.A.C.
MAJOR O'BRYEN HOARE.
S. R. GRAVES, ESQ., M.P.
N. ROTHSCHILD, ESQ., M.P.
J. A. PEARSON, ESQ.
DR. E. H. SIEVEKING.
DR. A. J. POLLOCK.
J. A. BEAUMONT, ESQ.
THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.
MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF LONGFORD, K.C.B.
COLONEL THE EARL OF MOUNT CHARLES.
THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.
THE EARL OF DENBIGH.
LORD LEIGH.
LORD ELIOT.
GENERAL LORD STRATHNAIRN, G.C.B.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HOPE GRANT, G.C.B.
HON. AUBERON HERBERT, M.P.
SIR EDWARD HOARE, BART.
SIR E. A. H. LECHMERE, BART.
SIR F. SHUCKBURGH, BART.
SIR HARRY VERNEY, BART., M.P.
THE VERY REV. MONSIGNOR CAPEL.
REV. HENRY ALLON.
REV. W. R. FREMANTLE.
REV. T. HUGO.
REV. E. WALFORD.
LIEUT.-GENERAL F. H. SEYMOUR.
LIEUT.-COLONEL WHITWORTH PORTER, R.E.
LIEUT.-COLONEL H. J. W. JERVIS, M.P.
CAPTAIN DOUGLAS GALTON, C.B.
CAPTAIN H. BRACKENBURY, R.A.
W. MCCULLAGH TORRENS, ESQ., M.P.
JAMES PAGET, ESQ., F.R.S.
PRESCOTT HEWETT, ESQ.
DR. LIONEL BEALE, F.R.S.
LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES RATCLIFF.
SURGEON-MAJOR BOSTOCK, SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.
HOLMES COOTE, ESQ.
DR. SMART, C.B., R.N.
JOHN FURLEY, ESQ.
J. BERGTHEIL, ESQ.
DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL T. LONGMORE, C.B.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE—LIEUT.-COLONEL LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.
SECRETARY—CAPT. C. J. BURGESS.
BANKERS—MESSRS. COUTTS & CO.

OFFICES:—No. 2, ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.

2, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.,

London, August 8th, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward you a copy of Resolutions which were passed at a Public Meeting held in London, on the 4th instant, together with Resolutions, which have been since passed by the Central Working Committee.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. LOYD-LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Chairman of Central Committee.

Resolutions passed by Central Committee.

I.—That Mr. Prescott Hewett, Dr. A. J. Pollock, and Surgeon-Major Bostock, form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of selecting six Surgeons or Dressers, in every way qualified to serve as a detachment from this Society, with the French and Prussian Society of Help for the Sick and Wounded in War.

II.—That the selected Surgeons be at once sent to the Seat of War to give such aid to the French and Prussian Societies as may be pointed out to them by the authorities of those Societies.

III.—That a first Contribution be sent at once from this Society to the French and Prussian National Societies of Help for the Sick and Wounded, amounting to £500 each, and that it be sent through the British Ambassadors in Paris and Berlin.

IV.—That Captain Galton, C.B., be requested to consider the possibility of finding a store to be used as the Society's Depôt for such articles for the use of the Sick and Wounded as may be contributed by the public.

RESOLUTIONS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE.

"That a National Society be formed in this country for aiding Sick and Wounded Soldiers in time of War, and that the said Society be formed upon the Rules laid down by the Geneva Convention in 1864; and that persons be admitted as Members of the Society on payment of Five Pounds Donation, or Five Shillings Annual Subscription."

"That this Society do forthwith place itself in communication with Her Majesty's Government in order to obtain official recognition, and in order that the aid which the Society proposes to send out to the Sick and Wounded may be transmitted with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government."

"That the aid and assistance of the Society be given in the first instance to the Sick and Wounded of our own Armies should we unfortunately be engaged in War; but should this country continue neutral and uninvolved in War, that the aid be given impartially between the Sick and Wounded of the belligerent Armies."

"That the aid and assistance of the Society be given in *matériel* and *personnel*, and that, as far as possible, it be ascertained from the belligerents themselves how this aid may be best afforded."

"That a Central Committee of 21 Members be appointed to assist in carrying out the objects of the Society. That the said Committee be annually elected by Rules similar to those of the National Rifle Association."

"That Sub-Committees of the Society be established in various parts of the country, and that these Sub-Committees regulate their own Subscriptions, manage their own affairs, defray their own expenses, and transmit to the Central Committee such contributions as they are able to collect and such *matériel* as may be suggested from time to time by the Central Committee."

"That a Ladies' Committee be established, whose special duties should be to collect *matériel* and to prepare it in such manner as may be suggested to them from time to time by the Central Committee."

"That the Society adopt the Badge and the Flag which has been recognised by the International Convention of Geneva."

HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War,

2, ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LIST OF ARTICLES SUITABLE TO BE SENT TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Committees in Provincial Towns and Firms presenting Goods might retain the Stores, advising the Central Committee by Invoice.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

Amputating Instruments. Bullet Extractors. Forceps and Tenacula. Bone-Nippers of various sizes and shapes. Pocket-cases of Instruments. Bistouris. Syringes. Tourniquets. Spray-Producers. Subcutaneous Syringes. Splints of all sizes. Lint. Rollers of Cotton, Linen, or Flannel, with the length marked upon each. Waxed Silk Thread. Air and Water Cushions. Ice Bags. Waterproof Sheeting. Gutta Percha Tissue, and in the piece. Oil Silk. Clean Linen Rags.

MEDICINES.

Opium in all forms. Opium in Pills, one grain in each, put up in small bottles, each containing four dozen Pills. Morphia in Pills, one quarter grain in each, put up in small bottles, each containing four dozen Pills. Laudanum, in 2 oz. bottles. Liquor Ammoniæ, in 2 oz. bottles. Sal Volatile, in 8 oz. bottles. Nitrate of Silver, in cases. Chloroform, 1 lb. in each bottle. Hydrate of Chloral, in 2 oz. bottles. Carbolic Acid, Condy's Fluid, or Permanganate of Potash. Chlorinated Lime and Soda. Sulphate of Quinia, in bulk or in Pills, two grains in each, and put up in bottles, each containing four dozen. Effervescing Salines. Oxide of Zinc. Strapping.

The Medicines should be distinctly labelled in Latin and English, and the Dose stated in each case.

FOOD.

Concentrated Meat Essences of all kinds. Liebig's Extract of Meat. Compressed and Preserved Vegetables. Arrowroot. Corn Flour. Coffee. Cocoa. Biscuits. Condensed Milk. Syrups. Vinegar.

Ale, Stout, Sherry, Port (in pint bottles).

SUNDRIES.

Tin Pannikins, for half-pint and one pint, made to fit into one another for convenience of packing. Enamelled Plates, Dishes, and Basins. Spoons. Zinc Buckets. Knives and Forks. Soap. Pocket Combs.

Hones for sharpening Knives.

Hand-Lanterns for use, with Wax Candles.

Pillow-Cases, partly open at one end, and from 2 to 3 feet by 1½ feet. Sheets. Blankets. Jerseys. Drawers. Socks. Slippers.

Hospital Marquees, empty, or completely fitted out.

A. J. POLLOCK,
E. H. SIEVEKING,
THOS. LONGMORE,
} *Medical Committee.*

R. LOYD-LINDSAY,
Lieut.-Colonel, and Chairman of Committee.

HARRISON AND SONS, Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty, St. Martin's Lane.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR:

2 *St. Martin's Place*, 24th October, 1870.

THE RETURN of their Chairman, COL. LOYD LINDSAY, from his mission to the Head Quarters of the German and French Armies at Versailles and Paris, affords to the Committee an appropriate opportunity, of which they readily avail themselves, for submitting to the subscribers a General Statement, not purporting to be minutely accurate, of what has been already done in the administration of the Fund, and of its present state as regards outstanding demands and liabilities.

MONEY DISBURSED.

German Wounded in the Army round Paris, per the Crown Prince of Prussia	£20,000
French Wounded in the Hospitals in Paris, per General Trochu	20,000
Remittances to various Hospitals and Persons, principally in the Neighbourhood of the Rhine and throughout the Seat of War in France	31,500
Food	8,750
Medical Stores	5,680
Surgical Instruments	5,300
Clothing and Bedding	9,160
Surgeons', Dressers' and Nurses' Wages	2,500
French Ambulance, cut off from its natural source of supply by the operations of war, and kept in activity by subsidy from this Society	4,000
Ambulance under charge of Dr. Frank, already provided with large stores from this Society	2,500
Large English Army Ambulance, now at Versailles, first payment on account	6,000
Cost of maintaining Depôts under Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre in France, and Captain Brackenbury on the borders of Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany	6,000
Credits for various purposes, through Captain Brackenbury, our General Agent	10,000
Loan to American Ambulance at Paris	800
Salaries, Wages, &c.	1,000
Printing, Stationery, Telegrams, Postage	1,000
Carriage of Parcels, Freight, &c.	800
Advertisements in the *Times* and other Papers	6,000
Carried forward	£140,990

August, 1870.

Brought forward £140,990

OUTSTANDING DEMANDS AND LIABILITIES. ESTIMATE.

1. Surgeons, Dressers, Nurses, and Lay Agents employed throughout the Seat of War. In number about 250, maintained at a cost of more than £200 per day for 30 days	6,000
2. Army Ambulance for transporting Sick and Wounded. Consisting of 12 Waggons, Store Carts, Horses, &c.	15,000
3. Complete Field Hospital attached to above arranged for 200 Patients, with Tents, Surgical Appliances, Food, &c. The whole under command of Dr. Guy, Deputy Inspector of Military Hospitals, assisted by 12 Army Surgeons	20,000
4. Cost of maintaining Depôts under Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre in France, and Captain Brackenbury on the borders of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany	10,000
5. Money and Stores in course of distribution from time to time to Hospitals and Ambulances whose funds are exhausted, and who come to the English Society for aid to enable them to continue their work	10,000
6. General Expenses of the whole Establishment and final cost of Winding up	20,000
7. Cost of Stores, chiefly Food and Clothing, to be sent out in readiness for the Sick and Wounded in Metz and other places	15,000
8. Balance still available to cover all further contingencies and demands	26,000
Present Amount of Subscriptions	£262,990

STORES FORWARDED.

There have been distributed throughout the whole Seat of War—

During the month of September	1,700 Boxes and Bales.
From the 1st to the 22nd of October	1,531 ,,
Total Number of Boxes and Bales dispatched during the last 7 weeks	3,231 ,,

These Stores consist principally of contributed articles:

1. *Clothing and Bedding* of all kinds.
2. *Provisions.*
3. *Medicals.*
4. *Surgical Instruments.*
5. *Brandy, Wine, Porter.*

This Department is almost entirely under the management of the Ladies' Committee, whose arrangements have been admirable, and the efficiency and value of whose services are beyond all praise.

In the early period of the administration of the Fund, the Committee were assailed from various quarters by the accusation of undue caution and parsimony in withholding funds which were expressly subscribed for the purpose of immediate application. Fully convinced that these charges were founded upon imperfect knowledge and short-sighted views, the Committee did not allow themselves to be diverted from their course; and they now find themselves in a position, not overburdened by excess of funds unduly held back, but rather of anxiety lest the Fund, large and liberal as it is, yet being limited in amount, must prove inadequate for carrying out all, or even any large portion of, the measures of humanity and of mercy which arise out of the present dreadful state of the Seat of War.

The Committee has never made any appeal to the liberality of the public; what has been given has been spontaneously given, and is therefore of double value.

Neither does the Committee now presume to make an appeal.

We simply administer the funds which the public may entrust to us; remembering that our legitimate function is that of a subsidiary character, to assist in certain cases the efforts which must and ought to emanate from the parties themselves, the Governments and people of Germany and France. To undertake generally duties of a wider extent, and which partake more of an originating character, would be to go beyond what we understand to be our proper duty, and would involve expenditure far beyond the limits of our Fund. We know that we have saved the lives, mitigated the sufferings, and carried assistance and comfort which would not otherwise have reached them, to thousands of sick and wounded in every stage and degree of their misery. We therefore venture to hope that we are doing our duty, and faithfully fulfilling the intentions of the subscribers.

We have been drawn almost unintentionally and unconsciously into the discharge of a duty of enormous magnitude and responsibility; the labour, the difficulty, and the painful anxiety which it involves can be understood and appreciated by those only who have day by day assisted in the business of the Committee. The Committee will persevere in their endeavour to apply judiciously what yet remains of the Fund; simply assuring those who may have held back all or any portion of their intended contributions, under the impression that the amount of the Fund is more than adequate for its purpose, that the Fund is limited in amount, and that the Committee feel that they are advancing towards that limit, whilst the area of their operations is almost unbounded—comprehending a large portion of France and Germany; covered with hospitals which are crowded by hundreds of thousands of sick and wounded soldiers.

August, 1870.

The appeals from them for assistance far exceed the power of the Committee to respond to them.

The subscriptions have indeed been large, if we measure them as a spontaneous outpouring of British sympathy. But after all, what are they when distributed amongst so many?

The Committee take this opportunity to offer their public acknowledgments and thanks to the various Railway Companies, viz., the South Eastern, South Western, London, Chatham and Dover, and the Great Eastern, who have conveyed our agents, as well as boxes and bales to an immense extent, both in number and weight, without charge; and in other respects have rendered valuable assistance to this Society.

R. LOYD LINDSAY, *Chairman.*

SHAFTESBURY	H. VERNEY
BURY	DOUGLAS GALTON
OVERSTONE	N. M. DE ROTHSCHILD

C. J. BURGESS, *Secretary.*

Spottiswoode & Co., Printers, New-street Square, London.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

RULES.

1. To obey implicitly the orders of the head of the Society with whatever Army it may be serving.

2. In the event of no head of the Society being present, then to obey the orders of the Medical Officer under and with whom the undersigned may be serving.

3. To give no information relating to the War of any sort in any manner which may assist either the Combatants or Non-Combatants.

4. To provide himself with the Uniform fixed upon by the Committee.

5. To take care that his Baggage does not exceed the allowance and size of packages decided upon by the Committee.

I, the undersigned, wishing to serve under the BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED, in connection with the International Committee at Geneva, hereby engage to start within 24 hours for the Continent, to such place as the Committee may direct, there to give my services gratuitously for weeks, and I declare upon my honour that if this offer of service be accepted I will strictly conform to all the Rules and Regulations of this Society or its Representative under whom I may be placed.

London,
August, 1870.

HELP FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

Application of _____ to be employed as:

1 Medical Qualifications.	2 Physical Qualifications.	3 Other Qualifications.	4 Age.	5 Knowledge of French.	6 Knowledge of German.	7 Knowledge of any other European Language.	The Statements in all these columns must be supported by
							1. A written Certificate from an actual Hospital Surgeon. 2. A written Certificate from Applicant's Medical Attendant. 3. A written Certificate from a Minister of Religion and a Magistrate. 4. 5. The Applicant must be prepared to undergo an examination at such time and place as the Committee may appoint. 6.

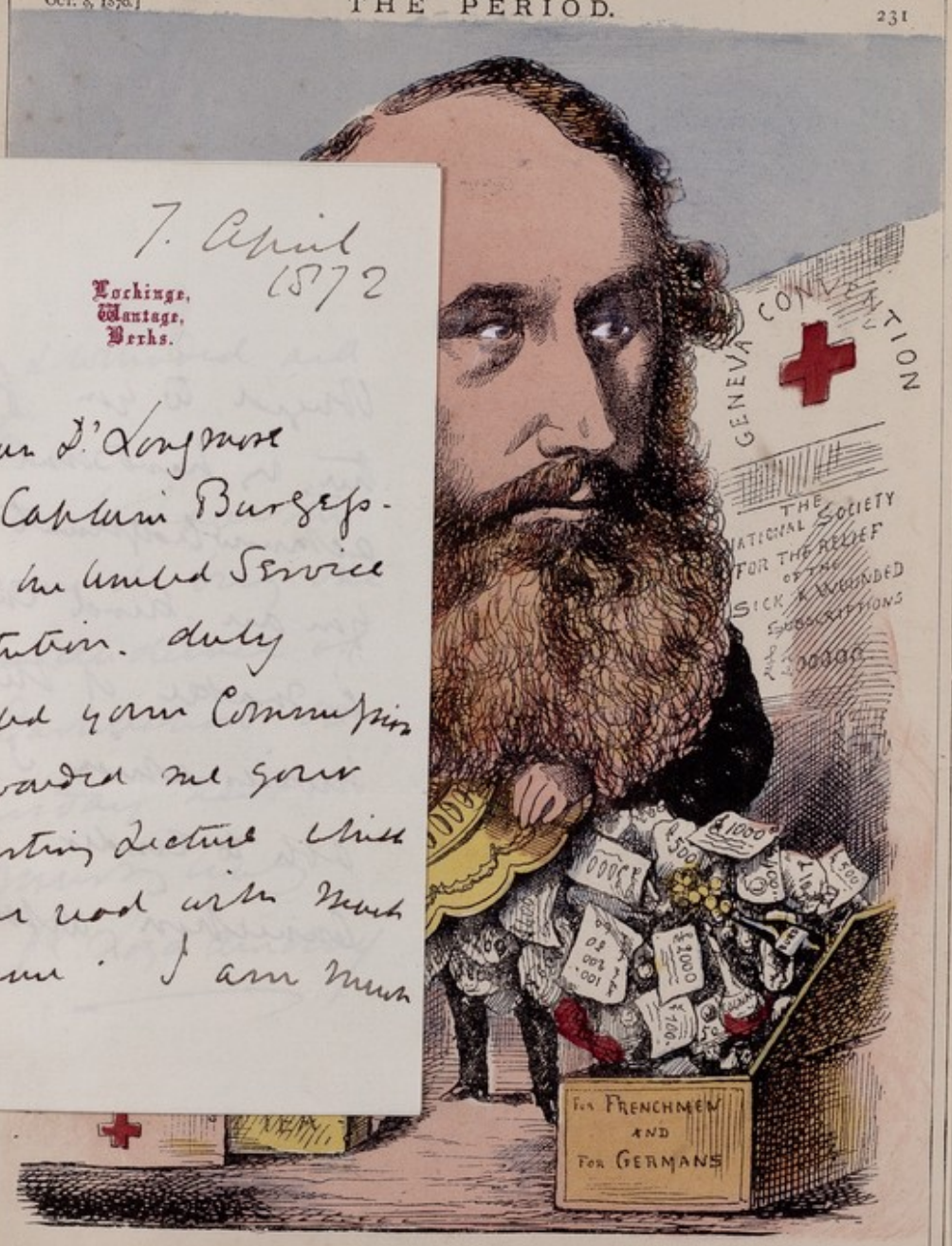
I, the undersigned, wishing to serve under the BRITISH SOCIETY OF HELP TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED in connection with the International Committee at Geneva, hereby engage to give my services gratuitously for or until the end of the present War, and the actual cost of my travelling expenses, and I declare upon my honour that if this my offer of service be accepted, I will strictly conform to all the Rules and Regulations of the Society, or its Representative under whom I may be placed.

Address in full:

Date

This Form when filled up and supported by the necessary Certificates to be sent to C. J. BURGESS, "Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded," 2, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, London.

Oct. 8, 1870.] THE PERIOD. 231



People of the Period.—COLONEL LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.

7. April 1872

Lockinge,
Wantage,
Berks.

My dear D'Longmore

Captain Burgess-
Sec. of the United Service
Institution. duly
executed your Commission
& forwarded me your
interesting Lecture which
I have read with much
pleasure. I am much

HELP FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

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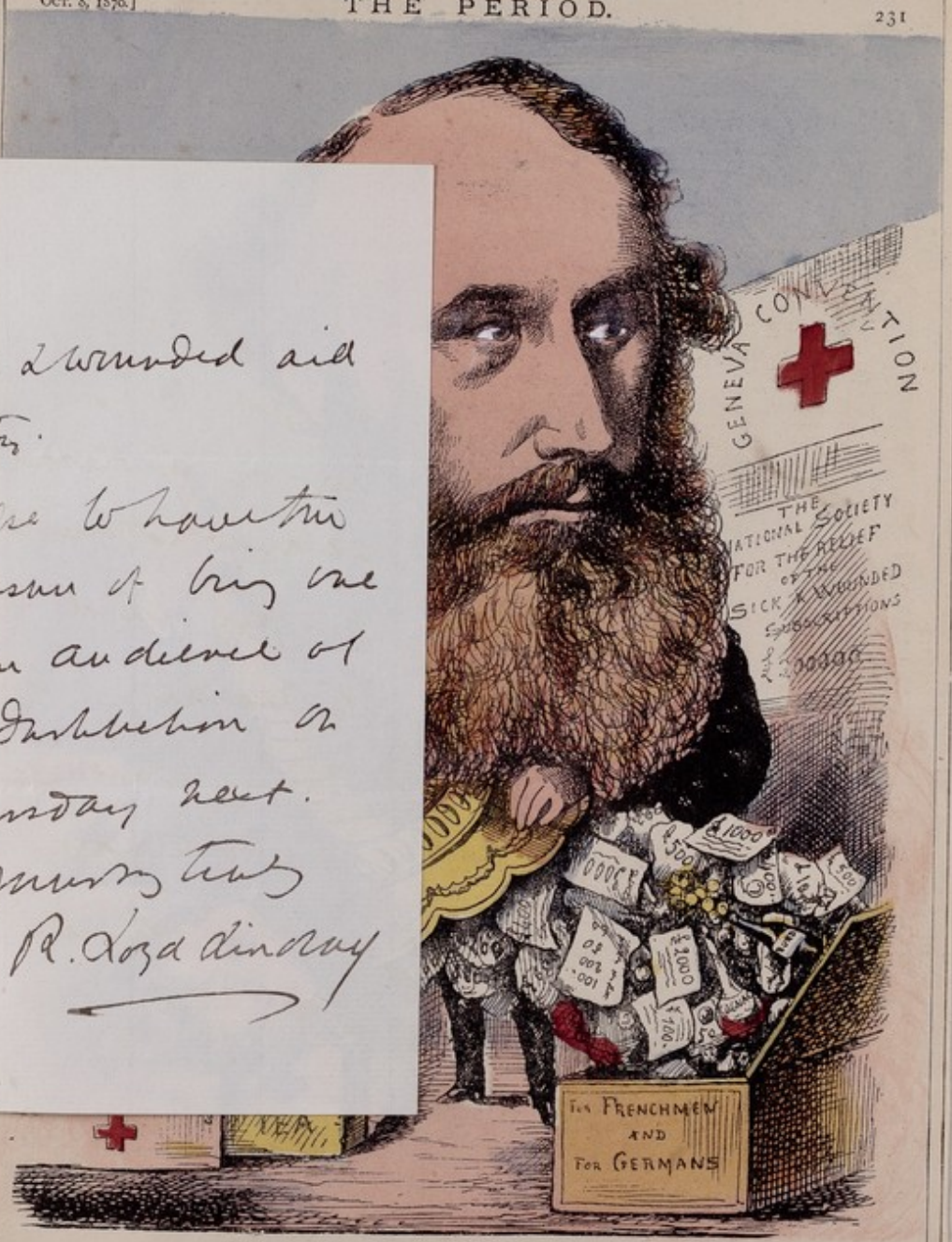
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St. Martin's Place.

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able to Under Sir
Convention with Lee

Oct. 8, 1870.] THE PERIOD. 231



People of the Period.—COLONEL LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.

I send 2 wounded aid Societies.

I have to have the pleasure of being one of the audience at the Distribution on Thursday next.

Yours truly

R. Loyd Lindsay

HELP FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

Application of _____ to be employed as:

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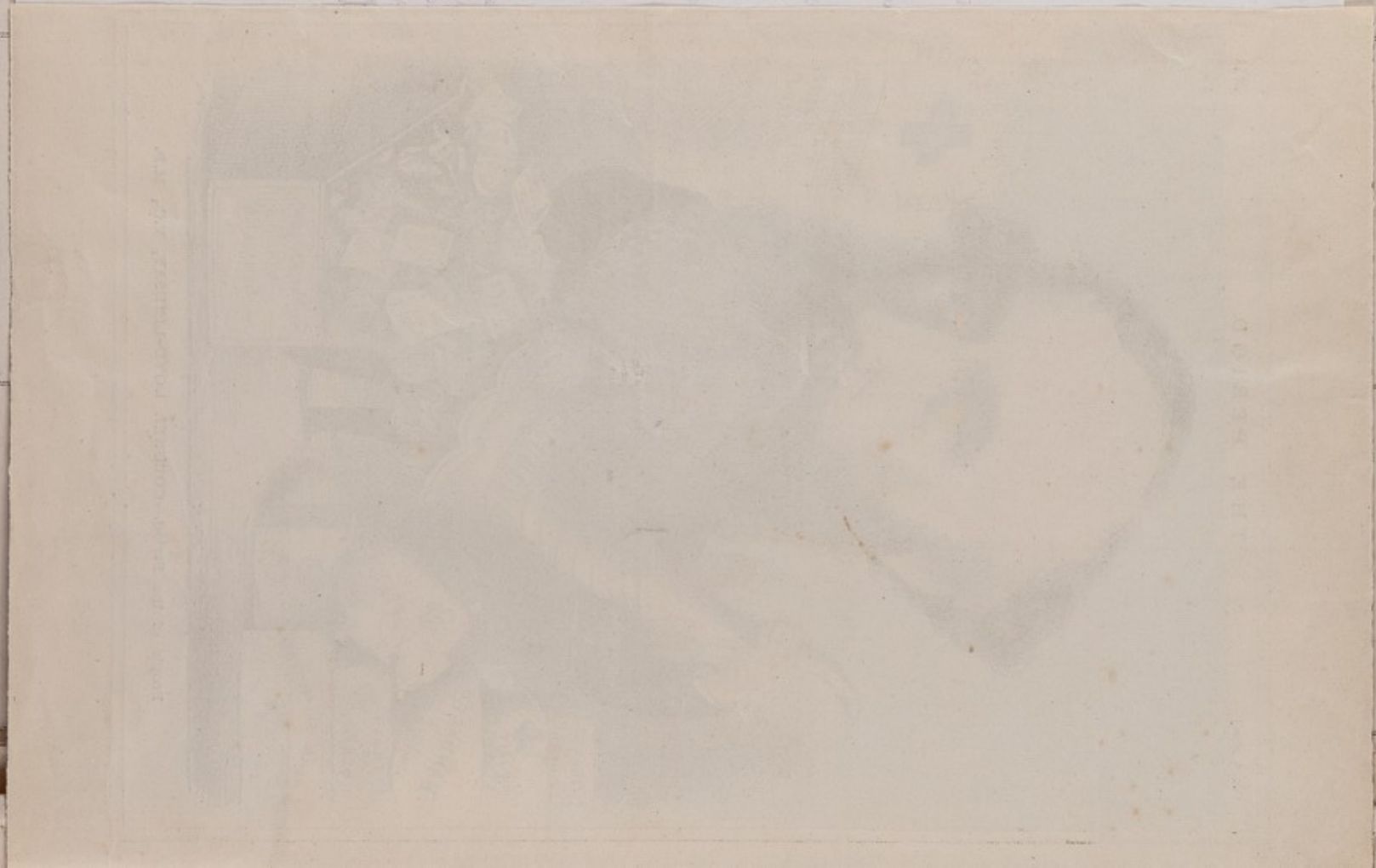
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St. Martin's Place.



People of the Period.—COLONEL LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.

HELP FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.



Obituary.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR THOMAS LONGMORE, K...

of the Sepoy Mutiny he was ordered with a detachment of his regiment to India, and during the years 1857, 1858, and 1859 served with the army in Bengal, at first as a regimental officer, but afterwards as Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, the promotion to which rank, on Dec. 31st, ...tive services in the ...e rank in less than ...btained his first com- ... the appointment of ... Bengal, but in the ...stablishment, he was ...edical Officer of the ...

...as an operator had ...hen, in 1860, Sidney ...r the better instruc- ..., the professorship of ...nd accepted on the ... Alexander, the then ...cellent qualifications ... much usefulness, ... hold it for nearly ...y-one years, until ...termination of the ...ner session of 1891, ... it became clear to ... that he must seek ...quiet and repose ...h age demands. ...occupying the chair ...ilitary Surgery for ...e years, on Oct. ..., 1872, he was pro- ...d to the rank of ...ector- (Surgeon) ...al, and in the same ... he was appointed ...e a member of the ...mittee on Field Hos- ... Equipment. Four- ... years later, on ...10th, 1876, he was ...d on the retired list, ... permission to hold ...chair of Military ...ry. On eight occa- ...he was called on to ...er the introductory ...sses at the com- ...ements of sessions ...e School, and it fell ...s lot to inaugurate ...irst sessions both at ...am in October, ... and at Netley in ... 1863. In October, ... he took for his ...t that of Hospital ...gements in the ... and the most effec- ...means of affording ...al help to wounded ...are. On a similar ...ration on the Exist- ...y Medical Services. ...ntiseptic Treatment ... Field, and at the ...5 he chose for the ... Surgical Practice. ...ef of the military ...en the working of ...rganisation of our ...by the chief Con- ...his name frequently ... a few well-earned ...ready won. Thus, ... 1866, onward for ...ger" of the Société ... 1877 he was elected ...té de Chirurgie de ...ing member of the ... March 27th, 1888, ...t institution. We ...was made a Knight

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HONGRIE

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toutes les autorités et les corporations locales, se tint dans la maison de M. P.-A. Aranceta. Le projet du Comité central y fut accueilli avec la plus grande sympathie et le pavillon dit « Calzadas Altas » choisi pour être affecté au nouvel établissement. La commission madrilène avait visité précédemment d'autres locaux à Santona, mais ce ne serait pas trop de créer deux maisons de santé, dit le journal *La Atalaya* de Santander, dans une province où sans nul doute le nombre des blessés ramenés de Cuba sera considérable. Tout porte à croire qu'après l'Assemblée dont nous venons de parler les travaux du Sanatorium ne tarderont pas à commencer.

FRANCE

LE COMITÉ DE BORDEAUX

Pendant le cours du dernier exercice, le Comité départemental de la Gironde, tout en reconnaissant avec plaisir l'accueil sympathique que font à la Société française de secours aux blessés tant la population bordelaise que les autorités civiles et militaires, a cru devoir lancer, le 1er juin 1894, une lettre-circulaire, en vue de provoquer de nouvelles admissions. En outre, il a accepté l'offre spontanée que lui ont faite trois puissantes associations militaires, comptant en tout cinq cent quatre-vingt-dix-sept adhérents, de s'associer à lui afin d'assurer, le cas échéant, le service des ambulances urbaines.

Au 29 avril 1894, le Comité départemental comptait deux mille soixante et onze adhérents. Au 21 mai 1895, son trésor de guerre s'élevait à 375,370 francs en numéraire et fr. 34,292 40 en matériel.

Le Comité a voté une allocation de 3000 francs en faveur des blessés de l'expédition de Madagascar, et un appel à la générosité de la population bordelaise a été si bien entendu, qu'au 18 mai la somme recueillie se montait à fr. 11,046 40, sans compter beaucoup de dons en nature, tant vins et conserves que matériel de pansement.

Dix conférences sanitaires ont été organisées en vue de donner

des instructions et des connaissances pratiques aux infirmières futures; un nombreux public de dames est venu applaudir les professeurs et docteurs qui avaient bien voulu se charger de ces leçons. Enfin le Comité a participé activement à l'exposition philomathique de Bordeaux en 1895, où il a exposé côte à côte avec le service de santé.

Une phrase du rapport girondin que nous analysons ici nous fournit l'occasion de recommander, d'une manière générale, aux comités de la Croix-Rouge, d'éviter l'emploi d'une terminologie impropre quand ils parlent de cette œuvre, qui est la leur. On y lit (p. 38) : « Aux termes des règlements de la Convention de Genève, les sociétés de la Croix-Rouge ont le droit, en cas de guerre, de réclamer le concours des sociétés étrangères. » Or, qu'est-ce que les règlements de la Convention de Genève? Cette expression ne répond à rien de réel. Ce qu'on a voulu désigner ainsi, ce sont les « Résolutions de la Conférence de 1863 », antérieures à la Convention de Genève et n'ayant point comme elle un caractère officiel. — Il n'est pas exact non plus de dire que les sociétés de la Croix-Rouge des belligérants, ont le « droit de réclamer » le concours de celles des neutres. Elles « peuvent le solliciter », ce qui est fort différent.

Nous ne saurions trop insister auprès des représentants de la Croix-Rouge, pour qu'ils évitent de propager, par leur langage, des erreurs et des préjugés qui peuvent lui être préjudiciables.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE

SIR THOMAS LONGMORE

Nous avons le douloureux devoir d'annoncer à nos lecteurs le décès, survenu le 30 septembre dernier, de l'un des plus anciens et des plus chauds amis de la Croix-Rouge, du chirurgien général Sir Thomas Longmore, qui fut en même temps un savant distingué.

Né à Londres le 10 octobre 1816, il était le fils aîné de Thomas Longmore, chirurgien de la marine royale. Après ses études il obtint le titre de membre du Collège royal de chirurgie d'Angleterre. Ce fut en cette qualité qu'il écrivit la biographie du célèbre chirurgien Sir Astley Cooper.

En 1843 il fut attaché comme chirurgien-assistant au 19me régiment d'infanterie, puis en 1845 au quartier général du régiment des îles Ioniennes, qu'il accompagna aux Indes orientales et dans l'Amérique du Nord.

De retour en Angleterre depuis 1851, il repartit en 1854 comme chirurgien de régiment pour faire toute la campagne de Crimée, sans un seul jour d'interruption ; il assista en particulier aux batailles de l'Alma, d'Inkermann, de Balaklava et à l'assaut du Redan.

Peu après, en 1857, il part pour les Indes avec son régiment appelé à réprimer l'insurrection des cipayes. Promu au grade d'inspecteur des hôpitaux, il revient en 1859 en Angleterre où on le nomme médecin principal du camp de Colchester.

Ses talents comme chirurgien ayant été reconnus, il fut élu en 1860 professeur de chirurgie militaire à l'Ecole de médecine militaire de Netley, qui venait d'être fondée, et il occupa avec honneur et succès ce poste important pendant trente et un ans. Ses leçons se distinguaient par une admirable précision ; il les préparait avec le soin le plus scrupuleux. Ce fut en juillet 1891 qu'il prononça son dernier discours, pour annoncer à ses auditeurs qu'il prenait sa retraite. Il le fit avec cette extrême modestie dont il a donné tant de preuves, et que nous admirions, car elle était associée chez lui à la plus haute compétence scientifique, et répondait à l'idéal qu'il s'était toujours fait du soldat chirurgien. Huit fois il fut chargé de prononcer le discours d'ouverture de l'année académique.

Au cours de son professorat, il s'occupa avec succès de la question de l'aménagement des hôpitaux destinés, sur le théâtre d'une guerre, à procurer les meilleurs secours possibles aux blessés. Il ne tarda pas non plus à se familiariser avec l'important sujet du traitement antiseptique des plaies.

Sa position éminente et sa réputation incontestée lui valurent, en Angleterre et à l'étranger, les titres académiques les plus recherchés. Il fut l'une des premières illustrations que s'adjoi-

guirent les chevaliers anglais de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem lors de leur reconstitution.

Sir Thomas Longmore était, comme on le voit, tout désigné, par ses antécédents, pour représenter le gouvernement de son pays dans les divers congrès de la Croix-Rouge, à commencer par la réunion diplomatique de 1864, où fut conclue la Convention de Genève. On le trouve aux conférences internationales des sociétés de la Croix-Rouge à Paris en 1867, à Berlin en 1869, à Genève en 1884, à Carlsruhe en 1887 et dans beaucoup d'autres congrès concernant la chirurgie militaire. En 1885, il siégeait à Anvers dans le jury chargé de décerner le prix offert par l'impératrice Augusta pour le meilleur modèle de baraque transportable.

Quoique notre *Bulletin* ne soit pas un journal de médecine, nous ne pouvons passer complètement sous silence ce que Sir Longmore a été comme écrivain. La liste est longue des articles, discours, brochures, volumes, qu'il a publiés de 1858 à 1889. Tous ces travaux, au nombre de soixante et un, concernent la chirurgie militaire et sont marqués au sceau de sa grande expérience pratique.

Les deux volumes qui méritent ici une mention spéciale en raison de leur étendue, et que l'on peut à juste titre nommer classiques, sont d'abord son *Traité du transport des soldats malades et blessés*, paru en 1869 et réédité en 1893. Ce beau volume est illustré d'une collection de gravures, représentant surtout les véhicules employés dans les diverses armées, ainsi que les modèles présentés dans de nombreuses expositions. D'un style très clair, cet ouvrage peut aussi servir aux sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et a sa place marquée dans leur bibliothèque.

Le second ouvrage, qui date de 1877 et qu'on a qualifié du nom de *Magnum opus*, est essentiellement scientifique. Il est intitulé : *Des blessures par armes à feu; leur histoire, leur caractéristique, leurs apparences, leurs complications et leur traitement*. C'est un volume de 800 pages, dont vient de paraître une seconde édition, à laquelle l'auteur travaillait encore peu de semaines avant sa mort. Il est considéré en Angleterre comme le meilleur livre à l'usage des officiers sanitaires de l'armée.

Si Longmore était fortement attaché à la Croix-Rouge, c'est sans doute parce qu'il avait vu de ses yeux, surtout pendant la guerre de Crimée, combien les armées souffrent de l'insuffisance des secours officiels. Il y avait contemplé son héroïque compatriote



SIR THOMAS LONGMORE

CHIRURGIEN GÉNÉRAL DE L'ARMÉE ANGLAISE

Décédé le 30 septembre 1895

Miss Nightingale, suppléant de son mieux, avec l'aide de ses nobles compagnes, à ce déficit presque inévitable. Peut-être dès ce temps-là son cœur généreux avait-il rêvé à l'œuvre que la Croix-Rouge est venue accomplir plus tard, et dont ces femmes dévouées étaient comme l'avant-garde.

Aucun des membres de nos congrès de la Croix-Rouge n'oubliera sa noble et sympathique figure [1]; tous le respectaient, tous l'aimaient et auraient voulu recevoir plus souvent les conseils de sa grande expérience.

Nous consignons ici, quant à nous, un témoignage de sincère et affectueuse gratitude pour Sir Longmore, en raison du précieux appui qu'il n'a cessé de donner à la Croix-Rouge et, par la pensée, nous déposons sur sa tombe fraîchement remuée une couronne, en guise d'adieu suprême et de respectueux regret.

Dr Louis Appia.

HESSE

EXERCICE SANITAIRE A MAYENCE [2]

Un exercice sanitaire « en grand » et de nature à montrer la façon magistrale dont l'Allemagne s'efforce de préparer, pour les blessés d'une guerre éventuelle, les secours de gens éclairés, a été exécuté le 20 octobre dernier par les colonnes sanitaires hessoises, savoir celles de Mayence, Darmstadt, Worms, Offenbach et Bingen, auxquelles s'était jointe celle de Francfort; dans le voisinage de l'emplacement choisi, un train sanitaire muni de tous les perfectionnements modernes, et sur le Rhin, plusieurs bateaux étaient prêts à recevoir des blessés qu'il s'agissait d'évacuer. La supposition générale était, en effet, qu'une bataille avait eu lieu autour de Mayence, et que les blessés devaient être emmenés loin du sol réputé ennemi. Cet exercice, auquel participèrent des diaconesses

[1] Voir son portrait ci-contre.

[2] D'après le journal allemand, *Das Rothe Kreuz*, 1895, n° 20.

de la Société Alice et d'autres infirmières, réussit à tous égards; après avoir reçu les premiers soins que nécessitait leur état supposé, les blessés furent évacués, les uns en wagon, les autres en bateau. Les autorités qui assistaient à ces manœuvres témoignèrent de leur parfaite satisfaction, en faisant ressortir que jamais encore, en Allemagne, un exercice pareil n'avait eu lieu dans d'aussi vastes proportions.

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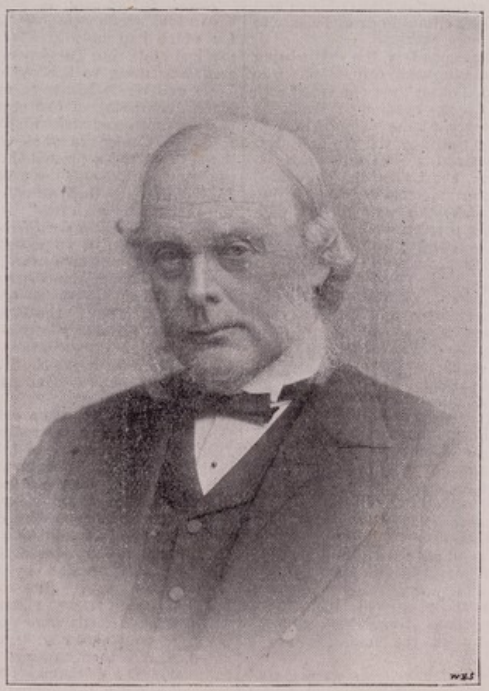
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SIR JOSEPH LISTER: THE FIRST MEDICAL PEER.

WE have pleasure in presenting to our readers a portrait of Sir Joseph Lister, the first medical peer. Sir Joseph Lister, Bart, President of the Royal Society, was born in 1827, and educated at the University of London, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1847 and M.B. in 1852, in which year he also became F.R.C.S. Eng. He was appointed Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow and later Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, taking the degrees of F.R.C.S. Ed. in 1855 and F.F.P.S. Glasg. in 1860. Since these dates the following honours have been awarded him: — F.R.S. Lond. and Edin., LL.D. Edin., M.D. (*hon. caus.*) Dub., LL.D. Glasg., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Cantab., M.D. (*hon. caus.*) Würzburg, and M.D. (*hon. caus.*) Bologna. In 1880 Sir Joseph Lister received the Royal Society's medal in recognition of his magnificent discoveries in scientific medicine, and in 1883 he was created a baronet. In 1897 he becomes the first medical peer, the honour now done him by Her Majesty being received with unanimous applause by the whole country. In the spring of 1896 we wrote as follows upon this point:—"It would have afforded us the greatest satisfaction and pleasure ..... if the recent list of peers among the Birthday Honours had included the name of one whose services to the nation and to humanity in the introduction of antiseptic surgery have received universal recognition. Such services are indeed beyond reward, but the admission of the President of the Royal Society ..... would add lustre to the peerage. It is from such men that the second estate of the realm should be reinforced if, as it should, it is to contain the real nobility of our land." Sir Joseph Lister married a daughter of James Syme, the celebrated Edinburgh surgeon, but has no issue. Lady Lister died in 1893.



SIR JOSEPH LISTER: THE FIRST MEDICAL PEER.

in each ward. The entertainments were given by the resident medical officer, students, and nursing staff, assisted by friends. All passed off most successfully, and both on Christmas Day and Boxing Day the spirit throughout the whole institution was that of happiness, good temper, and enjoyment. The resident medical officers and nursing staff were untiring in their efforts to give pleasure to others.

St. George's Hospital.—On Christmas Day, the wards being very prettily decorated by the nursing staff, the patients who were able to partake of such "good cheer" were provided with roast beef and plum pudding. On the evening of Dec. 28th a "Christmas Tea" took place for all the patients in their several wards, presided over by the lady visitors and their friends, and on Jan. 2nd an entertainment for the patients was given in the Board-room, consisting of "animated photographs," music, &c. Entertainments for the nursing staff have been arranged for Jan. 7th and 8th (to-day, Friday), comprising a dramatic performance given by one of the visiting surgeons and his friends; and on Jan. 14th and 15th entertainments will be provided by the resident medical staff.

Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea.—The usual Christmas tree was given to the children on Christmas Day. The annual treat will be given in the second week in January. The wards were prettily decorated for Christmas Day, and the usual dinner of game, turkeys, and plum pudding was partaken of by the patients.

Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street.—No efforts were spared at this institution to make Christmastide as bright and happy a time as circumstances would allow. The wards were charmingly decorated, and, needless to state, the little ones were not forgotten by Santa Claus. On Dec. 26th a Christmas entertainment was given for the patients and on Monday the out-patients were entertained.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park.—On Christmas Day the usual Christmas dinner was provided for the patients, at which some members of the committee of management and other visitors were present. Christmas cards, books, periodicals, &c., were distributed, together with dolls and toys for the young patients. In the evening a musical entertainment was given, which afforded much amusement and pleasure to the inmates of the hospital.

German Hospital, Dalston.—Christmas trees were placed in all the wards, and there was a distribution of useful presents to patients and inmates on Christmas Eve. The carol singing was much appreciated.

Chelsea Hospital for Women.—On Christmas Day, from a fund collected by the ladies' committee, each nurse and this the large cracker twelve feet long, filled with toys, was "pulled" and the toys were distributed amongst the children. The number of patients then in the wards was 37. The parents took tea with the children on Christmas Day.

Royal Orthopædic Hospital.—As usual at this season, the various wards were decorated for Christmas, the material for which had been kindly supplied by a member of the medical staff. On Tuesday evening, Dec. 22nd, an entertainment was given to the patients and nurses by the Tudor Black and White Minstrels, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Harris, consisting of choruses, songs, banjo solos, &c. The programme concluded with a Christmas carol, rendered in good style by the whole troupe. On Christmas Day each patient received a present through the kindness of a member of the committee and the usual Christmas fare was provided. In the evening the patients met together in the Victoria ward and had "high tea."

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, Soho-square.—On Christmas Eve an entertainment for the patients was given in the women's ward. Tea was given in the day ward. The room was decorated with holly, mistletoe, and chrysanthemums. At one end a small stage was placed on which Beauty and the Beast, the merchant, the wicked sisters, and the Fairy Silver-star duly appeared. This was preceded by songs, recitations, and dances. Christmas carols were admirably sung by the St. Anne's choristers. Proceedings were for a short time interrupted by the arrival of Father Christmas.

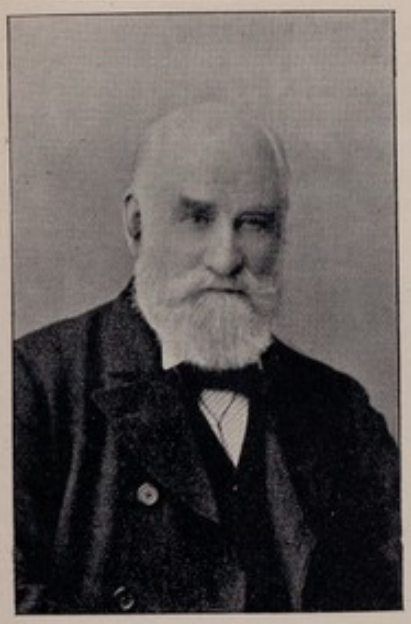
London Hospital.—The patients in the London Hospital thoroughly enjoyed their Christmas. Before daybreak on Dec. 25th the nurses bore fairy lamps round the wards and sang carols. As soon as breakfast had been finished Father Christmas (one of the medical staff) made a joyous progress through the wards, bringing in his train a much appreciated and valuable distribution of gifts. Warm clothing for nearly all, knives, books, and other small presents and toys for the children had been freely provided, and were most gratefully appreciated by the poor patients to whom they were given. The wants of these sufferers are well known to the sisters and none were left out. The patients' friends were specially admitted from 2 P.M. to 3 30 P.M., and at 4 P.M. tastefully arranged teas were provided. From then onwards to 8 30 P.M. happiness reigned supreme. The Christmas festivities concluded on Monday, Dec. 28th, when the annual Christmas trees were provided in Queen and Beatrice wards.

East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell.—The usual Christmas entertainment for the in-patients was held at the Children's Hospital, Shadwell, E., on Dec. 30th, when

at Cape Hayti and many of the principal islands, visiting most of these places and being witness of the great havoc that had been done. When he left this service he was appointed Chief Officer of the *Great Western* steamship of Bristol, one of the pioneers of Atlantic steam navigation, where he remained till the screw steamship, *Great Britain*, building at Bristol, was floated. At the request of Mr. I. K. Brunel, the celebrated engineer, he was appointed Chief Officer of that ship, the first propelled by the Archimedian screw that crossed the Atlantic to New York, and remained in her till she was unfortunately stranded in Dundrum Bay (Ireland) in September, 1846.

After this great disaster, and being married, Mr. Hedger gave up the sea, and turned his attention to railway work. By Mr. I. K. Brunel's influence, he obtained an appointment on the South Devon Railway, and remained there until the close of 1851, when he was appointed to the charge of the London and South-Western Railway Company's station at Nine Elms. Here he remained as Superintendent till March, 1854, when he was appointed Superintendent and Dockmaster at the Southampton Docks, in succession to the late Captain George Peacock. He continued to hold that appointment, with the additional office of Secretary in 1873, till the Docks were transferred to the London and South-Western Railway Company, under the authority of the Southampton Docks Act (June 27th, 1892), and remained till the affairs of the Dock Company were finally wound up in July, 1893.

Upon the transfer of the Docks to the Railway Company, Mr. Hedger was presented by the staff of the Dock Company, at a complimentary dinner, with an illuminated address, bearing 382 signatures ; also a very handsome chiming-clock and a large album of photographs of the Dock staff, and many objects of interest connected with the Docks ; also by merchants and friends, at a large dinner, with a heavy silver salver, a case of silver fish knives and forks, and a purse of money, eloquent assurances of the great esteem in which he was held by friends, fellow-workers, and all those with whom he had been officially connected.



PHILIP HEDGER.

In December, 1854, Mr. Hedger was requested by the late Mr. Richard Potter, a Director of the Great Western Railway, to meet him and the "Engineer Commandant" charged by the Emperor of the French with the arrangements for the transport of the wooden barracks made at Gloucester for the Crimea, and then and there entered into an agreement with that officer to receive from Gloucester by railway the many thousands of packages containing these barracks or huts, and to load them in the several transports chartered by the French Government for conveyance to the Crimea, which transports, when loaded, were to be towed to their

destination by chartered steam vessels, and the Emperor's own steam yacht, the *Reine Hortense*. This work, which was left to Mr. Hedger to organize and carry out, was completed as rapidly as possible. When everything was nearly ready it was discovered that the French Government had not provided the necessary tow ropes, and Mr. Hedger was requested to provide these. He immediately applied to an eminent hemp rope maker — no steel wire ropes then — to make them, and he happened to be a Quaker. He refused the order to supply the French, but after a time he was persuaded to accept the order of Friend Philip Hedger, who was to do what he liked with the ropes when supplied, and payment for same guaranteed. The whole transaction, when completed, gave much satisfaction to the Emperor of the French, and was of much pecuniary advantage to the Dock Company.

In March, 1860, Mr. Hedger was invited by Lord Shelburne, the then Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, to form one of a party to accompany him to Birkenhead, the Tyne, Wear, and the Hartlepools, to make an inspection of certain dock works at these places, and to give him their opinion of the same, for his guidance in dealing with some disputes between the Great Western Railway Company and the Mersey Dock authorities as to a low-water basin at Birkenhead.

The party consisted of Mr. John Fowler, C.E. (afterwards Sir John Fowler); Mr. John Murray, C.E.; Mr. Michael Lane, C.E.; Mr. James Grierson, G.W.R.; Mr. Philip Hedger, Southampton Docks.

This necessitated a reference to the Dock Board, who at once, through the then Chairman, Colonel Pratt Barlow, allowed Mr. Hedger to attend, and everything was carried out to the satisfaction of Lord Shelburne.

Upon first going to Southampton, Mr. Hedger was actively engaged in the dispatch of troops, etc., for the Crimea War, then for the Indian Mutiny; and, later, in a sudden despatch of troops to Canada on the occasion of the difficulties between this country and the United States; and again for the Egyptian and South African wars. He received the thanks of the Admiralty and War Office during these troublous times, and also from the Court of Directors of the Dock Company.

During his time also a great many interesting events occurred in connection with the Southampton Docks, in which he took a leading part, especially in the earlier days in connection with arrangements for the landing and embarking of the Queen and Prince Consort. Later, and very frequently, he played a principal part when arrangements were made for all the members of the Royal Family, several Royal Potentates, Cabinet Ministers, and other distinguished visitors going to and returning from Osborne. There was also the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their marriage, in 1863, and the visit of the Queen, in 1889, to inaugurate the new deep water dock, named the "Empress Dock," on which occasion, being invited on board the royal yacht, the Chairman (afterwards knighted) and Directors were presented to the Queen; also the engineer and Mr. Hedger.

He was also much identified with obtaining several Acts of Parliament (seven in all), and opposing Bills that interfered with the Dock interests; and in giving evidence before Parliamentary Committees, before a Royal Commission, and in some heavy actions at law; and in much correspondence with many of the Government Departments—the Privy Council, Board of Trade, Post Office, Admiralty, War Office, and Customs. He was also actively engaged in connection with the great Dock strike in 1890, when assistance of the military was obtained from Ports-

tooth from one person to another. In his experiments he appeals to Professor Scheff, who extracted teeth of dogs under anæsthetics and with antiseptic precautions, the teeth being placed in a solution of sublimate. The wound was then disinfected, the bleeding was arrested, the coagulum was removed from the alveolus, and the tooth which was to be replanted was pressed into the cavity. After two days a reddish border was to be seen, and the tooth could be moved backwards and forwards, but after two weeks it was securely fixed. According to Dr. Benedikt the indications for the above operation are loosening of the teeth, caries, and inflammation of the periosteum surrounding the root. A tooth which has been removed from its socket by mistake on the part of the dentist or by violence should be replanted. In the case of toothache from caries where it is impossible to apply any remedy to the painful place the tooth may be extracted, filled with stopping after removal, and then replaced. Dr. Benedikt proposes that the tooth should be carefully extracted, avoiding injury to the socket or the surrounding gum, for a fracture of the alveolus would render subsequent union impossible. The root is then to be trimmed as far as it is rough and eroded, and the tooth is to be replaced after the removal of the pulp and the disinfection of both tooth and alveolus with sublimate. The operation is followed by no great pain and by only a trifling inflammation of the gums.

A Plea for Venesection.

Venesection is not in favour in Austria. Practitioners of the modern school have never seen it performed during their student years, and there are only a few old surgeons who regard it as a powerful means of combating all feverish processes. It must, therefore, appear strange that one of the most eminent Austrian physicians, Professor Jaksch, advocated the use of venesection at a meeting of the Medical Society of Prague, pointing out that its great therapeutical value consists in the immediate decrease of the blood pressure and in the diminution of the number of substances which carry oxygen. It may be employed in pneumonia, but only as a last resource, when the system is overcharged with carbonic acid. From 200 c.c. to 300 c.c. of blood may be withdrawn, and then a sterilised solution of common salt such as is used in physiological experiments is to be injected subcutaneously. The success of this treatment is manifested by the disappearance of cyanosis. Phlebotomy may also be resorted to in uræmia, provided that the patient's blood is normal as regards red corpuscles. Cupping may be employed to relieve the symptoms of carbonic acid poisoning and the pain of pneumonia, being less injurious than narcotics. It will sometimes calm the severe pain of pleurisy, and has also been known to effect improvement in cases of cyanosis and dyspnœa caused by emphysema and heart disease.

Cholera in Galicia.

During the week between Sept. 24th and 30th 18 cases of cholera and 12 deaths have been reported, making a total of 94 cases with 57 deaths (60·6 per cent.) since the commencement of the outbreak.

NEW YORK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Cholera among the Hawaiians.

THE present epidemic of cholera in the Sandwich Islands is traced to a vessel from Kobe, Japan. Five hundred and thirty-eight Chinese were landed on Quarantine Islet on Aug. 9th from the steamer *Belgic*. They were from Hong-Kong, but the vessel had taken freight at Kobe and Yokohama, the former being a place where much cholera existed. Three deaths occurred on the passage, the alleged causes being pneumonia and heart disease. After landing there were 4 cases resembling cholera, and 3 were fatal. Thorough disinfection and isolation were used, and, no more cases occurring, in due time the 535 Chinese were transported to their destination on country plantations. Meantime, the disease had appeared in aggravated form on shore. It has now been gradually increasing for more than two weeks, but solely among natives. It is stated that the probable reason is that, while others have been protected by the thorough disinfecting and general sanitation employed, the natives have, perhaps in every case, been infected by eating raw fish, crabs, or sea-moss from the harbour and shoals adjacent — food which other people dislike, but which Hawaiians crave for. In several cases the victims were known shortly before being attacked to have eaten heartily of raw fish. The first cases on shore appeared after a native feast where the above-named foods were supplied. It is quite probable that the crabs had penetrated graves of Chinese cholera victims in quarantine who has been buried in the shallow sands, and had afterwards crossed a half-mile of shoal water and been captured by fishing women and eaten raw. It is evident that the disease crossed that strait in some way to the nearest land. A majority of the victims are stricken down with great suddenness and live from three to eighteen hours. Seven-eighths of the cases are fatal. Up to Sept. 5th there have been 34 cases and 29 deaths in a population of about 5000 natives and 15,000 of other races within city limits. Why is the fatality of the attacks so extreme? In general, it may be replied, the Hawaiian dies easily. He has weak resisting power against disease; he succumbs where most men would recover. This is characteristic of the race, as abundant missionary and medical experience testifies. It is largely due to lack of mental courage; pain and violent sickness terrify him; he readily becomes hopeless and gives up; his friends and his medicine-man tell him that an evil god has grappled with his vitals; he feels the demon at work within him, and he yields to terror and dies. This is the history of a large proportion of deaths among the Hawaiians. Another reason for the great mortality of this disease is that in most of the cases no proper medical aid is received until too late. The natives will not report a case of cholera until the patient is beyond relief. Since a cholera hospital was opened and patients removed to it an absolute aversion has seized upon them. The majority of the natives have always been afraid to go to the Queen's Hospital, for they wholly distrust the white "doctor," because they have been taught belief in, and fear of, the minor gods and demons, and licensed medicine-men have held classes for instruction in incantations and demon lore. The fees of these medicine-men being at stake the sick have been taught to have nothing to do with the white "doctor." It is a popular belief that the medical men give poison to their patients in the hospital. Many are received into the hospital when it is too late to help them, and some are already dead before they are reached by the medical man.

Serum Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Mr. Paquin, Professor of Bacteriology in the Missouri State University, argues that as the horse is immune against tuberculosis, its blood serum ought to work beneficently in patients suffering from this disease. He has been using injections in fifty cases and thinks he has proved its value. He claims that the blood of the horse can be used direct, as it is naturally immune and needs no artificial immunisation. He injects the serum under the skin.

Enforcement of the American Sabbath.

The recent efforts of the police of New York to enforce the excise laws requiring the closing of liquor saloons on the Sabbath has aroused the opposition of the German population. New York has over 9000 licensed liquor saloons, and although the law requires that they shall not sell any intoxicating liquors on Sunday the police have been very lax in the enforcement of this provision. Under the reform administration the law has been rigidly enforced, followed by a great reduction of crime and an improvement in the public health. The agitation of the question of the justice of that feature of the excise law which closes the "poor man's club" on Sunday, as the advocates of the saloon call these low resorts, comes before a general election, and is, of course, eagerly seized upon by the politicians. The result of a popular vote can scarcely be doubted when the vast German and Irish voting population is considered, whose vote will be cast solidly for what they term "personal liberty." There is, however, a large reserved vote which rarely appears at popular elections, but which may be induced to come out to meet the emergency. The power that moves this conservative vote emanates from the pulpit and the religious press, both of which are entering into the canvass with unusual vigour, determined to preserve the "American Sabbath."

Sept. 28th.

Obituary.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR THOMAS LONGMORE, KNT., C.B., F.R.C.S. ENG.

IN our last issue we only had time to make a brief announcement of the sudden death of Sir Thomas Longmore, the news of which reached us last week. It is now our task—painful yet full of interest—to lay before our readers the information which we have been able to gather concerning his life and work.

Sir Thomas Longmore was born at Southwark, in London, on Oct. 10th, 1816, so that at the time of his death he was within a few days of completing his seventy-ninth year. He was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Longmore, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, who on retirement was appointed to the medical charge of Rockingham House, and of Maria, a daughter of Mr. John Elcum. He received his education at the Merchant Taylors' School and at Guy's Hospital, and in 1841 he was duly enrolled as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. At his hospital he soon made himself felt as an industrious student; he acted there as dresser to Mr. Bransby Cooper, and afterwards assisted him in his private practice and in writing Sir Astley Cooper's life. He also spent considerable time in arranging and cataloguing after the great surgeon's death the collection of specimens made by Sir Astley Cooper before the museum was purchased by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. On Feb. 3rd, 1843, he was gazetted to an assistant surgeoncy in the 19th Regiment of Foot. He joined the depôt at Dover, afterwards moving with it to Jersey and to Ireland. Early in 1845 he proceeded to the headquarters of the regiment in the Ionian Islands, and served with it there, in the West Indies, and in North America until its return to England in 1851. March 3rd, 1854, saw him gazetted as a regimental surgeon. He subsequently served with his regiment in the Light Division of the Eastern Army, and he was on duty from the date of its first taking the field, throughout the Crimean campaign of 1854–55, until the termination of the siege of Sebastopol, without being absent from his post for a single day. He, however, suffered not a little from the effects of frostbite during those never-to-be-forgotten winters, and to the day of his death carried the memory of hardships heroically and patiently borne, the results of which were, moreover, observable in his gait. He was present at the affair of Buljanac on Sept. 19th, at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the battle of Balaklava, at the famous sortie on Oct. 26th, and at the assaults of the Redan on June 18th and Sept. 8th. For his services he received the medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the Fourth Class of the Legion of Honour. On the declaration of peace Mr. Longmore returned to England. He then very wisely improved his professional position by passing the examination for the diploma of the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. But he was not long allowed to remain in this country, for on the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny he was ordered with a detachment of his regiment to India, and during the years 1857, 1858, and 1859 served with the army in Bengal, at first as a regimental officer, but afterwards as Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, the promotion to which rank, on Dec. 31st, 1858, was a further reward for his active services in the East. He thus attained administrative rank in less than sixteen years from the day on which he obtained his first commission. In January, 1859, he received the appointment of Sanitary Officer to the British Forces in Bengal, but in the following July, on the reduction of the establishment, he was ordered home and posted as Principal Medical Officer of the camp at Colchester.

During the Crimean War his skill as an operator had attracted considerable attention, and when, in 1860, Sidney Herbert founded the Medical School, for the better instruction of the medical officers of the army, the professorship of Military Surgery was offered to him and accepted on the advice and at the express desire of Dr. Alexander, the then Director-General. Endowed with excellent qualifications for the post, he filled it with much usefulness, dignity, and honour, and continued to hold it for nearly thirty-one years, until the termination of the summer session of 1891, when it became clear to him that he must seek the quiet and repose which age demands. After occupying the chair of Military Surgery for twelve years, on Oct. 19th, 1872, he was promoted to the rank of Inspector-(Surgeon) General, and in the same year he was appointed to be a member of the Committee on Field Hospital Equipment. Fourteen years later, on Oct. 10th, 1876, he was placed on the retired list, with permission to hold his chair of Military Surgery. On eight occasions he was called on to deliver the introductory addresses at the commencements of sessions of the School, and it fell to his lot to inaugurate the first sessions both at Chatham in October, 1860, and at Netley in May, 1863. In October, 1873, he took for his subject that of Hospital Arrangements in the Field, and the most effective means of affording surgical help to wounded soldiers on battlefields in European warfare. On a similar occasion, in April, 1878, he delivered an oration on the Existing State of our Naval, Indian, and Army Medical Services. In October, 1880, he dealt with the Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds in Military Practice in the Field, and at the opening of the winter session of 1886 he chose for the subject of his address Gentleness in Surgical Practice. His position as the acknowledged chief of the military surgeons of this country, at a time when the working of the Army Medical School and the organisation of our Medical Service were being studied by the chief Continental Governments, naturally brought his name frequently into great prominence and added not a few well-earned honours to the laurels which he had already won. Thus, from the date of his election in 1866, onward for many years he was "correspondant étranger" of the Société Impériale de Chirurgie de Paris; in 1877 he was elected "membre associé étranger" of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris; in 1884 he was made a corresponding member of the Academy of Medicine of France; and on March 27th, 1888, he was elected "associé étranger" of that institution. We have already mentioned that in 1857 he was made a Knight



SURGEON-GENERAL SIR T. LONGMORE, KNT., C.B.

of the Legion of Honour; in 1879, by the decree of the President of the Republic, he was promoted to the grade of "officier" of the Legion. On March 13th, 1867, he was nominated a Companion of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath, and on Sept. 16th of the following year was gazetted Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty. On the death of Inspector-General Charles Whyte he was appointed (Jan. 3rd, 1881) to receive the "distinguished service reward" thereby rendered vacant. He received the honour of knighthood at Osborne in 1886. At the annual assembly of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1874 he read a paper which was the starting-point of the St. John ambulance classes. He was among the earliest of those selected as associates of the Order, and he was a life member of the Ambulance Association, in the workings of which he ever took a lively interest. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society and of other learned bodies, and was for many years consulting surgeon to the Southampton Free Eye and Ear Hospital.

Sir Thomas Longmore frequently had the honour of being sent as a representative of the British Government to foreign countries. As early as 1864 he was deputed to attend the Congress at Geneva since known as the "Geneva Convention of 1864." In 1867 he was sent to Paris to take part in the International Conferences of the Societies for Aid to Wounded Soldiers in time of War. In 1869 he was at Berlin, as the British Government delegate, to take part in an International Conference on Aid to Sick and Wounded in War. In 1873 he was sent by the War Secretary to Vienna to report on the field hospital equipment collected at the "Sanitäts-Pavillon" of the World-Exhibition in that city. In 1876, at Brussels, he was president of a committee ordered to report on the appliances for aid to sick and wounded in war exhibited in the Sanitary Exhibition there. At Paris, in 1878, he represented the Government in an International Congress to consider the Medical Arrangements of Armies in the Field. At the International Medical Congress held in London in 1881 he was President of the Section of Military Surgery and Medicine, and in his address gave a sketch of the existing arrangements for ensuring systematic help and skilled attention to the wounded in case of England becoming involved in war (published in the Transactions of the Congress and in THE LANCET of Aug. 6th, 1881). In September, 1884, he again represented the Government at Geneva at the Conference of the Societies for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War; and in the autumn of 1887 he was sent to Carlsruhe to be present at the International Red Cross meeting in that city. In the June of the latter year the annual meeting of the Southern Branch of the British Medical Association was held at Netley, and Sir Thomas Longmore, as the President, delivered the annual address. In 1888 he was invited to act at Antwerp as British representative and member of the international jury for assessing the prizes offered by the Empress Augusta of Germany for the best forms for a movable hut-hospital. His report on the exhibition and the proceedings of the jury are printed in Vol. XXVI. of the Army Medical Reports. In October, 1889, he was sent by the Secretary of State for War to Paris to take part in the fourth session of the French Surgical Congress; he was elected one of the vice-presidents, and subsequently (1890) published a report on the proceedings, with observations on the Military Medical Schools of France. Of these conferences his reports may be found in the Army Medical Department Reports and in the special Transactions of the Congresses. The work which he did so well in the Army Medical School is shadowed forth in his writings. Although not a brilliant or voluble lecturer, he was most painstaking, precise, and conscientious. Those who listened to his discourses during the many years in which he held his chair, carried away with them the impression of the thoroughness with which his lectures were prepared and of the pains and trouble he took to make even the smallest point intelligible to them. When delivering his last address on July 17th, 1891, after announcing his coming retirement in terms of characteristic modesty and expressing that high sense of public duty which marked his whole career, he epitomised the changes and vicissitudes incidental to a growing and developing Service. No man could speak on such a subject with greater authority, for his one aim in life was to be, as far as may be, and not merely to be considered, a perfect soldier-surgeon. Entering the army as a regimental officer, he saw the regimental system abolished, the germ of a new, separate, and independent medical department planted in its stead, and he long and carefully watched its growth and development. We can echo the remark which Dr. R. Farquharson made (speaking of Sir Thomas Longmore's retirement, after distributing the prizes at the termination of the summer session of the Army Medical School, 1891), when addressing the young officers, that "they would know better some day than they did now that the progress of military surgery for the last thirty years was more intimately associated with the name of Longmore than with any other."

The career of Sir Thomas Longmore as a writer commenced about the year 1859, when he published a "Synopsis of Sixteen Cases of Heat Apoplexy" which occurred in Her Majesty's 19th Regiment at Barrackpore; it appeared in THE LANCET of March 26th of that year. He wrote a description of two additional cases in the sixth volume of the "Indian Annals of Medical Science." These papers were followed by a "Report on Gunshot and Sabre Wounds of Invalids sent to Fort Pitt during the years 1860 and 1861," which consisted of thirty pages and which he extracted from the Statistical, Sanitary, and Medical reports of the Army Medical Department; it was issued in the October of 1863. His first important literary work, however, was "The Illustrated Optical Manual," published in 1863, the earlier editions of which were intended exclusively for military practice. This manual reached a fourth edition in 1888, when it was issued as a text-book for civil as well as for military surgeons. Following these efforts there came from his pen these papers and books: "Remarks on the recently proposed American Plan of treating Gunshot Wounds of the Chest by Hermetically Sealing" (THE LANCET, Jan. 2nd, 1864); "A Note on some of the Injuries sustained by the late President of the United States" (President Lincoln) in THE LANCET of June 17th, 1865; a Catalogue of the Museum of Military Surgery at Netley (1867); a paper on "Amputation at the Knee-joint in Military Practice" (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 5th, 1867); "A Treatise on the Transport of Sick and Wounded Troops" (1869), which he dedicated to his esteemed colleagues at Netley, to whose affectionate care he was so greatly indebted for recovery from a severe illness, and which was rightly described at the time of publication as "the most careful and thorough work on the transport of sick and wounded troops which has been published in any country"—a second edition of this work was brought out in the year 1893, edited by Surgeon-Captain W. A. Morris; "Remarks on the Instruments designed for Exploring Gunshot Wounds with a view to detect bullets or other foreign bodies suspected to be lodged in them" (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 23rd and 30th, 1871); "Ambulances and Ambulance Service" (1875); "The Appliances for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, exhibited at Brussels in 1876"; "Instruction on the Examination of Recruits" (1882); "The Sanitary Contrasts of the British and French Armies during the Crimean War," published in 1883, in which he brought to notice the special circumstances which exercised so disastrous an influence on our army in the Crimea, and the measures which were adopted to restore its health; "On Field Dressings for Use in Time of War" (1887); an essay "On Gunshot Injuries" in the successive editions of "Holmes' System of Surgery"—in the third edition (1883) it extended to rather more than 100 pages (this essay had been previously reprinted both in the United and Confederate States, and was officially distributed during the Civil War); "The New Military Weapons and Explosives" (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, March 5th, 1892), being some observations which he forwarded to Geneva in support of a proposal to consider, at the approaching International Congress of Red Cross Societies at Rome, whether any modifications of existing field hospital arrangements were required owing to the general adoption of the new weapons and explosives in armies; and a biographical study of Richard Wiseman, Sergeant-Surgeon to Charles II., published in 1891. His *magnum opus* was entitled "Gunshot Injuries: their History, Characteristic Features, Complications, and General Treatment," the first edition of which he produced in 1877. It is the book which, next to Parkes' "Manual of Hygiene," is best known to the officers of the military medical services. A second edition, necessitated by the changes in the firearms and projectiles of all the leading armies, has just been issued from the press. It consists of nearly 800 pages, and occupied his attention to within a few weeks of his death. Sir Thomas Longmore has in this new edition endeavoured to bring his work up to date; on it he laboured but too well and

too continuously for his own welfare; we know that he spared neither time nor trouble on the endeavour, and we feel sure it will be widely appreciated. We have already briefly stated that Sir Thomas Longmore was a member of several learned societies. As a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society he was a frequent attendant at the meetings, and read the following papers, which can be found in the Transactions: "Remarks on Two Cases of Kelis" (1863); "On the Classification and Tabulation of Injuries and Surgical Operations in Time of War" (1871); and "Remarks upon Osteo-myelitis consequent on Gunshot Wounds of the Upper and Lower Extremities, and especially upon the treatment of stumps affected with Osteo-myelitis after amputation necessitated by such injuries" (1865). To the Army Medical Department Reports he was also a frequent contributor. Among his papers may be mentioned "Remarks on some of the Prussian Arrangements for the Transport of Wounded in Time of War" (1870); the report of a case of "Transfixion of the Right Side of the Chest and Right Lung by a Lance, with Recovery" (1871); the Reports on Invalids admitted into the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, for wounds and injuries received in New Zealand and in Egypt during the campaigns of 1865 and 1882 (Army Medical Department Reports, 1866, 1883); a Description of a preparation of the upper part of a femur after gunshot fracture, sent to Netley for preservation in the Museum (1884); and a "Report on the Competitive Exhibition of Movable Hut-hospitals at Antwerp in September, 1885." In these reports also appeared the introductory address he delivered at Fort Pitt on the opening of the Army Medical School; a Lecture on the relations of the Army Medical Department and its officers to other departments of the army; Notes on the examination of visual fitness of recruits; a Summary of the numbers, classes, and results of the gunshot and sabre wounds inflicted during the Mutiny; Remarks on hand-wheel litters; and a description of the water-colour drawings executed by Sir Charles Bell illustrative of wounds received at Waterloo. Though his writings are thus shown to be almost exclusively confined to military and medical professional subjects, yet in his account of Wiseman he has given us a glimpse of his keen appreciation of the work of the historian and biographer, and allowed the outside world to know something of that inner nature, so well known to his friends, which was devoted to a wider literature.

On Feb. 11th, 1862, he married at East Claydon, Bucks, Mary Rosalie Helen, second daughter of the late Captain W. S. Moorsom, of the 52nd Regiment, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters. It is not for us here to say much of his private life or of the charm of the home circle, of which he was ever the centre and figurehead: we have been writing of the man as we knew him in his official capacity. As, however, we have been admitted to see something of his home life, and have enjoyed the privilege of spending pleasant hours with him since his retirement, we may, perhaps, be permitted to touch on the singular charm of character and mind which he possessed and which endeared him to all hearts. Many of his younger friends were wont to wend their steps towards his home when in want of human sympathy and of the sound and ripe advice which were ever at their service. Passing from the environment of our age—of rush and callous cynicism—we have felt, when nearing the threshold of "The Paddock," as if we were breathing a purer air and entering an area of calm judgment and repose. Not a few of us have, we think, returned from visiting him braced with a better courage to fight life's battle, and some, when passing down the drive from his home, carried to higher realms of thought, have heard an echo of the late Laureate's lyre—

> "A second voice was at mine ear,
> A little whisper silver-clear,
> A murmur, 'Be of better cheer.'"

In the drawing-room of this home, of which he was the light and life for over twenty-five years, hangs the replica of the portrait the original of which, painted by George Reid of Edinburgh and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1887, now occupies an honourable position in the ante-room of the officers' mess at Netley. It was presented to the Army Medical Department by Sir Thomas Longmore's comrades of the Military Medical Departments as a testimonial in recognition of his great services. Both the portrait and the replica, which latter was presented to Lady Longmore, are excellent likenesses. He is represented, in undress uniform, in the act of delivering a lecture; the artist has been singularly happy in catching that expression of earnest thoroughness which was usual to him on such occasions. His death was terribly sudden, though to those who knew him well it did not come as a surprise, for during the last few years he had many times suffered from attacks of cardiac weakness associated with faintness and other warning signs. On the morning of Monday, Sept. 30th, he was apparently in his usual health, and at a quarter past seven o'clock said farewell to his son-in-law who had been staying with him; before 8 o'clock he was no more. Though his call came thus suddenly his friends well knew that he was ready, and that, inspired with a holier and sublimer faith than the great Roman orator possessed, he could with a more joyful anticipation exclaim: "O præclarum diem, cum ad illum divinum animarum concilium cœtumque proficisci." From Swanage, Dorset, where, as had been his custom for many years, he had been spending a few weeks, his body, enclosed in a coffin of unpolished oak, was brought to Hamble, the village where he resided during his early Netley days, on the evening of Oct. 2nd, and at three o'clock on the following afternoon it was consigned to a grave on the north side of the churchyard, in the presence of his widow and family and a large gathering of friends. Among the latter were included the present staff of the Army Medical School and the military medical staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, headed by Sir William Mackinnon, K.C.B., the Director-General. His old friend, the Rev. T. L. O. Davies, Vicar of Woolston, and the Rev. J. J. Curling, Vicar of Hamble, read the impressive service.

Our duty is all but finished; we have endeavoured to tell of the work of Sir Thomas Longmore, of the work of a man who ever trod strictly in the straight path, who did justice, and loved mercy. Of him we may truly say that no man rendered greater services to his Department, nor strove more in his generation to advance its interests, to promote scientific progress, and to raise to a high standard professional military education. In conclusion, we feel we cannot do better than quote the words which Sir William Mackinnon made use of at the meeting of the Senate of the Army Medical School, held in July, 1891, when giving expression to the unanimous feeling of regret felt on Sir Thomas Longmore's retirement from public life; he said that Sir Thomas Longmore "had not only raised the reputation of the Army Medical School as well as the Medical Service of the army generally by his great works on military surgery and ambulance transport and by his many admirable works and reports, but had achieved through the medium of these a reputation throughout Europe and America which reflected infinite credit upon the Service of which he was so bright an ornament."

WILLIAM HENRY BELLOT, M.D. ERLANGEN, L.R.C.P. EDIN., F.R.C.S. ENG.

WE regret to have to record the decease of a venerable and highly respected member of our profession, Dr. Bellot of Leamington, who passed away on Sept. 24th at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was the son of a Manchester surgeon and became a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1833. In the following year the Royal College of Surgeons of England admitted him as a Member and conferred the Fellowship on him in 1852. For many years he practised in Stockport in association with his uncle, Mr. Bellot, and married the daughter of Mr. Killer, an old-established practitioner in the town. In addition to many other public appointments he was staff surgeon to the Cheshire militia and honorary surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary. In 1860 he took the diploma of L.R.C.P. Edin., and graduated as M.D. of the University of Erlangen in 1862. About thirty years ago Dr. Bellot took up his residence in Leamington, where he gave much of his attention to the affairs of the public institutions of the town, and up to the time of his death was on the committee of the Warneford Hospital. He has left a widow and family.

A MEETING of the South-Western Division of the Medico-Psychological Association will be held at Wonford House, Exeter, on Tuesday, Oct. 15th. Dr. Deas will provide light luncheon between 1.30 and 2.30 P.M. Wonford House is fifteen minutes' drive from Queen-street Station, and twenty minutes' from St. David's. Dr. Deas will open a discussion on the Uses and Limitation of Mechanical Restraint as a Means of Treatment; Dr. Mac-Donald will read a paper on Nursing; and Dr. Morton will read Notes on three cases of Spontaneous Gangrene.

tooth from one person to another. In his experiments he appeals to Professor Scheff, who extracted teeth of dogs under anæsthetics and with antiseptic precautions, the teeth being placed in a solution of sublimate. The wound was then disinfected, the bleeding was arrested, the coagulum was removed from the alveolus, and the tooth which was to be replanted was pressed into the cavity. After two days a reddish border was to be seen, and the tooth could be moved backwards and forwards, but after two weeks it was securely fixed. According to Dr. Benedikt the indications for the above operation are loosening of the teeth, caries, and inflammation of the periosteum surrounding the root. A tooth which has been removed from its socket by mistake on the part of the dentist or by violence should be replanted. In the case of toothache from caries where it is impossible to apply any remedy to the painful place the tooth may be extracted, filled with stopping after removal, and then replaced. Dr. Benedikt proposes that the tooth should be carefully extracted, avoiding injury to the socket or the surrounding gum, for a fracture of the alveolus would render subsequent union impossible. The root is then to be trimmed as far as it is rough and eroded, and the tooth is to be replaced after the removal of the pulp and the disinfection of both tooth and alveolus with sublimate. The operation is followed by no great pain and by only a trifling inflammation of the gums.

A Plea for Venesection.

Venesection is not in favour in Austria. Practitioners of the modern school have never seen it performed during their student years, and there are only a few old surgeons who regard it as a powerful means of combating all feverish processes. It must, therefore, appear strange that one of the most eminent Austrian physicians, Professor Jaksch, advocated the use of venesection at a meeting of the Medical Society of Prague, pointing out that its great therapeutical value consists in the immediate decrease of the blood pressure and in the diminution of the number of substances which carry oxygen. It may be employed in pneumonia, but only as a last resource, when the system is overcharged with carbonic acid. From 200 c.c. to 300 c.c. of blood may be withdrawn, and then a sterilised solution of common salt such as is used in physiological experiments is to be injected subcutaneously. The success of this treatment is manifested by the disappearance of cyanosis. Phlebotomy may also be resorted to in uræmia, provided that the patient's blood is normal as regards red corpuscles. Cupping may be employed to relieve the symptoms of carbonic acid poisoning and the pain of pneumonia, being less injurious than narcotics. It will sometimes calm the severe pain of pleurisy, and has also been known to effect improvement in cases of cyanosis and dyspnœa caused by emphysema and heart disease.

Cholera in Galicia.

During the week between Sept. 24th and 30th 18 cases of cholera and 12 deaths have been reported, making a total of 94 cases with 57 deaths (60·6 per cent.) since the commencement of the outbreak.

NEW YORK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Cholera among the Hawaiians.

THE present epidemic of cholera in the Sandwich Islands is traced to a vessel from Kobe, Japan. Five hundred and thirty-eight Chinese were landed on Quarantine Islet on Aug. 9th from the steamer *Belgic*. They were from Hong-Kong, but the vessel had taken freight at Kobe and Yokohama, the former being a place where much cholera existed. Three deaths occurred on the passage, the alleged causes being pneumonia and heart disease. After landing there were 4 cases resembling cholera, and 3 were fatal. Thorough disinfection and isolation were used, and, no more cases occurring, in due time the 535 Chinese were transported to their destination on country plantations. Meantime, the disease had appeared in aggravated form on shore. It has now been gradually increasing for more than two weeks, but solely among natives. It is stated that the probable reason is that, while others have been protected by the thorough disinfecting and general sanitation employed, the natives have, perhaps in every case, been infected by eating raw fish, crabs, or sea-moss from the harbour and shoals adjacent — food which other people dislike, but which Hawaiians crave for. In several cases the victims were known shortly before being attacked to have eaten heartily of raw fish. The first cases on shore appeared after a native feast where the above-named foods were supplied. It is quite probable that the crabs had penetrated graves of Chinese cholera victims in quarantine who has been buried in the shallow sands, and had afterwards crossed a half-mile of shoal water and been captured by fishing women and eaten raw. It is evident that the disease crossed that strait in some way to the nearest land. A majority of the victims are stricken down with great suddenness and live from three to eighteen hours. Seven-eighths of the cases are fatal. Up to Sept. 5th there have been 34 cases and 29 deaths in a population of about 5000 natives and 15,000 of other races within city limits. Why is the fatality of the attacks so extreme? In general, it may be replied, the Hawaiian dies easily. He has weak resisting power against disease; he succumbs where most men would recover. This is characteristic of the race, as abundant missionary and medical experience testifies. It is largely due to lack of mental courage; pain and violent sickness terrify him; he readily becomes hopeless and gives up; his friends and his medicine-man tell him that an evil god has grappled with his vitals; he feels the demon at work within him, and he yields to terror and dies. This is the history of a large proportion of deaths among the Hawaiians. Another reason for the great mortality of this disease is that in most of the cases no proper medical aid is received until too late. The natives will not report a case of cholera until the patient is beyond relief. Since a cholera hospital was opened and patients removed to it an absolute aversion has seized upon them. The majority of the natives have always been afraid to go to the Queen's Hospital, for they wholly distrust the white "doctor," because they have been taught belief in, and fear of, the minor gods and demons, and licensed medicine-men have held classes for instruction in incantations and demon lore. The fees of these medicine-men being at stake the sick have been taught to have nothing to do with the white "doctor." It is a popular belief that the medical men give poison to their patients in the hospital. Many are received into the hospital when it is too late to help them, and some are already dead before they are reached by the medical man.

Serum Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Mr. Paquin, Professor of Bacteriology in the Missouri State University, argues that as the horse is immune against tuberculosis, its blood serum ought to work beneficently in patients suffering from this disease. He has been using injections in fifty cases and thinks he has proved its value. He claims that the blood of the horse can be used direct, as it is naturally immune and needs no artificial immunisation. He injects the serum under the skin.

Enforcement of the American Sabbath.

The recent efforts of the police of New York to enforce the excise laws requiring the closing of liquor saloons on the Sabbath has aroused the opposition of the German population. New York has over 9000 licensed liquor saloons, and although the law requires that they shall not sell any intoxicating liquors on Sunday the police have been very lax in the enforcement of this provision. Under the reform administration the law has been rigidly enforced, followed by a great reduction of crime and an improvement in the public health. The agitation of the question of the justice of that feature of the excise law which closes the "poor man's club" on Sunday, as the advocates of the saloon call these low resorts, comes before a general election, and is, of course, eagerly seized upon by the politicians. The result of a popular vote can scarcely be doubted when the vast German and Irish voting population is considered, whose vote will be cast solidly for what they term "personal liberty." There is, however, a large reserved vote which rarely appears at popular elections, but which may be induced to come out to meet the emergency. The power that moves this conservative vote emanates from the pulpit and the religious press, both of which are entering into the canvass with unusual vigour, determined to preserve the "American Sabbath."

Sept. 28th.

Obituary.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR THOMAS LONGMORE, KNT., C.B., F.R.C.S. ENG.

IN our last issue we only had time to make a brief announcement of the sudden death of Sir Thomas Longmore, the news of which reached us last week. It is now our task—painful yet full of interest—to lay before our readers the information which we have been able to gather concerning his life and work.

Sir Thomas Longmore was born at Southwark, in London, on Oct. 10th, 1816, so that at the time of his death he was within a few days of completing his seventy-ninth year. He was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Longmore, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, who on retirement was appointed to the medical charge of Rockingham House, and of Maria, a daughter of Mr. John Elcum. He received his education at the Merchant Taylors' School and at Guy's Hospital, and in 1841 he was duly enrolled as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. At his hospital he soon made himself felt as an industrious student; he acted there as dresser to Mr. Bransby Cooper, and afterwards assisted him in his private practice and in writing Sir Astley Cooper's life. He also spent considerable time in arranging and cataloguing after the great surgeon's death the collection of specimens made by Sir Astley Cooper before the museum was purchased by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. On Feb. 3rd, 1843, he was gazetted to an assistant surgeoncy in the 19th Regiment of Foot. He joined the depôt at Dover, afterwards moving with it to Jersey and to Ireland. Early in 1845 he proceeded to the headquarters of the regiment in the Ionian Islands, and served with it there, in the West Indies, and in North America until its return to England in 1851. March 3rd, 1854, saw him gazetted as a regimental surgeon. He subsequently served with his regiment in the Light Division of the Eastern Army, and he was on duty from the date of its first taking the field, throughout the Crimean campaign of 1854–55, until the termination of the siege of Sebastopol, without being absent from his post for a single day. He, however, suffered not a little from the effects of frostbite during those never-to-be-forgotten winters, and to the day of his death carried the memory of hardships heroically and patiently borne, the results of which were, moreover, observable in his gait. He was present at the affair of Buljanac on Sept. 19th, at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the battle of Balaklava, at the famous sortie on Oct. 26th, and at the assaults of the Redan on June 18th and Sept. 8th. For his services he received the medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the Fourth Class of the Legion of Honour. On the declaration of peace Mr. Longmore returned to England. He then very wisely improved his professional position by passing the examination for the diploma of the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. But he was not long allowed to remain in this country, for on the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny he was ordered with a detachment of his regiment to India, and during the years 1857, 1858, and 1859 served with the army in Bengal, at first as a regimental officer, but afterwards as Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, the promotion to which rank, on Dec. 31st, 1858, was a further reward for his active services in the East. He thus attained administrative rank in less than sixteen years from the day on which he obtained his first commission. In January, 1859, he received the appointment of Sanitary Officer to the British Forces in Bengal, but in the following July, on the reduction of the establishment, he was ordered home and posted as Principal Medical Officer of the camp at Colchester.

During the Crimean War his skill as an operator had attracted considerable attention, and when, in 1860, Sidney Herbert founded the Medical School, for the better instruction of the medical officers of the army, the professorship of Military Surgery was offered to him and accepted on the advice and at the express desire of Dr. Alexander, the then Director-General. Endowed with excellent qualifications for the post, he filled it with much usefulness, dignity, and honour, and continued to hold it for nearly thirty-one years, until the termination of the summer session of 1891, when it became clear to him that he must seek the quiet and repose which age demands. After occupying the chair of Military Surgery for twelve years, on Oct. 19th, 1872, he was promoted to the rank of Inspector-(Surgeon) General, and in the same year he was appointed to be a member of the Committee on Field Hospital Equipment. Fourteen years later, on Oct. 10th, 1876, he was placed on the retired list, with permission to hold his chair of Military Surgery. On eight occasions he was called on to deliver the introductory addresses at the commencements of sessions of the School, and it fell to his lot to inaugurate the first sessions both at Chatham in October, 1860, and at Netley in May, 1863. In October, 1873, he took for his subject that of Hospital Arrangements in the Field, and the most effective means of affording surgical help to wounded soldiers on battlefields in European warfare. On a similar occasion, in April, 1878, he delivered an oration on the Existing State of our Naval, Indian, and Army Medical Services. In October, 1880, he dealt with the Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds in Military Practice in the Field, and at the opening of the winter session of 1886 he chose for the subject of his address Gentleness in Surgical Practice. His position as the acknowledged chief of the military surgeons of this country, at a time when the working of the Army Medical School and the organisation of our Medical Service were being studied by the chief Continental Governments, naturally brought his name frequently into great prominence and added not a few well-earned honours to the laurels which he had already won. Thus, from the date of his election in 1866, onward for many years he was "correspondant étranger" of the Société Impériale de Chirurgie de Paris; in 1877 he was elected "membre associé étranger" of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris; in 1884 he was made a corresponding member of the Academy of Medicine of France; and on March 27th, 1888, he was elected "associé étranger" of that institution. We have already mentioned that in 1857 he was made a Knight



SURGEON-GENERAL SIR T. LONGMORE, KNT., C.B.

of the Legion of Honour; in 1879, by the decree of the President of the Republic, he was promoted to the grade of "officier" of the Legion. On March 13th, 1867, he was nominated a Companion of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath, and on Sept. 16th of the following year was gazetted Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty. On the death of Inspector-General Charles Whyte he was appointed (Jan. 3rd, 1881) to receive the "distinguished service reward" thereby rendered vacant. He received the honour of knighthood at Osborne in 1886. At the annual assembly of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1874 he read a paper which was the starting-point of the St. John ambulance classes. He was among the earliest of those selected as associates of the Order, and he was a life member of the Ambulance Association, in the workings of which he ever took a lively interest. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society and of other learned bodies, and was for many years consulting surgeon to the Southampton Free Eye and Ear Hospital.

Sir Thomas Longmore frequently had the honour of being sent as a representative of the British Government to foreign countries. As early as 1864 he was deputed to attend the Congress at Geneva since known as the "Geneva Convention of 1864." In 1867 he was sent to Paris to take part in the International Conferences of the Societies for Aid to Wounded Soldiers in time of War. In 1869 he was at Berlin, as the British Government delegate, to take part in an International Conference on Aid to Sick and Wounded in War. In 1873 he was sent by the War Secretary to Vienna to report on the field hospital equipment collected at the "Sanitäts-Pavillon" of the World-Exhibition in that city. In 1876, at Brussels, he was president of a committee ordered to report on the appliances for aid to sick and wounded in war exhibited in the Sanitary Exhibition there. At Paris, in 1878, he represented the Government in an International Congress to consider the Medical Arrangements of Armies in the Field. At the International Medical Congress held in London in 1881 he was President of the Section of Military Surgery and Medicine, and in his address gave a sketch of the existing arrangements for ensuring systematic help and skilled attention to the wounded in case of England becoming involved in war (published in the Transactions of the Congress and in THE LANCET of Aug. 6th, 1881). In September, 1884, he again represented the Government at Geneva at the Conference of the Societies for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War; and in the autumn of 1887 he was sent to Carlsruhe to be present at the International Red Cross meeting in that city. In the June of the latter year the annual meeting of the Southern Branch of the British Medical Association was held at Netley, and Sir Thomas Longmore, as the President, delivered the annual address. In 1888 he was invited to act at Antwerp as British representative and member of the international jury for assessing the prizes offered by the Empress Augusta of Germany for the best forms for a movable hut-hospital. His report on the exhibition and the proceedings of the jury are printed in Vol. XXVI. of the Army Medical Reports. In October, 1889, he was sent by the Secretary of State for War to Paris to take part in the fourth session of the French Surgical Congress; he was elected one of the vice-presidents, and subsequently (1890) published a report on the proceedings, with observations on the Military Medical Schools of France. Of these conferences his reports may be found in the Army Medical Department Reports and in the special Transactions of the Congresses. The work which he did so well in the Army Medical School is shadowed forth in his writings. Although not a brilliant or voluble lecturer, he was most painstaking, precise, and conscientious. Those who listened to his discourses during the many years in which he held his chair, carried away with them the impression of the thoroughness with which his lectures were prepared and of the pains and trouble he took to make even the smallest point intelligible to them. When delivering his last address on July 17th, 1891, after announcing his coming retirement in terms of characteristic modesty and expressing that high sense of public duty which marked his whole career, he epitomised the changes and vicissitudes incidental to a growing and developing Service. No man could speak on such a subject with greater authority, for his one aim in life was to be, as far as may be, and not merely to be considered, a perfect soldier-surgeon. Entering the army as a regimental officer, he saw the regimental system abolished, the germ of a new, separate, and independent medical department planted in its stead, and he long and carefully watched its growth and development. We can echo the remark which Dr. R. Farquharson made (speaking of Sir Thomas Longmore's retirement, after distributing the prizes at the termination of the summer session of the Army Medical School, 1891), when addressing the young officers, that "they would know better some day than they did now that the progress of military surgery for the last thirty years was more intimately associated with the name of Longmore than with any other."

The career of Sir Thomas Longmore as a writer commenced about the year 1859, when he published a "Synopsis of Sixteen Cases of Heat Apoplexy" which occurred in Her Majesty's 19th Regiment at Barrackpore; it appeared in THE LANCET of March 26th of that year. He wrote a description of two additional cases in the sixth volume of the "Indian Annals of Medical Science." These papers were followed by a "Report on Gunshot and Sabre Wounds of Invalids sent to Fort Pitt during the years 1860 and 1861," which consisted of thirty pages and which he extracted from the Statistical, Sanitary, and Medical reports of the Army Medical Department; it was issued in the October of 1863. His first important literary work, however, was "The Illustrated Optical Manual," published in 1863, the earlier editions of which were intended exclusively for military practice. This manual reached a fourth edition in 1888, when it was issued as a text-book for civil as well as for military surgeons. Following these efforts there came from his pen these papers and books: "Remarks on the recently proposed American Plan of treating Gunshot Wounds of the Chest by Hermetically Sealing" (THE LANCET, Jan. 2nd, 1864); "A Note on some of the Injuries sustained by the late President of the United States" (President Lincoln) in THE LANCET of June 17th, 1865; a Catalogue of the Museum of Military Surgery at Netley (1867); a paper on "Amputation at the Knee-joint in Military Practice" (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 5th, 1867); "A Treatise on the Transport of Sick and Wounded Troops" (1869), which he dedicated to his esteemed colleagues at Netley, to whose affectionate care he was so greatly indebted for recovery from a severe illness, and which was rightly described at the time of publication as "the most careful and thorough work on the transport of sick and wounded troops which has been published in any country"—a second edition of this work was brought out in the year 1893, edited by Surgeon-Captain W. A. Morris; "Remarks on the Instruments designed for Exploring Gunshot Wounds with a view to detect bullets or other foreign bodies suspected to be lodged in them" (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 23rd and 30th, 1871); "Ambulances and Ambulance Service" (1875); "The Appliances for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, exhibited at Brussels in 1876"; "Instruction on the Examination of Recruits" (1882); "The Sanitary Contrasts of the British and French Armies during the Crimean War," published in 1883, in which he brought to notice the special circumstances which exercised so disastrous an influence on our army in the Crimea, and the measures which were adopted to restore its health; "On Field Dressings for Use in Time of War" (1887); an essay "On Gunshot Injuries" in the successive editions of "Holmes' System of Surgery"—in the third edition (1883) it extended to rather more than 100 pages (this essay had been previously reprinted both in the United and Confederate States, and was officially distributed during the Civil War); "The New Military Weapons and Explosives" (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, March 5th, 1892), being some observations which he forwarded to Geneva in support of a proposal to consider, at the approaching International Congress of Red Cross Societies at Rome, whether any modifications of existing field hospital arrangements were required owing to the general adoption of the new weapons and explosives in armies; and a biographical study of Richard Wiseman, Sergeant-Surgeon to Charles II., published in 1891. His *magnum opus* was entitled "Gunshot Injuries: their History, Characteristic Features, Complications, and General Treatment," the first edition of which he produced in 1877. It is the book which, next to Parkes' "Manual of Hygiene," is best known to the officers of the military medical services. A second edition, necessitated by the changes in the firearms and projectiles of all the leading armies, has just been issued from the press. It consists of nearly 800 pages, and occupied his attention to within a few weeks of his death. Sir Thomas Longmore has in this new edition endeavoured to bring his work up to date; on it he laboured but too well and

too continuously for his own welfare; we know that he spared neither time nor trouble on the endeavour, and we feel sure it will be widely appreciated. We have already briefly stated that Sir Thomas Longmore was a member of several learned societies. As a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society he was a frequent attendant at the meetings, and read the following papers, which can be found in the Transactions: "Remarks on Two Cases of Kelis" (1863); "On the Classification and Tabulation of Injuries and Surgical Operations in Time of War" (1871); and "Remarks upon Osteo-myelitis consequent on Gunshot Wounds of the Upper and Lower Extremities, and especially upon the treatment of stumps affected with Osteo-myelitis after amputation necessitated by such injuries" (1865). To the Army Medical Department Reports he was also a frequent contributor. Among his papers may be mentioned "Remarks on some of the Prussian Arrangements for the Transport of Wounded in Time of War" (1870); the report of a case of "Transfixion of the Right Side of the Chest and Right Lung by a Lance, with Recovery" (1871); the Reports on Invalids admitted into the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, for wounds and injuries received in New Zealand and in Egypt during the campaigns of 1865 and 1882 (Army Medical Department Reports, 1866, 1883); a Description of a preparation of the upper part of a femur after gunshot fracture, sent to Netley for preservation in the Museum (1884); and a "Report on the Competitive Exhibition of Movable Hut-hospitals at Antwerp in September, 1885." In these reports also appeared the introductory address he delivered at Fort Pitt on the opening of the Army Medical School; a Lecture on the relations of the Army Medical Department and its officers to other departments of the army; Notes on the examination of visual fitness of recruits; a Summary of the numbers, classes, and results of the gunshot and sabre wounds inflicted during the Mutiny; Remarks on hand-wheel litters; and a description of the water-colour drawings executed by Sir Charles Bell illustrative of wounds received at Waterloo. Though his writings are thus shown to be almost exclusively confined to military and medical professional subjects, yet in his account of Wiseman he has given us a glimpse of his keen appreciation of the work of the historian and biographer, and allowed the outside world to know something of that inner nature, so well known to his friends, which was devoted to a wider literature.

On Feb. 11th, 1862, he married at East Claydon, Bucks, Mary Rosalie Helen, second daughter of the late Captain W. S. Moorsom, of the 52nd Regiment, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters. It is not for us here to say much of his private life or of the charm of the home circle, of which he was ever the centre and figurehead; we have been writing of the man as we knew him in his official capacity. As, however, we have been admitted to see something of his home life, and have enjoyed the privilege of spending pleasant hours with him since his retirement, we may, perhaps, be permitted to touch on the singular charm of character and mind which he possessed and which endeared him to all hearts. Many of his younger friends were wont to wend their steps towards his home when in want of human sympathy and of the sound and ripe advice which were ever at their service. Passing from the environment of our age—of rush and callous cynicism—we have felt, when nearing the threshold of "The Paddock," as if we were breathing a purer air and entering an area of calm judgment and repose. Not a few of us have, we think, returned from visiting him braced with a better courage to fight life's battle, and some, when passing down the drive from his home, carried to higher realms of thought, have heard an echo of the late Laureate's lyre—

> "A second voice was at mine ear,
> A little whisper silver-clear,
> A murmur, 'Be of better cheer.'"

In the drawing-room of this home, of which he was the light and life for over twenty-five years, hangs the replica of the portrait the original of which, painted by George Reid of Edinburgh and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1887, now occupies an honourable position in the ante-room of the officers' mess at Netley. It was presented to the Army Medical Department by Sir Thomas Longmore's comrades of the Military Medical Departments as a testimonial in recognition of his great services. Both the portrait and the replica, which latter was presented to Lady Longmore, are excellent likenesses. He is represented, in undress uniform, in the act of delivering a lecture; the artist has been singularly happy in catching that expression of earnest thoroughness which was usual to him on such occasions. His death was terribly sudden, though to those who knew him well it did not come as a surprise, for during the last few years he had many times suffered from attacks of cardiac weakness associated with faintness and other warning signs. On the morning of Monday, Sept. 30th, he was apparently in his usual health, and at a quarter past seven o'clock said farewell to his son-in-law who had been staying with him; before 8 o'clock he was no more. Though his call came thus suddenly his friends well knew that he was ready, and that, inspired with a holier and sublimer faith than the great Roman orator possessed, he could with a more joyful anticipation exclaim: "O præclarum diem, cum ad illum divinum animarum concilium cœtumque proficisci." From Swanage, Dorset, where, as had been his custom for many years, he had been spending a few weeks, his body, enclosed in a coffin of unpolished oak, was brought to Hamble, the village where he resided during his early Netley days, on the evening of Oct. 2nd, and at three o'clock on the following afternoon it was consigned to a grave on the north side of the churchyard, in the presence of his widow and family and a large gathering of friends. Among the latter were included the present staff of the Army Medical School and the military medical staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, headed by Sir William Mackinnon, K.C.B., the Director-General. His old friend, the Rev. T. L. O. Davies, Vicar of Woolston, and the Rev. J. J. Curling, Vicar of Hamble, read the impressive service.

Our duty is all but finished; we have endeavoured to tell of the work of Sir Thomas Longmore, of the work of a man who ever trod strictly in the straight path, who did justice, and loved mercy. Of him we may truly say that no man rendered greater services to his Department, nor strove more in his generation to advance its interests, to promote scientific progress, and to raise to a high standard professional military education. In conclusion, we feel we cannot do better than quote the words which Sir William Mackinnon made use of at the meeting of the Senate of the Army Medical School, held in July, 1891, when giving expression to the unanimous feeling of regret felt on Sir Thomas Longmore's retirement from public life; he said that Sir Thomas Longmore "had not only raised the reputation of the Army Medical School as well as the Medical Service of the army generally by his great works on military surgery and ambulance transport and by his many admirable works and reports, but had achieved through the medium of these a reputation throughout Europe and America which reflected infinite credit upon the Service of which he was so bright an ornament."

WILLIAM HENRY BELLOT, M.D. ERLANGEN, L.R.C.P. EDIN., F.R.C.S. ENG.

WE regret to have to record the decease of a venerable and highly respected member of our profession, Dr. Bellot of Leamington, who passed away on Sept. 24th at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was the son of a Manchester surgeon and became a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1833. In the following year the Royal College of Surgeons of England admitted him as a Member and conferred the Fellowship on him in 1852. For many years he practised in Stockport in association with his uncle, Mr. Bellot, and married the daughter of Mr. Killer, an old-established practitioner in the town. In addition to many other public appointments he was staff surgeon to the Cheshire militia and honorary surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary. In 1860 he took the diploma of L.R.C.P. Edin., and graduated as M.D. of the University of Erlangen in 1862. About thirty years ago Dr. Bellot took up his residence in Leamington, where he gave much of his attention to the affairs of the public institutions of the town, and up to the time of his death was on the committee of the Warneford Hospital. He has left a widow and family.

A MEETING of the South-Western Division of the Medico-Psychological Association will be held at Wonford House, Exeter, on Tuesday, Oct. 15th. Dr. Deas will provide light luncheon between 1.30 and 2.30 P.M. Wonford House is fifteen minutes' drive from Queen-street Station, and twenty minutes' from St. David's. Dr. Deas will open a discussion on the Uses and Limitation of Mechanical Restraint as a Means of Treatment; Dr. MacDonald will read a paper on Nursing; and Dr. Morton will read Notes on three cases of Spontaneous Gangrene.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS LONGMORE.

Notwithstanding the fact that no invitations were issued to attend the funeral of the late Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Longmore, K.C.B., a number of those who had been associated with him during his long distinguished career in the Army Medical Staff, together with numerous friends, gathered together at Hamble, on Thursday afternoon, to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased officer. The morning was boisterous with heavy showers of rain, but the rain passed off and the afternoon was very fine, albeit there was a strong wind. To be buried at Hamble was the wish of the deceased, who had formerly resided near there, and in the churchyard there assembled those who had come to show their respect. Among those present were Sir W. A. Mackinnon (Director-General Army Medical School), the Principal Medical Officer (Surgeon Major-Gen. C. Hervé Girard), Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cayley, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Evatt, Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. W. F. Stevenson, Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. E. J. Fairland, Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Stokes, Professor A. E. Wright, M.D., Surgeon-Major D. Semple, Surgeon-Major Jenckes, Surgeon-Major Dick, Surgeon-Major Moore, Surgeon-Major R. H. Firth, Surgeon-Captain Reid, Surgeon-Capt. Bent, Major F. W. J. Aitcen, R.E., Captain Hirst, the Rev. D. W. Mieng, G. Forbes Steven, F. Davidson, R. Pearce, and C. D. Kay, Col. O. J. A. Grimston, J.P., Col. F. W. Dugmore, J.P., Col. J. T. Bucknill, Major W. A. Ward, Major W. H. Chapman, Captain Freeman, Drs. H. P. Ward and Sexton, Messrs. John Furley (South Kensington), J. Methven and S. S. Canning (churchwardens of St. Mark's Church, Woolston, where deceased attended), J. Martin and Crook (aldermen). Councillors J. G. Blackiston (West End), A. W. Brain (Southampton), Thorne, &c. Surgeon-General Dr. W. C. Maclean, C.B., was unable to be present through indisposition, but Mrs. W. C. Maclean and Miss Macpherson attended to pay a last mark of respect. At 3 o'clock, the time fixed for the funeral, the widow (Lady Longmore), three sons, the Rev. Canon C. Mansfield Owen and Mrs. Owen (son-in-law and daughter), Surgeon-Capt. Gore Graham, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Moorsom, Mrs. J. M. Longmore and Surgeon-Major Dr. Blaine drove to the entrance to the churchyard and were preceded into the church by the Rev. J. J. Curling (vicar of Hamble), and the Rev. T. L. G. Davies (vicar of Swaythling), and the surpliced choir. The coffin, with the body of the deceased, was brought from Swanage on the afternoon of the previous day, being met at Southampton West station by a glass-panelled car, and conveyed to Hamble by road. At the entrance to the churchyard it was met by the Rev. J. J. Curling, who read the opening sentences of the Church of England service. The coffin, which was covered with handsome floral tributes, reposed in the church till Thursday afternoon, when the remainder of the service was gone through. After the lesson the hymn "Jesu, lover of my soul," was sung, and as the mournful procession was leaving the church, the choir sang the song of Simeon, "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace," and afterwards Mrs. Curling, who officiated at the organ, played "The Dead March" in Saul.

The grave was on the north of the church, alongside the resting-place of Admiral of the Fleet Sir C. Elliot, and the following acted as bearers from the church to the side of the grave:—Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Cols. Stevenson and Fairland, Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Stokes, Surgeon-Col. Cayley, Surgeon-Majors Dick, Jenckes, Whitehead, and Moore. The remains of the deceased were enclosed in an outer coffin of massive oak unpolished, with brass furniture, on the breast plate being the inscription, handsomely illuminated:—

Surgeon-General
Sir THOMAS LONGMORE, Kt. C.B.,
C.M.S., &c.
Born Oct. 10th, 1816.
Died Sept. 30th, 1895.

In addition to floral tributes from the widow and family were others inscribed as follows:—"In loving memory, from Nellie"; "From Baby, the little grandson"; "With Admiral and Mrs. John Fullerton's love and deep sympathy"; Mr. Monteflore, Coldeast; "In affectionate remembrance, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cayley, the Towers, Woolston"; "With Mr. William Garton's deepest sympathy"; "In kind remembrance from Mrs. Hulton, Barnfield"; "From Lorna, in sorrowful remembrance"; "In loving remembrance, Miss Westlake, Silvermere, Woolston"; "Mr. H. Nicholson, with sincere sympathy"; "Mr. Robert Locius Fitzgerald, with sincere sympathy"; "With Dr. and Mrs. Notter's love and deep sympathy, Westcliff, Woolston"; "With much sympathy from Mr. and Mrs. William Garton"; "With affectionate love from Major-General C. J., Mrs, and Miss Moorsom"; "With Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Frederick Dugmore's love, in affectionate remembrance"; From Colonel and Mrs. A. Grimston, Misses Sanders, and Miss Pauline Grimston"; "In loving remembrance of a dear friend, from Surgeon-General and Mrs. William C. Maclean"; "Mr. and Mrs. L. H., and Miss J. M.C. Moorsom, with affectionate love"; "With sincere sympathy from Miss Rashleigh"; "From Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Barrington"; "With kind sympathy from Col. Henry G. L. Crichton and Lady Emma Crichton, Netley Castle"; "With sincere sympathy from Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. J. T. Bucknill"; "Sincere love and sympathy from Mrs. F. de Chaumont and family"; "In very affectionate remembrance from Pear Tree Vicarage"; "Mrs. Fairland, with greatest regret and deepest sympathy"; "In loving memory Surgeon-Colonel and Mrs. W. F. Stevenson"; "With Mrs. Maitland Pye-Smith's, Mattie, Dolly, and Marjorie's love, Ingefield, Shore"; "In memoriam from Rev. and Mrs. Francis Davidson, and in grateful remembrance of continual acts of kindness to parishioners of Sholing in the especial diseases of the eye for a long course of years." The arrangements for the last sad rite were most efficiently carried out by Messrs. E. Mayes and Son, of the High-street, Southampton.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS LONGMORE.

To the Editor of the Hampshire Advertiser.

Sir,—Allow me to supplement the obituary notice of the late Sir Thomas Longmore you published in your last issue, with some particulars of his life and work. Passing over the details of his early career, he served in the 19th Regiment in the Light Division of the Eastern Army from its first taking the field throughout the campaign of 1854-55 until the termination of the siege of Sebastopol. Was not absent for one day from duty during the campaign. Present at the affair of Bulganac, battles of Alma and Inkerman, capture of Balaclava; assaults of the Redan 18th June and 8th of September, for this service medal and three clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of the Legion of Honour. Served with the same regiment in Bengal in 1857-58 during the Sepoy Mutiny. Promoted to Inspector-General of Hospitals. In 1880 appointed by Lord Herbert, then Minister of War, Professor of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School. In 1868 represented the British Government at the International Congress at Geneva. It was at this Congress that the International Treaty, since known as the Convention of Geneva of 1864, was formally adopted. Sir Thomas was a member of the sub-committee that arranged the articles of Convention. On ten other occasions Sir Thomas Longmore represented either the War Office or British Government in the various Continental Congresses appointed to deal with International arrangements regarding the treatment and arrangements for dealing with sick and wounded in war. It was a paper of his used at the annual meeting of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem that was the starting point of the St. John's Ambulance classes all over the kingdom. With a mixed committee of medical and military officers, he assisted in organising the bearer companies and most of the existing field hospital arrangements of the Army.

Your space will not permit me to give even a summary of the professional works and papers by this distinguished military surgeon. It must suffice to say the list covers four closely printed pages.

His honours were The Companionship of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division; Knighthood Honorary Surgeon to the Queen; promoted by decree of the President of the French Republic to the grade of "officier" in the Order of the Legion of Honour, and by Royal license permission to wear the insignia of the same. In addition to the above he was elected a member of most of the scientific societies of France. It is not too much to say that the merits and services to his country were to the full as much appreciated abroad as by his own Government and the State he served so well.

Faithfully yours,
W. C. MACLEAN.

35, Carlton-place, Southampton.

Sugar Coated. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. The smallest and easiest to take, and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Established 1856. Of all Chemists, 1s 1½d.

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PROPRIETOR ..... SIDNEY NICHOLS.

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N MONDAY, October 7th.

HE HALL has the LARGEST ROLLER SKATING SURFACE in the Provinces, has been entirely REDECORATED, and is now HE BEST APPOINTED

ALL IN THE TOWN.

OLLER SKATING on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 2.30.

F. G. MOUNCHER'S WELL-KNOWN BAND IS ENGAGED FOR EACH OCCASION.

LATEST IMPROVED SKATES IN USE.

ADMISSION—SIXPENCE.

USE OF SKATES—SIXPENCE.

RINCE OF WALES' ROYAL THEATRE,

ABOVE BAR, SOUTHAMPTON.

Royal Authority, dated Sandringham, November 26th, 1882.

Lessees and Managers :—

rs. J. W. Gordon, 5, Palmerston-road.

r. J. J. Plowman, 62, Marlan d-place.

ly Door to all parts of the House half-an-hour earlier.

On MONDAY, October 7th,

For Six Nights only,

Return visit of

MR. FRED. G. LATHAM'S COMPANY,

who, by arrangement with

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER

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The most Successful Play of Modern Times

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By Arthur W. Pinero.

On MONDAY, October 7th,

And every evening during the week,

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On MONDAY, October 16th,

"DON JUAN."

For Six Nights only and one MORNING PERFORMANCE,

On Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Admission—7s, 3s 6d, 2s, 1s 6d, 1s, and 6d.

Open at 7, commence at 7.30

AMPSHIRE ADVERTISER

COUNTY NEWSPAPER.

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DAY.—Sale of live and dead stock, near Brocken-urst Station, by Mr. J. T. Woolley, at 1.—Sale of ble-ellaneous effects, at Park Stile, Romsey, by Mr. Chignell, at 2.

NDAY.—Sale of horses, at the Boar Hotel, Havant, y Messrs. Burrell, Pitts, and Co., Limited, at 11.—ale of live and dead stock, at Morestead Farm, near Winchester, by Mr. Richard Austin, at 11.—Sale of ixtures and Stamps, at 2 and 13, Oriental-place, outhampton, by Mr. Robert Forbes.

ONESDAY.—Sale of a farm, at the Sir John Barley-orn Inn, Undeam, by Messrs. Perkins and Sons, at our 4.—Sale of live stock, at Bishop's Waltham, by r. Richard Austin, at 2.

URSDAY.—Sale of stock-in-trade and plant of a orn Dealer, at Four Tree Green, by Messrs. Perkins nd Sons, at 11 for 12.—Sale of cattle, &c., at the ewport Fair, by Messrs. Francis Pitts and Son, at 1 also on Friday.—Sale of land and properties, at ale Rooms, Blanover-buildings, Southampton, y Mr. Thos. Mell, jun., at 7.—Sale of cattle at Wey-ill Fair, by Mr. J. T. Woolley.—Sale of properties, the Crown Hotel, Bishop's Waltham, by Mr. ichard Austin, at 2 for 3.—Sale of billiard table and ixings, at the British Workman's Institute, Cowes, 1.—Sale of building material, at Highfield, by Mr. Burrough Hill, at 1 for 2.

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OUTHAMPTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

A POLICY OF VIGOUR.

e Government has shown most com-dable vigour in the complication with China, he results of the policy are acknowledged ose Powers whose interests have been in ay touched by the unwieldy obstinacy of lestials. For the moment it seemed that unpleasantness might come through the de which China assumed, and we appeared in sight of troubles that threatened to cul-te in very ugly consequences; but the e of attitude reluctantly made only at the g of absolute necessity relieved the and changed the outlook. The official lation of the callous and indifferent y of Szechuan and the undertaking to officials who were responsible for the re-outrages are the outward and visible signs ubmission which must be complete. The h claim for reparation has followed and o been conceded, while the demands of

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS LONGMORE.

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Sir THOMAS LONGMORE, Kt., C.B.,
C.B., &c.
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THE LATE SIR THOMAS LONGMORE.

To the Editor of the Hampshire Advertiser.

SIR,—Allow me to supplement the obituary notice of the late Sir Thomas Longmore you published in your last issue, with some particulars of his life and work. Passing over the details of his early career, he served in the 19th Regiment in the Light Division of the Eastern Army from its first taking the field throughout the campaign of 1854-55 until the termination of the siege of Sebastopol. Was not absent for one day from duty during the campaign. Present at the affair of Bulganac, battles of Alma and Inkerman, capture of Balaclava; assaults of the Redan 18th June and 8th of September. For this service medal and three clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of the Legion of Honour. Served with the same regiment in Bengal in 1857-58 during the Sepoy Mutiny. Promoted to Inspector-General of Hospitals. In 1860 appointed by Lord Herbert, then Minister of War, Professor of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School. In 1864 represented the British Government at the International Congress at Geneva. It was at this Congress that the International Treaty, since known as the Convention of Geneva of 1864, was formally adopted. Sir Thomas was a member of the sub-committee that arranged the articles of Convention. On ten other occasions Sir Thomas Longmore represented either the War Office or British Government in the various Continental Congresses appointed to deal with International arrangements regulating the treatment and arrangements for dealing with sick and wounded in war. It was a paper of his read at the annual meeting of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem that was the starting point of the St. John's Ambulance classes all over the kingdom. With a mixed committee of medical and military officers, he assisted in organising the Lancer companies and some of the existing field hospital arrangements of the Army.

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Faithfully yours,
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Royal Authority, dated Sandringham, November 20th, 1882.

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LUXOR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CONSECRATION OF ENGLISH CEMETERY.

On Thursday, January 24th, the new English cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop in Jerusalem and the East, in the presence of about fifty visitors and residents. At 4 p.m. the Bishop, preceded by the Chaplain of Luxor (Rev. C.B. Huleatt), bearing the pastoral staff, entered the principal gate of the cemetery. The petition asking for consecration was read aloud by Mr. A. Logue. The Bishop responded with the assent, "I will now proceed to consecration," and entering the cemetery, traversed it followed by all present, psalms being said antiphonally by the Bishop and the rest of the procession. The circuit having been made, the procession halted in the avenue of lilac trees, where prayers were said and the cemetery declared henceforth consecrated by the Bishop.

In the address which then followed the Bishop spoke of the interesting nature of the occasion, this being only the second cemetery in his diocese to be consecrated. He congratulated the Chaplain and English community on having been able to secure such a spot and spoke in the warmest terms of the readiness of Lord Cromer to help forward any such good work. That readiness he had known long ago in India, no less than now in Egypt. Previous to the obtaining of this ground they were indebted to the Coptic body in Luxor, who had allowed them to make use of their cemetery, and to them he acknowledged his gratitude. He was pleased to see so many present evincing their interest in the occasion and testifying to their sense of the importance of what was being done. The Bishop then alluded in the midst of a deep sympathetic hush to the loss which had fallen on the English-speaking nations and overshadowed the whole civilized world. In all time only one name (that of her "whom all nations should call blessed") seemed to him to rank before that of our good Queen Victoria.

The Chaplain, in thanking the Bishop for coming to consecrate the cemetery, spoke of the brotherhood of all Christians, of which they were forcibly reminded by such an occasion as the present. In the face of death all were brothers, for death made no difference between old and young, wise and simple, lowly peasant and the great and good Queen whose death all were mourning. In that cemetery were already laid members of some seven or eight nations. The aged physician who had won his fame and the young architect whose brilliant promise had been nipped by death, the friend of so many (Dr. Longmore), gentlest and tenderest of men, and the little child whose baby voice had risen clear in their common worship, the titled English lady and the nameless Greek; all alike laid to rest in that cemetery acknowledged their common brotherhood in death. No less their common brotherhood in life. For wise and simple, for great and small, for tiny child and for stainless queen, only one gate of life stood open; and as each should be laid to rest in that place there would be borne in mind the brotherhood of

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all in the life-giving cross of Christ. In the name of the brotherhood he thanked their Father-in-God. The service concluded with an invocation and the blessing.

Among those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Tytus, Miss Collins, Miss Marrian, Miss Carter, Rev. and Mrs. Grote-Joyce, Mrs. Trust, Miss St.-Clair, Miss Scott, Mrs. Huleatt, the English, French, and American consular representatives, and the chief Coptic priest of the district.

The Bishop then visited the Luxor Hospital and expressed himself much pleased with it. He afterwards returned on board the P.S. *Rameses II* and left at daybreak for Assouan, where he was to consecrate the new church on Sunday.

The third meeting of the Luxor Sporting Club had been fixed for Thursday, January 24, but the sports were postponed owing to the Queen's death.

Amongst the arrivals at the Grand Continental Hotel on Sunday we see the names of Miss Elliot, Mr. George Thomas, Miss A. M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Rea, Miss Groves, Mr. Max Muller, Dr. Lunn's party, Mr. and Miss Jeans, Mr. Kinloch, Mr. B. A. Agbion, Mr. Ehrlich, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Marshall, Kaimakam Hogg Bey, Mr. Degiardé, Mr. de Czadnomsky, Mr. E. S. J. Ehaffer, etc.

Yesterday's arrivals at the Grand Continental were: M. de Czadnomsky, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stephens, Mr. E. S. J. Ehaffee, Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons, Mr. G. Schloehaurett, and Mr. L. Kallmann.

Mrs. A. Koch and Baron Schenck have arrived at the Grand Hotel Helouan.

Mr. G. Asdery and Rev. M. St. Aubyn are among the Hotel d'Angleterre's latest arrivals.

The following arrived at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday:—Mr. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, Miss Nicoll, Herr von Loseck, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. E. F. G. Hatch, Mrs. and Miss Richard, Mr. Wilder, Mr. F. Rambáus, Mr. Burnie, and Mr. Tunstall.

On Sunday night, a party of prominent English and American travellers, 14 in number, of whom 10 are ladies, left Cairo by rail for Assiout under special arrangements with the Nile Navigation Co. "Tewfikieh," to join their steamer *Memphis*. The *Memphis* is due to arrive at Luxor on the evening of the 30th.

The Egyptian Gazette

Journal anglais quotidien, fondé en 1880.

Directeur-Rédacteur R. Snelling

MARDI 29 JANVIER 1901.

Dépêches Télégraphiques

(Agence Reuter.)

Londres, 28 janvier.

Le marquis de Salisbury et lord Roberts ont reçu de l'empereur Guillaume des télégrammes dans lesquels S.M. leur dit combien profondément il apprécie la marque exceptionnelle d'affection que le roi lui a donnée. Dans sa dépêche à lord Roberts, il dit: "Je me réjouis d'être parmi vos camarades." Dans sa réponse à l'empereur, lord Salisbury dit qu'il est convaincu que la nation entière est profondément touchée de la bienveillante visite de S.M. Impériale et qu'elle en éprouve la joie la plus vive.

La presse publie à ce sujet des articles pleins de la plus grande cordialité. Elle pense que ce nouveau lien a créé une entente des plus significatives et d'une grande portée politique.

Le yacht royal l'*Alberta*, portant le corps de la Reine, quittera Cowes vendredi. Il passera entre deux lignes formées par 60 navires de guerre. Le roi et la reine seront à son bord. Le duc et la duchesse d'York suivront à bord de l'*Osborne*, et

lex pumps, and pumps of every conceiv- description, fill up all the available e, and the exhibit forms a liberal education the pumping line, technically interesting somewhat monotonous to the general ntseer.

Time and space forbid our dwelling at length on the other exhibitions. Messrs. ssabo Mohamed and Co. make a splendid ibition of entirely native-made pumps and icultural machinery, which received the ouragement and reward it deserves in shape of a silver medal. Messrs. Kelada zoun shew Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and ries' world-famed boilers, engines and ughs, and the Midland Engineering Co.'s ior agricultural machinery.

(To be continued).

LEGAL NOTES.

CAIRO BRITISH CONSULAR COURT.

Geo. Brettle & Co. v. Mrs. Coles.

years, he computed the trade of 1883 to have risen to 725 millions. (Great cheering.) That was, whereas under the Government of Lord Beaconsfield the foreign trade fell off 57 millions, under Mr. Gladstone in four years the foreign trade had increased to the amount of 145 millions a year. (Renewed cheers.) That was to say, we had exploited nearly double what had been had under Lord Beaconsfield. Then, again, there had been an enormous increase in the shipping trade. In Lord Beaconsfield's time the average tonnage of vessels engaged in the trade was a little over 49 millions, but under Mr. Gladstone's Government it had increased to about 63 millions. That showed that there had been 19 millions of tons more shipping in our ports since Mr. Gladstone came into power than there was in the time of his predecessor. (Applause). Then, again, with regard to bankruptcies and liquidations. In 1879, there were 3,000 bankruptcies and liquidations in this country. For the 10 years up to 1874 the average number was about 8,500. In 1879, under Lord Beaconsfield, the number of failures had risen to the enormous number of 14,312. In 1880, during the greater part of which year Mr. Gladstone was in office, the number diminished to 10,869, and in 1881 to 9,237. In 1882 they were down to 9,041. For 1883 he had not the exact figures, but he knew they were less than in 1882. (Hear, hear.) Well, he was free to grant that the internal trade of the country was not so good as they should like to see it, for if their agricultural friends did not have good harvests they had not the money to spend in the towns, and trade could not be so prosperous. We were not large corn growers, and certainly could not absorb other million quarters into the market. So far as wheat was concerned the difference between good and bad harvests was about six millions a year. They must remember that what was a good season for one crop was a bad one for another, and we were so much dependent upon the roots as the corn crops. Taken altogether the internal trade was nothing as compared with the foreign trade, so that really whether the trade of the country was good or bad on the whole was not a question of good or bad harvests, but of good or bad Government. (Hear, hear.) He had to propose a resolution:

That this meeting emphatically confirms the policy of obstructive conduct of the Opposition in the House of Commons as unpatriotic and damaging to the principle of representative government. It approves the legislative measures of the Government, and earnestly hopes the Franchise Bill may speedily become law.

(Applause.)

Councillor H. Day seconded the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm.

Thanks having been accorded to the lecturer,

Mr. Corbett, in briefly acknowledging the vote, said the presence in the chair of a distinguished Churchman was especially gratifying to him, as it showed that in his judgment it was not inconsistent with Churchmanship to be a Liberal. (Applause.) He hoped they would recognise that it was possible for a member of the Church to be a very good Liberal indeed, and that there was nothing in the constitution of the Church of England which was in any way antagonistic to popular feeling. Mr. Corbett concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Canon Melville.

The proposition having been carried, the proceedings closed.

DEATH OF MR. LONGMORE, J.P.

With deep regret we have to announce the death of our venerable and much respected fellow-citizen, Mr. John Longmore, J.P., which took place last Monday at his residence, London-road, in this city. The deceased gentleman was in his 80th year, and had been gradually failing for some months past, though remaining his faculties almost to the last.

Mr. Longmore's ancestors were connected with this district, if not with the city of Worcester. Humphrey Longmore, who was Mayor of Worcester in 1665, was believed by him to have been an ancestor, but this, we suppose, has not been certainly ascertained. His grandfather was a manufacturer of Kidderminster, and married a Miss Brown; and his father and mother were both born at Kidderminster. The subject of this memoir was born Nov. 8, 1794, at Bradbury-end, Southwark, where his father was in business as a fine cloth manufacturer. The young lad was sent to a private school at Islington, and afterwards to Stanley House Academy, Shrewsbury Common, until the age of 15, when he returned home to assist his father's business, in which he subsequently succeeded him. Possessing considerable interest, at an early period Mr. Longmore's predilection was for the study of literature, poetry and politics. Pope was his favourite author, and from his own pen frequently occurred many clever and characteristic effusions of the poetic muse, witty epigrams, and sanctory verses, distinguished by warmth and vivacity of feeling. These, with many subsequent additions, were collected and published by him in the 80th year of his age, and distributed among his friends as a pleasing memento of one who was both respected and beloved. As a shrewd man of business Mr. Longmore deserved the success he obtained; and the great interest he always took in public matters, together with his earnest advocacy of liberal principles, frequently brought him into prominence, and would no doubt have gained the seat for high civic honours had he continued to reside in London for the rest of his life.

Having studied and thoroughly mastered the Poor-law question he became a member of the Board of Guardians of the parish of St. George, Southwark; and was the author of various communications in the *Morning Chronicle* in vindication of the new Poor-law, and in opposition to the shifting clauses of the Times. For this service he received the thanks of the authorities. Mr. Longmore subsequently became a trustee of the Southwark Paving and Lighting Board, and after wards became its secretary; and it was a circumstance which he always dwelt upon with satisfaction, that although that Board incurred much expense in litigation before his appointment and also after his resignation of office, when the authorities were legal gentlemen, not one farthing was expended nor during the seven years of his secretaryship. In the agitation for the great Reform Bill he took an active part, and ultimately was appointed president of the Southwark Reform Association, at which time one of the vice-presidents was Mr. Apsley Pellatt, who was afterwards M.P. for that borough. He also acted as chairman of the committee of Mr. Benjamin Wood, who successfully opposed Sir. Walter, of the Times, in the Parliamentary Election for Southwark. In 1833 Mr. Longmore married Miss Bennett, of St. John's, in this city, and in 1841 he retired from business, left London, and went to reside at Cartsdrthes, where he edited a local journal for some time. In the year 1851 he returned to London in dispute of his property there, and soon afterwards commenced his tours to Paris, Switzerland, Germany, the Rhine, &c. In 1853 he came to Worcester, and settled here for the remainder of his life, making occasional excursions to the continent, the results of which were published by him in 1872 in an interesting and useful handbook, entitled, "Ramblings by the Way." Mr. Longmore's capacity for public business was soon recognised here by his election as a member of the Board of Guardians, in which office his intimate knowledge of the Poor Laws was of essential service to the Board. In 1854 he was elected a Town Councillor for the ward of Chirbes. He retired in November, 1860, was re-elected in 1862, was appointed Sheriff for 1862-63, and March 23rd, 1863, being then 69 years of age, a period of life when most men would have shrunk from the toil and trouble of municipal cares; whereas Mr. Longmore's attention to public business during a long life had rendered its continuance almost a necessity to him. In 1871 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace as a Magistrate for this city, being next in date of appointment to Alderman Hill, M.P., Mr. J. D. Perrins, and Alderman Joseph Wood; and on the death of Alderman E. Webb, in 1876, Mr. Longmore was almost in course the Alderman's gown as its successor, an honour which he retained till Nov. 1883, when, having entered his 90th year, he resigned it. Thus almost every honour which could be conferred on a citizen, short of the Parliamentary representation, fell to Mr. Longmore's lot; and he every position his assistant was ever honestly and perseveringly to attend to his duties and to promote the interests of the public. Rigid economist as he was in all matters connected with the public finances, and even self-denying and simple in his personal habits and requirements, his charities were such out with an unsparing hand, especially at each returning Christmas, when the various benevolent institutions of the city were largely benefited from his purse. In private, too, his loss will be deeply felt by many who shared his generosity. Mr. Longmore's extensive knowledge of the world, gathered not only from books, but from the active life he had used his discursive ramblings over the Continent, formed an enduring store from which he drew for the entertainment of his friends, by whom his company was always welcome. Mr. Longmore leaves no children, but the family honours descend upon his nephew, Mr. Thomas Longmore, C.B., Professor of Military Surgery at Netley Hospital, Surgeon-General in the Army, and Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty, a gentleman who stands deservedly high in his profession, who served his country well throughout the Crimean campaign, and who has a European reputation by his authorship and we may say standard works on gun-shot wounds.

The Mayor (Captain W. E. Williamson), before the commencement of the ordinary business of the Worcester City Police Court on Wednesday, said he was exceedingly sorry to have once more during his year of office to refer to the death of one of the members of that Bench. There had recently passed from their midst a very old and valued public servant, Mr. Longmore, who had for so many years served the citizens of Worcester thoroughly well. He was a man whose unostentatious assistance was always exercised in the clearest way. He was ever courteous and kind to his fellows, and was a man of clear perception as to what was right and what was wrong; very decided in the course that he saw was the right one, and take him for all in all, one of those staunch, honest, robust Englishmen of whom he (the Mayor) was sure the citizens were proud. The late gentleman's remains would be buried on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, in Norton Churchyard; and he hoped the Magistracy and the public would show their respect for the deceased gentleman by being present at those last sad rites. The Mayor expressed a hope that during his year of office it might not be his painful duty to call attention to the decease of any more of his worthy colleagues.

Mr. Henry Corbett, Magistrates' Clerk, writing to the Mayor announcing the death of Mr. Longmore, mentioned that the deceased gentleman was appointed a Magistrate in October, 1871, and was next in date of appointment to Alderman Bentley Hill, M.P., and Alderman Wood.

WORCESTER ROWING CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The 57th annual general meeting of the Worcester Rowing Club since its re-organisation in 1879 was held at the Star Hotel, on Wednesday the Deputy-Mayor (Mr. F. Corbett) presiding.

The report of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Kershaw) showed that the club kept up to its full standard, the names of 101 members being upon the roll for the past season. The club was to be congratulated upon the results of the past season's outing, although the chief honours were carried off by the senior crew—Messrs. J. Wilson, jun., C. S. Evans, R. S. Clarence, T. H. Clarke, T. Emmotte (cox)—who secured the Worcester Challenge Vase, the Teddington Challenge Vase, the City of Bath Challenge Vase, and Wye Challenge Vase, besides the Town Plate of Bewdley Regatta. The junior crew—Messrs. C. S. Tasre, A. G. Goodwin, W. H. Kershaw, and T. E. Malpas—won the Avon Plate at the Bath Regatta, and Mr. Thorn won the Freshmen's Prize at the Freshmen Regatta.

The Hon. Treasurer's balance-sheet showed a balance in hand of £140. 15s. 8d., the liabilities amounting to £55. 0s. 3d., and the assets, £195, included an item of £12. 12s., subscriptions still unpaid.

The report and balance-sheet were received and adopted.

The presidents and vice-presidents were re-elected. Mr. Bach were resigning the captaincy, of which he had been proud, but he was so little in Worcester that he was unable to fulfil the duties that devolved upon the office. Mr. W. H. Kershaw was unanimously elected captain and hon. sec. for the season of 1884.

Mr. F. E. Lucas, retiring from the hon. treasurership, Mr. T. E. Malpas was elected.

Mr. Corbett congratulated the club on the nature of the report and balance-sheet. They were getting back to the old form. But there was one feature of the balance-sheet to which he would refer. Something of a special character should be done to clear off some outstanding liabilities carried over year after year. If 50 gentlemen in the city could be induced to give a guinea each the whole debt would be obliterated.

Messrs. Wood, Dale, Davis, Doubleday, and Holford, junior, having resigned, Messrs. Clarence, A. G. Goodwin, T. J. Smith, E. Everitt, and Dobbs were elected to fill their places on the committee.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the business meeting.

THE SUPPER.

Subsequently the members and friends of the club sat down to their first annual club supper. On the table were ranged the four vases held by the senior crew for the year.

The Mayor (Captain W. E. Williamson) presided, the Captain (Mr. W. H. Kershaw) occupied the vice-chair, and the company included Messrs. F. Corbett, G. Clark, E. A. Moore, T. J. F. Smith, T. E. Malpas, W. Cooper, T. W. Hopkins, W. J. Pemberton, J. Bell, G. Smith, G. Hall, G. J. E. Millwright, C. M. Collins, J. Smith, W. F. Vail, W. W. Finch, J. Gray, jun., T. Lewis, W. Dobbs, C. Dolphin, A. G. Goodwin, T. H. Goodwin, J. J. Lankester, C. Jowland, R. A. Clarence, C. Cook, J. Wilson, jun., E. Everitt.

Letters of apology for absence were received from Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., Sir E. Temple, Bart., Mr. T. Rowley Hill, M.P., Mr. R. J. McIntyre, Q.C., M.P., Messrs. Edward Bach, Frank Grainger, and F. H. Leighton.

The Mayor gave "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which loyal toasts were duly honoured.

Mr. F. Corbett gave "The Health of the President, Vice-Presidents, and the City Members." In Lord Lyttelton, one of their presidents, they had a distinguished representative of a family especially distinguished in every branch of culture and in every species of athletic exercise—(hear, hear)—and he knew from a conversation he had with Lord Lyttelton last summer, that his Lordship took a very deep interest in the club. In Sir Edmund Lechmere they had another president who was a rowing man, and a Worcester rowing man, having taken a personal part in the rowing contests for the honour and glory of the city. In Mr. Holland and Mr. Martin they had gentlemen who were always accessible, giving their counsel and advice, and aiding them with their money. Though it was pointless to single out one gentleman from among so many excellent friends, yet he could not help saying if there was one to whom their thanks were especially due it was to Mr. C. W. Lee—(applause)—who had been a most beautiful supporter of the club—helping on every necessary occasion in the most liberal manner, and who took, as they knew, so prominent a part in securing for them the boat-house. The speaker then briefly referred to the assistance rendered by the city Members.

The Mayor having submitted "The Worcester Rowing Club crews of 1883," Mr. Wilkinson replied on behalf of the senior crew; and Mr. A. G. Goodwin on behalf of the juniors, remarking that they did their duty best last year, and he was only sorry they would not be able to appear again as juniors.

The Mayor, in giving "Success to the Worcester Rowing Club," expressed his gratification in doing so from his connection with rowing in Worcester in years gone by. He congratulated the club upon the very excellent form it had shown during the past few years and the progress that had been made. When he looked at the beautiful cups ranged on the table, and remembered they were trophies won, after severe training, with considerable pluck and great skill, he thought they had something to congratulate themselves upon, and he saw no reason why Worcester men should not become the very best oarsmen on the Severn. They had special advantages which perhaps no other town on the banks of that river possessed, and when he looked around and saw the class of young men that were growing up amongst them, he considered that they compared with the young men of 25 or 27 years ago very favourably, not only in physique, but in pluck and determination. It was not the means which outsiders might bring into the coffers of the club that caused it to be a success; it depended almost entirely upon the determination, skill, and resolution of the members themselves. They must exercise all the energy they possibly could, not only in bringing youngsters in to make them good rowing men, but in order to prevaricate unity among themselves, to put up with the little oddities and shortcomings there might be in any of the crew, and to pull together, trying to dispel their diff erences whenever they might be. (Hear, hear.) They might depend upon it that with unity and energy the Worcester Club was destined to be the leading club on old Father Severn. (Applause.)

The Vice-Chairman, in replying, observed that, looking at the cups before them, it would be seen that they had not done so badly during the last year; although, speaking as a justice, he was obliged to admit the honours were carried off by the senior crew. The stroke (Mr. Clarke), he was sorry to say, they had lost, but he hoped to see his name figuring well at Putney. (Hear, hear.) As Mr. Corbett, the chairman at the annual meeting that morning, had said, the club should be out of debt. Mr. Corbett suggested that a subscription list should be started, and he (Mr. Kershaw) would be glad to start with a guinea. (Hear, hear.) If other gentlemen would join him they would wipe off the debt which had hung over the club since 1881. Since that year they had reduced it from £141 to something like £56, besides paying the current expenses for the two years.

The Mayor and Mr. Corbett signified their willingness to subscribe, and a list was passed round, which before the close of the evening bore promises of nearly £10.

The Vice-Chairman proposed "The Health of the Mayor," adverting to the special prize Mr. Williamson gave last year for sculling.

The Mayor, in replying, said if it were possible for him to get out of his way to serve any of the members of the club he would do so cordially and willingly. (Applause.)

The Vice-Chairman proposed the "Old members of the Worcester Rowing Club," represented by Messrs. Lees, T. H. Goodwin, Finch, C. M. Collins, and Gray.

Mr. Lees replied, expressing his satisfaction the members of the old club found in the present prosperous condition of the club, and wishing it the greatest possible success.

"The health of the Vice-Chairman," proposed by the Mayor, and briefly replied to by Mr. Kershaw, concluded the toast list. In the course of his reply the captain mentioned that Mr. Wilcocks, jun., has undertaken to act with him during the season as deputy-captain.

A very genial and pleasant evening, such as ever characterises the annual gatherings of athletic men, was spent. There were songs and pianoforte solos. Towards the termination of the proceedings Messrs. R. Smith, Lees, McEveight, T. H. Goodwin, and A. G. Goodwin contributed.

AGRICULTURAL PAGE.

OUR AGRICULTURAL LETTER.

[*We do not necessarily endorse our Correspondent's opinions.*]

SUGGESTED EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.—Major Paget, M.P. for Mid-Somerset, has introduced a Bill into the House of Commons to enable the Government to establish example farms, or rather experimental field stations, similar to those to be found on the Continent and in America. In Ireland we have an excellent experimental farm at Glasnevin, which is supported by the Government, and admirable results have been experienced therefrom; but the necessity of anything of the kind has not appeared very pressing as yet in England, owing to the patriotic manner in which field experiments have been carried out at Rothamsted, Woburn, and in the county of Sussex.

PRIVATE EFFORTS.—Sir J. B. Lawes has been conducting experiments of a highly valuable nature on his own land for a considerable number of years, and the results are periodically published in the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal*. The Duke of Bedford has also, in his patriotism, placed a farm entirely at the disposal of the Royal Agricultural Society, purposely that the former's experiments on a heavy soil may be checked by similar ones carried on on a light, sandy one. Then, again, the Sussex association for the advancement of agriculture has expended large sums on its field stations, and some rather startling conclusions are to be found in its reports. For instance, the one recently published contains evidences of the application of sulphur being positively injurious to plants, having had the effect of producing club-root in turnips.

SUBJECTS FOR TRIAL.—At one of the Central Chamber of Agriculture meetings Major Paget suggested what an admirable thing it would be if we had a Government experimental farm, at which the various alleged remedies for foot-and-mouth disease could be tested, and, very possibly, it may be a kind of cattle feeding station, sanatorium, or hospital, which he has in his mind's eye in what he asks for, which would, of course, require a very different object from those further at Rothamsted, Woburn, or in Sussex. At Glasnevin very valuable experiments have been conducted in regard to potato growing, and those of the past year will be calculated to afford much useful information to the farmers about to plant [illegible] largely into their fields. In the first place, that some varieties resist disease much more than others was proved tolerably clearly in former Glasnevin trials, but those of 1885 quite confirmed the conclusion. Magnum bonum was found to produce the best results in yielding the best marketable sample, and affording a less percentage of diseased tubers—only eight per cent to the bulk.

MANURE FOR POTATOES.—The benefits derived in connexion with kainit for potatoes were to great last year at Glasnevin that the natural conclusion to be arrived at is probably that the soil there must be very deficient in potash. Kainit given alone raised a large crop; still, in conjunction with sulphate of ammonia, a much larger one. Only a small crop was, however, derived by the application of sulphate of ammonia alone, or in conjunction with superphosphate, and the application of the latter alone produced merely say, cwts. However, kainit ought never to be withheld in manuring for potatoes unless there be sufficient proof of potash being already a surplus commodity in the soil. This point has not only been sufficiently proved by the Glasnevin potato-growing trials, but is thoroughly endorsed in M. Georges Ville's celebrated work on artificial manures, in which potash is stated to be the dominant fertilising element required by potatoes. Another thing tested at Glasnevin last year was the utility of the Jensen system of earthing up potatoes as being attacked by disease. The conclusion arrived at is that the disease does appear in the leaf first, and spread thence downwards to the roots and the tubers, and that the Jensen system does have the effect of checking this transmission, but at the same time the process of earthing tends to diminish the crop.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES AT GLOUCESTER.—In Gloucester, next month, there is to be a conference for the promotion of dairy farming, under the patronage of well-nigh all the principal landowners and agricultural agriculturists of the county. Among the subjects to be discussed are the proper arrangement of dairy homesteads; the selection and breeding of dairy cattle; the effect of different dietaries on milk production, and especially that of ensilage; the importance of daily records, and an inquiry into the utility of cream separators and other improved dairy appliances. Conferences of the above nature might, with good reason, be held in every dairy county throughout the kingdom. In very truth, a revolution is swiftly making its way, calculated to exalt milk and butter into two of the most remunerative articles of farm production. Probably they will both form large extensions of cattle-dairying in the future, but meantime there can be no excuse for occupiers of grass lands neglecting the conversion to the best uses of the gifts which the gods have sent them.

PROGRESS CATTLE FOR EXPORT.—The third annual show and sale of pedigree Shorthorn at Hereford on Tuesday, the 16th inst., appears to have brought forward a considerable number of good cattle, and to have been tolerably well attended, yet the trade at the sale-ring was far from brisk. Mr. Aaron Rogers's Painter (17,889), which was first prize in the yearling class, excited considerable competition, and was bought for Sir Joseph Bailey for 170gs.; Beadsman, bred by the Earl of Coventry, which was placed second to Painter in the yearling class, realised 70gs., being purchased for Buenos Ayres, as was also Lord Coventry's Ignis, by Fisherman, the price being 75gs., at which latter figure Churchill, a very good-looking son of the celebrated sire, The Grove 3rd, was bought by Mr. J. H. Yeomans for America; Lynaeus, by Hartington, however, made 85gs.

DECLINE OF DISEASE.—Foot-and-mouth disease had so far subsided in the week ending March 13 that the total number of animals on the sick list for England, according to the *London Gazette* returns, was 2,702 only, the number of fresh outbreaks only reaching to 35, with 466 animals. The termination of the present visitation is apparently, therefore, not far distant. Dr. Lyon Playfair thinks that it is so far ascertained that there can be no security against another outbreak at some future time, even although it should be kept out from abroad, but this remains to be proved.

AGRICOLA.

THE CATTLE DISEASES BILL.

In view of the important point of controversy involved in this measure, now awaiting consideration in Committee of the House of Commons, it may be well to set forth the exact technical difference existing between the Government and the representatives of the agricultural interest. It is the first clause that raises the main issue. As originally introduced in the House of Lords, that clause provided that the Privy Council, in order to keep out foot-and-mouth disease, should absolutely prohibit the landing of animals from any foreign country respecting which "they are satisfied that, having regard to the sanitary condition of the animals therein or imported therefrom, to the laws made by such country for the regulation of the importation and exportation of animals, and for the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and to other circumstances, a reasonable security does not exist against the importation from such country of animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease."

At the instance of the Duke of Richmond the House of Lords to vote the clause more stringent by substituting for the words just quoted other words providing that importation should be absolutely prohibited from any country respecting which the Privy Council are not satisfied "that the laws thereof relating to the importation and exportation of animals, and to the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and the general sanitary conditions of animals therein, are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease."

Mr. Dodson has now given notice that, on the part of the Government, he will ask the House of Commons to restore the clause, not exactly to its original form, but so as to make the absolute prohibition apply only "whenever they are satisfied with respect to any foreign country that, having regard to the sanitary condition of the animals therein, or imported therefrom, to the laws made by such country for the regulation of the importation and exportation of animals, and for the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and to the administration of such laws, the circumstances are such as not to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease."

The original Bill contained a proviso that the clause relating to absolute prohibition should continue in force for two years and no longer. The proviso was struck out by the Lords at the instance of the Duke of Richmond, and Mr. Dodson will ask the House of Commons to restore it.

The Bill came on late in the House of Commons on Tuesday, owing to a debate on Soudan affairs. Several Members urged the Government to decline any further responsibility for the Bill, unless Mr. Dodson's amendments were accepted. Mr. Dodson said he would on Monday fix a day for making progress with the Bill. Ultimately the Bill was talked out by Irish Members.

WORCESTERSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the members of this society was held at the Crown Hotel on Saturday, present: Mr. C. F. Noel (in the chair), the Mayor of Worcester (Captain W. B. Williamson), Messrs. A. Bark, R. P. Bird, E. Broughton, F. Casey, H. Barker, G. J. Garnett, J. Emmett, C. E. Essex, jun., H. Hawkins, E. C. Bamford, J. Woodward (Bickington), A. Hudson (Pershore), Watts (Pershore), Haviland, Purdue, *J. Essex*, R. J. Onley, E. Tovey, and — Webster.

THE CHAIRMAN read letters of apology for unavoidable absence from Mr. C. E. Martin (chairman of the Council), the Earl of Coventry, Sir Henry Allsopp, Bart., and Mr. H. Brunswell. He then added that he had to report that a sub-committee had been appointed to go into the matter of holding the show at Pershore this year, and the arrangements were progressing satisfactorily. As the sub-committee had had to ask for additional powers, as to whether there should be one ring or two rings in the show-yard, he thought it was very possible that the committee would be empowered to do what they thought proper in the matter. The dates of the show would be July 29, 30, and 31, and the entries would close on July 23th. He did not know that he had anything else to report beyond that Lord Coventry had consented to become the president of the society this year. (Applause.)

It was then formally resolved, on the motion of Mr. WOODWARD, seconded by Mr. STEPHENS, that Lord Coventry be the president of the society for the ensuing year.

Mr. H. HUDSON said he had been asked, and he had much pleasure in complying, to propose a vote of thanks to Sir Henry Allsopp for continuing in office as President of the society until the times and place for holding this year's show were fixed. He was sure that they might always to feel that Sir Henry Allsopp was their leader, for there was scarcely anything in the agricultural world that did not spring from Hindlip. (Hear, hear.) Whether it was the breeding of shorthorns, Welsh or anything else, Sir Henry was determined to beat every other man in the county, and now he had taken up the breeding of cart horses, and he was determined to have the best that could be got, and that there shall be a show of them. He was sure, therefore, that Sir Henry was entitled to their best thanks for all that he was doing for them. (Hear, hear).

The MAYOR said he could endorse everything that had been said by Mr. Hudson with regard to Sir Henry Allsopp being a leader among agriculturists, for he had undoubtedly taken the lead in all matters relating to agriculture in this county. As to the movement he had inaugurated in regard to cart horses, there could be but one opinion about it, and that was that it was a movement in the right direction, and they all hoped that Sir Henry's efforts would meet with the fullest success. (Hear, hear.) The agriculturists of this society would be quite wise to their interests in endeavouring to have the best cart horses, and he had no doubt that every farmer would see that the sires were of the best stamp. He had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion, and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. A. FOOX proposed a formal resolution that the show be held at Pershore this year on the 29th, 30th, and 31st July. Even what he had been able to see in his visit to Pershore, he had not the slightest doubt that the society would meet with a hearty welcome there, and that there they would be in the very centre of a pushy agricultural district. For that reason he thought they could not have a better place for their show. (Hear, hear.) He did not know that it would take anything away from the practice of the show by holding it when the Pershore people had their popular horticultural show and athletic sports. The Pershore people said they would provide the horticultural show on the ground, and if the society thought their meeting would work in connection with that meeting they would be glad to see the society. He thought the two would work well together, and he did not think that the last thing young gentlemen were trying to see which could travel the fastest on bicycles or tricycles on the racecourse would in any way detract from the practice of the society. (Hear, hear.) He was sure the society would experience a good reception at Pershore, and he hoped they would have a successful meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. E. J. ONLEY seconded, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Noel for presiding,

Mr. HUDSON had one word to say for Pershore. He could assure the society that they would have a hearty welcome there. They would do everything they could at Pershore to make the show a successful one, and he trusted it would prove a successful meeting. Their own little show usually brought about 10,000 people into the place, and he thought if this society had 10,000 visitors at their show there each day it would not be a bad thing. (Hear, hear.) He believed it would be the first show of the kind to be held at Pershore, but they hoped it would not be the last.

After the meeting of the Council, which was held previously, a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. C. E. Martin (Chairman of the Council), Mr. C. F. Noel, Mr. A. Bark, and the Secretary (Mr. K. T. Goldingham) was appointed to make all arrangements for the holding of the show, and also for the revision of the prize list.

INTERESTING TO BUYERS OF HAY.

At the Worcester County Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, George Payne, coachman, and Joseph Payne, labourer, were charged with stealing a truss of hay, the property of Mr. Atkins, farmer, Tinkerdine, on the 23rd of January last. Mr. Warren Tree appeared for the defendants.

The prisoners were recently convicted of stealing some corn, the property of Mr. Pope, of Clothes-lane, Kempsey, at the same time and place. There was a sale at the Butts Farm, Kempsey, on the 17th of December, and prosecutor bought a ramp of hay containing about 12 tons. There had been a bankruptcy at the farm, and George Payne was in charge. Until he heard of the case of stealing the corn, he knew nothing about the loss of his hay, and the police told him that some had been taken. Defendants went to Mr. Atkins and said that the hay they had was received by them in exchange for some cider which prisoners had given the tenant. They implied that the tenant had given the hay to them for the cider. Defendant's went to wanted to ask him to withdraw from the prosecution.

James Turner, hay trusser, Bath-road, stated that he was employed to truss the hay for Mr. Atkins at the Butt's Farm. Witness trussed four tons, and it was covered up with a cloth beside the rick. Witness understood that the two defendants were in charge of the farm, and Joseph came and gave him some cider to drink on the second morning. He gave neither of them a truss of hay or any authority to take any. When witness had trussed it up he had done with it. He gave the account of the number of trusses to Mr. Atkins. He did not say to the defendant, "If you will give me some cider you shall have a truss of hay." Last Saturday Joseph Payne and another man came to witness and said he had been examined for nothing. "That truss of hay which you gave me." Witness said, "I never gave you a truss of hay." At witness's invitation they went to the Albion Inn together, and had some beer. He did not say "Don't you say anything about that truss of hay I gave you." Witness had worked for Mr. Atkins for 20 years.

Walter Jones, who assisted the last witness in trussing, stated he missed a truss from under the cover the day after they commenced cutting, and told Turner, who said he would tell Mr. Atkins.

Turner, re-called, said he told Mr. Atkins of that missing truss.

John Bradley said Joseph hired his father's cart on the 23rd January, and brought a truss of hay to Mr. Hughes', Golden Hart, Sansome-street.

Mr. Tree said although the defendants were undoubtedly found dealing with hay belonging to Mr. Atkins, the act, he submitted, did not amount to felony, as they had, he would endeavour to prove, wrought with the former for the purchase of the hay for cider supplied to them.

George Weston, carpenter, St. John's, was called to testify that he was with Joseph when the conversation took place with Turner at the Albion, and that Turner admitted giving them the truss for cider.

Mr. J. B. Perrins said that George had been in his service, and he had always known him as an honest man.

Defendants were fined 20s. and costs, £1. 3s. 9d. each.

Sir Bartle Frere has made considerable progress towards recovery.

PLACES OF PUBLIC INTEREST, WALKS, & DRIVES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SWANAGE.

Figures after the names of the places denote the number of miles from Swanage.)

AGGLESTONE ROCK (4½).—This is a large rock of red sandstone, weighing about 500 tons, and standing on an eminence about 50 feet high. To reach this interesting phenomenon of Nature visitors should follow the road leading out of Studland northwards for a quarter of a mile, and then take one of the many turnings across the heath. This is a very delightful walk in the early summer when the honeysuckle is in full bloom, and the hedges along the route are lined with this sweet smelling flower. The heath, too, is of such varied hues, and emits such fragrant odours, that the traveller with an eye to the beautiful in Nature is fain to stop at almost every step. It is advisable to choose one's path very carefully, as, upon nearing the Agglestone, the ground becomes very boggy, and, even in the hottest weather, seldom dries up. The village folk will tell you that this huge stone was dropped by Satan, in a moment of weakness, when flying with it to Salisbury, where he intended letting it fall on the cathedral, which had excited his wrath.

HOLTON ABBEY (14).—To reach these old monastic remains visitors must take a ticket for Wool, and walk from thence to the Abbey, a distance of rather more than half-a-mile. Horses and traps are easily procured at the Bear Hotel. Holton Abbey is one of the oldest and most complete monasteries in England. It was founded by Gec. de Cerisi, of Cerisi at Little Bindon, was refounded on its present site by W. de Newburgh in 1172, and after its dissolution was again refounded by Henry VIII. It is now in ruins, and, hidden as it is behind its ancient trees, visitors might easily pass it without the slightest idea of its existence. The entrance to the Abbey was through a gatehouse, with an archway high enough for a load of hay to pass through. On the staircase leading from the cloisters to the monks dormitory is a broken bracket, on which the image of the Virgin formerly stood, and before which the monks always repeated a prayer before descending. There was formerly a pool of twelve mile in the western tower of the Abbey, which are supposed by the natives to have been carried off to Puddington; hence the couplet—

"Wool streams and Coombe Keynes wells,
Puddington roughs suit Bindon bells."

Wool Church, Woolbridge, and Holme-bridge are also worth visiting. There is also Woolbridge House which is reported to be haunted, and from which it is said a coach and four drives out every night at dusk.

BRANKSEA ISLAND.—Brankesea Island is situated at the entrance to Poole Harbour. In the summer steamers frequently run excursions, and visitors can then inspect the Castle and other objects of interest.

BOURNEMOUTH (by steamer 8).—Both the Weymouth and the Bournemouth steamboats run three or four times to Bournemouth daily during the season, the time taken in crossing averaging three-quarters of an hour.

CORFE CASTLE (9½).—Corfe Castle is about half-way between Swanage and Wareham, and visitors may go either by rail or by other conveyance, which run there daily. It is one of the most ancient castles in England, and possesses great historical interest. Here it was that King Edward was murdered by the cruel Elfrida when drinking a stirrup-cup at the door of her house, and here it was also that the Princess Eleanor, the sister of the ill-fated Arthur, was confined by King John, with the two daughters of Alexander, King of Scotland. From Corfe Castle Edward II. was taken to Bristol Castle by his two murderers, Sir John Matravers, of Lancaster, and Sir John Gurney. In the time of Queen Elizabeth it passed into the hands of Sir Christopher Hatton, and finally became the possession, by purchase, of Sir John Bankes, then Attorney-General. The story of its gallant defence by Lady Bankes against the determined siege of the Parliamentarian forces is too well known to need describing, and has been made the subject of an interesting story, "Brave Dame Mary, or the Siege of Corfe Castle," published by the R.P.C.K., which can be obtained of the local booksellers. The Keep, or Great Tower, built by William the Conqueror, is now in ruins. The walls round the Castle are shattered, the archways broken down, and the towers leaning; but the massive walls and huge masses of stone show plainly the enormous strength of this ancient fortress. It is still in the possession of the Bankes family, who live in the village; latterly, owing to the Confederations of encroachments, it has been enclosed by railings, and a charge of 6d. made for admission. For further particulars we refer the reader to "The Handy Guide to Swanage," or "Colonel Barton's Guide to Corfe Castle."

CHAPMAN'S POOL (9½).—This is a lovely spot for a picnic, large trees affording a pleasant shade in the heat of summer. The bay is semi-circular, lying between St. Alban's Head and Swyre-hill, and those who are fond of finding wet find here a good spot for their specialities of exploring. To reach Chapman's Pool visitors must go through Langton and take the road on the left-hand side to Worth, passing Kenscomb's Vale on the way.

STUDLAND (9½).—This is a very charming village, lying almost hidden from sight in the midst of trees at the foot of Ballard Down. The shortest and prettiest route is via Wilkscliff Farm and over Ballard Down, at the top of which may be got a most extensive view of the neighbourhood, taking in the Isle of Wight, with the Needles and Lighthouse, Brankesea Island, Parkstone, Poole Harbour, and Wareham. Proceeding down the hill into Studland, the visitor is enchanted with the beauty of this secluded village, with its narrow leafy lanes that seem to be made for lovers; its stately elms, its quaint cottages, and quieter than all, its curious old tower, and modest church and churchyard—all furnish a mine of wealth to the lover of the picturesque. The church contains some old Norman arches and the lower four bells, on one of which is inscribed "Jesus near to God, Cr," with date 1668, evidently intended for 1668. Services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sundays. The church is open to visitors every day. The beach, with its pretty chalk and seaweed of various colours, is well worth a visit, and the sands are very pleasant for bathing. The sand cliffs, too, are most striking, there being no less than six different kinds of coloured sand.

KINGSTON CHURCH (5).—This is one of the finest modern churches in the country, and was erected by the Earl of Eldon to the memory of his sister. It was designed by Street, and cost about £20,000. Encombe, Lord Eldon's seat, is distant one mile.

LULWORTH COVE (17).—This is a most romantic little place and well worth a visit. Steamers run once or twice a week during the season. The cliffs are very high and afford great facilities for climbing exploits. There is also a castle, dating from the time of King James, well worth a visit.

SWANAGE & ITS SURROUNDINGS.

One of the first questions asked by the visitor on arriving at Swanage naturally is "What is there to see?" "What are the items of this attractive looking watering-place, of whose beauties we have heard so much?" And in this column our endeavour will be to answer the enquiry by describing briefly and concisely such places in the neighbourhood as are most deserving of attention, and giving such information as may be worth knowing.

RAILWAY STATION.

Stationmaster—Mr. G. F. Parsons.
On Mondays—6.35 a.m. during the summer.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Swanage ..	7.30	10.10	12.30	3.30	5. 0	6.30
Corfe Castle ..	7.47	10.27	12.52	3.47	5.23	6.47
Wareham ..	7.57	10.43	12.47	3.57	5.38	7. 1
Wimborne ..	10.17	2.20	4.25	7.18	7.49	
Wareham ..		6.50	9. 0	12.30	3.35	4.55
Wareham ..	8.18	11.12	1.29	3.41	5.56	8. 6
Corfe Castle ..	8.36	11.27	1.44	3.56	6.11	8.20
Swanage ..	8.47	11.39	1.55	4.19	6.23	8.30

THE BAY.

Swanage Bay, which in some respects resembles Weymouth, is two and a-half miles across, and is enclosed on the one side by the Old Harry Rocks and on the other by Peveril Point. Boating is safe and pleasant, and as a bathing ground Swanage is unsurpassed on the Dorset coast. In addition to the usual bathing machines, tents, &c., there are two large and most convenient bathing saloons placed on the beach which is a great accommodation to visitors and others. Steamers run during the summer between Swanage, Weymouth, and Bournemouth, and pleasure trips are also made in other directions daily.

THE PIER.

This unpretentious structure is on the south side of the bay, and is between 700 and 800 feet in length.

THE TOWN.

In passing up the High-street the visitor should notice the Town Hall, the façade of which once formed the front of the Mercer's Hall in London, being removed here by Mr George Burt. The splendid house of Mr. Burt, which stands near here should also be noticed, and a passing glance bestowed upon Wesley's Cottage and the Congregational and Wesleyan Chapels. The parish church stands in this street, and is deserving of a visit. The Mowlem Institute, founded by Mr. John Mowlem, to whom and his nephew, Mr. George Burt, Swanage is indebted for many improvements, stands close to the beach, and is a great boon to the town. Purbeck College (newly erected) is on the top of Park-road, on the Durlestone Estate, and commands magnificent land and sea views.

THE DURLESTONE ESTATE

On the right of the town is the Durlestone Estate, which is now laid out by Mr. Burt for building purposes, and on which is built the Castle, the arge globe, obelisk, and other attractions.

TILLY WHIM.

This is one of the items of the neighbourhood, and should be visited by lovers of bold scenery. The old quarries, which have the appearance of natural caverns, are close to the sea, and hewn out of the rocks. The quarries are disused now, and a new walk and tunnel has been made under the hill to these by Mr. Burt. Near here is

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

Visitors are allowed to inspect this interesting coast beacon, and we strongly advise them not to miss the opportunity.

THE CLIMATE.

The following relating to the climate is from the Meteorological Society's Records:—

Swanage, Isle of Purbeck, Dorset. 1. Eight miles south of Bournemouth and 15 miles west of Isle of Wight. 2. Winter climate—Dry, mild, equable, and bracing. 3. Sea on three sides. 4. Protected from land and sea fogs—on the north by the Purbeck hills and on the south and west by the Channel cliffs. 5. Temperature for four winter months—November to February: Mean daily maximum, 48°.1; mean nightly minimum, 40°.5. 6. Daily range of temperature (four winter months) 7°.6; daily range for the whole year, slightly less than 10°, which is the smallest range on the south coast from Dover to Land's End (including the Isle of Wight and Guernsey). 7. The sunshine—on an average—spread over a few years shows 42 per cent. of possible duration throughout the year and 36 per cent. in the four winter months. 8. The rainfall during the past six years—1897 to 1902 (as taken by the gauges of the Rev. E. Fox and Mr. J. Andrews)—has averaged 26.76 inches. 9. Death-rate to 1896—ten years—14.51 per 1,000. 10. In the summer months Swanage has the coolest and least range of temperature on the south coast.

LOCAL INFORMATION.

SWANAGE POST-OFFICE (Postmaster, Mr. G. BURDOCK).

Despatches—8.10 a.m., 12.0 p.m., and 7.15 p.m. Parcels Post—8.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays—4.40 p.m. Deliveries begin at 7.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., and 6.30 p.m. Sundays 7.15 a.m. only.

The Post-office is open for sale of stamps and general business daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The Telegraph-office is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on week days and on Sundays between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.

Savings Bank business is conducted from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week days and from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. on Saturdays.

SWANAGE LOCAL BOARD.

This Board also acts as a Burial Board. There are nine members—viz., Messrs. J. E. Clifton (chairman), N. C. White, W. Collins, J. Tye, W. Meeks, H. W. White, T. C. Herbick, T. Stevens, and Dr. Delamotte. The Board meets on the second Monday in each month at 6.30 p.m. Mr. T. Randell is the Clerk, Dr. McCausland the Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. J. Parsons, Surveyor.

SCHOOL BOARD

The School Board came into operation on May 24th, 1904. Meetings are held in the Town Hall. The members are Messrs. J. C. Mowlem, C.C. (chairman), J. Smith, W. Collins, T. Randell, and C. Napier; Mr. S. J. S. Tatchell, clerk; Mr. H. Tomes, School Attendance Officer.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

St. Mary's Church—Rector, Rev. T. Gurney; curate, Rev. C. Harris. Sunday services—8 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 6.30 p.m. All seats are free. The admirable choral service implies Organist and choirmaster—Mr. J. T. Hillier, jun. Parish clerk—Mr. H. Tomes.

St. Aldhelm's Church (special preachers)—Sunday services—11.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. Curate—Mr. Wm. Cooper.

St. Mark's, Herston—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Congregational Chapel—Minister, Rev. T. R. Stace. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Chapel—Minister, Rev. S. Birt-Coley. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Service on Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m.

Mission Hall—Salvation Army services. Sunday 11 a.m., and 6.30. Captain Rivaris.

THE MOWLEM INSTITUTE.

Founded in 1883 by the late Mr. John Mowlem for the use of mechanics of the neighbourhood. Situated on the Esplanade, and used chiefly as a newsroom, library, and concert hall. The library is much used by visitors, as by weekly or monthly tickets they can take books away. Trustees: Life—Messrs. Joseph Freeman, J. R. Mowlem, and J. Mowlem Burt, Ex-officio: Rev. T. A. Gurney (rector of Swanage), and the parish churchwarden. Elected by voters: Messrs. Job Smith, John Haysom, J. Shannon, and J. E. Clifton. Committee (elected in 1903): Messrs. H. W. White, J. Andrews, W. J. Hicks, S. J. S. Tatchell, W. M. Hardy, W. Dixon (elected in 1904, vice Job Hardy resigned); (elected in 1904): Messrs. E. Napier, G. Parsons, F. Hillier, G. Harman, H. T. Tatchell, and J. A. Mahon. Bankers—Messrs. Williams and Co. Auditor—Mr. J. Andrews. Hon. Sec.—Mr. G. Russell Wright. Librarian—Mr. George Turner.

SWANAGE PIER COMPANY.

Managing director, Capt. Cartwright, Secretary, Mr. T. Randell, 4, Station-terrace, Swanage. The Company, under an Act dated 1865, are empowered to collect tolls from persons landing at or embarking from the pier, and also in respect of cattle, timber, stone, &c., exported from or imported into Swanage. The toll for persons landing at or embarking from the pier is 1d., and a smaller amount is charged for processions, though the Act allows a charge of 6d. in the latter case.

SWANAGE SWIMMING CLUB.

Established 1886 by the late Mr. Geo. Burt, J.P., C.C., for the promotion and encouragement of swimming. Visitors are eligible for membership. President—John Mowlem Burt, Esq. Vice-president—Mr. Nash. Chaplain—Rev. T. A. Gurney. Hon. Treasurer—Mr. J. Andrews. Hon. Secretary—Mr. G. Turner. Committee—Messrs. F. Williams, C. Napier, Tatchell, Burt, F. Burt Parsons, P. Duvall-Saul, and W. Hardy.

SWANAGE LAWN TENNIS COURTS, DURLESTONE PARK, SUNNYDALE.

The above Courts are now open. All Tickets must be paid for in advance, and produced every time the Courts and Pavilion are used. Tickets are not transferable, and if used by any person other than the authorised holder will be forfeited. Prices of Tickets.—Use of Courts and Pavilion, season, £2 2s.; month, 10s. 6d.; week, 3s. In cases where one of a family takes a season Ticket, other members of the same family are entitled to Season Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. for the next three tickets and of 20 per cent. for any taken beyond that number. This rule must not be considered to apply to Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding, or Lodging-houses. Persons not wishing to take perforated Tickets may use the Courts on payment of 6d per hour for each player. Secretary (Mr. John Watkinson, Gas and Water Office), Marshall-row, Park-road, Swanage, to whom all communications must be addressed; office hours shown to one daily.

ISLE OF PURBECK GOLF CLUB.

President, W. Ralph Banken, Esq., Kingston Lacy, near Wimborne; vice-president, Kenneth Anderson, Esq., Chiny, Swanage, and 20, Ashburn-place, London, S.W.; Hon. Secretary, G. Russell-Wright, Esq., Purbeck College, Swanage. The above club was established in August, 1903, for the benefit of visitors and residents in Swanage, Bournemouth, and the neighbourhood. The club links are situated between Swanage and Studland, the first teeing ground being just off the main road between these two places. There are nine holes in the round, which is a mile and a half in length, and the course is so arranged that the ninth hole is close to the first tee. The turf is good, and the utmost advantage has been taken of the undulated natural hazards which were found on the course. During the winter all the greens, with two exceptions, were rolled and several fine artificial bunkers erected. The ground from its elevated position and its sandy nature is exceptionally dry in the winter. Swanage can be reached by tramcar from Bournemouth and by rail from any place on the London and South-Western Railway. Carriages meet both trains and steamers. The club have rented a cottage, in which luncheon and other necessary fittings have been placed for the convenience of members. This cottage is close to the first teeing ground. The greenkeeper is Arthur Jackson, who has for several years occupied a similar position in connection with the Royal Isle of Wight Golf Club, Bembridge. The annual subscription is £1 1s., without any entrance fee for the present. Visitors are entitled to the full privileges of membership on payment of 1s. per week or part of a week. Any person introduced by a member is entitled to a day's play free. Persons wishing to join either as full members or weekly members should apply to the hon. sec., who will be glad also to give any further information in his power. The professional is open to give lessons to any persons who wish them at the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour. Caddies' fees are as follow:—Round of nine holes, 3d.; round of 18 holes, 6d.

NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

There is a Swanage Branch of this Institution, of which Mr. John Haysom is Secretary.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Honorary Agent at Swanage—Miss Cohen.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Oddfellows—Loyal "Purbeck" Lodge. Established over 30 years. Held at the Town Hall. Membership, 220. Total funds invested, over £2,000. Secretary—Mr. C. Mitchell.

Foresters—Court "Pride of Purbeck," No. 6,961. Established several years. Held at the Workmen's Hall. Membership, over 100. Secretary—Mr. J. T. Hillier, jun.

SLATE CLUBS

The Town. Secretary—Robert Hardy. The Figure Head Secretary—Mr. T. E. Joyce.

SWANAGE COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

This useful Institution is situated in High-street, and is intended for the benefit of persons resident in Swanage and any neighbouring parishes which contribute to its funds. Committee—Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Randell, Miss Fox, Mrs. Pulbull, Mrs. Gurney, and Misses C. H. Banken, Burt, and Stilwell. Hon. Medical Staff—Dr. Delamotte, Dr. McCausland, and Dr. Hawkins. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. R. Burt. Matron—Miss Price.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Head-Master, Mr. Pallmore; Assistant, Mr. Inkpen. Mistresses (girls), Miss Durham and Miss Burland. Head-mistress (infants), Miss Archer; Assistant-Mistress, Misses Day and Young.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A new Holiday Home and Reading House, in connection with the association, has recently been opened at 1, Park-road, by two ladies who reside there for the use of business employés, governesses, factories workers, and others needing rest and change. Visitors to Swanage are cordially invited to call and go over Sliding House. Bible classes are held on Sundays and during the week, at which the young women of Swanage and visitors to the town receive a hearty welcome.

SWANAGE CHURCH LENDING LIBRARY.

The Library is open for exchange of books every Monday morning, at twelve o'clock, in the Infants' Schoolroom. Terms, one half-penny per book per week. Church of England Sunday School Teachers and Scholars free. New books added at intervals. Librarians—Misses Colson and Randell.

modifications, their attenuations, their conflict with other motives and passions in the individual. Jonson's personages, and Zola's, have no moral consciousness; and, on the stage at any rate, it is moral consciousness which interests us. Zola has shown that great effects can be produced by an epic treatment of the "human beast"; but in drama he, or rather it, must be used sparingly, incidentally, by way of contrast. Give us the beast, the whole beast, and nothing but the beast, and tedium culminating in nausea is the result. This large-type psychology in words of one syllable had its use in its day, for a public just awakening to moral consciousness; but nowadays the man in the street has got beyond it. "What about Shakespeare?" I shall be asked. "Do you tell us that the psychology of modern fiction has got beyond Shakespeare?" Certainly, *with Shakespeare's help*. It is quite true that Shakespeare had moments, many moments, of miraculous clairvoyance; but his discoveries have entered into the common stock, and men and women without a tithe of his genius are now able to look more deeply and minutely than he did into the inmost fibres of human nature. Psychology, in a word, is a science which progresses by cumulative experience and observation; and as the art of fiction is correlative to the science of psychology, it follows that the one tends to advance at an equal pace with the other. What Zola has done in *Les Héritiers Rabourdin* is to throw overboard the accumulated knowledge and skill of nearly three centuries—to what purpose I cannot conceive, nor, clearly, could the Opera Comique audience.

The World, revived at the Princess's on Saturday evening, is the first and, to my thinking, the liveliest and best of the series of Drury Lane melodramas. The raft-scene is effective, and the two murder-scenes have really a touch of Wilkie Collinsish ingenuity. It is capitally played at the Princess's by Mr. Charles Dalton as the hero, Mr. Charles Glenney as the villain, Mr. Elton as the comic Hebrew, and Miss Olga Brandon and Miss Kate Tyndall as the heroines. W. A.

LOTUS-EATERS AT LUXOR.

We lead the life of lotus-eaters in this enchanted land, where only far-off murmurs of home reach our drowsy ears. Day follows day with some monotony, yet without boredom. We are content to exist in happy, dreamful ease. The spell of the climate is upon us. Any great and sustained effort seems impossible and unnecessary. Death is the end of life. Why "should life all labour be"? It is pleasant to lounge in easy-chairs and watch the shadows creep along the violet hills under the changeless blue. It is true that here close around us survive some of the most stupendous monuments to human industry, erected by human hands in times when neither steam nor hydraulic power were understood. Nothing less than the kourbash will make us work. Sight-seeing is an effort; Murray irritates; Baedeker is a bore. That most interesting but most abstruse science, Egyptology, must be studied in more northern latitudes; here the brain reels before its intricacy and vastness. The mind hardly takes in the bewildering details. Every morning the painstaking student must learn afresh the lesson of the night before. The succession of the dynasties, the names and cartouches of the Pharaohs, the exact meaning of a hieroglyphic determinative, the variations of architectural styles, are soon forgotten, however patiently acquired. So a little knowledge goes a long way with us. We talk of Queen Hatasoo, Thothmes, and Amenhotep III. as familiarly as of reigning sovereigns; read off the inscriptions quite glibly; decide on the genuineness or antiquity of a scarab without the smallest hesitation. Unfortunately for us, there is a very real and learned savant close at hand, M. Nairke, now engaged on the exploration of Der-el-Bahri, and in his presence the most pretentious among us takes a back seat.

Although most of us would prefer to lie still and see the petals fall, and the mighty river roll ceaselessly by, we are stirred at times to spasmodic activity by the example of more eager, less enervated, spirits. When the tourist boat comes in with its living cargo of enthusiastic sightseers, we feel that we also must visit temples and enter tombs. But we do it leisurely, not in droves like the tourists marshalled and dragooned by imperious guides. We pick our company, and carry luncheon with us, trotting off gaily on the willing donkeys that are up to our weight, choosing a shady spot under the shelter of the ruins or the palms, where the dragoman keeps the importunate beggars and backshish hunters at a distance, and we can continue our lotus-eating life with a pretence of examining ancient remains. In this way expeditions which are apt to be fatiguing, especially when performed against time and amid a crowd of hurrying companions and clouds of dust, work gently into the even tenor of our existence. We see great Karnak at our leisure, explore Medinet Abu, lunch quietly in one of the shady courts of its gorgeous and extensive temple, and return by the Colossi or the Rameseum. Another day we take the temple of Gournah, whence the scene of a large portion of Georg Ebers' novel *Uarda*, and travel by short stages up the desolate western valley that leads to the Tombs of the Kings, or we ride out through the green corn, coming up, as if by magic, to the Coptic convent on the very edge of the great desert which stretches onward, an uninterrupted sandy waste as far as the Red Sea.

Yet to any but us lotus-eaters, who ask only to enjoy rest and peace, Luxor is a busy place enough. The day begins; the first note is struck between 3 and 4 A.M. by the small brown owls which roost in the palm branches opposite the hotel window. The hoot is something between the miaou of a kitten and the cry of a child; it is intermittent, but so annoying that, although notices are posted up positively forbidding all shooting in the garden, there are some of us who would like to destroy those owls. Bird-life is generally sacred here: the wagtails and the sparrows stalk impudently, pecking at crumbs upon the balcony at our feet; a couple of solemnly ridiculous pelicans, with their swordlike beaks, waddle about the grounds on excellent terms with everybody. After the screech-owls the donkeys are the first to give tongue: one brays a morning salutation to another, which is answered by several. Then the small birds start a twittering chorus, and keep it up incessantly for the rest of the day. Chanticleer comes in a bad third, and only awakes with the rest of the village when, with the accompaniment of baaing sheep and grunting camels, the whole place begins to move. Now the donkey-boys and embryo dragomans collect around the garden entrance and commence a vociferous conversation which lasts with increasing vehemence and almost without intermission throughout the day. The Egyptian Arabs must be the greatest talkers in the whole world. They have no politics, no daily papers, no domestic gossip; what on earth can they have to talk about so fiercely (as it seems) and so continuously, morning, noon, and night? I have asked again and again, and always get the same answer. "Backshish" is the unfailing subject of conversation—money in some shape or other—money to be earned, extorted, saved, put by. The average Arab not only talks, but thinks of nothing else. That coterie of greybeards squatted around their mud-built hovels in the fast-fading twilight—they are discussing wages, market prices, the chance of investing in a piece of freehold land. Those pestilent vendors of spurious antiquities in eager argument with the inevitable blind man of the ruins are only comparing notes as to the spoils they have secured.

At this particular season Luxor is crammed: winter residents who flock in increasing numbers to this distant but peerless health resort; passing tourists making out their regulation four days' sight-seeing of ancient Thebes; more leisurely and more luxurious travellers in that best of floating conveyances, the palatial dahabeah. The first find excellent quarters, with every comfort, at Mr. Pagnon's capital Luxor Hotel, or the branch house (called the Karnak) on the river bank, and it is difficult to believe, as we sit down to the well-appointed table, or sleep in spotless sheets upon an English-made bed, that we are within easy distance of the Equator. The tourists remain on board their steamers when not under orders to be instructed and amused. All this, not quite in keeping with the relaxing atmosphere, makes great bustle and movement along the mud bank which claims to serve as the Luxor wharf or quayside. The capitals of the Luxor temple pillars look down on the gigantic steamers, flooded with electric light, which lie alongside, a couple or more at a time. There is often a post-steamer, too, and a number of smaller steam yachts and launches, the private conveyances of travelling officials. Thus we have to-day Mr. Hamilton Lang, C.M.G., one of the able and most successful administrators of the Daira lands, whose profitable development of the sugar-making industry has added so largely to the Khedive's revenues. Just in rear of it is the steamer of the head of the police; a little farther down that of the Mudir or Governor-General of Kenneh, who is making a progress through his province; higher up the dahabeah of one of the engineers of Egyptian irrigation works—a gentleman who does things handsomely, and carries with him in a second boat or barge his saddle horse, a donkey for his wife, and a cow to give his children milk. For half a mile up, the bank is fringed with dahabeahs flying many various flags: the red ensign and union jack, the stars and stripes, the tricolor, the Italian flag, and that of Egypt (a white crescent on a red ground). They are very stately pleasure ships, especially when under full sail, and life on board is luxurious enough, with all the comforts and appliances first class, and the certainty of smooth water. But for one small drawback, that of expense, all the world would want to pass the winter in this way; but the rent charges for a dahabeah, for no very obvious reason, are excessively high, and probably militate against their more general use.

There is an interchange of civilities and hospitalities between hotel and dahabeah; the throng at the former, no doubt, offers some relief to the monotony of the latter, where, after all, the circle is necessarily restricted. People say, indeed, that there is a monster called the dahabeah fiend, a sort of modern goddess of discord who puts everyone by the ears. No doubt a sailing ship is exposed to certain ills peculiarly trying to the temper. Baffling winds and changing bottom are very common to Nile navigation; and to take ten days in doing fifty miles, or to spend a week upon a sandbank, is not conducive to gaiety. Yet the "fiend" keeps well out of sight, and when we visit the dahabeahs we grow more and more

envious of this seemingly delightful mode of travelling. At the hotel we are all very good friends; we drift lazily but quickly into a *table-d'hôte* acquaintance which soon grows into intimacy in this easy-going country, where even the most opposite and incongruous characters seem to agree. The company is, of course, heterogeneous, the search for health is perhaps a general factor, and every one has "come out" for some sort of complaint. The next neighbour at table of a bishop *in partibus* is a well-known jockey who has won two Derbys at least. Here he is chiefly distinguished for a strong dislike for Egyptology. He refused point-plank to return home by Rome, as he did not want "to see any more mummies," of which he thought the Holy City was full. We have painters, professional and amateur, the latter in great numbers, for everybody essays to sketch in this picturesque country, and almost invariably fails. It would make any painter's fortune to be taken up by that very clean-looking old Englishman with the rosy gills and snow-white, well-trimmed whiskers; it is Mr. Lamb, the picture dealer, who generally keeps a copy of the comic paper he owns on the seat by his side, and talks a great deal of the House of which he is an ornament and pillar. Literature is represented by the author of that latest and most strangely successful novel, *Bobo*, and a well-known leader writer on a morning daily, who has come out for complete rest, and wisely refuses to read a paper or write a line. A very large contingent of Americans of all classes and categories, but all alike unanimous in a determination to see the whole show. Not the least enterprising are the unprotected ladies who travel alone and everywhere with true American self-reliance. But, indeed, Egypt is a paradise for all such, for ladies are perhaps more independent, and yet better cared for, in this remote land than anywhere in the broad regions they so fearlessly traverse nowadays. AP G.

PAGES IN WAITING.

It is a long time since we have met with a book of the kind which is better worth reading than the *Correspondence of Mr. Joseph Jekyll with his Sister-in-law, Lady Gertrude Sloane-Stanley*, 1818–1838 (Murray), which has been edited and prefaced with a brief memoir by Mr. Algernon Bourke. No doubt the volume does not contain anything that is very new or striking concerning the events of the period to which it relates. The letters from Mr. Jekyll to Lady Gertrude Sloane-Stanley, of which it chiefly consists, are no doubt full of references to what was going on in society at the time at which they were written. But they do not throw much additional light on it, and the scandal and gossip of one kind or another which they preserve are not unfamiliar to those who are acquainted with the numerous biographies and memoirs which have reference to the same era. Perhaps, indeed, certain juvenile epistles addressed by Mr. Jekyll to his father during the year 1775, while he was residing in France, are in some respects the most interesting regarded merely as a source of historical information, since they transmit several curious particulars of the *ancien régime* which are deserving of record, and are not easily found elsewhere. As far as Jekyll was personally concerned, he appears to have had an uncommonly good time of it in this world, and he admits as much in a letter which he wrote on the near approach of his eightieth birthday, about four years before his death. With the exception of the premature decease of his wife no great misfortune of any kind seems to have befallen him, and in other respects his career was exceptionally easy and prosperous. Born in the middle of the last century, his life was prolonged into the second third of the current one, and he lived pleasantly and cheerfully to the last. He was for nearly thirty years a member of the House of Commons, in which he represented Lord Lansdowne's nomination borough of Calne, and his services, such as they were, were rewarded in 1815 with a Mastership in Chancery, conferred on him by Lord Eldon much, and justly, against his will at the instance of the Prince Regent. Neither as a lawyer nor as a politician was Jekyll in any way distinguished, and his promotion appears to have been exclusively owing to his reputation as a wit or humourist and the friendship of George IV. Wits and humourists were not so uncommon in his day as they are now, but anybody who was universally recognised as entitled to rank among them from the time of George Selwyn to the time of Theodore Hook must have had considerable claims to the distinction. Jekyll's "good things," however, have not survived in large numbers, and many of them which have been handed down to us by tradition could scarcely be printed with propriety at present. The occasional notes which Mr. Bourke has appended to the text are often useful, but are not always accurate. At page one hundred and fifty-seven, for example, there is a note *à propos* of the marriage of Lady Elizabeth Conyngham with Lord Strathavon, afterwards Marquis of Huntly, which is a tissue of blunders from beginning to end. George IV.'s Lady Conyngham was not the daughter of Lord Anglesey, but his daughter's mother-in-law. Lord Anglesey was not Lord Steward of the Household in 1826, for Lord Conyngham (the first Marquis) held that office from 1821 until 1830; and Lady Elizabeth Conyngham was not the granddaughter of Lord Anglesey, but the sister-in-law of his daughter Jane, Lady Conyngham (wife of the second Marquis), which is quite another thing. Nor is this the only, although it is a flagrant, instance of the editor's want of knowledge or want of care.

The literature of the Indian Sepoy Mutiny is extensive, but comparatively little of it consists of personal records by actors in the several scenes of that historic tragedy. In *Memories of the Mutiny*, the joint work of Colonel Francis Cornwallis Maude, V.C., C.B., and Mr. John Walter Sherer, C.S.I. (Remington), we have a record of the rarer kind, interesting by its vivid details of personal experience and actual knowledge of persons, places, and incidents, and valuable to students from the life of a transition period in the history of the Empire, and which has offered strong temptations to both embellishment and distortion by writers divided from it by time and place. For the tone and temper of this work its writers deserve praise. It corrects certain current stories, it sets the authoritative historians of the Mutiny right in some remarkable instances: it merits, as it claims, "the attention of the fellow-subjects" of the writers. The narrative of Mr. Sherer, who was at the time of the outbreak Magistrate of Futtehpore and afterwards of Cawnpore, deals with what may be called the civil side of the campaign, and must be read with keen interest and admiration; it is by far the most valuable material with which Colonel Maude, as the compiler of this work, has had to deal.

It is always difficult to estimate aright a book with so much heterogeneity of contents as Mr. William Allingham's *Varieties in Prose* (Longmans). His wife tells us that the book is published in accordance with her husband's wishes, but while the first two volumes belong to one order of literary essays, the third volume introduces us to subjects of a perfectly different kind, to be estimated according to other standards. In all the earlier portion of the work, Mr. Allingham speaks in the personality of Patricius Walker, whose rambles, whether in the New Forest or in Edinburgh, whether on the moors and hills of Ireland, or in the streets of commercial Liverpool, form easy and discursive pictures pleasant to look upon. So, too, when the author gives us his criticisms on books, such as the papers he writes on George Herbert, or Cobbett, or Swift, he tells us many things which are agreeable, and some things which are excellent. But in the latter half of the third volume Mr. Allingham ceases to be Patricius Walker, and becomes a satirist raging against the professors of religion under the title of modern prophets. The Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Chairman of the Congregational Union, all seem to be equally wrong. Nor are the men of science, such as Huxley, Clifford, and Tyndall, any nearer the truth and heart of things. No doubt the writer's fervent desire to establish a scheme of his own for the rehabilitation of religion is admirable in itself, but it is inevitable to remark that the mantle of religious reform sits somewhat uneasily on the shoulders of Patricius Walker.

With much that is charming in it, and bearing the distinctive marks of the writer's genius, *The Greater Glory, a Story of High Life* (Bentley), by Maarten Maartens, is, on the whole, disappointing. It is not easy to define the failure to meet our expectations which disappoints us; this has a mixed cause. A certain pettiness where the writer has accustomed us to look for grandeur has most to do with it; the indistinct and even trivial figure of the girl in whom the by no means vivid love interest centres, and the frequent repetition of and dwelling upon the small pretences and peculiarities of Count Rexelaer, the rogue—such a poor rogue, especially when we compare his with the spacious villainy of the felonious brother of God's Fool—have a good deal, and it may be that the dense Dutchness of the whole accounts for the rest. The Dutchness is perfectly right, of course—we do not propose in true British fashion to treat an author on his native soil as a "foreigner"—but this writer is so broad in general, that we feel cramped within the singularly mean limits of the Rexelaer schemes and pretences; nor can the elevated beauty of the characters of the Baron and Baroness, and the fine humour with which their respective peculiarities are lightly touched, dissipate a mild sense of tedium occasioned by the story. It is not a compliment to a novelist to look out for his reflections, remarks, and illustrative passages as a sort of relief from his narrative; but this is just what *The Greater Glory* makes us do; we hasten to add that the relief is plentiful and rich.

The stir of the anonymous has been raised about *A Superfluous Woman* (Heinemann), a novel which followed Mr. Gissing's and preceded Mrs. Lynn Lynton's recent dealings with portions of the problem of the discontent, divine or otherwise, of the superior sex in the present phase of our civilisation. Mr. Gissing has said his say, and Mrs. Lynn Lynton has said hers, each characteristically, and neither throws any new light on the subject, probably because there is no new light to be thrown, and circumstances determine cases. That *A Superfluous Woman* is written by a woman we are convinced, for a reason which may indeed be met with scorn by the emancipated damsels and dames of the period,

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. Restores the Colour. Renews the Growth. Arrests the Fall. Cleanses the Scalp.
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Benedictine Liqueur.—Delicious. The best of all Liqueurs.—Dignitive.
Benedictine Liqueur.—Digestive. The best of all Liqueurs.—Exquisite.

Sir Henry Trueman Wood was the recipient of a very gratifying and holly unexpected mark of regard on Thursday night. He had been nvited to dinner at the Cannon Street Hotel by the British judges at the hicago World's Fair, and at the conclusion of the feast the Chairman Mr. George Shaw, of sanitary fame) produced a handsome silver claret- g, which he presented, in the name of the judges, to the guest of the vening. The hosts had come from many industrial centres expressly to e present, Manchester, Leeds, Huddersfield, and Bristol being worthily epresented.

Sir Augustus Harris has every reason to feel flattered at the reception hich the Abbey-Grau opera company has met with in America. Melba as been hailed as the successor to Patti in quality of voice and brilliancy f vocalisation. This is high praise, but it is not all. The Philadelphians eclared the Australian prima donna to be a much finer actress than ondon had pronounced her to be, and with evident "potentialities." alvé in *Carmen* carried all before her. The majestic Plançon took first lace—and that instantly—among the men in the regard of the American udiences. Old favourites were of course severely dealt with. The best hing said about the new comers—the males—was applied to Lucia, who as described as "a white tenor."

Treatment is everything, and it is the completeness and finish of the Living Pictures" at the Empire that have invested the idea with its pparent novelty. But we have had such things on the stage before. The ell-known picture "Broken Vows" was "realised" in one of the plays roduced by Patty Oliver at the Royalty. "Claude Duval," a picture xtensively popularised by means of the print, was used with excellent ffect in a comic opera of that name; and it will be remembered that Mr. eymour Lucas's "Game of Bowls" was converted into a living picture, nder the superintendence of the painter himself, for an effective situation n the drama of *The Armada*. It is understood that an ingenious drama- ist has written a play round Mr. Frith's "Road to Ruin" series of scenes, ith a view to exhibiting each of them on the stage. The playwright ould be glad if somebody provided him with a taking and expressive tle. In default of this he feels that he will have to risk a second "Road o Ruin." ATLAS.

MUSIC.

HAVE been unspeakably taken back by a letter from a gentleman ho complains of the programme of the last London Symphony Concert s "a curious caricature of what Mr. Henschel might be supposed to ave imagined the poor Britisher with struggling musical tastes might njoy." "First," goes on my correspondent, "he must be allowed to hear he *Parsifal* prelude and another extract [the Good Friday music] very uch out of place in St. James's Hall; and thereupon, to efface the un- vowable and un-British etherealisation of temper produced, in spite of urroundings, *he must be relieved by 'Ride a Cock Horse to Banbury Cross' ith variations.*" The italicised sentence quite prostrated me. What n earth does he mean by "Ride a Cock Horse" with variations? asked myself. The answer was soon only too obvious. The words f the nursery rhyme automatically brought back the only tune I ver heard them sung to, which happened to be that in Mr. John Farmer's nging quadrilles. To my dismay I had no sooner thought of the first ur notes than I perceived that they were identical with the third bar f the theme of the opening allegro of the *Eroica*. It has come to this, hen, that men are growing up around us to whom this allegro, the heroism f which never in my life seemed to me any less obvious than the shining f the sun in the heavens, is merely "Ride a Cock Horse" with variations. am so disconcerted that for the life of me I cannot tell whether I was ways of the gentleman's opinion without knowing it, or whether, like unyan's pilgrim, I have been wounded in my faith, my hope, and my nderstanding by a fiend. I must take time to think it over. He may e right: anyhow, the temptation to be relieved of another old conviction great.

I have my own moments of impatience with Beethoven; and an excel- nt way to produce them is to send me to a Popular Concert without any inner, and treat me to a Rasoumowsky quartet led by Joachim on he first night of his season here, when, bothered by the change of iapason from Germany to England, and finding that his violin is drag- ing at the pitch somehow, he begins to worry the movement with a otion that perhaps it will come right if it is only driven hard enough. A tendency to drive is an old fault of Joachim as a quartet leader, though

THE GREATEST OF ALL PIANOFORTES—THE STEINWAY, New York and London. he recognised standard Pianofortes of the world, used in public and private by the orld's greatest artists. STEINWAY & SONS, by special appointment Pianoforte Manu- acturers to the Royal Courts of ENGLAND, GERMANY, and SPAIN. Steinway Hall, EW YORK. Steinway Hall, LONDON.

two ladies in the third figure in a quadrille. Crowds welcomed us at the landing-stages, which were big barges labelled "Cook & Sons"; traders came down with their wares, mostly edibles, and these chiefly eggs, sugar-canes, and the flat flap-jack sort of cake which in Egypt passes for bread; but at the bigger places there were vendors of false scarabs and spurious antiques, and sometimes a conjuror or a snake charmer to give a short performance. The whole family likes to speed a parting or welcome a returning member. Long after nightfall we touched at a point where the bank rose steeply above the stage, and the moment we were alongside three females came flying down to receive their lord and master, and while one (the favourite no doubt) threw her arms around his neck, the other two shouldered his bundles and made for his tents, just over the embankment. Now we get officers in the Egyptian army, a smartly turned-out major in uniform and spurs, who takes only "a first-class native" ticket, and lives at the second table below; now a local magnate, worth, it is said, thousands and thousands of pounds, who sleeps on his own mattress and eats the same plain food as his poorer compatriots.

All the time as we steam along there is the same monotonous but quaint, and always beautiful, panorama unrolled before us on both banks: a background of hills that take many changing lights of violet hue with deep-toned purple shadows; a strip of sandy desert, a narrow band of vivid green vegetation, and then the great, broad, ceaseless stream, now bright and placid, now tossed into dancing waves under the fierce gusts of the midday wind. The track or roadway runs a little raised above the river level, and often brings the constant procession of travellers against the sky-line: now a caravan of camels heavily laden, strings of donkeys, cattle, sheep. Joseph just sold by his brethren to the Ishmaelites might be among the first; any one of the fast-trotting donkeys, carrying the hooded figure, might be the Holy Family on its flight into Egypt; the shepherd, Laban with his flocks and herds. Where the river deepens between high banks the *shadoof* is at work, the simple primitive pump of Scriptural times, and upon each platform, tier above tier, the bronzed-skinned fellahs labour, nearly naked, with unceasing movement as regular and rhythmic as music. We pass whole flotillas of trading dahabiyehs laden with all sorts of produce, green forage, jars, sacks of flour, chairs and tables; at one point where a furious sandstorm is raging, making the atmosphere as opaque as a London fog, a couple of market-boats disembark their passengers, who, with bent heads and garments flying to the wind, disappear into the haze. Their donkeys are pitched into the water to find their own way ashore, while the boatmen stand naked in the stream with guy-ropes to keep the craft head to wind. In sharp contrast to these survivals of very ancient times, tall chimneys here and there ruin the landscape with their coal smoke—they show how progress has invaded the country, and speak of sugar and other factories giving useful employment, but spoiling the æsthetic charm of the scene. Steam power and the electric light do not quite harmonise with the land of the Pharaohs; still less do the triumphal arches, the Venetian masts, streaming banners, and crimson cloth which we find in the track of the Khedive, who was descending the river as we went up. We met his fleet—three steamers, one his own yacht, and a tug with several deep-laden barges—somewhere about Keneh. It was at the moment when the last "incident"—the latest conflict between his Highness and his perhaps rather contemptuously masterful protectors—was but two or three days old. As we brought the mail with the first letters from Cairo since the Khedive and Kitchener Pacha had disagreed, it was natural that the former should be eager to get his bag, and when we sent his letters on board the Khedive could be plainly seen to seize them and disappear into his cabin.

It is a lazy, lotus-eating life we lead—the life on board ship with the certainty of smooth water, always within easy reach of dry land. At night we run alongside the bank and "tie up." Sailors jump ashore with hawsers and large pegs, to which the boat is made fast. Only now and again we lie off in the stream; the immediate neighbourhood has a bad reputation, and the predatory instincts of the natives have not yet been cured. At Beni-Hassan, not long since, a party of tourists left their steamer to visit the famous tombs by moonlight, and were set upon by thieves *en route*, returning without watches, rings, or money. At Kasr es-Sayyad the mountaineers are all robbers, and it was thought best to be prepared for them, not only by anchoring at a distance from the bank, but by keeping up steam and the pumps rigged so as to give assailants both a hot and cold reception. The hose-pipe is a very effective method of maintaining discipline among the native passengers, and has been used before now when they were inclined to keep it up too late either by incessant chatter or too prolonged prayers. The Arabs are good Mohammedans and very attentive to their religious duties. I often noticed one of the crew alone in the bows, utilising a spare moment by repeating his prayers and making the prescribed obeisances and prostrations.

We are a small and reasonably happy family on board our post-boat, although somewhat oddly assorted, of various tastes, conflicting opinions, and many nationalities. Ten of us all told, and we English in the majority: two self-reliant, sensible ladies travelling alone; a couple of

an "Epistle Dedicatory to Mr. Robert W. Lowe," which is partly autobiographical and wholly interesting.

To call *The Vicar of Langthwaite* (Bentley), by Lily Watson, a novel, is to bestow a courtesy-title upon it. The book is in reality a dissertation, largely in dialogue form after the *Friends in Council* sort, upon the relative positions, social and spiritual, of the Established Church of England and all the sects which we lump together as "Dissent." There are points of interest in the matter, and very fair questions of social unfairness, injury, and insolence, above and beyond the higher subjects involved in the actual position of religion and religious bodies in this country. The writer brings out these points, and makes her puppets discuss these questions with considerable ability; but she cannot, or does not, make a novel out of them, even with the assistance of the very tamest and most leisurely bull that ever frightened two silly young women in an ecclesiastical narrative, before or since Mr. Anthony Trollope's time.

Mr. Anthony Hope would be a charming writer of fiction if he were less desperately clever. As it is, his *Half a Hero* (Innes) is a novel of uncommon merit, and we should praise it cordially if we were not provoked by the aggressiveness of its manner, which seems to ask perpetual recognition of Jack Horner's assertion, slightly changed into "What a smart style am I!" Medland, the half-hero, is admirably drawn; the sketch of a Colonial Governor's post and household—from the inside—and especially of the conventional, integrally ignorant, out-of-place fine lady who, nevertheless, does pretty well as vice-queen of New Lyndsey, is almost as clever as Mr. Hope believes it to be. The blackmailing business of the story is *vieux jeu* (the relations between Medland and the blackmailer are precisely those of Dr. Langton and his victim in *This Troublesome World*), and the effect of the revelation of Medland's domestic story is exaggerated. The best points are the political stratagems and wiles, and the only truly sympathetic touch in the story is the "love that never found its earthly close."

Mr. George Gissing's novel, *The Emancipated* (Lawrence & Bullen),

lively youths who have already learnt some scraps of Arabic and certain uncouth Arabic cries that delight the natives at our stopping-places; an American couple who have been round the world *vid* San Francisco, Japan, and India, and are now taking the Nile *en route* for England and New York; another American, of patriarchal appearance, long resident in Egypt, who denounces the English occupation as an act of unjustifiable spoliation, declaring that we have enslaved it, that we take five millions yearly out of the country and do nothing for it. We mildly suggest that the five millions go to the bondholders as interest, when he retorts that on the same grounds we should occupy Portugal. We point to the material improvements made, the large irrigation works, the profitable development of sugar culture, the reduction in taxation—he ignores or minimises them all. He is not a pleasant gentleman to argue with, and is not very popular on board. But he finds a more sympathetic listener in a middle-aged Polish poetess who, when not wooing a seemingly halting muse by gazing abstractedly at her cabin ceiling, exchanges views with the Yankee philanthropist about down-trodden races, compares England with Russia, and grows eloquent upon the wrongs of Ireland and our despotic misgovernment of India. A French colonel of cavalry who is one of our party, and is making a promenade through the East, is far more tolerant, and may perhaps express more exactly than the often hostile French press what is the current opinion of common-sense people in France. The colonel finds it quite natural that we should be in Egypt; he has taken pains to inform himself, and knows that more than three-fourths of the tonnage passing through the Suez Canal is British, and he admits readily that our interests in Egypt are paramount as regards India. A young native gentleman who completes our small party will not commit himself; he belongs to a class which has grown rich at the expense of the fellah, and who no doubt considers that we are robbing him of his birthright. But he accepts the inevitable, and even now is paying the dominant race the highest compliment, that of imitation, for he is on his way to make a lengthened visit to Luxor for the purpose of acquiring English manners and fashions.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS LONGMORE.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Longmore, C.B., as having occurred suddenly at Swanage while on a visit to that place. Sir Thomas Longmore, who was a son of the late Surgeon Thomas Longmore, R.N., was born in London in 1816. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at Guy's Hospital. He entered the Army Medical Department in 1843, became surgeon in 1854, deputy inspector-general in 1858, and inspector-general in 1872, and was placed on the retired list in 1876. While an assistant-surgeon in the army, Sir Thomas Longmore served with the 19th Regiment in the Ionian Islands, West Indies, and North America. Subsequently he served in the Light Division of the Eastern Army from its first taking the field, throughout the Crimean Campaign, till the termination of the siege of Sebastopol, without being absent from duty a single day. He was present at the affair of Bulganac, the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the capture of Balaklava, the sortie of October 26th, the assaults of the Redan on June 18th and September 8th. He received the medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, and was made Knight of the Legion of Honour. In 1857-59 he served in Bengal during the Sepoy Mutiny. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, Netley, and held that post until 1891, when he resigned. In 1867 he was made C.B., and in 1868 he was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen. Sir Thomas Longmore belonged to several medical societies, and was the author of many treatises, among which may be mentioned "The Optical Manual," "A Treatise on the Transport of Sick and Wounded Troops," "On Gunshot Wounds," "Gunshot Injuries, their History, Features, and Treatment," "Sanitary Contrasts of the Crimean War," and "Life of R. Wiseman, Surgeon to Charles II."

THE WEATHER OF THE SUMMER.

RECENT HEAT TEMPERATURES.

The weather records of the past summer show that the season as a whole was unusually fine, bright, and warm. Of all the months, September was the most striking, and the persistent continuance of the fine weather has greatly prolonged the period we are accustomed to consider our ordinary English summer. During the six months from April to September there were in all 109 days at Greenwich with the temperature above the average—or, in plain language, sixty per cent. of the days were warm. There were as many as twenty-three warm days in September, and the next largest number was twenty-one in June. In each of the months July, August, and September there were twenty-two days with a shade temperature of 70deg. or above, and during the whole six months there were 100 such days. In 1893 a reading of 70deg. or more was reached on 106 days, but with this exception there have not been as many warm days since 1868. There were twenty-six days with a temperature of 80deg. or above, this was exceeded in 1876, 1884, 1887, and 1893. The mean temperature in London for the six months was 59·6deg., during the last half-century this was only slightly exceeded in 1865, 1868, and 1893. The total rainfall at Greenwich for the six months was 8·44in., of which 5·5in. fell in July and August. The driest month was June with a rainfall of 0·20in., the next driest being May with 0·48in., and in September the measurement was 0·94in. On the average the summer rainfall, for six months, at Greenwich is 12·92in. The mean of the highest day readings was above 72deg. in each of the four months from June to September, and in the last-named month the mean was 75deg., which is higher than in any of the other summer months, and there is no September during the last half-century with so high a mean maximum temperature. There were in all 974 hours of bright sunshine during the six summer months, and [illegible] the exception of April [illegible]

THE SWANAGE LIFEBOAT DISASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—May we appeal, through *The Standard*, on behalf of the widow and children of William Brown, the coxswain of the Swanage Lifeboat, who nobly sacrificed his life in last Saturday's gale? The Swanage Lifeboat was summoned to a wreck in Studland Bay. On Old Harry Ledge a tremendous sea struck her on her beam ends, and she was literally turned on her side, and almost capsized. The coxswain and one other man were flung out of the boat. The other man was rescued, but William Brown was washed away and drowned, and his body was not recovered till the next day. Though only forty-four years of age, William Brown had acted for four years as second coxswain of the old lifeboat here, the Charlotte Mary, and for nearly fifteen years as first coxswain of the old and new boats. During that period he had been many times at the post of duty in active life-rescue work. His character as coxswain may be judged from the words of members of his crew:—"When William Brown led us there was no turning back."

Every heart here mourns his loss as an upright Christian man of spotless character, universally beloved and respected. For several years he was a sidesman, and for twenty years a Sunday School teacher of Swanage Parish Church, distinguished by his gentleness and patience. He leaves behind him a widow and seven young children. The youngest of these are a baby girl not quite two years old, and a baby boy three months old yesterday. His wife had often pleaded with him to give up a post so dangerous, for her sake and the children's, but his answer always was that if he were taken God would provide for them. The family are left at present unprovided for.

We feel that these touching facts speak for themselves, and claim the sympathy of all true-hearted Englishmen and Englishwomen. A subscription list for his widow and children has been opened, and donations will be received and gratefully acknowledged by Messrs. Williams and Co.'s Bank, Swanage Branch, or by any of ourselves. This letter will, we hope, specially appeal to the numerous visitors to Swanage who personally know the man.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

T. A. GURNEY, Rector of Swanage.

JOHN MOWLEM BURT, President of Swanage Lifeboat Committee.

J. E. CLIFTON, J.P., Chairman Swanage Urban District Council.

Lieut. J. P. P. COOTE, Divisional Officer of H.M. Coastguard, Swanage.

January 15.

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NOTICE.—FLOR DE DINDIGUL, a medium mild INDIAN CIGAR, of exquisite flavour and aroma." Connoisseurs pronounce them better than Havannas."—World, Dec. 19, 1891. 22s. and 20s. per 1 0 (two sizes), carriage paid. Samples, 4 and 5. 1s.: post free 12 stamps. EWLAY and Co., 49 and 74, Strand, and 143, Cheapside. Est. 1780.

A Manual of Ambulance Transport. By Surgeon-General Sir T. Longmore, C.B. Second Edition. Edited by Surgeon-Captain William A. Morris, Army Medical Staff. London: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Harrison and Sons. 1893. (Super royal 8vo, pp. 453; 196 illustrations. Price 6s.)

We gladly welcome a new edition of Sir Thomas Longmore's classical work on ambulance transport, and we congratulate Surgeon-Captain Morris on the manner in which he has performed his task as editor. Twenty-four years have elapsed since the publication of the first edition, and during that period a great deal of attention has, both in this country and on the Continent, been directed to the subjects treated therein. No pains have been spared in this edition to furnish a complete account of the many improvements which have recently been made in ambulance transport material, and the numerous illustrations, although many of them have been reproduced by some process which has proved far from successful, help the reader to form a very correct idea of the construction of most of the British and Continental methods described.

Although it is stated that the book is more particularly intended for military readers, yet we are glad to find that it contains a description of the various civil ambulance methods, and the good work done at home and abroad in making arrangements for the transport in large towns of persons suddenly disabled by injury or sickness and for the transport of patients suffering from infectious maladies, is fully recognised.

The chapter on the Convention of Geneva by Mr. Furley is a most interesting one, and treats of a subject regarding which we have often noticed the most erroneous ideas exist. The writer insists on the fact that as the Red Cross has no significance except as denoting the *personnel* and *matériel*, both official and unofficial, of military hospital and ambulance service, it is an indefensible usurpation to employ it in civil hospitals or for civil purposes, and he fears that if steps be not taken to protect the badge from wrongful use, some of the States who are signatories of the Convention will withdraw from the treaty.

We heartily concur in the sentiment that the time of peace should be utilised in spreading correct information as to the true meaning of the international treaty, and we cannot too strongly deprecate the practice which at present so frequently obtains of using its badge on the covers and advertisements of all sorts of patent foods and nostrums, while in one large town we have seen it used as a decoration on the sleeves of those policemen who have passed an ambulance class.

At a time when the proposal to weld the Army Medical Service into a corps, insisted on by the officers best qualified to give an opinion, and supported by the British Medical Association, appears to stagger the authorities, we are struck by the remark at page 42, that "the organisation of both the Militia Medical Staff Corps and the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps is in advance of that of the Medical Staff Corps of the army, in so far that in the militia and volunteers the officers are a component part of the corps, whereas in the regular service the officers belong to the Medical Staff, and the corps consists of only the non-commissioned ranks." Surely a system which the authorities have created, we would almost say unconsciously, in the militia and volunteer forces might easily be extended to the regular forces.

alcohol—so small as quite to justify the term "non-intoxicating." The presence of a very small percentage is, no doubt, unavoidable in preparations of this kind. The ale had been made from hops, was well charged with carbonic acid, and was of pleasant taste and flavour. It may be noted that the total extractives were found to be low. We are able to recommend the ale to those who desire a beverage of the kind.

ROCHES SANTEUIL TABLE WATER.

We have received for examination several bottles of this table water, which is described as "Eau minérale naturelle des sources des Roches Santeuil," and is stated to come from the "source St. Jean" at Santeuil (Seine et Oise). The results of an analysis stated to have been made at the Ecole des Mines, Paris, are printed on the labels, and the results of our analysis are in practical agreement with these, with the exception that we are not able to confirm the presence of lithium, which in the analysis above referred to is said to be present, as chloride, in minute quantity. The samples sent us yield negative results as regards this metal. This, however, is a matter of small importance. The total amount of dissolved constituents is not high, the main one being bicarbonate of calcium. The water is organically pure, effervescing, but not excessively so, and is a very pleasant one to take. We are therefore able to recommend it as a table water.

A NEW FORM OF UTERINE "DREDGER."

The necessity for some form of instrument by which the uterus may be safely and efficiently cleared of any growth that may exist in it, must have often presented itself to those who are constantly in the habit of performing operations on the uterus. In the treatment of advanced cases of uterine carcinoma, in which palliative measures alone are justified, the want of such an instrument has especially presented itself to me. Messrs. Maw, Son, and Thompson, at my suggestion, have manufactured the instrument depicted in the woodcut. It will be seen that it is constructed somewhat on the principle of Otis's urethral dilator. The cutting or dredging blades are made of strong watch-spring, which are fixed at the top of a central shaft. These blades, when the instrument is closed, lie evenly along the shaft (Fig. 1), and can be introduced into a very small opening, then by a screw at the lower end of the shaft the blades are made to gradually dilate. The instrument being continually revolved clears away any *débris* that comes in its way. The extent to which the blades can be dilated is about 1½ inch. (Fig. 2). After use the instrument can readily be taken to pieces for cleansing. I may say I have now given this instrument a thorough trial in a large number of cases, and can express myself as being greatly pleased with the results of its work.

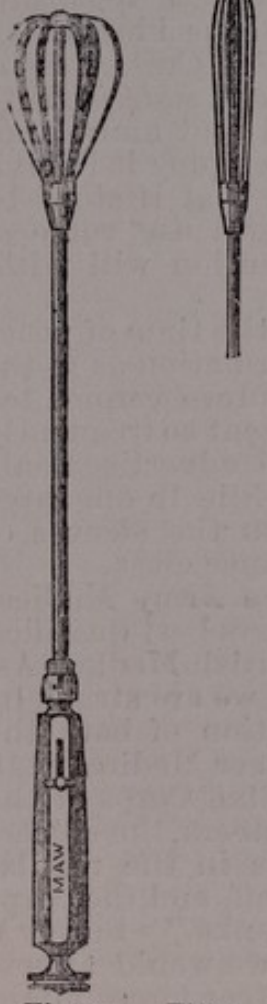


Fig. 2. Fig. 1.

Fredk. Bowreman Jessett, F.R.C.S.
1, Buckingham Palace Mansions, S.W.

11th April 1895

28, Carlton Crescent,
Southampton.

D. Macleay
Valley Prospect
Hawkesbury
NSW

My dear Longmore— Thanks for Y. letter— I am much better to day. in every way stronger, & not so depressed as I was— I return Martin's letter which you gave me to read on a previous occasion— The enclosed note from Colonel Grant refers to an historical event— Many years ago Sir Patrick Grant found time to write a most interesting Diary of his private Journal, description of what took place on the field of Waterloo, the night following the day

& most critical battle. The British were not defeated, & that was about all. There had been heavy losses, & what was worse the artillery ammunition were nearly empty — when the night closed in, Sir Henry Hardinge, afterwards Lord H. & then Governor General, sent his Military Secretary to Genl. with a proposal to retreat — Sir Hugh Gough sprung to his feet, & said — "retreat — retreat! No — by G — I'll beat them to mouldy, or leave my bones on this field." In writing to Colonel Grant I expressed a hope that in due

time this interesting Journal of his Father's would see the light— You will see what he says about it, & that his recollection of this passage is the same as mine. If the advice of the G. G. had been followed - all India would have been up. the Sikh Army would have been on the heels of the retreating & beaten Army, & for a time at least India would have been lost— The house burning in which Colonel Grant perished, was Lantern House, near Ferozepore

then occupied by Sir Patrick. Lord Gough was his guest when the brave old man (Lord G) was making his escape from the burning house he remembered his decorations, turned back to return to his bed room. lost his way, became enveloped in the smoke, & was rescued by Col. Grant. My correspondent, who carried this man of many battles down the blazing stairs & saved his life. I forget who told my wife that Sir S. Macnaughten had the Victoria Cross. I have heard no confirmation of the story.

Hope you spend happy days.

Yours ever truly



ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL.
From a Photograph by Lavis, Eastbourne.)

* * *

. B. Stephenson, surgeon in the United States Navy, le an interesting contribution to the subject of Daltonism Asiatics (*Mittheilungen der Deutsche Gesellschaft*, 894). Collectors of Chinese and Japanese works of art ind his results of especial importance. Dr. Stephenson's ies included Aleuts, Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, , and Koreans. The method employed was usually en's colour-tests, and in many cases only green and red ss was looked for. In the Aleutian Islands and at u no examples of colour-blindness were found in either sex, number tested (37 and 194 respectively) was not large to furnish positive proof that these races were free from ormality. In Japan, among 1,200 soldiers, 1·58 per cent. -blind, and 0·833 per cent. green-blind. Among 373 boys, nt. were red-blind, among 270 girls, 0·4 per cent. Among ool-children 5·4 per cent. were myopic. Among 596 amined by Dr. Berry, of Kyoto, 5·45 showed defective ense. Among the Japanese as a whole, the percentage r-defect is less than in Europeans or Americans. Among inese examined in various places, no cases of colour- ss were found, but there was a tendency often seen to een and blue. This peculiarity was brought out with greater emphasis by Dr. Adele M. Fielde, of Swatow, who examined 1,200 Chinese of both sexes, using n's wool-tests. Among the 600 men were 19 re colour-blind, and among 600 women only 1. The age of colour-blindness among Chinamen is then about nt., and does not vary greatly from that in Europeans.

Psychical qualities are requiring favourable surroundings and circumstances for and development. 3. Insanity as a disease is not transm by inheritance, but may be acquired or evolved from a n heredity as a basis. 4. A neurotic predisposition is missible by inheritance, but there is no absolute rule tha be transmitted in any given case, or in any case. 5. In-b of neurotic temperaments is most conducive to the crea a neurotic heredity. 6. Idiocy and imbecility may be a having an origin in consanguineous marriages, prenat ditions, accidents, arrested development, infantile men tuberculosis, and lack of potency on the part of one parents from unexplainable causes.

* * *

A *bon mot* of the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes we do not recollect to have seen before, is reporte contemporary. "Coughs," said the wise and witty A "are ungrateful things. You find one out in the co take it up, nurse it, make everything of it, dress it up give it all sorts of balsams, and other food it likes, a it around in your bosom as if it were a miniature lapdo by and by, its little bark grows sharp and savage, and—c the thing!—you find it is a wolf's whelp that you h there, and he is gnawing in the breast where he h nestling so long."

* * *

The cause of baldness in man is said by Dr. to be the fact that he cuts his hair hair is habitually

Death has deprived the medical profession of one of its most distinguished members, Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Longmore, C.B., who died on Oct. 1 at Swanage after a short illness, but a long career of useful work in the public service. The son of a surgeon in the Royal Navy, he was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at Guy's Hospital. After obtaining his medical qualification, he entered the Navy, and subsequently served with the 19th Foot Regiment in the Ionian Isles, the West Indies, and Canada.



Photo Jerrard, Regent Street.

THE LATE SURGEON-GENERAL SIR T. LONGMORE.

Surgeon Longmore went through the Crimean War, and on this bloody field his surgical skill was in constant requisition. He received the war medal with three clasps, a Turkish medal, and the Order of the Legion of Honour in recognition of his valuable services. He subsequently was present during the Indian Mutiny, on his return from which in 1860 he became Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, Netley, where for a number of years he devoted himself to teaching and preparing men for the service of the State, contributing valuable treatises on surgery to medical literature, for which he was made an Hon. Surgeon to the Queen, C.B., and subsequently K.C.B. The French Government at the same time made him an officer of the Legion of Honour; while a number of other honours flowed in upon him in his later days. He was in his seventy-ninth year at the time of his death.



ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Oct. 12, 1895.—456

OF ANTANANARIVO BY T



DEATH OF SIR THOMAS LONGMORE.

We regret to have to record the painfully sudden death of Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Longmore, Knight, C.B., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Hon. Surgeon to the Queen, late Professor of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School, Netley, which occurred yesterday, at Swanage, at which place he was well known as a constant visitor. Our correspondent writes to say that yesterday morning Sir Thomas appeared to be in his usual health, and was at the station to see his son off by the 6.20 a.m train, and before eight o'clock he was dead. The deceased gentleman resided at Woolston, and was held in the highest respect, not only amongst the members of his profession, but by all with whom he came in contact. Sir Thomas Longmore was the son of the late Thomas Longmore, surgeon Royal Navy, by Maria, daughter of John Elcum. He was born in London on the 10th October, and in a few days would have reached the advanced age of 79 years. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at Guy's Hospital. In 1843 he entered the medical department of the Army, became surgeon in 1854, and Fellow of the Royal College of England in 1856. He served throughout the Crimean campaign 1854-5, and in Bengal during the Indian Mutiny 1857-9. In 1858 he was made deputy-inspector-general, and in 1872 inspector-general. For the long period of thirty-one years, from 1860 to 1891 the late Sir Thomas Longmore was professor of military surgery at the Army Medical School, the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, resigning that position in 1891. He has been hon. surgeon to the Queen since 1868. In 1857 he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and promoted to officer in 1879. He was created a Companion of the Bath (military division) in 1867, and a Knight-Commander in 1886. The distinguished officer married in 1862 Mary Rosalie Helen, daughter of the late Captain W. S. Moorsom, of the 52nd Regiment. He was the author of various valuable professional works. The late Sir Thomas Longmore did not take an active part in public affairs, but he showed a great interest in the Southampton Free Eye and Ear Hospital, of which he was consulting surgeon.

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ris, *1889.*

IMPORTANT LICENSING CASE AT ROMSEY.

HARD SWEARING.

Some important business under the Licensing Laws was brought before the Romsey County Bench on Thursday. Several charges were made in reference to cases at the Bush Inn, at Lockerley, in which a great deal of cross swearing occurred. The Hon. H D Curzon occupied the chair, and the other magistrates present were Major Traherne and Colonel Griffiths. In the first instance Charles Southwell was charged with being drunk on licensed premises, to wit, the Bush Inn, Lockerley.—Supt. Cooper applied that all witnesses might be ordered out of Court, and the magistrates agreed to this course.—P.C. Reuben said on Saturday, August 17th, just before 10 o'clock, he went into the taproom of the Bush Inn, and saw the defendant sitting on a seat beside a young woman. He was sound asleep, and although his companion shook him it was some time before Southwell was aroused from his slumbers. The landlord then came in, and the constable informed him that the man was drunk. When Southwell did wake up, Mr Long, the landlord, asked him to go out of the house, but he refused to comply with the request, and so the constable was called upon to eject him. The defendant wanted to return to finish his beer, and when this was refused him, used bad language, until the young woman took him home.—By Mr Bell (who appeared for the defence): There was a crowd around, but he had none of the persons composing it to give evidence for him. He did not want them. He had a maintenance order to serve upon the defendant, and this he put into his breast, as he refused to take it. When outside the house

THE DEFENDANT STAGGERED ABOUT,

and although he did nothing inside to show he was drunk witness knew he was.—For the defence, Mr Bell urged that although there was a crowd of people about at the time the policeman did not call one person to support his statement, although he knew the case was going to be fought. Proceeding, he contended that the constable rashly rushed to the conclusion that the man was drunk, even when he was asleep. He did not find from the evidence that there was anything to indicate that he was drunk except that he was asleep. The fact that the policeman pushed the process on to his person was illegal, and he contended it would have been sufficient to place the summons before the defendant.—The defendant was first called as a witness, and denied that he was drunk. He was a labourer, but had not been engaged in working operations that day. He was not asleep when the constable arrived, but as he knew he had an order to serve upon him he hung his head. The constable declined to give him the order in the house, and defendant refused to go out after it, remarking that he was not bound to run about after the policeman.—By the Supt.: He went to the Bush at seven o'clock that evening. He was in Romsey during the day, but did not enter a publichouse. When at the Bush four of them had two quarts of beer between them. During the last few nights there had not been several rehearsals at the publichouse in respect to the case, nor had there been plenty of beer supplied.—Mrs Long, the landlady of the Bush Inn, said she and her husband had occupied the house for twenty-four years. The witness bore out the defendant's statement. She denied that the man was drunk, nor asleep. She also repudiated the statement that it was at the request of her husband that the man was removed from the house.—Cross-examined: She would swear her husband did not ask the constable to eject the man. She denied that there had been any trouble with the house; what had occurred had been

CAUSED BY THE POLICE.

—Mr Long, the landlord, was the next witness. It was, he said, untrue that Southwell was asleep when P.C. Reuben came into the house. His wife advised the defendant to go out and hear what the policeman had to say, and then come back to the house again.—Henry Bell, labourer, of Sherfield, who was in the house at the time of the occurrence, confirmed the previous statements on behalf of the defendant, as also did Frank Betteridge, a plasterer, of Lockerley.—Without giving their verdict in this case the magis-

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS LONGMORE.

We regret to have to record the painfully sudden death of Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Longmore, Knight, C.B., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Hon. Surgeon to the Queen, late Professor of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School, Netley, which occurred on Monday, at Swanage, at which place he was well known as a constant visitor. Sir Thomas appeared to be in his usual health, and was at the station to see his son off by the 8.20 a.m. train, and before eight o'clock he was dead. The deceased gentleman resided at Woolston, and was held in the highest respect, not only amongst the members of his profession, but by all with whom he came in contact. Sir Thomas Longmore was the son of the late Thomas Longmore, surgeon Royal Navy, by Maria, daughter of John Elcum. He was born in London on the 10th October, and in a few days would have reached the advanced age of 79 years. He was educated at Merchant Taylors School and at Guy's Hospital. In 1843 he entered the medical department of the Army, became surgeon in 1854, and Fellow of the Royal College of England in 1856. He served throughout the Crimean campaign 1854-5, and in Bengal during the Indian Mutiny 1857-9. In 1858 he was made deputy-inspector-general, and in 1872 inspector-general. For the long period of thirty-one years, from 1860 to 1891 the late Sir Thomas Longmore was Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, resigning that position in 1891. He has been hon. surgeon to the Queen since 1868. In 1857 he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and promoted to Officer in 1879. He was created a Companion of the Bath (military division) in 1867, and a Knight-Commander in 1886. The distinguished officer married in 1862 Mary Rosalie Helen, daughter of the late Captain W. S. Moorsom, of the 52nd Regiment. He was the author of various valuable professional works. The late Sir Thomas Longmore did not take an active part in public affairs, but he showed a great interest in the Southampton Free Eye and Ear Hospital, of which he was consulting surgeon.

Although the weather was very boisterous with heavy showers on Thursday morning, the afternoon was fine, and a large number of the Army Medical Staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, together with others, attended at Hamble to show a last tribute of respect to Surgeon General Sir Thomas Longmore, whose remains were interred in the cemetery there. The body of the deceased gentleman was enclosed in an outer coffin of massive oak, unpolished, with brass furniture, and was brought from Swanage on Wednesday afternoon, being met at the Southampton West Station by a glass-panelled hearse, in which it was conveyed by road to Hamble. At the entrance to the churchyard the mournful cortege was met by the Vicar, the Rev. J. J. Curling, who impressively read the opening sentences of the Church of England service, preceding the coffin into the church, where it reposed till Thursday afternoon. The service took place at three o'clock, at which time the widow of the deceased, three sons, the Rev. Canon C. Mansfield Owen and Mrs. Owen (son-in-law and daughter). Surgeon Captain Gore Graham, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Moorsom, Miss J. M. Longmore, and Surgeon-Major D. Elane arrived in carriages, and were joined by the officers from Netley Hospital. The service was conducted by the Revs. J. J. Curling and T. L. O. Davies. The deceased was interred in a grave on the north side of the church, the coffin being covered with a large number of beautiful floral tributes.

SIR THOMAS GALBRAITH LOGAN, K.C.B., M.D. GLASG., F.R.C.P. LOND.,

HONORARY PHYSICIAN TO THE QUEEN.

THE Army Medical Department has lost in Sir T. Galbraith Logan a former Director-General and an officer of long and distinguished service. Sir T. G. Logan died on the 11th inst. at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was a man of singularly kind and courteous manner and much beloved. He was the eldest son of an army surgeon and was born in 1808, educated at York and Ayr, and graduated as M.D. Glasg. He entered the Army Medical Department after taking his degree at Glasgow and was appointed an assistant surgeon in 1830. As a surgeon, which rank he obtained in 1842, he served in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845–6 with the 53rd Regiment, and was present at the affair of Buddiwal, and took part in the actions of Aliwal and Sobraon, for which he had the medal and one clasp. Appointed a Surgeon-Major in 1852 he went out to the Crimea in 1855, serving at the Siege of Sebastopol, and was present at the taking of the Quarries on June 7th, at the assault a few days later, and, as principal medical officer of the Highland Division, at the final assault on Sept. 8th. For these services he was awarded the medal with clasp, the Fifth Class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He reached the rank of Inspector-General in 1859, was Director-General of the Army Medical Department from 1867 to 1874, being created a K.C.B. (Military Division) in 1869, and was placed on the retired list in April, 1874. He had been honorary physician to the Queen from 1859, and he was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, from 1867 and hon. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Sir Thomas Logan, who married in 1858, was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and on the Royal Patriotic Fund Commission. The deceased officer was a well-read man, an excellent linguist, and a very genial, pleasant companion. He had travelled a great deal and seen much of the world, and of the European continent in particular. It is recorded of him that he won a prize instituted by the officers of his regiment in a spirit of comradeship and pleasantry for never having lost his temper during a stipulated time mutually agreed upon. In spite of his personal predilections being in favour of the regimental system, of which he had such a long and pleasant experience, he became convinced that the so-called unification or general system was the right, as well as the only practicable, one for modern warfare, and he consequently became a strong advocate for the present system. His courteous bearing and manner in official life and on committees, with a strong dash of common sense, gave him a good deal of influence with those with whom he came in contact and he was almost universally and deservedly liked.

the British Medical Association was held on March 27th, and the following were elected as office-bearers for the ensuing year. President: Dr. Sydney Jones. Vice-President: Mr. Clubbe. Councillors: Dr. Thring, Dr. Knaggs, Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Scot-Skirving, Dr. Crago, Dr. Worrall, Dr. Coutie, Dr. Quaife, Dr. Fiaschi, Dr. Chisholm, Mr. Newmarch, and Dr. Mullins. The retiring President, Dr. E. J. Jenkins, read an address, in which, after feelingly alluding to the death of Dr. Huxtable, the late secretary of the branch, he referred to the relation of the profession to friendly and medical aid societies, and congratulated the profession in New South Wales on the successful stand it had taken. The proposal to register midwives was strongly condemned, and the proposal of Dr. Sydney Jones to establish farm hospitals in the country for cases of phthisis was warmly approved. The need for an Inebriates Act was noted, and also of some means of preventing the indecent advertisements of abortionists with which the newspapers abound.

Scurvy in Infants.

From an interesting paper read before the Medical Society of Victoria by Dr. A. J. Wood it would appear that scurvy is not at all an uncommon affection of Australian children, though not always recognised as such. He records seven cases in his own practice, and in most the food was either condensed milk or contentrated or sterilised milk. In one case fresh milk was given, but in a very diluted form. The prolonged heating of condensed, concentrated, and sterilised milk destroys its anti-scorbutic properties. All the cases quickly recovered when given fresh foods, fresh milk, and meat juices.

Obituary.

CHARLES PAGET BLAKE, M.D.Edin., F.R.C.P.Lond.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Paget Blake, R.N., which occurred at his residence, Alverstoke Vale, St. Marychurch, on June 12th. The deceased was born at Alverstoke, Hampshire, in 1819, and was the son of Admiral G. C. Blake, naval gentleman usher to the late Prince Consort. He was educated at Bishop's Waltham School and Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. in 1840. In the same

Surgeon-General Longmore, C.B., has long been a leading figure in th military medical department. From his earliest pupilage at Guy's Hospital, he was marked out by his personal qualities, his high intelligence, his admirable judgment, his unfailing courtesy and goodness of heart, his assiduous devotion to duty, and his gifts of eloquence, for a career of eminence. His record in the Crimea and in India was one of continuous and admirable achievement. As Professor of Military Surgery, his reputation is European, and his works are standard. But, above all, he has rendered never-to-be-forgotten services in connection with military education and organisation. Parkes, Longmore, Maclean, and Aitken are names indissolubly connected with the reconstitution of the Army Medical Service, and with the progress of that great educational establishment at Netley, and its connected hospital service, which are among the most notable institutions of the country. In their hands, they have become models of excellence and of efficiency. There is no man more beloved and more honoured, both in civil and in military life. It is universally felt that a more graceful and suitable honour would have been promotion from the grade of C.B. to that of K.C.B. The grudging parsimony with which an arbitrary and illogical limitation is maintained of the number of K.C.B. ships, which can be distributed in the Army Medical Department, is put forward as the reason for not conferring a promotion which is, we trust, only deferred. At the dinner of the Army Medical Department, held this week, this view was emphasised by the most enthusiastic expression of opinion. While heartily congratulating Sir Thomas Longmore, C.B., on the honour of knighthood, we must express the hope that it is not intended to take the place of that promotion in the Order of the Bath to which he is eminently entitled.

e honour of Knight Bachelor has been conferred on Surgeon-General T. Long-, Professor of Military Surgery at Netley Hospital. Mr. Longmore (*Hart's List* informs us) served in the Light Division of the Eastern Army from its taking the field, throughout the campaign of 1854-55, until the termination of iege of Sebastopol, without being absent from duty a single day; he was pre-at the affair of Bulganak, the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, the capture laklava, the sortie of October 26th, and the assaults of the Redan on June and September 8th (medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of egion of Honour). He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1867.

ease. Medical men who have had experience in practice amongst the natives of various races under British rule, may be able to bring forward evidence as to whether this is the case or not, and so furnish important information on a subject which has been comparatively little studied; also the International Investigation Committee, appointed at the last meeting of the International Medical Congress, may be expected to take cognisance of, and materially extend our knowledge of, this aspect of disease.

As illustrative of the results of research in this department of Anthropology, we may incidentally refer to a paper, by Mr. Jacobs, published in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* last year, which contains many interesting observations on racial peculiarities of the Jews. In this paper, he points out that they do not enjoy immunity from certain diseases, notably phthisis and cholera, as is frequently stated, but, on the other hand, he found that there is some indication that they are more liable to diabetes, hæmorrhoids, insanity, blindness, and defects in special organs of sense.

The effects of consanguineous marriages in the production of diseases and teratological conditions, is another question on which medical men can, by recording their experience in practice, contribute greatly to the pathological and teratological aspects of anthropology.

It would be easy to mention many other subjects of medical anthropology upon which the Section would be glad to receive contributions from medical men, but we have already said enough to show how intimately this Section is connected with our own profession. The Secretaries of the Anthropological Section, Drs. Garson and Saundby, who are medical men well kn[illegible]

field.

INVERNESS [illegible]
annum, wi[illegible]
Aitken, Medical Superintendent.

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL.—Assistant House-Surgeon and Di[illegible]
penser. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by June 18th, to the Secretar[illegible]

LONDON DENTAL HOSPITAL, Leicester Square.—Assistant Dental Surgeo[illegible]
Applications by June 21st to the Honorary Secretary.

A MUTINY HERO.

R. Longmore

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Lord Roberts's book, where names in connection with the Indian Mutiny are freely mentioned, it seems strange that one of those who was in the thick of everything with Havelock and Outram to the date of his being killed—when, as Quartermaster-General of the force leading the attack on the Iron Bridge, Lucknow, March 11, 1858—is entirely omitted. Of this hero the late Sir Charles Macgregor, who was close to him when he was killed, said that there was no officer of that time who could have been worse spared. Lieut. W. R. Moorsom, 52nd Light Infantry, was engaged in nine pitched battles and numerous skirmishes, 13 times mentioned in despatches, thanked by the Governor-General in Council, twice wounded and a horse shot under him, promoted to a company in the 13th Light Infantry for distinguished service, but too late for him to know it. From Lieut. Moorsom's intimate knowledge of the city of Lucknow, he having been employed as an assistant-engineer surveying the city on the annexation of Oudh, he was able to lead Havelock's force on the first relief to the Residency by a circuitous and undefended route, thereby saving a large loss of life. Though not belonging to the division concerned he was selected by Sir J. Outram as his Quartermaster-General on his advance from the Alumbagh. Of Lieut. Moorsom Sir James Outram wrote, "Had he been my own son I could not feel his loss more," &c. Lieut. Moorsom's grave is beside that of Sir Henry Lawrence in the Residency at Lucknow; in addition a window in Westminster Abbey, placed to his memory by his division, a monument in Rochester Cathedral, and another in Sealkote Church, Punjab, India, both by the officers of the 52nd Light Infantry, record his services. Lieut. Moorsom figures also among the distinguished band in the well-known picture, "The Relief of Lucknow," and at the annual Lucknow dinner his name is always remembered, and all who have the honour of joining therein know the manner in which it is received. Yet, as pointed out, this officer's name does not appear in the Mutiny pages of Lord Roberts's book. It is clearly an omission, but it is one that Lord Roberts will, I feel sure, correct in any future editions as an act of justice not only to the deceased hero but to the gallant 52nd.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

is now in working order, while the larger project is being proceeded with.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT (48TH).—Lieut. Taylor is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps and has been attached to the 1st Bombay Infantry, on probation.

QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT (50TH).—The *Queen's Own Gazette* says: "It makes us look back a fairly long way to 1847, yet it is a fact there are no less than six men of the 50th Regiment who were discharged in that year to pension, and who are still drawing, and we may say enjoying, that pension. Their names are C. Barrow, J. Gwallick, L. Hale, W. King, W. Thorne, and R. Wright. This is remarkable when we consider that all of them were discharged as invalids. May they live long to enjoy a further supply of the needful from a grateful nation." Brevet-Major Wintour has been appointed officiating Assistant-Adjutant-General, Presidency District, Bengal. Lieut. Stewart is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps and has been appointed to the 9th Madras Infantry, on probation.

KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (51ST).—Major Whitehill is about to retire, and will be succeeded as second in command by Major Sir Henry Johnson, Bart., now on the staff in India.

ESSEX REGIMENT (56TH).—In Gen. A. T. Heyland, C.B., who has just died at Dartmouth at the age of 83, the regiment loses an old officer. Gen. Heyland joined as second in command from a depôt battalion Aug. 25, 1857, and continued his connection with the regiment, which was then commanded by Col. R. W. Lacy, until July 9, 1867. Capt. Guilding, Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, has been appointed officiating D.A.A.G. on the District Staff, Bombay.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY (68TH).—Capt. Mathew has been selected for permanent service in the Army Ordnance Department.

EAST SURREY REGIMENT (70TH).—A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in September, between Capt. Gorman, only son of the Venerable Archdeacon Gorman, of Ossory Rectory, Thomastown, county Kilkenny, and Florence, second daughter of Major R. J. Hickman (late 60th Rifles), The Pines, Kearsney, Dover.

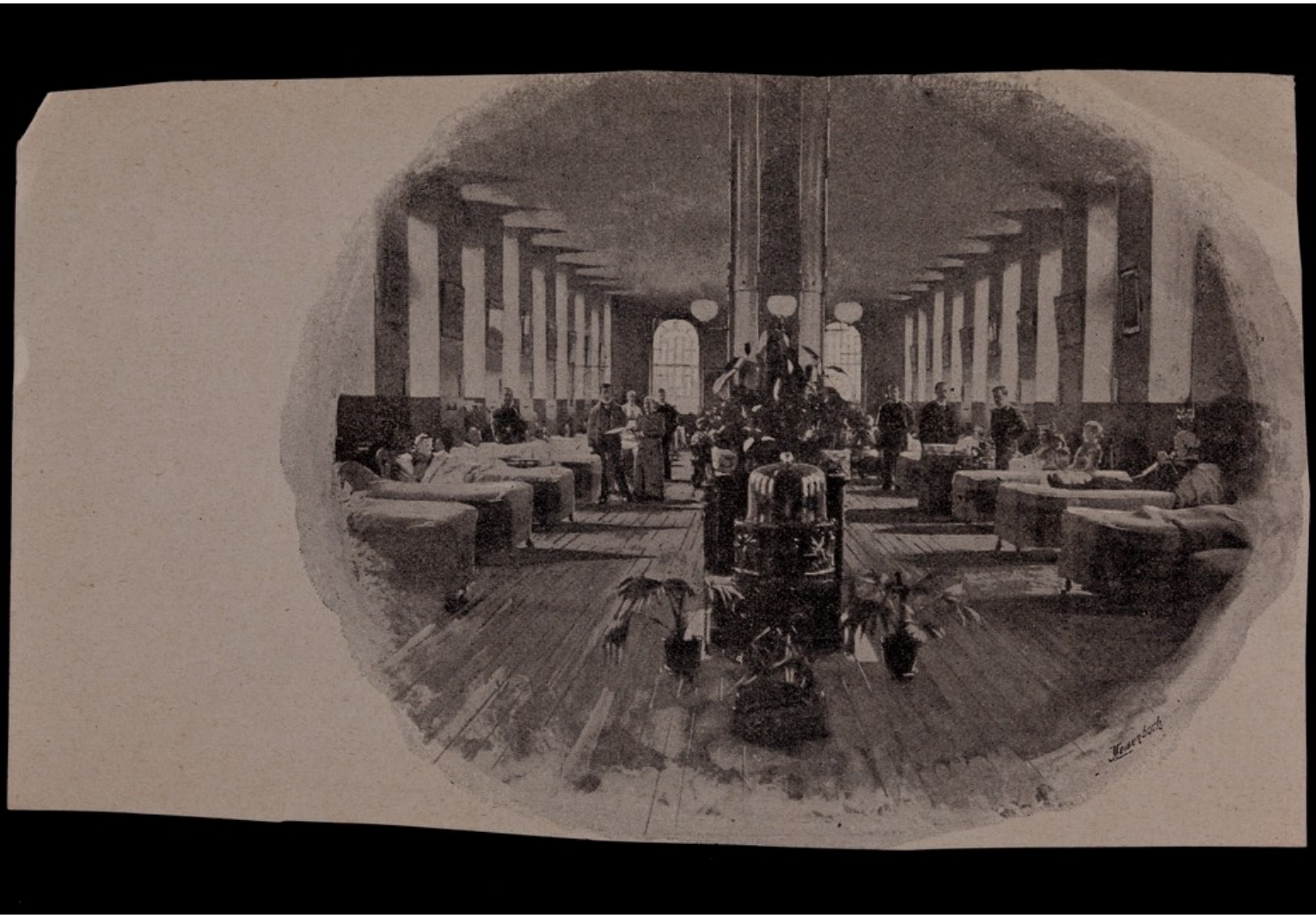
HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY (74TH).—We learn from India that Col. Craigie, lately in command of the regiment, on handing over the duties of 1st Assistant-Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters to Col. P.

statistical results of the methods adopted by the Japanese. As regards the Italians in Abyssinia, beyond the fact that they have recently had a bad reverse, and that the Italian officers behaved with uncommon gallantry and devoted courage, we know but little. A very large reinforcement had been sent by the Italian War Office to Abyssinia, and we shall probably soon learn the results of Italian surgery in the field and the work of its medical service in that country.

Death has been very busy of late in the senior retired ranks of the Army Medical Staff. Amongst those who have passed away were Sir THOMAS CRAWFORD, K.C.B., the late Director-General, Sir THOMAS LONGMORE, C.B., the late well-known professor of military surgery at Netley, and other officers respectively noticed in our obituary columns at the time of their decease. The year that is to follow will probably see many changes in medico-sanitary matters in India. The term of service of the present Director-General of the Army Medical Staff is drawing to a close, and army medical officers will soon be inquiring as to his probable successor and as to the changes that will be brought about in 1896 under the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief at the head of the Army and a forthcoming Director-General of their own service.

remarkable. The latter system was associated with constantly recurring epidemics in London; the system now in vogue seems to lend itself to a fairly rapid extinction of each individual threatening of an outbreak. The relation that exists between vaccination and small-pox compels us once more to express our profound regret that the Royal Commission on Vaccination, appointed as far back as May, 1889, has never yet given the slightest indication as to the nature of the conclusions at which its members have arrived with regard to the value of that operation as a means of controlling and preventing small-pox. But, on the other hand, the inexplicable delay, during which three members of the Commission have died, has brought about a general condition of neglect in the matter of vaccination which no recommendations or advice of the Commission can remedy under many years, if, indeed, at all.

Happily, we have had no prevalence of cholera in England this year. It is true that certain fatal attacks of a disease which was clinically deemed to be cholera occurred at Great Grimsby during one period of the summer, but bacteriologically the cases were held to differ from Asiatic or true cholera, and that test is, for the moment, looked upon by local authorities and others as settling the question. But the disease still prevails in Europe and in other parts of the



for sobriety, is now no longer entitled to this
Formerly one asylum was sufficient for four
—the Bouches du Rhône, Var, Gard, and Corse;
ely suffices for the needs of the Marseilles popula-
are three hundred children in the City School,
ind and infirm in body, who are unable to derive
n the education given them. There are as many
en whom the school cannot take. Dr. Rey con-
ying that, if the evil is not checked, he fears France
a prey to cretinism.

* * *

NG to the *Mercredi Médical*, Max Edel, a German
ist, took a bath, and then examined the water for
He found it contained five billions eight hundred and
n micro-organisms. After a bath of one foot only,
ed the number of microbes at one hundred and eighty
The question suggested to a contemporary from
derive the above information is, When did Dr. Edel
revious bath?

* * *

Women's Institute of Medicine in St. Petersburg,
closed by order of the Government some years ago,
o be opened once more by command of the Czar.
udents who have obtained their degree will be allowed
as medical practitioners.

AMERICAN OPINION.

T TOXIC ACTION OF STRYCHNIA: ILLUSTRATED BY A CASE IN PRACTICE.

J. Scott, M.D., Shreveport, U.S., Ex-President

certainly exhibited symptoms of
nounced enough to excite one's suspicion at the time.

The inference I now draw, and I am convinced of its truth, is that the peculiar condition of my patient and his death was due to his having partaken too freely of the fowls prepared for the hawks, said fowls not having died from the effects of the strychnia, and yet their flesh so saturated with the poison that it proved fatal to the human system. Undoubtedly one may be affected by partaking of the flesh of an animal that has swallowed any particular medicinal or poisonous agent, while no harm may come to the animal that has swallowed the agent.

HOW LONG IS SYPHILIS CONTAGIOUS

In a paper upon this question, published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. J. D. Thomas maintains that "Syphilis being purely an inoculable disease, when the zymotic period has exhausted itself the patient is no longer capable of conveying or transmitting the disease.

"All zymotic diseases" (he says) "have a pretty uniform history of invasion, period of acme, and period of decline. Syphilis is not an exception to this rule. Let us take, for instance, diphtheria. Six months after the disappearance of the active stage the patient may be suffering with paralysis. The paralysis is not diphtheria; the condition is not a contagious one; it is a sequel. No one has the temerity to assert that a person who has had scarlatina or small-pox continues to carry about, for months, in his system, the germs of these diseases, although the one disease may cause, for an unlimited time, a suppurative otitis and the other a necrosed maxilla. Why should not the same reasoning hold good with regard to syphilis? Why should such a large number of the profession still hold to the idea that the sequelar lesions of syphilis are contagious? But recently I heard a gentleman make a statement to a medical society that he had treated a patient for syphilis ten years before the patient's marriage, and that after the marriage the patient

The Manor House
Billingshurst.

I am most grateful indeed for those volumes of cuttings – a good deal is irrelevant to my purpose (ie metical matters) but I have found some important items & called amongst the articles. I will retain the volumes for some time, if I may, because when my book is finished I might do an article based on some of Sir Thomas's cuttings.

Yours sincerely

W Bain Stenhouse

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



H. F. Longmore Esq:
Highfield Five
Lymington
Hants.

ON A NILE POST-BOAT.

THE Nile is the Khedive's highway, and the post-boat takes the place of mail-coach, diligence, or parliamentary train. It is managed by Messrs. Cook & Sons, who might be called the uncrowned kings of Egypt, and who, being less hampered than Lord Cromer, and more reasonable than the present sovereign, would, if allowed, do the government of the country as well as most of the thirty odd dynasties that have ruled it. Cook & Sons have taken a contract to start two steamers weekly for the conveyance of mails and passengers between Cairo and Assouan. This service, which is already supplemented by the railway as far as Girgeh, will no doubt give way to it in due course. The line will soon be continued to Farshout and on to Luxor, the Nile being bridged below Keneh; some day it will run on to Luxor, and perhaps a branch line will reach Kosseir on the Red Sea. But these are "far cries"; meanwhile the post-steamers keep up the communication, and in so doing give travellers a glimpse of bye stations and native life not always seen by those who take the other and more luxurious services supplied by Messrs. Cook. The tourist steamers leave little to be desired as regard comfort and cuisine; they are very spacious, very well planned, with good saloons and capital cabins, all lighted by electric light; they make all the conventional stoppages, donkeys and dragomans are provided, and all the well-known conveniences of the personally conducted tour. They are probably preferable to the private dahabiyeh, which, unless towed, is very much at the mercy of winds and currents, although it has many advantages of independence of action and selectness of society. The post-boat comes next after the dahabiyeh as regards crowding; it is never full, like the tourist-boat, so that it is generally possible to get a cabin to oneself, while it commends itself to sensible people on account of its economical tariff. The table is good, scrupulous cleanliness is maintained (except, perhaps, on the deck given up to the natives), and the utmost civility and attention are shown to the passengers. The Nile post-boat was quite good enough for Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, and for Sir George and Lady Sampson. Lord Waterford, by the way, is now at Luxor in his own dahabiyeh.

A great charm in taking this postal service is the insight it affords into the most primitive forms of native life and character, both on board and at the many wayside, often unvisited, stations stopped at on the route. The main deck is given up to natives, whom Messrs. Cook have to carry at a very low rate. The charge for a deck-passage between Cairo and Assouan is only sixty piastres, or twelve shillings, and all the way up and down stream the fellahs come and go, bringing on board their bed and bedding, their merchandise, crates of poultry, sheaves of sugar-cane, earthenware jars and pots and pans. Sometimes a whole harem arrives, the ladies closely veiled, and a Zenana is improvised near the stern of calico-covered screens. At Girgeh we took on board a detachment of police with a draft of prisoners for Keneh; the latter were chained together two and two, and their crimes were thefts and murder. Guards and convicts squatted comfortably together upon the deck and seemed on very good terms. More prisoners were received at other stations as we ascended the river, and it was amusing to see a policeman crossing the gangway with one in each hand leading them as they

features of the [illegible] so very seriously, when I much prefer these beautiful, simple, straightforward, unpretentious, perfectly intelligible posthumous quartets? Are they to be always avoided because the professors once pronounced them obscure and impossible? Surely the disapproval of these infatuated persons must by this time prejudice all intelligent persons in favour of the works objected to. The performance, though the opening *adagio* was taken at a tolerably active *andante*, was an enjoyable one—another proof, by the way, that the difficulties of these later works of Beethoven are superstitiously exaggerated. As a matter of fact, they fail much seldomer in performance nowadays than the works of his middle age. Between the quartets Mr. Shakespeare obliged us with some songs in his well-known manner. Mr. Shakespeare's tone always suggests to me that some very sentimental drawing-room cornet-player has dissolved the tone of his instrument in sugar and water, and so transmuted it into a human voice. His singing is pretty; but it is not very difficult—is it? And it is certainly not very majestic. He sang, of all songs, that unfortunate setting of "By Celia's Arbor" in which Mendelssohn harps on the two lines

> "Then if upon her bosom bright
> Some drops of dew should fall from thee"

in such a way as to obliterate all recollection of the fact that the poet is addressing a "humid wreath" and not Celia's lover.

Mr. Dolmetsch devoted his second viol concert to the music of Henry and William Lawes; and very charming music it is too, inferior to that of Purcell and Handel only because Purcell and Handel happened to be much abler men than the Lawes brothers, and not at all on account of any inferiority of the art of music in their time—rather the contrary, perhaps.

The Crystal Palace concerts recommenced last Saturday, the newest thing in the programme being a "Symphonic Fantasy" for orchestra by R. Burmeister, entitled *The Chase after Fortune*, suggested by a picture of Henneberg's. Henneberg has certainly much to answer for. The symphonic fantasy has as little fantasy about it as the most prosaic person could desire. Ambitious, intelligent, utterly commonplace, without a redeeming moment even of weakness, it is the sort of music that will one day be ordered from Whiteley's at so much a pound by our conductors. The first movement is sixth-rate *Rienzi*, the rest sixth-rate Raff. The audience took it in high dudgeon, as it prolonged the concert until nearly half-past five. Lady Hallé, in one of her happiest hours, played Beethoven's violin concerto with an intimate knowledge and affection which made the performance a triumph for Beethoven and for herself; and Miss Evangeline Florence, who not so long ago came over here a mere singer, and a rather provincial one at that, sang Schubert's "Der Hirt auf dem Felsen" to Mr. Clinton's obbligato like a cultivated artist, and afterwards gave us the waltz from *Mireille*, ending in the skies on the upper octave of the keynote with one of those incredible harmonics of hers.

As to the new comic opera at the Vaudeville—*Wapping Old Stairs* to wit—I condescended to it as hard as I possibly could. I was in the best

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.—These magnificent Pianos on three-year system on most advantageous terms. List of CHAS. STILES & Co., 40 & 42 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Eastwood, Mary A. A. 1542 ; 20. Pape, Beatrice
ne above were declared elected subject to a scrutiny, if de-
ided in writing within seven days. At the conclusion of
Meeting, it was unanimously resolved—"That the best
nks of the Meeting be given to Henry Ellis, Esq., for
services as Chairman, and to Thomas W. Wickham, Esq.,
irman of the Scrutineers, and to the Scrutineers."
FREDERIC ANDREW, Secretary.
ffices, 106, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., 30th November, 1894.

EALANDA C. PAPE wishes to THANK all her
kind FRIENDS who have helped her by their votes to
ure a pension from the "Royal Hospital for Incurables."—
n November, 1894.

OYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Bagshot.
—At the Half-Yearly Election, held at the Offices, 62,
ng William-street, E.C., on November 30, 1894, the following
ILDREN were ELECTED:—

FIVE BOYS.

	Votes.		Votes.
Macpherson, G. G.	2618	4. Goodall, A. H.	1766
Fairchild, A.	2543	5. Smith, W.	1629
Hancock, W. G.	1840		

TEN GIRLS.

	Votes.		Votes.
Lillywhite, G. A.	4278	6. Jones, A.	3226
Johnston, P. G.	3709	7. Dennis, F. B. E.	3178
Elve, E. M.	3504	8. Hughes, H. M.	3085
Gallop, A.	3426	9. Lake, M. E. E.	2868
Mudge, E. E.	3410	10. Crees, L. H.	2733

H. W. TATUM, Secretary.
ffices—62, King William-street, E.C.

NFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Wanstead.—Mrs.
PACKER begs to tender her most GRATEFUL THANKS
he many kind friends who have helped in the election of
two children, Aileen and Elizabeth Pleasant, to the Infant
han Asylum at the last two elections.

NFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Wanstead.—Mrs.
JEFFRIES tenders her most HEARTY THANKS to the
scribers and to all those who so kindly helped to secure
election of her boy.

ELTMAKERS' COMPANY of LONDON.
MACHAM'S CHARITY.
he Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of
makers of the City of London Give Notice that they will
a COURT at the Guildhall, in the City of London, on
nday, the 7th day of January, 1895, at Two o'clock pre-
ly, to receive APPLICATIONS from parties entitled to,
desirous of participating in, the DISTRIBUTION of such
RTION of the RENTS of the ESTATE as may be distri-
able at Christmas next, according to the Scheme directed
he Court of Chancery.
d they further Give Notice, that the Charity consists of
rents and profits of a Copyhold Estate called "Sullen's
n," situate in the parish of Upminster, in the county of
ex, and that the proper objects of such Charity are decayed
ons following, or who have followed, the business of
nufacturing hats as masters and on their own account,
may be in want or necessity, such persons being of good
racter and behaviour, and having served a regular appren-
ship to such business. Freemen or members of the Com-
y so qualified being entitled to a preference; and in case
re shall not be sufficient applicants qualified as aforesaid,
n the residue or surplus of such rents and profits is distri-
able among poor and decayed members of the said Com-
y not qualified as aforesaid, being of good character and
aviour.
orms of application to be had of
ALFRED PEACHEY, Clerk to the Company.
, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C., 1st December, 1894.

ETROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTI-
TUTION, Walton-on-Thames, Herne Bay, and Bexhill-
Sea.
n EARNEST APPEAL for subscriptions and donations is
e to meet the heavy expenditure in maintaining the three
es of this Institution, and obviate the necessity of re-

A VISIT TO THE JAPANESE HOSPITALS.

The captain of one of the American warships on the Asiatic station has sent to Washington an interesting account of a visit which he paid to the Japanese hospital, near Nagasaki, where many of the Japanese soldiers and sailors wounded in the recent battles, and some Chinese, are under treatment. He says:—"There I got a fair conception of the killing and wounding qualities of the new small-bore rifle that all Europe is adopting. The Japanese Infantry arm is the Murata, the invention of General Murata, now Chief of Ordnance of Japan. The calibre of the rifle is 315, and the bullet weighs 235 grains. I saw a Chinese officer who had been struck in the knee joint by one of these bullets fired at a distance of about 1000 yards. The thin steel envelope of the bullet had broken, and the joint was simply a mass of comminuted bone splinters. The knee was perfectly soft, without a bone unbroken in it an inch long. Of course, the leg had to be amputated. The hospital was the admiration of the English and French surgeons, as well as our own. The medical staff were all Japanese, who had graduated in medicine and surgery either in America or England, and then taken a post graduate course in clinics at the Paris and Berlin hospitals. They had the best modern instruments and systems, the newest antiseptics, everything a hospital on modern lines should have. And all this is the work of a generation! Truly, the Japanese is a wonderful man. I saw something, too, of the effect of the modern shell fire on the cruiser of the period, at the battle of the Yalu river's mouth. The Akagi was hit several times by eight-inch shells of the Vavassour-Palliser pattern. One of these, fired from the Chinese cruiser Chih Yuen, tore off nearly one-half the iron and steel port quarter of the Akagi, killed Captain Sakamato, her commander, and killed and wounded a dozen more officers and men. A second shell from a 200-pounder made a hole eight feet in diameter in the side of the Akitsusu. Had the service of the Chinese great guns been equal to that of the Japanese, the Akagi, the Hashidato, and Matsushima must have been sunk. The Japanese fire was terribly accurate and deadly. The Chinese ship Chen Yuen was hit nearly a hundred times; nothing was left above water of her. Of her crew, 460 strong, over 350 were killed or died of their wounds. All this was from the fire of six-inch or eight-inch rifles, at a distance of from 1000 to 1600 yards. The Chinese had the heavier ships at Yalu, but the Japanese outmanœuvred and out-fought them. Man for man and ship for ship, my professional opinion is that the Japanese commanders are equal to any in Europe. They have courage, a high professional knowledge, and a fierce fighting spirit that nothing daunts."

untrodden by a white man—and alone.

* * * * *

Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Longmore, whose death occurred on Tuesday, had a very long and very honourable career. It began over fifty years ago in the Ionian Islands with the 19th Regiment; and he served from the beginning to the end of the campaign in the Crimea; then through the Indian Mutiny. Finally settling down at home, he held a long series of appointments as Professor and Inspector at military colleges and hospitals, and retired from the Service on half-pay nearly twenty years ago. His breast was covered with medals —on special occasions.

He died at Swanage, where he had a seaside villa; but his home was at Woolstone, in Hampshire. He was Knighted in 1886, after receiving the C.B. in 1867. Had he lived until to-morrow week, the 10th instant, he would have entered upon his eightieth year.

* pour "Vanity Fair" Oct. 3rd - 95

Free State, is the right man in the right place, for he knows Africa well. He was for some years Colonel Mathews's second in command in the Zanzibar Army, and he went with Sir Gerald Portal to Uganda, remaining there after his chief, and seeing a great deal of the country. He was also a member of Sir John Kirk's recent mission.

* * * * *

Sir Frederick Fryer, Chief Commisioner of Burma, will succeed Sir Alexander Mackenzie on the Viceroy's Executive Council in December, when Sir Alexander takes over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal from Sir Charles Elliott.

* * * * *

I understand that one at least of the two huge dry docks which are in course of construction at Portsmouth Dockyard for cruisers of the *Powerful* and *Terrible* class, and whose sides of massive granite blocks are rapidly rising tier above tier, may possibly prove to be useful only for war vessels of smaller dimensions. Through some inconceivable blunder, they were originally designed to admit of the entrance of ships such as the *Powerful*

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR T. LONGMORE, late of the Netley Army Medical School, is occupying the leisure given him by his retirement to good purpose. He has judiciously rescued a forgotten worthy from undeserved oblivion by his interesting Biographical Study of Richard Wiseman, Surgeon and Sergeant-Surgeon to Charles II. Wiseman was a capable practitioner of his art and an instructive writer on it. He enjoyed many rare opportunities of practice, both on sea and on land, in the troublous times of the Commonwealth and Restoration, and his professional writings, though often overlooked by writers on the history of surgery, are, as Sir T. Longmore abundantly shows, eminently worthy of a more intelligent appreciation. His life, moreover, was full of adventure, and his modest record of it deserves a fuller recognition than it has commonly obtained from those who concern themselves with the national literature of medicine. Says Sir T. Longmore:—"I believe that a fairly accurate account of the chief events of his life is contained in the following memoir, while various erroneous statements that have hitherto prevailed regarding his history will be found to be rectified; and I now send the memoir forth in the hope that the deficiencies which exist in it may hereafter be supplied by some more successful inquirers."—However this may be, Sir T. Longmore has himself written a very interesting chapter in the history of English medicine.

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birth—"The child has thrived ex
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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

SUBJECTS FOR THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINA
TIONS, 1895.

An inquest was held at Swanage yesterday on the body of William Brown, for 15 years coxswain of the Swanage lifeboat, who lost his life whilst proceeding to the wreck of the Norwegian barque Brilliant, wrecked on the Hook Sands, near Poole, on Saturday. The lifeboat started from Swanage about two o'clock, and when near the Old Harry Rocks she was overturned by a heavy sea, and when she righted the coxswain was missing. It took half an hour to get the boat manageable, and it was then found that the mast had sprung, making it unsafe to put back and look for Brown. Another of the crew, named Smith, was washed out when the boat capsized, but was rescued. Brown was seen in the waves a hundred yards away, but nothing could be done to save him. His body was washed ashore in Studland Bay on Sunday. The verdict of the Jury was that the deceased was washed out of the lifeboat, and met his death by drowning or exposure, but there was not sufficient evidence to show which. The deceased leaves a widow and seven children, for whom the Bournemouth Town Council and Swanage inhabitants have started a subscription list.

A Manual of Ambulance Transport. By Surgeon-General Sir T. LONGMORE. (Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, for H.M. Stationery Office. 6s.)—A second edition of this valuable work, edited by Surgeon-Captain William A. Morris, Army Medical Staff, has just appeared. The revision necessary for this enlarged edition extends over a period of twenty-one years, and does great credit to the editor's care and pains. The work is enriched by a new chapter on the Convention of Geneva and its Badge, the Red Cross, by Mr. John Furley; also by sixty new sketches by Mrs. Morris. The illustrations number 196, and add greatly to the practical value of the work.

2 Augst 1893

steamers for coal, including those in the Mediterranean, are, is is stated, becoming exhausted. The Sir John Hawkins (steamship) is loading at Hamburg with 4,300 tons of coal for Port Said, and the Dorotha (ss.) is taking in a cargo of patent fuel at Marseilles for the same destination. The Sir John Hayter (ss.) left Cardiff on Tuesday morning for Calais to take a cargo of coal for the Eastern coaling stations. It is also probable that coal will be sent to those depôts from Sydney, but at present there is an inclination on the part of ship-owners to give French and German coal the preference. Westphalian and German coal is stated to be equal to English coal as a heat producer, but it is at a disadvantage in regard to the ports of shipment. The difference in

are teaching.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST'S ATTEMPT.

The Rev. J. Duggan, of the Catholic Church at Maidstone, writes to say that he offered his school to the local School Board three years ago on condition that the managers and teachers should be Catholics. "Money contributed," he says, "necessitates control; we Catholics supply the site and the building, which is money or money's worth; the Board would contribute the annual expenses; therefore, the control must be divided between us. The Board would have complete control of secular teaching, and we should have complete control of religious teaching. The Board was willing to accept my offer, but were prevented by a little clause in the Instructions of the Department—viz., 'There shall be no agreement as to the appointment of managers and teachers when a voluntary school is transferred

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR THOMAS LONGMORE, C.B., of Southampton, died suddenly at Swanage on Tuesday. He was born in 1816, and was the son of a surgeon in the Navy. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at Guy's Hospital, and entered the Medical Department of the Army in 1843. He served throughout the Crimean campaign and in Bengal during the Mutiny. He was professor of military surgery at Netley from 1860 to 1891, and he had been honorary surgeon to the Queen since 1868. He was the author of a number of works, among them being "A Treatise on the Transport of Sick and Wounded Troops," "Gunshot Injuries : their History, Features, and Treatment," "Sanitary Contrasts of the Crimean War," and a "Life of R. Wiseman, Surgeon to Charles II." His "Optical Manual" is the standard work in connexion with the eyesight of soldiers.



ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL: THE TERRACE.

(From a Photograph by Lavis, Eastbourne.)

I continued with this treatment for some time, and now the patient has had no return of the gastrodynia whatever, she can get about her daily occupation and is quite bright and cheerful.

In a second case, that of a married woman aged 56, well nourished and apparently robust, the pain is sudden in its appearance, and when it subsides leaves no traces behind. Some of the paroxysms have continued for even as long as six to eight hours, but were not followed by tenderness of the epigastrium, this is the more remarkable as the pain is excruciating. Though the chief exciting cause is any violent impression on the nervous system, yet certain articles of diet which disagree with the stomach also produce pain; in this case the gastrodynia did not depend on that state of the digestive organs in which acidity is the prominent feature, neither was it attended with pyrosis properly so-called, but upon the food not being properly digested and remaining in the stomach, setting up paroxysms of cramp. Having assured my patient that relief was possible, I carefully regulated the diet, and ordered her Lactopeptine in ten-grain doses immediately after meals, which treatment fully satisfied my expectations considering my experience gained in the first case. The pain and sympathetic palpitation of the heart attended with much mental distress were both to a considerable extent relieved. I advised a continuance of the Lactopeptine, with the result that there has been no return of the discomfort. From the experience thus gained I have no other alternative left but to strongly advise the use of Lactopeptine. Especially in persistent forms of flatulent dyspepsia is it of undoubted value, the evidence of its characteristic digestive activity has been clearly proved by the results obtained in both cases which I have quoted.

REPORT OF A CASE OF EPITHELIOMA AND OF ONE OF SARCOMA OF THE LARYNX.

By Arthur Ames Bliss, A.M., M.D., Philadelphia.

[*Read before the American Laryngological Association.*]

Case I. *Squamous Epithelioma of the Larynx.*—William B——, aged forty-six years, married, printer. The family history of this patient was good, nor was there evidence of syphilitic infection. Tobacco, in the form of pipe-smoking, had been used in great excess

appeared to be free from disease; and its movements, though much restricted by the presence of the swelling on the left side, were normal. The swelling itself extended so far beyond the median line, however, that the right cord was forced into a position of semi-abduction. Below the level of the cords I could not obtain a view, and had no exact idea of the conditions existing there. Externally, there was no abnormal widening or stretching of the thyreoid cartilage. At no time did the patient complain of pain during deglutition.

As a result of the autopsy I am able to present the larynx and also a very good photograph of the specimen. A large area of granulation tissue is to be noted, extending from the location



C. J. Denny, M.R.C.S.

CHARLES JOHN DENNY, of Blackwater, Hants, was born in Ireland in 1843, being the son of a surgeon in the Royal Navy. The Dennys are descended from the renowned Sir Anthony Denny, the first man who had the courage to warn King Henry VIII. of his approaching end. One branch of the family, migrating to Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth, were given large grants of land there, including Tralee Castle.

Our subject's paternal grandfather, in connection with the late Lord Mountjoy, made the largest plantations in the North of Ireland, entirely changing the face of the country. His uncle, the Rev. A. Denny, was a chaplain in the Army, being afterwards first Colonial Bishop of Mauritius; while a younger brother was Fleet-Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

Mr. Denny, who was educated in Dublin, London, and Paris, is a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians; and a Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotundo; and was formerly a civil surgeon in the Army.

Going into Hampshire, on account of ill-health, he, curiously enough, lighted on a spot well within the cancer and diphtheria zones; and, having always taken great interest in these diseases, this enabled him to carry on his favourite studies, providing him with material for working at these national scourges, in connection with which he soon became well known, and is now regarded as an authority.

Cancer, that still puzzles the wisest, is more complicated than would be supposed outside the profession, arising insidiously and being mixed up with other diseases, and being somewhat mysterious in its origin; so that he found each case must be studied on its own merits, this leading to detail of a very elaborate kind.



C. J. DENNY, M.R.C.S.

Mr. Denny has a large high-class practice in Hampshire and surrounding counties, with consulting-rooms in London; but, as the facts we have given may suggest, he has been more particularly consulted for cancer, of which he has had a unique experience, and may be safely called a cancer specialist.

He has a treatment by which, judiciously carried out, the life of the cancer patient may be prolonged, and he is hopeful that, ere long, this will be so improved on that an absolute cure may be looked for. What would we not give for such a thing accomplished? Carlyle said that if it were possible we had to lose either India or Shakespeare, India would have to go; and would we not as a nation be willing to let India go in exchange for the cure of cancer?

With the aid of friends, Mr. Denny founded the Cottage Hospital at Yateley, Hants, and is now asking for funds to start an establishment in the country for the treatment of cancer and other forms of malignant disease.

He is an honorary Governor of the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, and holds many appointments, including that of Medical Officer of Health to a large area in North Hants. He is the originator in making the house or cottage in which infectious diseases first appear into a kind of Isolation Hospital, putting on special watches and messengers for the convenience of the inmates, and in order to prevent the spread of disease by outsiders. In hundreds of well-known instances this plan has not failed once.

Mr. Denny treats diphtheria, in which perhaps he has had one of the largest experiences of any medical man in England, on the eliminative principle, for which he claims, if commenced in time and thoroughly carried out, a great success.

The Valley of Blackwater, extending from Aldershot half-way to Reading, was in former years little better than an open sewer, until, at Mr. Denny's suggestion, it was taken in hand, after he had persevered for this end year after year, and was so effectually cleansed that fish now live in the river and diphtheria is seldom heard of.

Philip Hedger

IS the second son of the late Francis Hedger, of the Hon. East India Company's maritime service, who was engaged in the ships *Cirencester* and *Tottenham*, and retired in 1808, then residing at Garston Hall, Coulsdon, Surrey, and, in 1821, at Prior Lodge, Lyncombe, Bath, where he died in 1833, aged fifty-two, leaving a widow, two sons, and six daughters. The eldest son died at sea when returning from India in 1864 ; the eldest daughter in 1845, at Chaldon, Surrey; and another daughter in Upper Assam in 1847. The remaining four daughters are all now deceased, and are buried in the cloisters of Salisbury Cathedral.

Our subject, who was born at Garston Hall, in August, 1820, was educated at the Bath Grammar School, at Southampton, and at Sherborne. In 1836, deciding to follow his father's profession, he went to sea as a midshipman in the East Indiaman, *Robert Small*, and continued in that ship for three voyages to Calcutta, from London and back, calling at intermediate ports. Whilst in this ship he was taught navigation and the use of the sextant by Mr. Sydney Webb, the second officer, who was created K.C.M.G. in 1889, when Deputy-Master of the Trinity House.

After his time in the *Robert Small*, Mr. Hedger was put in a very fine brig, the *Goshawk*, belonging to the same owners, and remained in her for three years, voyaging to many ports and round the world.

After returning home, he obtained employment in the service of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, as a junior officer, serving in the *Medina* and *Dee*, the former of which was wrecked on the north-east end of Turk's Island, in the West Indies, on her second outward voyage *en route* to Jamaica. There were several distinguished passengers on board, and Mr. Hedger had the duty of taking, in one of the paddle-box boats, Lord and Lady Elgin and suite from the wreck to one of the Company's ships, the *Tweed*, lying at Hawk's Nest, some distance off. Amongst other passengers were Sir William and Lady Byam, Commodore Byng, Captain Paget, R.N., Mr. Crawford, Consul of Havannah, and Mr. McVicar. After this Mr. Hedger served in the *Dee*, and was in the West Indies at the time of the great earthquake

mouth; and in making all arrangements with the great steamship companies using the port.

Mr. Hedger married, in 1845, Susannah J. R., second daughter of the late Captain Richard Browne, Royal Navy, of Hythe, Hants, and had three sons and four daughters, but only one son and two daughters now survive.

Mr. Hedger's father and mother both died at Bath, and are buried in the churchyard of the old Parish Church of Widcome, "St. Thomas à Becket."

He became an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1855, and was elected a Fellow of the Imperial Institute upon its opening. He has also the Freedom of the City of London as a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights; was for many years a Director of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Southampton, still retaining his membership; and is also a Freemason of over fifty years' standing.

One of Mr. Hedger's greatest pleasures in life is to witness the rapid strides made in the development of the Port of Southampton, and its consequent prosperity, under the hands of the Railway Company who now own the Docks, and do not hesitate to lay out their ample capital to the greatest advantage for the general good.

He is now in his 79th year, and lives a quiet, retired life.

Paget Luke, C.I.E.

STEPHEN PAGET WALTER VYVYAN LUKE, son of the late Rev. Francis Vyvyan Luke, M.A., was appointed to the Telegraph Department of the Government of India in January, 1868, and was in charge of the Field Telegraph, with the Peshawur Valley Field Force, in Afghanistan in 1878, being mentioned in despatches by Sir Sam. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., commanding, and receiving the thanks of the Government of India for important services to the State.

In the following year he was in charge of the Field Telegraph with the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, and received a special telegram from the Viceroy in appreciation of work done. He was present in Sherpur during the siege, receiving for his services the Afghan medal and clasp, and the congratulations of the Viceroy on the restoration of telegraphic communication with Kabul, being also appointed a Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Mr. Paget Luke's services were specially acknowledged by Lieut.-General Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts, commanding the first and second divisions of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force. His services were also acknowledged in general orders by Lieut.-General Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B., and in a Minute by the Viceroy of India.

In 1881 he attended, on duty, the Electrical Exhibition in Paris, and, in 1885, his services, in connection with the repairs of the Ceylon Cable, were acknowledged by the Government of India. He was mentioned by the Director-General of Telegraphs for conspicuously good service in the Madras Division in 1884–5, and his services in connection with the Field Telegraph Equipment, Hazara Campaign, 1888, were acknowledged by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

Mr. Paget Luke was appointed Director, Construction Branch, in 1890, and was thanked by the Director-General for services connected with the Gohna landslip in 1894; while his excellent work done in connection with the Field Telegraph Equipment employed in the Chitral campaign was acknowledged with satisfaction by the Government of India in the following year, when he was appointed Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.

He was deputed on special duty as one of the delegates representing the Government of India at the International Telegraph Conference held at Budapest in 1896, his services being acknowledged by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Paget Luke was appointed to officiate as Director-General of Telegraphs from September 2nd, to November 29th, 1896, and retired on pension in March, 1897. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he was appointed a member of the Council in 1898.

Clifton Barritt

WAS born in Manchester December 30th, 1868, and is the second son of Joseph Barritt, F.C.A., and a descendant of Thomas Barritt, the antiquary. Our subject, who received his education at the Manchester Grammar School, was always devoted to music, and for eleven years was leading boy at the Manchester Cathedral and St. Luke's, Cheetham Hill.

After leaving school he entered the same calling as his father, but he was never intended for clerical work, and would anxiously wait for the evenings, when he would appear at most of the charity concerts, bazaars, etc., giving humorous songs at the piano.

Mr. Barritt resolved to quit the office-stool altogether, and accepted the position as musical director of the "Lights o' London" Company, with which he travelled for twelve months. After this practical experience, he returned to Manchester, and entered a humorous competition at the Association Hall, where the audience acted as judges. This was his first success, as he obtained the first prize for a song, written and composed by himself, entitled, "A Penny Buys the Article," illustrative of the various articles sold in the street for that small sum. As a result of this he received a great number of engagements, and achieved success everywhere.

Having done so well in the North of England, Mr. Barritt resolved, in 1895, to come to London; but, being an unknown quantity as far as the metropolis was concerned, he experienced great difficulty in making much headway for the first twelve months. Hard work and perseverance, however, have brought him to the front, the daily and weekly Press giving him every encouragement.

Mr. Barritt writes and composes all his own songs and sketches, making a special feature of originality and refinement.

The Rev. J. P. Shawcross, M.A.

JOHN PETER SHAWCROSS is the son of the Rev. William Shawcross, Rector of Hewelsfield, Gloucestershire (descended from the old family of Shollcross, of the High Peak, Derbyshire), and was born at Northwood, Stoke-on-Trent, in 1863. He was educated privately, and at Monmouth Grammar School; and, in 1883, was matriculated at Oxford, by the well-known Professor Benj. Jowett, as non-collegiate student, taking his B.A. degree (with first-class honours in Theology) in 1886, and M.A. (and *proxime accessit* for Ellerton Theological Prize Essay) in 1890.

Mr. Shawcross was ordained deacon in Lent, 1887, by the Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Philpott), taking priests' orders in the following December, being first in priests' examination. He was Curate of Holt (with Little Witley), near Worcester, from 1887 until 1893, and then became

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS LONGMORE.

Notwithstanding the fact that no invitations were issued to attend the funeral of the late Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Longmore, K.C.B., a number of those who had been associated with him during his long distinguished career in the Army Medical Staff, together with numerous friends, gathered together at Hamble, on Thursday afternoon, to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased officer. The morning was boisterous with heavy showers of rain, but the rain passed off and the afternoon was very fine, albeit there was a strong wind. To be buried at Hamble was the wish of the deceased, who had formerly resided near there, and in the churchyard there assembled those who had come to show their respect. Among those present were Sir W. A. Mackinnon (Director-General Army Medical School), the Principal Medical Officer (Surgeon Major-Gen. C. Hervé Girard), Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cayley, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Hewit, Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. W. F. Stevenson, Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. R. J. Fairland, Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Stokes, Professor A. E. Wright, M.D., Surgeon-Major D. Semple, Surgeon-Major Jencken, Surgeon-Major Dick, Surgeon-Major Moore, Surgeon-Major R. H. Firth, Surgeon-Captain Reid, Surgeon-Capt. Sent, Major F. W. J. Aitree, R.E., Captain Hirst, the Revs. G. W. Mims, G. Forbes Steven, F. Davidson, R. Pearce, and C. D. Kay, Col. O. J. A. Grimston, J.P., Col. F. W. Dugmore, J.P., Col. J. T. Bucknill, Major W. A. Ward, Major W. H. Chapman, Captain Freeman, Drs. H. P. Ward and Seaton, Messrs. John Furley (South Kensington), J. Methven and A. R. Canning (churchwardens of St. Mark's Church, Woolston, where deceased attended), J. Martin and Crook (sidesmen), Councillors J. R. Stebbing (West End), A. W. Brain (Southampton), Thorne, &c. Surgeon-General Dr. W. C. Maclean, C.B., was unable to be present through indisposition, but Mrs. W. C. Maclean and Miss Macpherson attended to pay a last mark of respect. At 3 o'clock, the time fixed for the funeral, the widow (Lady Longmore), three sons, the Rev. Canon C. Mansfield Owen and Mrs. Owen (son-in-law and daughter), Surgeon-Capt. Gore Graham, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Moorsom, Mrs. J. M. Longmore and Surgeon-Major Dr. Kirwan drove to the entrance to the churchyard and were preceded into the church by the Rev. J. J. Curling (vicar of Hamble), and the Rev. T. L. O. Davies (vicar of Jesus Chapel, Four Tree Green), and the supplied choir. The coffin, with the body of the deceased, was brought from Swanage on the afternoon of the previous day, being met at Southampton West station by a glass-panelled car, and conveyed to Hamble by road. At the entrance to the churchyard it was met by the Rev. J. J. Curling, who read the opening sentences of the Church of England service. The coffin, which was covered with handsome floral tributes, reposed in the church till Thursday afternoon, when the remainder of the service was gone through. After the lesson the hymn "Jesu, lover of my soul," was sung, and as the mournful procession was leaving the church, the choir sang the song of Simeon, "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace," and afterwards Mrs. Curling, who officiated at the organ, played "The Dead March" in *Saul*.

The grave was on the north of the church, alongside the resting-place of Admiral of the Fleet Sir C. Elliot, and the following acted as bearers from the church to the side of the grave:—Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Cols. Stevenson and Fairland, Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Stokes, Surgeon-Col. Cayley, Surgeon-Majors Dick, Jencken, Whitehead, and Moore. The remains of the deceased were enclosed in an outer coffin of massive oak unpolished, with brass furniture, on the breast plate being the inscription, handsomely illuminated:—

Surgeon-General
Sir THOMAS LONGMORE, Kt. C.B.,
Q.H.S., &c.
Born Oct. 30th, 1816.
Died Sept. 20th, 1895.

In addition to floral tributes from the widow and family were others inscribed as follows:—"In loving memory, from Nellie"; "From Baby, the little grandson"; "With Admiral and Mrs. John Fullerton's love and deep sympathy"; Mr. Montefiore, Coldeast; "In affectionate remembrance, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cayley, the Towers, Woolston"; "With Mr. William Garton's deepest sympathy"; "In kind remembrance from Mrs. Hulton, Barnfield"; "From Lorna, in sorrowful remembrance"; "In loving remembrance, Miss Westlake, Silvermere, Woolston"; "Mr. H. Nicholson, with sincere sympathy"; "Mr. Robert Louis Fitzgerald, with sincere sympathy"; "With Dr. and Mrs. Sotter's love and deep sympathy, Westcliff, Woolston"; "With much sympathy from Mr. and Mrs. William Garton"; "With affectionate love from Major-General C. J., Mrs, and Miss Moorsom"; "With Lieut.-Colonel, and Mrs. Frederick Dugmore's love, in affectionate remembrance"; From Colonel and Mrs. A. Grimston, Misses Sanders, and Miss Pauline Grimston"; "In loving remembrance of a dear friend, from Surgeon-General and Mrs. William C. Maclean"; "Mr. and Mrs. L. H., and Miss J. M. C. Moorsom, with affectionate love"; "With sincere sympathy from Miss Rashleigh"; "From Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Barrington"; "With kind sympathy from Col. Henry G. L. Crichton and Lady Emma Crichton, Netley Castle"; "With sincere sympathy from Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. J. T. Bucknill"; "Sincere love and sympathy from Mrs. F. de Chaumont and family"; "In very affectionate remembrance from Four Tree Vicarage" "Mrs. Fairland, with greatest regret and deepest sympathy"; "In loving memory Surgeon-Colonel and Mrs. W. F. Stevenson"; "With Mrs. Maitland Pye-Smith's, Mallie, Dolly, and Marjorie's love, Inglefield, Shere"; "In memoriam from Rev. and Mrs. Francis Davidson, and in grateful remembrance of continual acts of kindness to parishioners of Sholing in the especial diseases of the eye for a long course of years." The arrangements for the last sad rite were most efficiently carried out by Messrs. E. Mayes and Son, of the High-street, Southampton.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS LONGMORE.

To the Editor of the Hampshire Advertiser.

Sir,—I allow me to supplement the obituary notice of the late Sir Thomas Longmore you published in your last issue, with some particulars of his life and work. Passing over the details of his early career, he served in the 19th Regiment in the Light Division of the Eastern Army from the first taking the field throughout the campaign of 1854-5 until the termination of the siege of Sebastopol. Was not absent for one day from duty during the campaign. Present at the affair of Bulganac, battles of Alma and Inkerman, capture of Balaclava; assaults of the Redan 18th June and 8th of September, for this service medal and three clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of the Legion of Honour. Served with the same regiment in Bengal in 1857-58 during the Sepoy Mutiny. Promoted to Inspector-General of Hospitals. In 1860 appointed by Lord Herbert, then Minister of War, Professor of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School. In 1864 represented the British Government at the International Congress at Geneva. It was at this Congress that the International Treaty, since known as the Convention of Geneva of 1864, was formally adopted. Sir Thomas was a member of the sub-committee that arranged the articles of Convention. On ten other occasions Sir Thomas Longmore represented either the War Office or British Government in the various Continental Congresses appointed to deal with International arrangements regulating the treatment and arrangements for dealing with sick and wounded in war. It was a paper of his read at the annual meeting of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem that was the starting point of the St. John's Ambulance classes all over the kingdom. With a mixed committee of medical and military officers, he assisted in organising the bearer companies and most of the existing field hospital arrangements of the Army.

Your space will not permit me to give even a summary of the professional works and papers by this distinguished military surgeon. It must suffice to say the list covers four closely printed pages.

His honours were The Companionship of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division; Knighthood Honorary Surgeon to the Queen; promoted by decree of the President of the French Republic to the grade of "officier" in the Order of the Legion of Honour, and by Royal Decree permission to wear the insignia of the same. In addition to the above he was elected a member of most of the scientific societies of France. It is not too much to say that the merits and services to his country were to the full as much appreciated abroad as by his own Government and the State he served so well.

Faithfully Yours,
W. C. MACLEAN.

26, Carlton-place, Southampton.

Price. The smallest and easiest to take, and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Established 1856. Of all Chemists, 1s 1½d.

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PROPRIETOR ..... SIDNEY NICHOLS.
Will RE-OPEN for
ROLLER SKATING,
ON MONDAY, October 7th,
AT
THE HALL has the LARGEST ROLLER SKATING SURFACE in the Province. It has been entirely REDECORATED, and is now
THE BEST APPOINTED HALL IN THE TOWN.
ROLLER SKATING on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7.
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MR. F. G. MOUNCHER'S WELL-KNOWN BAND IS ENGAGED FOR EACH OCCASION.
LATEST IMPROVED SKATES IN USE.
ADMISSION—SIXPENCE.
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By Royal Authority, dated Sandringham, November 20th, 1862.
Lessee and Manager :—
Mrs. J. W. Gordon, 5, Palmerston-road.
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Early Door to all parts of the House half-an-hour earlier.
On MONDAY, October 7th,
For Six Nights only,
Return visit of
MR. FRED. G. LATHAM'S COMPANY,
who, by arrangement with
MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER
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Will present
The most Successful Play of Modern Times
"THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY."
By Arthur W. Pinero.
On MONDAY, October 7th,
And every evening during the week,
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"THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY."
On MONDAY, October 14th,
"DON JUAN."
For Six Nights only and one
MORNING PERFORMANCE,
On Saturday, Oct. 19th.
Admission—7s, 3s 6d, 2s, 1s 6d, 1s, and 6d.
Open at 7, commence at 7.30

HAMPSHIRE ADVERTISER
COUNTY NEWSPAPER.

[Particulars of the following will be found in our Advertising Columns.]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MONDAY.—Sale of live and dead stock, near Brockenhurst Station, by Mr. J. T. Woolley, at 1.—Sale of miscellaneous effects, at Park Stile, Romsey, by Mr. R. Chignell, at 2.

TUESDAY.—Sale of horses, at the Bear Hotel, Havant, by Messrs. Burrell, Prins, and Co., Limited, at 12.—Sale of live and dead stock, at Morestead Farm, near Winchester, by Mr. Richard Austin, at 12.

WEDNESDAY.—Sale of a farm, at the Sir John Barleycorn Inn, Cadnam, by Messrs. Perkins and Sons, at 2 for 4.—Sale of live stock, at Bishop's Waltham, by Mr. Richard Austin, at 2.

THURSDAY.—Sale of stock-in-trade and plant of a corn dealer, at Pear Tree Green, by Messrs. Perkins and Sons, at 12 for 2.—Sale of cattle, &c., at the Newport Fair, by Messrs. Francis Fitzis and Son, at 11; also on Friday.—Sale of land and properties, at the Sale Rooms Hanover-buildings, Southampton, by Mr. Thos. Mich. Ings, at 7.—Sale of cattle, at Weyhill Fair, by Mr. J. T. Woolley.—Sale of properties, at the Crown Hotel, Bishop's Waltham, by Mr. Richard Austin, at 2 for 3.—Sale of billiard table and fittings, at the British Workman's Institute, Cowes, at 1.

FRIDAY.—Sale of live and dead stock, at Colas' Farm West Tytherley, by Mr. J. T. Woolley, at 1.30.—Sale of horses, at the Repository, Southampton, by Messrs. Perkins and Sons.—Sale of properties, at the Dolphin Hotel, Southampton, by Mr. Richard Austin, at 3.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

A POLICY OF VIGOUR.

The Government has shown most commendable vigour in the complication with China, and the results of the policy are acknowledged by those Powers whose interests have been in any way touched by the unwieldy obstinacy of the Celestials. For the moment it seemed that grave unpleasantness might come through the attitude which China assumed, and we appeared to be in sight of troubles that threatened to culminate in very ugly consequences; but the change of attitude reluctantly made only at the bidding of absolute necessity relieved the crisis and changed the outlook. The official degradation of the callous and indifferent viceroy of Szechuan and the undertaking to punish officials who were responsible for the recent outrages are the outward and visible signs of a submission which must be complete. The French claim for reparation has followed and has also been conceded, while the demands of

LUXOR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CONSECRATION OF ENGLISH CEMETERY.

On Thursday, January 24th, the new English cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop in Jerusalem and the East, in the presence of about fifty visitors and residents. At 4 p.m. the Bishop, preceded by the Chaplain of Luxor (Rev. C.B. Huleatt), bearing the pastoral staff, entered the principal gate of the cemetery. The petition asking for consecration was read aloud by Mr. A. Lague. The Bishop responded with the assent, "I will now proceed to consecration," and entering the cemetery, traversed it followed by all present, psalms being said antiphonally by the Bishop and the rest of the procession. The circuit having been made, the procession halted in the avenue of lilac trees, where prayers were said and the cemetery declared henceforth consecrated by the Bishop.

In the address which then followed the Bishop spoke of the interesting nature of the occasion, this being only the second cemetery in his diocese to be consecrated. He congratulated the Chaplain and English community on having been able to secure such a spot and spoke in the warmest terms of the readiness of Lord Cromer to help forward any such good work. That readiness he had known long ago in India, no less than now in Egypt. Previous to the obtaining of this ground they were indebted to the Coptic body in Luxor, who had allowed them to make use of their cemetery, and to them he acknowledged his gratitude. He was pleased to see so many present evincing their interest in the occasion and testifyng to their sense of the importance of what was being done. The Bishop then alluded in the midst of a deep sympathetic hush to the loss which had fallen on the English-speaking nations and overshadowed the whole civilized world. In all time only one name (that of her "whom all nations should call blessed") seemed to him to rank before that of our good Queen Victoria.

The Chaplain, in thanking the Bishop for coming to consecrate the cemetery, spoke of the brotherhood of all Christians, of which they were forcibly reminded by such an occasion as the present. In the face of death all were brothers, for death made no difference between old and young, wise and simple, lowly peasant and the great and good Queen whose death all were mourning. In that cemetery were already laid members of some seven or eight nations. The aged physician who had won his fame and the young architect whose brilliant promise had been nipped by death, the friend of so many (Dr. Longmore), gentlest and tenderest of men, and the little child whose baby voice had risen clear in their common worship, the titled English lady and the nameless Greek; all alike laid to rest in that cemetery acknowledged their common brotherhood in death. No less their common brotherhood in life. For wise and simple, for great and small, for tiny child and for stainless queen, only one gate of life stood open; and as each should be laid to rest in that place there would be borne in mind the brotherhood of all in the life-giving cross of Christ. In the name of the brotherhood he thanked their Father-in-God. The service concluded with an invocation and the blessing.

Among those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Tytus, Miss Collins, Miss Marrian, Miss Carter, Rev. and Mrs. Grote-Joyce, Mrs. Trust, Miss St.-Clair, Miss Scott, Mrs. Huleatt, the English, French, and American consular representatives, and the chief Coptic priest of the district.

The Bishop then visited the Luxor Hospital and expressed himself much pleased with it. He afterwards returned on board the P.S. *Rameses II* and left at daybreak for Assouan, where he was to consecrate the new church on Sunday.

The third meeting of the Luxor Sporting Club had been fixed for Thursday, January 24, but the sports were postponed owing to the Queen's death.

tinental Hotel on Sunday we see the names of Miss Elliot, Mr. George Thomas, Miss A. M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Rea, Miss Groves, Mr. Max Muller, Dr. Lunn's party, Mr. and Miss Jeans, Mr. Kinloch, Mr. B. A. Agbion, Mr. Ehrlich, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Marshall, Kaimakam Hogg Bey, Mr. Degiardé, Mr. de Czadnomsky, Mr. E. S. J. Ehaffer, etc.

Yesterday's arrivals at the Grand Continental were: M. de Czadnomsky, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stephens, Mr. E. S. J. Ehaffee, Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons, Mr. G. Schloehaurett, and Mr. L. Kallmann.

Mrs. A. Koch and Baron Schenck have arrived at the Grand Hotel Helouan.

Mr. G. Asdery and Rev. M. St. Aubyn are among the Hotel d'Angleterre's latest arrivals.

The following arrived at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday:—Mr. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, Miss Nicoll, Herr von Loseck, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. E. F. G. Hatch, Mrs. and Miss Richard, Mr. Wilder, Mr. F. Rambius, Mr. Burnie, and Mr. Tunstall.

On Sunday night, a party of prominent English and American travellers, 14 in number, of whom 10 are ladies, left Cairo by rail for Assiout under special arrangements with the Nile Navigation Co. "Tewfikieh," to join their steamer *Memphis*. The *Memphis* is due to arrive at Luxor on the evening of the 30th.

The Egyptian Gazette

Journal anglais quotidien, fondé en 1880.

Directeur-Rédacteur R. SNELLING

MARDI 29 JANVIER 1901.

Dépêches Télégraphiques.

(AGENCE REUTER.)

LONDRES, 28 janvier.

Le marquis de Salisbury et lord Roberts ont reçu de l'empereur Guillaume des télégrammes dans lesquels S.M. leur dit combien profondément il apprécie la marque exceptionnelle d'affection que le roi lui a donnée. Dans sa dépêche à lord Roberts, il dit : "Je me réjouis d'être parmi vos camarades." Dans sa réponse à l'empereur, lord Salisbury dit qu'il est convaincu que la nation entière est profondément touchée de la bienveillante visite de S.M. Impériale et qu'elle en éprouve la joie la plus vive.

La presse publie à ce sujet des articles pleins de la plus grande cordialité. Elle pense que ce nouveau lien a créé une entente des plus significatives et d'une grande portée politique.

Le yacht royal l'*Alberta*, portant le corps de la Reine, quittera Cowes vendredi. Il passera entre deux lignes formées par 60 navires de guerre. Le roi et la reine seront à son bord. Le duc et la duchesse d'York suivront à bord de l'*Osborne*, et

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...ultural machinery, which received the ...ouragement and reward it deserves in ... shape of a silver medal. Messrs. Kelada ...oun shew Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and ...ries' world-famed boilers, engines and ...ghs, and the Midland Engineering Co.'s ...or agricultural machinery.

(To be continued).

LEGAL NOTES.

...AIRO BRITISH CONSULAR COURT.

GEO. BRETTLE & Co. v. MRS. COLES.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

ALTHOUGH there are seven weeks before the London County Council election takes place, the Conservatives or Moderates, who announce that they will contest all the 118 seats, have already adopted more than 70 candidates. Three years ago 84 Progressives and 34 Moderates were returned. With the 19 Aldermen, the Progressives on the Council then numbered 103, as against the 34 Moderates. Since then, by the loss and gain of seats at Clapham and Rotherhithe, the proportion has been reduced to 101 as against 75. As the Council, with Aldermen, consists of 137 members, the moderates must nearly double their representation in order to obtain a majority. At least five-sixths of the Moderate members of the present Council are seeking re-election. The elected Progressive members of the outgoing Council number 82, and it is said that the great majority will seek re-election. The Conservative list of candidates includes the following:—The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Durham, the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Ampthill, Lord Abinger, the Hon. G. Ormesby Gore, the Hon. C. T. Beresford Hope, Sir George Arthur and Sir H. Farquhar, Sir G. D. Harris, Sir J. B. Maple, Sir Walter de Sousa, Captain Middleton, and Colonel Howard Vincent.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ON Saturday evening last Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P., gave a lecture at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond Street, on "Six-and-Twenty Years in the House of Commons." He said he had often been asked who was the greatest orator whom he had heard in the House of Commons, and what was his greatest speech. Using the word "orator" not in the sense of debater, he had no hesitation in saying that John Bright was the greatest orator—(cheers)—for the masculine simplicity of his method, and he thought the greatest speech was the one made on the second reading of the Burials Amendment Bill in 1875; it had an effect which speeches rarely had, for it affected the division, reducing the majority from 36 to 14. The name of Mr. Bright, he continued, suggested that of Mr. Gladstone; but the two could not be compared. They might as well try to compare Shakespeare and Milton. It was impossible to give any idea of Mr. Gladstone's eloquence—his personality counted for so much, that he must be seen and heard. Another man of marked personality was Mr. Parnell; if ever there was a leader of men it was he. Another strong personality was that of his old friend, Lord Randolph Churchill, of whose condition he was sorry to hear so bad an account. Genius was rare, but certainly Lord Randolph Churchill had it. Its light might be rather that of a shooting star than of a fixed constellation, but it was undoubted genius, and it was pleasant to remember now that though he was a hard hitter his tallies, however effective, never left a sting behind.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

THE Glasgow correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that, while addressing a public meeting at Glasgow on Thursday evening, the Duke of Argyll suddenly fainted. He was immediately carried from the platform to an adjoining room, and medical aid was summoned. Hot mustard was applied to his Grace's feet, with good effect. Sir James King afterwards stated that the Duke was better and was able to speak. As soon as the Duke had left the meeting a vote of sympathy with him was passed, and the gathering at once broke up. The Duke had spoken for about twenty minutes when he was taken ill. His Grace was describing the different kinds of Prime Ministers that great Britain had had in the past, and was uttering the following words: "There are men who succeed to the place of Prime Minister because other men gather around them——," when he was seen to change colour. His voice sank to a whisper, and he fell with his head upon a desk, and then reeled into the arms of Lord Kelvin. Cries were immediately raised from all parts of the hall. Some persons called out, "the Duke is dead!" others, "the Duke has fainted!" and others again shouted, "Water, water! Give him air! Get a doctor." The gentlemen on the platform gathered round the Duke, and the reporters, who were sitting below, cried out, "Catch him, or he will fall upon the platform!" The Duke's mouth was shut, his lips fixed tightly together, and his eyes were closed. Then he suddenly awoke, as if he had been sleeping, and stared around, not realising where he was. Lord Kelvin and others attended to him. The Duke of Argyll is recovering from his fainting attack, and it is hoped that it is nothing more serious than an attack of indigestion.

THE ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE.

AT the Newmarket Petty Sessions Court on Tuesday, before the Rev. W. Godfrey (Chairman), the Rev. C. Rust, and Messrs. Hammond and Whiting, Mr. Reginald Brown, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Malkin, solicitors, applied for and was granted summonses against the Stewards of the Jockey Club, Lords March, Ellesmere, and Rosebery, as well as Messrs. W. Foster, J. Gibbs, D. Levey, Fraser and Golding, and T. Hanson, bookmakers—the Jockey Club Stewards for allowing betting in their enclosures on Newmarket Heath, and the bookmakers for using the enclosures for betting purposes. Mr. Brown said the Anti-Gambling League, whom he represented, wished to test the legality of credit as well as ready money betting. The summonses were made out in the name of Mr. John Hawke, the Secretary of the Anti-Gambling League, who was present in Court, being accompanied by the three men who swore the informations as to their betting transactions in the three different rings at Newmarket on the 10th and 24th of October last, the dates specified in the summonses, being the days when the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire were run. The summonses are returnable in four weeks.

PERSONAL.

THE Rev. Arthur S. Valpy, who has been appointed a canon of Winchester Cathedral, was ordained in 1873 by the late Archbishop Thomson, of York, and licensed to the curacy of St. Paul's, Middlesbrough. On the vicar of that parish becoming Rector of Whitby Mr. Valpy went to work for a short time with Canon Ebsworth at East Retford, afterwards serving at Kensington Parish Church under the present Archbishop of York. He afterwards held the living of Farnborough, Hants, and for the past ten years has held the combined rectory of Holy Trinity and St. Mary's, Guildford, in which town he has done a good deal of useful and lasting work.

AT the present moment, when everybody is talking of Mr. Villiers as "father of the House of Commons," it may be interesting to notice the fact that there are still living five persons who held seats in the last unreformed House, which sat three years earlier than the year Mr. Villiers entered Parliament. These are the Earl of Verulam, who sat as Lord Grimston for Newport, Isle of Wight; the Earl of Mexborough, who as Lord Pollington represented Gatton; Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, then member for Romney; the Earl of Mansfield, then Lord Stormont, member for Woodstock; and the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord Lovaine, member for Beeralston.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Gaul, who has been appointed to the bishopric of Mashonaland in succession to Dr. Knight-Bruce, who has resigned on account of ill-health, has been twenty-one years in South Africa, and possesses, among other high qualifications, a considerable knowledge of the Kaffir language and character and experience of the climate and country. For a long period he has been engaged at Kimberley, and has been closely associated with public life on the diamond fields. The appointment is most satisfactory to South African Churchmen, who have long maintained that bishops sent from this country, however zealous, are for many years after arrival necessarily hampered in their efforts by their lack of local knowledge.

THE Queen is said to have a noted antipathy to lavish display among her personal surroundings, and the exquisite gold toilet-service and the massive gold writing-table furniture, most of which bears George IV.'s cipher, are never used except when the Court is in residence at Windsor. It is only at Windsor, too, that the Queen's bedroom is graced by the big golden wash-hand basin which was made for Her Majesty's coronation, and which mysteriously disappeared soon after that event. The basin, which is decorated with the Royal Arms and the National Emblems of Great Britain, was only found a few years ago, when a workman, in executing some repairs at St. James's Palace, came upon the lost utensil, bricked up in an old wall. This basin—which has no ewer to match it—is never taken from Windsor.

LADY LINDSAY, writing in the *Jewish Chronicle* on "Some Recollections of Baroness Charles de Rothschild," who died lately at Frankfort, tells an amusing story of the Baroness's early musical progress. "Rossini, a frequent visitor to the house, was the first person to try my aunt's voice, and to give her some rudimentary lessons in singing, prophesying for her the success therein which she afterwards reaped, while my mother studied the harp, commencing at five years old, and practising so assiduously that, when she grew up, she was considered the best amateur of the day. I have often smiled over a recollection of her own: how, one day, when she was a tiny mite of six or seven, playing on a very small harp, she became enthusiastic, imagining herself inspired, David-like. Suddenly, the dentist was announced, and the poor little musician forthwith ran to take refuge under the table!"

THE Queen of the Hawaiians is invariably dressed in the latest Parisian fashions. Her private expenses are met by a fund called the "hasina," to which all who come into the presence of her Majesty are required to contribute a five-franc piece. It is the duty of the youngest member of the Royal family to present a hat, into which the coin is dropped. Moreover, when the Queen travels the inhabitants of all the towns and villages are expected to contribute to the same fund either in money or in kind. Dress occupies a good deal of her Majesty's attention, but she is also fond of games, and particularly of croto and billiards. Every new mechanical invention, such as talking dolls with photographs inside them, electric-light lamps, musical-boxes, and so forth are to be seen in great profusion in the Royal palace. Queen Ranavalona-jaka III. is also fond of kites, and she flatters herself she can fly a kite higher than any of her subjects. It is true her subjects do not dare to seriously compete with her at the game.

THE Prime Minister has been placed in mourning by the death, which occurred on Monday night, of his nephew, the Hon. George O'Brien Wyndham, eldest son of Lord Leconfield and his wife, Lady Constance Evelyn, granddaughter of the fourth, and sister of the present Earl of Rosebery. Mr. Wyndham succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever after nine days' illness. He was in his twenty-seventh year; was a B.A. of Oxford, and a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. His younger brother, the Hon. Charles Henry Wyndham, a lieutenant in the Life Guards, succeeds him as heir to the title. Lord Leconfield, who is a descendant of the famous Earls of Egremont, is the owner of Petworth House, which contains one of the finest collection of pictures in the South of England. His lordship, although in his sixty-fifth year, is still an active master of foxhounds, and has just been unanimously elected chairman of the Petworth Parish Council.

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch is the name of a parish on the Anglesea side of the Menai Bridge, which is its only name, and is in everyday use, without a break or pause. The natives call the place "Llanfair," but as there are other Llanfairs in Wales, some description has to be added in postal addresses, that to Llanfair being "Pwllgwyngyll," more commonly the whole is written "Llanfair P.G." The literal translation is—*The church of Saint Mary in a hollow of white hazel near to the rapid whirlpool and to St. Tysilio's Church, near to a red cave.*

ST. GEORGE'S, EDGBASTON, AND ITS VICAR.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

JUST beyond the threshold of that beautiful residential suburb of Edgbaston, which distinguishes Birmingham among provincial cities, stands St. George's Church—Vicar, the Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, M.A., Honorary Canon of Worcester. A plain, unpretentious Gothic building, without tower or any architectural pretentions to a belfry, there is yet even in its externals the indications of a governing spirit whose eyes are not prone to overlook details. The mantle of ivy which partially covers the north wall is decorously kept. The well-ordered proportions of the edifice command turf closely shorn, walks smoothly rolled, and trees of varied species regularly planted. The glistening, hoary stems of the silver birch look bright on this winter day. As the circle of surroundings is further explored you see that this careful aspect harmonizes with the neighbourhood. St. George's is environed east, west, north and south, with most of the wealth and fashion of which Birmingham can boast. Upon the circumference bounded by the church railings converge some half-dozen roads which ramify among stately villas, attaining here and there the dignity of mansions; secluded roads which, save for Sunday, when the "church-going bells" call the worshippers to the house of prayer, are comparatively empty of pedestrians. You might say the incumbent of this living has a pleasant life. He might have indeed, did he choose, but the Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen is by no means the man to regard this as the best of all possible worlds, and Edgbaston as the most comfortable of benefices.

It is a cold, disagreeable morning as I trudge towards Church Road. The snow has fallen heavily in the night and formed great drifts which offer ramparts of resistance to the pedestrians. It is just that kind of morning when paterfamilias is inclined to miss morning service and see how it turns out in the evening. Nevertheless, a stream of pedestrians already tend towards my own destination; it is just on the stroke of eleven as I enter and am courteously conducted to a seat; and the congregation is considerable and comfortable. This is not always the fact, for at times, I believe, the congregation is too large to be comfortable. It is lucky that I have chosen a morning which would repel any but the most courageous. There is hardly time to admire the handsome proportions of the interior or the numerous effective stained-glass windows, most of them memorials of dear ones bestowed by some member of the congregation. The service is already beginning, largely choral, without an anthem, but with a harmonized creed, and responses to the Litany. I am charmed with the beautiful singing of the choir, and impressed by the hearty singing of the congregation. The vicar reads the first lesson, but reserves himself after that for the effort of the sermon; the text of which he selects from Luke ii. verse 48—"And when they saw him they were amazed: and his mother said unto him, 'Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? behold thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing." A short, lucid, and forcible discourse—partially historical, and partially commentative, the preacher briefly pointing out by the analogy of Solomon, of Josiah, that our Lord had at this age reached a crisis in His life, a crisis, moreover, in the career of Jewish youth, and that here we had His first recorded utterance—so simple, yet so sublime: "How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business." From this the speaker passed to the two great lessons to be learned therefrom. We may seek the Lord here and there, but there is one place where He is always to be found—in His own temple, in the house of prayer. And we also saw that in the only event presented to us of the home at Nazareth—really and truly Paradise—that sorrow, inevitable in all lives, entered. That home was to be the pattern of every human home, and devoid of sorrow it would not have been of that type and pattern. Those whom Jesus loves are made like Him by drinking deeply of the cup of human sorrow. Sometimes they could not help exclaiming "Why hast Thou dealt thus with us?" and the only answer could be, "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth."

When in the spring of 1883 the congregation of St. George's saw their new vicar they were not a little surprised. This young man, barely thirty-one, with an almost boyish face, was, however, destined to surprise them still further. Indeed it might almost be written upon the walls of the church—"If a monument thou demandest, look around!" The congregation, it must be confessed, had dwindled and showed no signs of recuperation. But the arrival of the new vicar changed the aspect of affairs. In a few months he succeeded in crowding St. George's Church with an earnest and devoted congregation. His energy was unconquerable. The church was found to be too small for its congregation. It was estimated that £6,000 would be required. More than half this sum was promised as soon as it was asked for. The cost of the font of stone and alabaster was defrayed by the children of all classes in the parish. The energy of the vicar was contagious, and everybody worked heart and soul for the extension of the church. In two years the alterations were complete. A new organ was amongst the improvements. The church now seats 1,300 people, and about 500 sittings are free. Nor has the vicar changed with his church. To-day he wears the same boyish-looking face, though a closer view detects the traces of years; but the alert, vivacious glance, the quick, elastic step, the dominating enthusiasm, the hearty eloquence by which he communicates that enthusiasm to his hearers, are fresh and vigorous as ever.

What is that procession of boys making their way under tutorial direction into the church? There is a strange silence among them, and some indefinable characteristic seems to mark them as boys apart. All at once you get a solution of the mystery. One boy is talking to another with his fingers, and the secret of their strange aspect is at once revealed. They are from the Deaf and Dumb Institution over the way. But surely it is little less than a mockery to take these afflicted creatures to sit through a service of which they cannot hear a syllable. Wait a minute: let us enter. It is an afternoon service for the deaf and dumb. Canon Owen has made himself master of the talent for conversing with these poor children. This afternoon they have talks between themselves which are secrets to you and to me. If we take part in a fragmentary service we are condemned to a stupid wonder as the preacher mounts the pulpit, and, amid a dead silence, manipulates their language with a dexterity which at once animates the deaf mutes into a lively aspect of intelligence. They, too, are showing by their own signs their intense absorption and interest in the discourse of the preacher; and we on our side are taught how greatly an earnest and sympathetic clergyman can interest and illuminate the minds of these unfortunate children. In this half-hour of dumb discourse one envies Mr. Owen the pleasure he confers—a pleasure perhaps not equalled by many an orator of greater pretensions. But the condition of the deaf and dumb has always been a subject of profound interest to the vicar of St. George's. He extorted the admiration of the Bishop of his diocese by his work in this direction soon after he had been ordained. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into the education of the blind and the deaf and dumb. In the same year he was summoned by her Majesty to Osborne, having at that time prepared for ordination the only deaf and dumb candidate ever admitted to Holy Orders in the Church of England—the Rev. R. A. Pearce.

Even with all these self-acquired duties and the care of a parish of 7,000 people, between 2,000 and 3,000 of whom are poor, the Rev. C. M. Owen is ever alive to the exigencies of a situation. He acted as local secretary at the recent Church Congress last year; and the smoothness with which the Congress passed off was silent testimony of his powers of organization. When I add that he is equally esteemed by his parishioners and his clerical brethren, that, by his thoughtful kindness, an offertory amounting to about £50, is set aside once a year for distribution among the poorer parishes of the city, I am not sure that I have exhausted more than half his claims to consideration as a remarkable personality, and as a pillar of the Church in a city where the Establishment needs intrepid champions.

THE NEW KINGDOM.

Two little friendless children,
Comrades for more than a year;
One sold flowers on a doorstep,
One swept a crossing near.

He was a curly-headed laddie,
Brimful of laughter and fun;
She was a staid little lassie,
Her hair kissed gold by the sun.

And when the lights of the city
Told that the night had come,
She would tell him a wonderful story
She had heard of a Kingdom called Home.

Roses, that cost not a penny,
Grew in a garden fair;
Lilies that never faded
Blossomed in winter there.

Over a golden threshold,
Children were always at play;
Nobody sang for money,
So nobody sent them away.

And when she had ended her story,
They wished that a stranger would come,
And show them the beautiful pathway
That leads to the Kingdom called Home.

One night, as the snow was falling,
He came for the old sweet tale,
But her voice began to falter,
Her face grew wan and pale.

One kiss on the gold-crowned forehead,
And he knew that the Stranger had come
To show her the beautiful pathway
That leads to the Kingdom called Home.

M. Mark Lemon.

A SACRED burden is this life ye bear,
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly,
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly;
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

Frances Anne Kemble.

SOMEBODY once observed—and the observation did him credit, whoever he was—that the dearest thing in the world were neighbours' eyes, for they cost everybody more than anything else contributing to housekeeping.—*Albert Smith.*

GREAT FROSTS.

There is something very definite, and satisfactory from an observational point of view, about frosts, and the records of their occurrence are probably more complete, and certainly more trustworthy, than of other meteorological phenomena. The thermometer is, without doubt, the truest index of the severity of the cold; but there are also Nature's own records for our guidance, and the evidence afforded by the freezing of rivers and the formation of large sheets of ice supplies ample material for comparison. There are marvellously few people, even now, who thoroughly understand the indications of the thermometer, and many who possess such an instrument, simple as it is, fail to appreciate its records. The Fahrenheit thermometer scale, which is that uniformly in use in this country, stands at 32° when water commences to freeze, and when the temperature is at zero, or 0°, the temperature is 32° below the freezing point. For the ordinary air temperature to be of value for comparison with other records, the thermometer must not be placed to suit the whim and fancy of the observer, but it must be placed in the open, and screened from sun, rain, and sky. The scientifically-recognised temperatures in this country are from thermometers placed in a double louvre screen, called a Stevenson's screen, resembling very much a meat safe in appearance, and the screen should be so placed in the area that the sun's rays may strike fully on it at all times when the sun is shining. In all average frosts, to say nothing of those which are extraordinary, we are favoured with records of intense cold; "the thermometer was 10° below zero," or it may even be 20° or more. During the last half-century the temperature of the air at Greenwich had never fallen below 6°, which is 6° above zero, and prior to the present frost it has only fallen below 9° (that is, 23° above zero) about three times in the last fifty years. In every really sharp frost, temperatures a few degrees below zero are recorded in parts of the British Islands, but such low readings at any one place are exceedingly rare. The absolutely lowest reading on record in the United Kingdom is minus 32°, or 32° below the freezing point, at Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire, during the frost of December, 1879.

The lowest air temperature observed in any part of the world is minus 83°.6, or 223°.6 below the freezing point, at Verkoyansk, in northeast Siberia, during February, 1892. The mean Winter temperature at Verkoyansk is lower than any yet on record, the mean for January being minus 61°.2, or 93°.2 below the freezing point. History has chronicled many a severe frost, and there seems abundance of information to prove that our old-world, or the climate of Europe, has undergone no material change during the last two thousand years. In the year 393 the Thames was frozen for nine weeks. In 538 an severe a blast occurred all over Britain that the trees were frozen up for two months. The Thames was frozen over for six weeks in 810, and bridges were erected upon it. In 764 not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of the Dardanelles were frozen over. The snow in some places rose fifty feet high, and the ice was so heaped in others as to remain there to pass down the walls. The Mediterranean was frozen over, and gamblers on carts in 860. The Thames was frozen for thirteen weeks in 1234, and again for five weeks in 1365. In 1323 the Thames was frozen for fourteen weeks. The Lake Constance was frozen over in 1133, and was therefore carried over its contents loaded waggons crossed the Adriatic to Venice. The Danube was frozen to the bottom in 1235, and remained long in that state. There was a six frost from November to March in 1344-5, and all the rivers in Italy were frozen over. In the year 1408 there was one of the coldest Winters ever remembered. Not only was the Danube frozen over, but wolves traversed the ice into Jutland. The successive Winters of 1422, 1423, and 1424 were uncommonly severe; all the rivers in Germany were frozen, and the Thames was frozen below bridge at Greenwich in the Winter of 1433-4. In 1564 the Winter was so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut in pieces with hatchets, and the same thing happened in Italy, the wine being frozen into solid lumps. In 1621 and 1622 all the rivers in Europe were frozen, and even the [illegible] Charles X. of Sweden crossed the [illegible] mark with his whole army, horse and foot, followed by the train of baggage and artillery. The Winter of 1709 is commonly known as the "Great Winter." All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea to the distance of several miles from shore; wheat rose in its price from 5s. to 6l. a quarter, and in the south of France the olive plantations were almost entirely destroyed. A fair was held on the ice on the Thames in 1740. An ox was roasted whole on the Thames in 1740, all the lakes in England were frozen, and the frost continuing for nine weeks. The Thames was crossed opposite to the Custom House in 1788, and the frost was general throughout Europe. On December 5th, 1796, the cold was said to be the most severe that had been felt in the memory of man, and in London the thermometer registered minus 6°. In 1814 the frost was very severe; booths were erected on the Thames, and a fair was held on the frozen river the frost lasted from December 20 to March 21, the mean temperature for the whole of January in the neighbourhood of London was 20.9°. In this frost it is said that 28in. of snow fell at Plymouth in six hours.

The Winter of 1837-38 was noteworthy for its long frost, which was continuous in London for 53½ days, and the thermometer registered 4° below zero, or 32° below the freezing point. The old Royal Exchange was destroyed by fire during this frost, and it was freezing so hard that when the Fire Brigade had ceased playing on one portion of the burning pile, the water in a short time became icicles of such large dimensions, that the effect was described as grand in the extreme. The frost of 1854-55, commonly known as the Crimean Winter, was exceptionally severe. In London it lasted for forty-seven days, but the thermometer did not record a lower reading than 21° on the screen. Our Army suffered terribly from the cold in the Crimea. But it has been remarked that our brave fellows would have resisted the cold January and February, in whom the Czar Nicholas expressed such reliance, as well as the Russians themselves did, or may be a little better, had it not been for the commencement of the authorities. The Winter of 1860-61 was very severe, and at Greenwich the thermometer fell to 8°, or 24° below the freezing point. The frost in London lasted for thirty-six days, and in many parts of England the temperature registered several degrees below zero. The Winter of 1870-71 will be remembered especially in connection with the closing scenes of the Franco-Prussian War; it was very severe over France, and it caused loss and suffering to the Armies of both Germany and France. In 1876 the frost at the close of the year continued for forty-four days, and it was during this Winter that the rearing to which reference has already been made occurred, the temperature registering minus 29°, at Markaster. This almost incredible temperature for Great Britain has been so far substantiated as to leave but little room for doubting its accuracy. The frost of January, 1881, was very sharp, but it was not very prolonged; the lowest temperature at Greenwich was 10°. At St. Michaels-on-Wyre, Garstang, the thermometer registered minus 7.5°, and at Wick minus 4° was recorded. This frost is, perhaps, especially memorable for the heavy easterly gale experienced at its close, which was accompanied by an exceptionally heavy fall of snow over the whole of the south of England. The last frost to be noticed was that of 1890-91, which continued for fifty-five days, and was in many ways the most severe frost of the present century. The thermometer did not fall below 12° at Greenwich, but it touched zero in many parts of the Kingdom. This frost was, however, almost entirely limited to England so far as the British Islands are concerned, the weather throughout the whole period being much milder in Scotland and Ireland. The frost, however, through which we are now passing bids fair to compare with any of recent years for its severity, although it is somewhat too late in the Winter to be very prolonged. In many parts of Great Britain the thermometer has fallen below zero. There is clearly no periodicity in the occurrence of great frosts, nor can science at present give any satisfactory explanation of their visitation. The Gulf Stream and many such like theories are often started; but they add little to our knowledge. It is, indeed, somewhat humiliating that we cannot foresee their coming even by a few days.

PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, Sunday Night.

The papers continue to publish with great persistence paragraphs about the coming betrothal of the Prince of Naples to Princess Maud of Wales. I may state that at the Foreign Office all knowledge of any such impending event is denied, and I have reason to believe that the report arose simply from the announcement that the Prince of Wales would visit Rome this Spring.

Amongst the flying rumours is one which I give for what it is worth, that Cardinal Vaughan is to be entrusted with the conversion of the Princess Maud to Roman Catholicism.

The Duke and Duchess of York have postponed their departure to Sandringham, in order to attend the opening of the Robert Raikes monument. The Duke of York will further remain in town to attend the first Levée of the season, to be held on Friday by the Prince of Wales.

The Emperor William on Saturday celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of his entering the Army by dining, as he has been wont to on this day, with the officers of the First Foot Guards at Potsdam. His Majesty, who was accompanied to Potsdam by his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, slept at the New Palace, and proceeded yesterday morning direct to Hubertusstock for some deer-stalking.

Though the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not yet entirely shaken off the effects of his recent chill, the satisfactory progress recorded on Saturday has been maintained, and last night he was reported better. Taking advantage of the temporary cessation of the Parliamentary duties, he remained in bed till early yesterday afternoon, when he arose, feeling the benefit of the complete rest. The progress of Mr. Robert Harcourt was also reported to be well maintained.

The Bishop of Peterborough left London on Saturday for Rome, where, it is stated, he will lecture on "The Issue of the Renaissance, and the Influence of the Pope on Roman Architecture." During his stay there he will be the guest of Mr. Wentworth Perowne.

Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, has enjoyed a touch of the 'flu, and has been forbidden to leave the house for more than. He is, consequently, compelled, to his great regret, to renounce all his engagements for the present.

Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck remains at the residence of her son, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., at Audley's Wood, Basingstoke, and a progressive as favourable as can be expected, considering the serious nature of her illness.

Lady Randolph Churchill, who went into the country for rest and change, remains at The Deepdene, Dorking, but will return to town this week. She proposes proceeding to Paris about ten days hence.

The following was the bulletin issued on Saturday morning :—"Dr. Bright had not a very restful night, with some pain, but is taking nourishment better. His strength is maintained."

The Duke and Duchess of Portland, who came to town at the beginning of last week, have returned to Welbeck Abbey, where they are entertaining a house party.

General Ferrero, the newly-appointed Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, is expected to arrive at the Embassy in Grosvenor-square on Friday, next week.

Mr. Gladstone will leave Cannes to-day for Cap Martin, where he will remain seven days.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have returned to Witley Park, Godalming.

Viscount Dudley is now convalescent, and able to take carriage exercise.

The Greek Minister of the Interior has, our Athens Correspondent telegraphs, addressed a circular to the Prefects of the various districts, requesting them to open a general subscription for the purpose of raising a fund to cover the expenses connected with the opening of the new Olympian Games, which will take place next year, more especially for the prizes that are to be offered, and for the hospitalities which are to be shown to the many persons to competitors coming from abroad to take part in the various athletic contests. International Committees have been formed in many places to promote the objects of this great enterprise, under the auspices of the Greek Crown Prince, in accordance with the arrangement made at the International Athletic Congress at Paris. The press of Athens is devoted to the subject, our Correspondent adds, has promised an excellent effort.

It has been arranged that the funeral of the late Countess of Dorie, mother of Lady Constance Grosvenor, shall take place at the village of Lockworth, Gloucestershire, on Tuesday next. The remains will [illegible] Grosvenor-square on Monday, and on Tuesday morning be taken to Gloucestershire. The funeral will be a private character. The President of the Local Government Board and Lady Constance de Grey[illegible] on Saturday evening, on her return from Nice, where she had been in attendance upon the Countess during her illness, and Mr. Hugh Lowther will go to Dorchester to attend the funeral. The Earl of Dudley, who recently passed Lady Constance on her journey on Saturday, will proceed thence to his Gloucestershire seat for the Sunday evening.

A Correspondent recently wrote to Mr. Chamberlain, asking him if there was any foundation for the statement that he would accept office in the next Unionist Administration. The following reply has been received :—"35, Prince-gardens, S.W., 6th February, 1895. Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th inst., and to say that he is quite unable to answer a hypothetical question as to an Administration which has not yet come into being and as to an offer which has not yet been made. All speculation on such subjects by other persons are totally devoid and unfounded.—I am faithfully, J. Wilson."

Towards the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent colliery accident in Staffordshire Messrs. I. and R. Morley have given 25l.; the Salters' Company 25l., W. B. 10l., Lewis Lady Goldsmid 10l., Messrs. George Rowlett and Sons 10l., collection at Lyndhurst-road Congregational Church, Hampstead, 2l. 12s. 9d., Mrs. Cowper 5l. (including 1l. for John Scullion, a miner), Mr. Joseph Spencer 20l., for W. Fleischbein 5l., Mr. W. Rees Cross 25l., collection at Swindon Parish Church 32l. 12s., and amount in the box outside the Mansion House 21l. 5s. The Lord Mayor's Fund now amounts to about 2000l.

The hearing of the summonses against certain Directors and an Auditor of the Liverpool Building Society will commence this morning, as above stated, in the Old Court Chamber, Guildhall, and not in the South Court, as previously arranged. Mr. Alderman Faudel-Phillips will be the presiding Magistrate. Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Horace Avory will conduct the prosecution, at the instance of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. The defendants will be represented by Counsel. The hearing will, it is expected, occupy about ten days.

A ball was given on Saturday night in the handsome saloons of the new Pera Palace Hotel, in aid of the funds of the Roslyn Home Society, under the patronage of Sir Philip Currie. It was a great success, both socially and pecuniarily. Sir Philip and Lady Currie and the whole diplomatic body and the élite of Pera society were present. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until the early hours of the next morning.

Lord Reay, Vice President of University College, London, will preside at a dinner at the Criterion Restaurant on Wednesday, March 13, at which Sir John Eldridge, Sir J. Russell Reynolds, and Sir John Williams are to be entertained by their colleagues, friends, and pupils.

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, having returned from the Circuit Assizes on Saturday, will proceed with the hearing of Companies Winding-up business to-day, and he will take this class of work and Bankruptcy business uninterruptedly during the remainder of the sittings.

General Ballot having decided that Lieutenant Casalbert is justified in demanding satisfaction from M. Rollard, a duel with swords will be fought between the two gentlemen. As M. Rollard is at present ill, the date of the meeting will not be fixed until his recovery.

Mr. Justice Bruce has appointed Mr. W. F. Bowling his Principal Clerk on succession to Mr. Styles, who has retired in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Bowling was clerk for many years to the late Sir Charles Hall, President of the Probate Division.

General Jamont, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, has been appointed Inspector General of the French Army in succession to General de Galliffet. General Borel, commanding the Nineteenth Corps, replaces General Jamont.

It has been finally decided, with the approval of the Commander in Chief, that the Royal Military Tournament shall this year be held in the Invicible from Thursday, May 23, to Tuesday, June 4, both days inclusive.

The officers composing the Deputation of the Scots Greys have been present at luncheons given in their honour at St. Petersburg by the officers of the Horses of the Guard and of the Preobajensky Regiment.

The Moorish Embassy will leave Madrid prior to the Arab Festival, which falls on the 25th inst. Still Prieto is awaiting the Sultan's reply respecting the attack recently made upon him by General Pareton.

The second ballot in the election of a Senator for Drome, Department of the Eure, has resulted in the return of M. Fortoul, Republican, by 504 votes, against 470 recorded for M. Manaud, Republican.

Our Correspondent in Rome states that M.

THE LATE SIR W. A. MACKINNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The obituary notice of Sir W. A. Mackinnon in *The Times* of last Saturday was a succinct record of the services of one of the best and bravest soldiers that ever wore the uniform of the Queen, but it conveyed no idea of the man himself, who was an embodiment of some of the finest traits of the Celtic Highlander—a dour, tender-hearted man, stern and kind, imaginative in all that related to clan and country, loyal to his Sovereign but full of sentimental affection for "the lost cause" of the Stuarts, which still lives in poetry and song north of Perth, and is not altogether ignored in high places along the valley of the Dee; keen in maintenance of the rights of the profession to which he belonged, and highly sensitive on the point of honour, but practical enough to recognise that there were broad lines of demarcation between the combatant and the medical officer in relation to military duties, and it must be confessed promptly pugnacious in vindication of his views against all comers. And so it was that, not being all things to all men, "Jock Mackinnon," as he was known to friends and enemies, had to fight his way like a Gordon Highlander at Dargai and rather enjoyed what Kinglake calls "the rapture" of the combat. After the repulse of the Russian detachment by the 93rd, his own loved regiment, on October 25, "Jock" became so full of warlike ardour that he resigned his appointment as assistant surgeon and applied to Sir Colin Campbell to obtain him a commission as ensign, which I believe he actually received, although his "chief," as he called the General, endeavoured to divert him from his purpose by the remark, "My good man, why, if you want to kill people, depend upon it you'll be more deadly with the lancet than you'll be with your sword." The link that was forged between him and Sir Colin in the fire of battle was never broken, and Mackinnon was wont to rage at large when he spoke of the repulse at the Redan. "We" (meaning the Highland Brigade) "would have just driven them like chaff before the wind if Sir Colin had had the word." When Campbell took the command of the Army in India he selected Mackinnon as his personal staff surgeon. "And an awful time I have of it!" said Jock. "He is not amenable to advice, and it's responsibility for a whole hospital to look after him." When Sir Colin, riding furiously to check a troop R.H.A. that were galloping after some flying sepoys, was thrown from his horse and broke his collar bone, Mackinnon exclaimed, "Well! He will have to be quiet for a time now at all events." It was a short while before this that there was a temporary coolness between the chief and his body surgeon. Mackinnon rushed into the tent of a friend one morning with staring eyes and every symptom of bodily suffering, exclaiming "I am poisoned! I am dying! The apothecary gave me a deadly dose of belladonna in mistake. Heaven have mercy on me!" His friend rushed off to the tent of Dr. Tice, the P.M.O., who hastily caught up some specifics, and both made for the tent where Mackinnon lay in agony on a charpoy, which they reached just as Lord Clyde was entering it with the brusque demand, "What's all this noise about?" "I am dying! Sir, I am dying! That's all," exclaimed Mackinnon in great agony. "Dying! Then why can't you die quietly like a gentleman, Sir, and not make such a row?" And so retired. "And to think I have saved his life half a dozen times," said Jock, when he recovered, which he soon did. "Let him mind next time," we laughed, but Jock was very angry. But peace was soon restored, and when Mackinnon set the mess tent on fire in the course of his execution of a strathspey on the table to enliven our Christmas dinner on the borders of the Ruptee (1859), Sir Colin merely observed that "he must not do it again." Sir William had not a trace of the Puritan about him; he loved a Gaelic song, and he pitied the folk who did not understand it; and he has been known in moments of social relaxation to exhibit to his intimates his skill in the various dances, steps, and measures which were in vogue when he was a boy in his well-beloved Isle of Skye, the traditions and tales of which were familiar and most dear to him. He was too sensible to deny to the races which were not fortunate enough to be born in the western isles a share in the virtues of manhood and in a proper development of fighting qualities, but he believed in his heart and soul that the warlike and other virtues of the human race obtain their highest pitch among his own people and their congeners. Whatever touched the fame or good name of the clans touched him to the quick, and it was as though he had suffered a personal outrage that he read the damning proofs of the treachery of Glengarry to his unfortunate master, and denounced the miscreant as though he was there standing before him as a villain who had brought eternal dishonour upon the country. When he was speaking of a medical officer with whom he had quarrelled in rather severe terms, he was reminded by a friend that the other was his countryman and that Scotchmen should hang together. "Scotchmen!" exclaimed Mackinnon. "Don't you understand the difference between a Glasgow body like that and a Highland gentleman? God forbid we should be considered the same!" By all the officers he served under he was held in friendly esteem and regard, by Lord Clyde, by Cameron, and by Lord Wolseley, and it is not to the credit of some of his own particular department of the Army that Mackinnon was subjected to bitter attacks in the Press when he was Director-General, for his assailants knew well that he could not reply to them; but he was sustained by his sense of duty and by the consciousness that he was actuated by devotion to the public service—*Tam Martequam Mercurio*—he was a soldier surgeon indeed, and he set a bright example which perhaps will be followed when the medical officers of the Army are content to be so

Yours, W. H. RUSSELL.

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Macoll's Brigade, led by the 35th Sikhs, formed the second line. The force was marshalled before daybreak in the Khanki Mullah. The artillery, commanded by General Spragge, was massed in six batteries on a knoll at the foot of the ascent, and at daybreak the advance on the Sempagha Pass began. The Queen's Regiment went straight up the roadway, while the 4th Gurkhas ascended the flanking spurs on the left and the 3rd Sikhs the heights on the right. The Yorkshires acted as supports.

Lines of the enemy with standards were seen on all the crests. The first ridge over which the pass winds was defended by sangars, each covering about 100 men, who at half-past 6 opened fire on the extended advance guard at an impossible range.

At 7 30 the guns opened on the sangars at 1,700 yards and made beautiful practice, dislodging the defenders and driving them into the fire of the Maxims and the Queen's Regiment. The latter regiment and the Gurkhas advanced steadily to the second ridge with fixed bayonets, clearing away the enemy. Two batteries were then brought up the pass, and they speedily opened fire on the highest crests, while General Westmacott's leading regiment pushed through. As the final crest showed an extended frontal defence, the Queen's Regiment and Gordon Highlanders pressed forward up to it.

The ascent was very arduous, but it was brilliantly achieved, and by 10 30 in the morning the Queen's Regiment and Gordon Highlanders had attained the very summit of the pass. The enemy's sharpshooters retired before them and took up fresh positions on some precipitous crests commanding the Kotal. Two at least of the paths leading up to these points were of tested range, and every man crossing them brought on himself the fire of the sharpshooters. It was here that Captain De Butts was shot as he was bringing No. 5 Battery into action so as to lay the guns on the Kotal. The enemy on the far right threatened a detached company of Gurkhas for a moment, but the batteries opened fire from the summit, the supporting brigade came up, and the danger was soon over. The regiments then extended along the crest, dislodging the parties of sharpshooters.

The casualties, according to the latest reports, were four killed and 20 wounded.

The inhabitants of the Mastura Valley, into which General Lockhart's force has now descended, have set fire to most of their villages, after vacating them. The country is very fertile and most picturesque, the wooded groves in the dips of the valley looking delightful after the arid rocks of the passes.

A reconnoissance goes to-day to the Arhanga Pass. The transport is resting to-day.

OCTOBER 31.

The Mullah Said Akbar has fled to Jalalabad.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SIMLA, OCT. 30.

It is announced from Karappa that, immediately after the capture of the Sempagha Pass, General Westmacott pushed on with the 45th Sikhs and the Borderers, who turned the last position held by the enemy. The Afridis set fire to much of their stored grain.

The enemy were deceived by a demonstration to our left on the afternoon of the 28th, in consequence of which they reinforced their right. General Lockhart, however, directed his main attack on the centre, with a turning movement to his right, with the result that the enemy were to some extent taken by surprise. The concentrated fire of the artillery, too, directed on successive sangars, rendered each in turn untenable.

A reconnoissance to the summit of the Khugsir was made yesterday by Captain Scudamore, with 600 rifles, the 12th Bengal Infantry, the Kapurthala Infantry, and the Kuram Militia. The force was not molested and succeeded in mapping a large tract of new country.

OCTOBER 31.

The Kuram lashkar near Khazima is reported to have dispersed owing to dissensions among the clans regarding the respective tasks to be assigned to each section. Forty men have, however, been left behind for purposes of observation.

Details have now been received here of the fight at the camp at Hari Singh Burj, between Jamrud and Peshawar, early on the morning of the 27th inst. At 3 a.m. a party of the enemy attacked a picket of ten men of the 8th Bengal Infantry. The sentry on duty had previously challenged them but was immediately shot. The picket turned out, and the tribesmen thereupon fired a volley, killing one man and wounding another. They then rushed through the picket and secured four rifles and some ammunition. The picket was at once reinforced and under the gallant leadership of Jemadar Ram Sari Khan drove off the assailants, who were fighting hand to hand with the Bengal Infantry men.

The following telegrams have been received at the India Office from the Viceroy :—

"Oct. 30. Tirah.—Casualties Sempagha as far as is known at present :—Dangerously wounded, since dead, Captain F. R. M. De Butts, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery.

DEATH OF MR. LONGMORE, J.P.

With deep regret we have to announce the death of our venerable and much respected fellow-citizen, Mr. John Longmore, J.P., which took place last Monday at his residence, London-road, in this city. The deceased gentleman was in his 90th year, and had been gradually failing for some months past, though retaining his faculties almost to the last.

Mr. Longmore's ancestors were connected with this district, if not with the city of Worcester. Humphery Longmore, who was Mayor of Worcester in 1663, was believed by him to have been an ancestor, but this, we suppose, has not been certainly ascertained. His grandfather was a manufacturer at Kidderminster, and married a Miss Broom; and his father and mother were both born at Kidderminster. The subject of this memoir was born Nov. 8, 1794, at Blackfriars'-road, Southwark, where his father was in business as a floor-cloth manufacturer. The young lad was sent to a private school at Islington, and afterwards to Hambly House Academy, Streatham Common, until the age of 13, when he returned home to learn his father's business, in which he subsequently succeeded him. Possessing considerable leisure, at an early period Mr. Longmore's predilection was for the study of literature, poetry, and politics. Pope was his favourite author, and from his own pen frequently emanated many clever and characteristic effusions of the poetic muse, witty epigrams, and oratory verses, distinguished by warmth and vivacity of feeling. These, with many subsequent additions, were collected and published by him in the 84th year of his age, and distributed among his friends as a pleasing souvenir of one who was both respected and beloved. As a shrewd man of business Mr. Longmore deserved the success he obtained; and the great interest he always took in public matters, together with his earnest advocacy of Liberal principles, frequently brought him into prominence, and would no doubt have paved the way for high civic honours had he continued to reside in London for the rest of his life.

Having studied and thoroughly mastered the Poor-law question he became a member of the Board of Guardians of the parish of St. George, Southwark, and was the author of various communications to the *Morning Chronicle* in vindication of the new Poor-law, and in opposition to the slashing diatribes of the *Times*. For this service he received the thanks of the authorities. Mr. Longmore was appointed a trustee of the Southwark Paving and Lighting Board, and afterwards became its secretary; and it was a circumstance which he always dwelt upon with satisfaction, that although that Board incurred much expense in litigation before his appointment and also after his resignation of office, when the secretaries were legal gentlemen, not one farthing was spent on law during the seven years of his secretaryship. In the agitation for the great Reform Bill he took an active part, and ultimately was appointed president of the Southwark Reform Association, at which time one of the vice-presidents was Mr. Apsley Pellatt, who was afterwards M.P. for that borough. He also acted as chairman of the committee of Mr. Benjamin Wood, who successfully opposed Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, in the Parliamentary Election for Southwark. In 1822 Mr. Longmore married Miss Barnett, of St. John's, in this city, and in 1844 he retired from business, left London, and went to reside at Carmarthen, where he edited a local journal for some time. In the year 1851 he returned to London to dispose of his property there, and soon afterwards commenced his tours to Paris, Switzerland, Germany, the Rhine, &c. In 1853 he came to Worcester, and settled here for the remainder of his life, making occasional excursions to the continent, the results of which were published by him in 1872 in an interesting and useful handbook, entitled, "Pencillings by the Way." Mr. Longmore's capacity for public business was soon recognised here by his election as a member of the Board of Guardians, in which office his intimate knowledge of the Poor Laws was of essential service to the Board. In 1854 he was elected a Town Councillor for the ward of Claines. He retired in November, 1860, was re-elected in 1862, was appointed Sheriff for 1862-63, and Mayor in 1874, being then 80 years of age, a period of life when most men would have shrunk from the toil and trouble of municipal cares; whereas his close attention to public business during a long life had rendered its continuance almost a necessity to him. In 1871 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace as a Magistrate for this city, being next in date of appointment to Alderman Hill, M.P., Mr. J. D. Perrin, and Alderman Joseph Wood; and on the death of Alderman E. Webb, in 1876, Mr. Longmore was chosen to assume the Aldermanic gown as his successor, an honour which he retained till Nov. 1883, when, having entered his 90th year, he resigned it. Thus almost every honour which could be conferred on a citizen, short of the Parliamentary representation, fell to Mr. Longmore's lot; and in every position his constant aim was honestly and perseveringly to attend to his duties and to promote the interests of the public. Rigid economist as he was in all matters connected with the public finances, and even self-denying and simple in his personal habits and requirements, his charities were dealt out with an unsparing hand, especially at each returning Christmas, when the various benevolent institutions of the city were largely benefited from his purse. In private, too, his loss will be deeply felt by many who shared his generosity. Mr. Longmore's extensive knowledge of the world, gathered not only from books, but from the active life he led and his discursive ramblings over the Continent, formed an unfailing store from which he drew for the entertainment of his friends, to whom his company was always welcome. Mr. Longmore leaves no children, but the family honours descend upon his nephew, Mr. Thomas Longmore, C.B., Professor of Military Surgery at Netley Hospital, Surgeon-General in the Army, and Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty, a gentleman who stands deservedly high in his profession, who served his country well throughout the Crimean campaign, and who has a European reputation by his elaborate and we may say standard work on gun-shot wounds.

The Mayor (Captain W. B. Williamson), before the commencement of the ordinary business of the Worcester City Police Court on Wednesday, said he was exceedingly sorry to have once more during his year of office to refer to the death of one of the members of that Bench. There had recently passed from their midst a very old and valued public servant, Mr. Longmore, who had for so many years served the citizens of Worcester thoroughly and well. His was every where considered a worthless worthless were always committed in the clearest way. He was ever courteous and kind to his fellows, and was a man of clear perception as to what was right and what was wrong; very decided in the course that he saw was the right one, and take him for all in all, one of those staunch, honest, robust Englishmen of whom he (the Mayor) was sure the citizens were proud. The late gentleman's remains would be buried on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, in Norton Churchyard; and he hoped the Magistracy and the public would show their respect for the deceased gentleman by being present at those first and rites. The Mayor expressed a hope that during his year of office it might not be his painful duty to call attention to the decease of any more of his worthy colleagues.

Mr. Henry Corbett, Magistrates' Clerk, writing to the Mayor concerning the death of Mr. Longmore, mentioned that the deceased gentleman was appointed a Magistrate in October, 1871, and was next in date of appointment to Alderman Rowley Hill, M.P., and Alderman Wood.

At the meeting of the Worcester Board of Guardians, yesterday, the HON. SECRETARY, adverting to the death of the above-named gentleman, said that the Board would not like to separate on that occasion without offering a tribute of regard to the memory of a gentleman who, for many years, had been one of their most assiduous and able colleagues in the administration of the Poor Law in the Worcester Union. His rare experience, his great attainments, and his love of thrift, qualified him in an eminent degree, for the efficient discharge of the arduous duties of Poor-law Guardian, and his services in that capacity on that Board had proved of the highest value to the ratepayers of Worcester. While speaking he would add an expression of appreciation of his merits as an Alderman, of his reverence for justice, and his respect for impartiality as a city Magistrate. He lived worthily and well. He died ripe in years and full of honour, and "his services remain after the vanished voice and speak to men." (Applause.) He moved that an acknowledgment of his services to Worcester and an expression of condolence be addressed to the deceased gentleman's nephew on the bereavement which the latter had sustained. The motion was seconded by the VICE-CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fiewell), who testified to the high moral character, the sterling worth, and the commanding talents of the late Mr. Longmore, as well as to the rare ability the deceased gentleman brought while in life to the fulfilment of the duties he so worthily held. The CHAIRMAN (Alderman Barnett) added a graceful tribute to the talents of the deceased, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Saturday) at Norton Churchyard, at 12.45.

Dowsell, to Charles Hayler, of Sand Pits Inn, St. John's.

AN INEBRIATED DRIVER.—William Walpitts, waggoner to Earl Beauchamp, was charged with being drunk while in charge of a horse and cart, at Powick, on the evening of the 18th inst. Mr. Beauchamp for the defendant. P.C. Paget, Francis Chamberlain, fly proprietor, Tything; Thomas Turberville, fruiterer, John Woodward, bricklayer, Powick, and thirteen other persons, residents, were all sworn by the prosecution. The contention of the defence was that the manner of driving was due to the horse and not the driver. The horse was a jibber, and defendant found it expedient to drive with a loose rein. James Preston, under-carter, and Joseph Thomas, carter, at the Bell Hotel, gave evidence for the defence. Fined £1., and costs £1. 8s. 6d.

GAME TRESPASS AT KEMPSEY. — William Fowler, labourer, Green-street, Kempsey, was charged with trespassing in search of game on land in the occupation of Mr. Henry B. Newman, of Brookend Farm, on the 11th March. Defendant said he had permission to kill wood pigeons and mischievous birds in Mr. Pearson's land planted with beans, and went on to Mr. Newman's fields to pick up a wounded pigeon. Several previous convictions being recorded defendant was fined £1. 8s. 6d., including costs. Mr. Newman, who was entitled to half the amount of the penalty, handed the sum over to the Worcester Infirmary. Defendant tendered the amount of the fine in coppers, which, not being a legal tender, was refused.

ABSCONDING OFFENDERS.—James Gulne, labourer, of Broadwas, was charged with acting gins for the purpose of catching game on the land of Mr. Granville Williams, of Broad Green, on the 7th Oct., 1893. Prisoner absconded and was apprehended on the 17th March on warrant. Fred. Wood, under-gamekeeper to Mr. E. H. Hill, Broadwas Court, spoke to seeing Gulne go up to some wire that were set on Mr. Williams's land, and to finding some upon his person. Fined £1 and 9s. costs, in default, one month's imprisonment.—Thomas Stallard, Quay-street, Worcester, was charged that on the 5th January last he was found in unlawful possession of a rabbit and a net for the purpose of taking game, at Crown East. Previous convictions were found against him, and he was fined £2 and 8s. 6d costs.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. — William Green (10) and Mark Hodges (11), living in the Upper Butts, were charged with stealing, on the 9th March, a chicken value 8d., the property of Mr. Edward Ray Wingfield, The Grange, Claines, and dismissed with a caution.—James Clark (12), Thomas Jones (13), and Henry Lawrence (11), of Dolday, were charged with stealing certain tools, bunches of keys, old iron, and sacking, value 10s., on the 18th March, at Broadheath, the property of Richard Gwillan, labourer, Broadheath. Sergt. Wesley on the night of the 18th went to the house where the boys lived, and Lawrence said some of the articles were down at Durkin's, marine store dealer, Dolday. Lawrence and Jones, who had been three times previously convicted, were sent to prison for a fortnight, to be followed by five years in a Reformatory. Clark was sentenced to two months with hard labour.

THE NEW INN LOYALTY DEBATE.—The adjourned case of William Hodges, gas fitter, 30, Lansdowne street, Worcester, who was charged with hooting G. H. Hopkinson, Worcester, on March 5th, at the New Inn, Cadbersley-road, now came on, and he was further charged with being drunk at the same time and place. Mr. Warren Tree appeared for the defendant. It will be remembered that a squabble arose about questions of relative loyalty, and a man, "who looked like a foreigner," struck prosecutor. That man Hopkins believed was Hodges. There was another man in the house, but prosecutor did not abuse him for being a Conservative, or did not attempt to strike defendant and the other man with a stick. P.C. Willis said defendant admitted striking prosecutor, and expressed a determination to do so again. Defendant was drunk. Fined 10s. and costs, 14s. 6d.; the charge of drunkenness being dismissed.

DRUNKENNESS.—George Wood, Bank street, Barbourne, was fined 5s. and 7s. 6d. costs for being drunk at three o'clock on the morning of the 12th March, at Barbourne. —James Hatfield was fined, including costs, 12s. 6d., for a similar offence, at Holt, on the 7th.—John Taylor and William Wiggin were fined 10s. and costs, for being drunk and refusing to quit the Yellow Lion, Powick, on the 8th of March.—Richard Angell for being drunk and disorderly at Hallow, on the 13th of March, was sent to prison for 10 days, having been previously several times convicted.—Jane Clifton, Whitehall, Ladies' Acton, was fined 7s. 6d. and costs, for being drunk in the London-road, on the 15th.—William Spires, labourer, Kempsey, was fined for being drunk at Cherry Orchard, on the night of the 17th March.—Henry Fowler, labourer, was fined 17s. 6d., including costs, for being drunk at Claines on the 15th March.—William Cliffbury, waggoner to Mr. Turley, Martley, was fined 2s. 6d., and costs 10s. 6d., for being drunk while in charge of a wagon and team of three horses at Hallow, on the 6th March.

WORCESTER GLEE CLUB.

One of the most successful seasons that this club has experienced since its formation, more than 70 years ago, was brought to a close last Tuesday, when the entertainment provided proved one of the most enjoyable it has ever held. The attendance was very large, the rooms being simply crowded. The success which has attended the club, and the large increase in the number of members, has been due to a very great extent to the indefatigable zeal and activity of the hon. secretary (Mr. F. Williams). Indeed, everyone connected in the club may be congratulated upon having provided during the winter season hours of social enjoyment which have tended to lighten the otherwise dreary evenings, and which have been keenly appreciated by all the members. Foremost among those who have contributed to the enjoyment of the gatherings have been the Birmingham Glee Club, consisting of Messrs. Bickley, Woodhall, Young, and Campion; the Worcester Glee and Madrigal Union, consisting of Messrs. Berry, Weaver, Fleet, and Pedley; and the band, consisting of the following: First violins, Mr. E. W. Elgar and Mr. F. W. Weaver; second violins, Mr. W. Elgar and Mr. Percy Quarterman; viola, Mr. H. Griffiths; violoncello, Mr. Hill; double bass, Mr. Box; flute, Mr. C. S. Graves; Oboe, Mr. F. Elgar; clarionet, Mr. F. J. Griffiths; pianoforte, Mr. Quarterman; harmonium, Mr. H. Elgar. Mr. E. W. Elgar, as leader of the excellent band which has delighted members on the instrumental nights, and Mr. Quarterman, who has throughout acted as accompanist on the pianoforte, have served the Club in a manner and with abilities that deserve warm recognition. The much-respected president of the club, Mr. T. M. Hopkins, was in the chair, and was supported by His Worship the Mayor (Capt. W. B. Williamson), who has taken a deep interest in the proceedings throughout the season, and who is one of the most popular of its members. The programme opened with Webbe's glee "Glorious Apollo," which was sung by the Birmingham Glee Club and the Worcester Glee and Madrigal Union combined, and was very heartily applauded. It was followed by the Birmingham Glee Union, contributing the ever appreciated glee (Bishop's), "Foresters wound the cheerful horn," which was persistently encored, and the clever vocalists responded with "What shall ye have that killed the deer?" Then followed the band with the overture to *Zampa*, by Herold, which was very creditably performed. "Cherubs in arms" was sung as a duet, quartette, and being re-demanded, was partly repeated. Mr. Pedley very cleverly sang, "The Desert" (Emanuel), securing an encore, and he complied with "The Blacksmith," which he rendered with remarkable vivacity and appropriateness. The amusing partsong, "I loved a Lass, a Fair One" (Hatton), was very pleasingly given by the Worcester Glee and Madrigal Union, and this brought the first part to a conclusion. During the interval which followed, the Mayor proposed a vote of thanks to the Birmingham Glee Union for the services they had rendered to the club during the season, remarking that he took this opportunity of doing so because those gentlemen would not be able to be present at the dinner of the club on Tuesday next. His Worship referred in flattering and graceful terms to the pleasure which they had afforded the members by their vocal contributions. The President seconded, and the vote was accorded with hearty acclamation. Mr. Bickley acknowledged the compliment and thanked the members for the kindness he and his colleagues had received at their hands. The second part opened with an overture from a popular opera, which was redemanded. Mr. Bickley sang "Who can tell?" which was encored, and he responded with "Nora, the pride of Kildare." Mr E. W. Elgar's spirited march "Pas Redouble," which was first produced at a concert in connection with the Worcester Instrumental Society about two years ago, though it would have been more effective with a larger band, was very successful, and had to be repeated in response to the persistent applause by which it was followed. Mr. C. Fleet's song, "Only for Thee," evoked an encore, to which he responded with "Come into the garden, Maud." The concluding item in the programme were a part song by the Birmingham Glee Union, the soldiers' chorus from *Faust*, sung by the combined glee parties, and the National Anthem, previous to which the President proposed "The continued success of the club."

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID Wanted, immediately, for Morning Call; family three; excellent situation.—Central Registry, 31, New Street.

HOUSEMAID Wanted, for very fine place; £21; performed trips; excellent situation.—Crewe Registry, 31, New St. 4067

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID Wanted; three in family. 21l. Apply Forward, 370, John Bright Street. 4049

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID Wanted, two in family; Kidderminster; £21 to £22; good situation.—Mrs. Bourne, 24, Corn Hill. 4063

HOUSEKEEPER, a tall strong Girl, not under 25 years of age, as General Servant; must be an early riser, and fond of children. Good character indispensable. Wages £16.—Apply, 2, Bennett's Hill. 4067

LAD Wanted, in small Boarding School, for first Cleaning and General Housework.—Address, C. 6, Daily Post. 4067

LADY Required as Companion-Help; town three days, country and comfortable home.—Address, C. 36, Daily Post. 4067

LADY (young) Wanted, moderate nursery work; good needlewoman; youngest child 1.—Address, 103, Daily Post. 4062

LADY-HELP Wanted, in a small family where general servant is kept; must be a good cook, and cheerful companion, and willing to make herself generally useful; age about 40. Salary £16.—Address, D. 1, Daily Post. 4067

LAUNDRESS, thoroughly experienced, highest references, for crown Kensington; cottage home preferred.—Apply, Forward, 370, John Bright Street. 4049

LAUNDRYMAID Wanted (single handed), with help, wages £15, to £20 (Anglesea).—Mrs. Cliff, Principal Registry, Derwent's 4067

MAID (Useful) Wanted, for one lady; good dressmaker; had some sewing.—Mrs. Thornton, 32, Abbermore Street. 4067

MOTHER'S Help Wanted; housewifely; accustomed to children; light household duties; servant kept.—Address, 108, Daily Post. 4067

MOTHER'S Help Wanted, used to and fond of small children; to take charge of baby and two elder ones; needlewoman; good references required. Small salary; comfortable home.—Address, 6,000, Daily Post. 4067

NURSE (cook) have been out before; over 35.—Apply, before 12, after 5, 70, Pembroke Road. 4067

PARLOURMAID required immediately Wanted; two in family; must be very particular's house near Birmingham.—Daily two, Central Registry, 31, New Street. 4067

PARLOURMAID, Companion, Jun Wanted.—Apply, cook, Bishop's Court, Birkenhead.

PARLOURMAID and Upper Housemaid Wanted, for small family, Handsome Gift, £21.—Eaglesfield's Registry, Chapel Street. 4067

PARLOURMAID (Junior) Wanted for the country; must have been in thoroughly well trained (respectable) establishment and of good appearance.—Address, C. 34, Daily Post. 4067

PARLOURMAID Wanted, for Manchester; age 25. Good cook. Two servants kept.—Mrs. Cliff, Principal Registry, Derwent's 4067

PARLOURHOUSE, strong Girl Wanted.—Apply, Junction Inn, Bridge, near Dudley. 4067

SERVANT (Girl) Wanted, about 20, Good character.—Apply, Mrs. Hardy, 31, Wilson Street, Dudley Road. 4067

WANTED, at once, a strong, respectable young Woman, used to household plain cooking, &c. Good wages.—Apply, Red Lion Hotel, Aldershott.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced Middle-aged good Servant to look before.—Apply, George Hotel, Walsall. 4067

WANTED, thoroughly good plain Cook.—Address, stating age and wages required, A. 56, Daily Post. 4067

WANTED, respectable Person, about 35, Churchwoman, to act as nurse-maid, attend occasionally to three ladies, and do a little housework; good plain needlewoman and some knowledge of dressmaking required; also good references.—Address, C. 31, Daily Post. 4067

WANTED, at once, a good Housemaid-waitress.—Apply, Waiter, Restaurant, 12, Bridge Street, Walsall. 4067

WANTED, steady reliable Woman, about 40, as General (single); good home to trustworthy person.—Address, D. 1, Daily Post. 4067

WANTED, clean, experienced General Servant, to Wesleyan Householder; understands all household work.—Address, D. 20, Daily Post. 4067

WANTED, for Midwife, a good General Servant.—Apply, five to-morrow, Mrs. Adrington, 21, Dudley Road, West Bromwich. 4067

WANTED, Mother's Help; three children; good professional Mother's Assistant preferred.—Mrs. Bennett, Cliff Farm, Lydiate, Warrington. 4067

WANTED, good Parlourmaid; must thoroughly understand cleaning and plain cooking; good character indispensable.—Write, stating wages, &c., to Mrs. Bond, Pendinning, Llanrwst, North Wales. 4067

WANTED, an Assistant Housemaid, experienced, for a Gentleman's Family; must be two months in service; age, and where last.—Address, with full particulars and salary required, to Victoria Road, Leicester. 4067

WOMAN (middle-aged) Wanted, as Nurse, and under housemaid; generally useful.—Wordsley, 31, Wellington Road, Edgbaston. 4067

SERVANTS WANT PLACES.

ATTENDANT (Male) Seeks Situation, age 21; experience. Good reference.—E. Adams, 28, Francis Road, Warwick. 4067

BUTLER, Groom, &c.—Place Positive Wanted at once with thoroughly reliable Man; waiting daily.—Forward Agency, 31, John Bright Street.

BOARDING-servant.—Ladies board near; 10 respectable married Servants Waiting Booking.—Mrs. Rogers's, 30, 31 Street, Lond. 4067

COACHMAN-GROOM (or to groom); 7l. total situation; steady and good servant.—Mrs. Hadwen, Chapel House, Wednesbury. 4067

COACHMAN or Horse-Clairvoyant, age 31, Requires Situation; experienced. 21l. Three years references.—Apply, Forward, 370, John Bright Street. 4049

COOK (good plain) Managed, understands dairy and baking; good reference. Wages 21l.—Victoria Registry, Wolverhampton. 4067

COOK (plain), age 25, very neat character. Requires Re-engagement; 21l.—Apply, Forward, 370, John Bright Street. 4049

COOK (good), Housemaid; dairy, baking; 21l. to 23l.; three years' reference.—Thompson, 31, Alexandra Street, Lozells. 4067

COOK and House-parlourmaid, three years personal reference; Married Servants together; near Birmingham.—Eaglesfield's Registry, Chapel Street. 4067

DOMESTICS.—Cooks Parlourmaid, Housemaid, Nursemaid, Housemaid, Warrens, Chambermaid, Boots, Waiter, Butlers, Footmen.—Tudor Registry, Warrington Street. 4067

DOMESTICS, thoroughly good Gardener; single or married; three years' excellent character.—Apply, King's Heath Registry (adjoining post office). 4067

DOMESTICS, Housemaid or Nurse, 21, many years' excellent character; each, are ready. 20. Best references. Bromsgrove. 4067

DOMESTICS, General; strong country servant; 16 months' character; tidy children. In 30, Irvin.—Harper, 31, Hunter Road. 4067

DOMESTICS, Groom, strong, willing, Horseless servant; cook, plain, wash, &c. Two good good characters.—Mrs. Hunt, Road. 4067

DOMESTICS, a number of good General Servants.—Davis's Registry, 39, John Bright Street, Birmingham. 4067

DOMESTICS, Parlourmaids, Housemaids, Housekeepers, Nursemaids, Nurses, Governesses, Cooks, Laundresses, Footmen, Waitresses, Chambermaids.—Mrs. Clifton, 128, Corporation Street. 4067

DOMESTICS General (2l); strong, cook, excellent; 21l.—Grand Registry, 130, Corporation Street, and High Street, Lichfield. 4067

DOMESTICS General (2); country girl; good references; 18l.—Grand Registry, 130, Corporation Street, and High Street, Lichfield. 4067

DOMESTICS.—Cook (plain) 22l.; two years' reference; 21l.—Grand Registry, 130, Corporation Street, and High Street, Lichfield. 4067

DOMESTICS, an Upper good Servant.—Cook, Housemaid, Nursemaid, Parlourmaid, Footman, Coachman, Gardener, Groom, Horse, and Gardener.—Mrs. Batchelor's Registry, Liverpool Row. 4067

DOMESTICS, General, age 21, good character; cook plain; 21l.—Apply, Forward, 370, John Bright Street. 4049

DOMESTICS, Coachwoman; 12 months' reference; age 20; 21l.—Five Ways Registry, 50, Broad Street. 4067

DOMESTICS, Housemaid, 21 months and three years' reference; age 19; 20l.—Five Ways Registry, 50, Broad St. 4067

DOMESTICS, young General; country girl; 16l.—Five Ways Registry, 50, Broad Street. 4067

GARDENER, good single-handed Worker, Stockton, Inexperienced, or Groom.—19, Wesley Street, Cosby Hill. 4067

GENERAL Housemaid, 21, 21l.; country girl; two years' reference (Orthopædist).—Mrs. Bowen, 16, Cherry Hill. 4067

HOUSEKEEPER, Lady-Help, or Nurse.—Governess Wanted; 21l.; Experienced, good references. References.—Miss Fairfax, 21, Gladstone Road, Handsworth. 4067

HOUSEKEEPER presently Suited with respectable Country Servants-all married.—Miss Walker's Registry, 5, Wide Street, Handsworth. 4067

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID Disengaged, tall, good appearance; 21l. to 22l.; good reference. Wages 21l.; good waiting.—Victoria Registry, Wolverhampton. 4067

HOUSEMAID Disengaged, 21; 21l.; tall superior girl; excellent needle reference (gentleman).—Mrs. Bowen, 16, Cherry Hill. 4067

HOUSEMAID or Parlourmaid Disengaged; two years' excellent reference; first-rate waiter.—Portwine, 21, Gloucester Street, Leamington. 4067

KITCHENMAID (strong, 21, Wants Situation in hotel or private house.—Thomas, 21, Pembroke St., Ladywood. 4067

LADIES or Typical Maid (2), tall; dressmaking, millinery, hairdressing. Four years' highest references.—Lester's Agency, Somerset. 4067

LADY-COMPANION (young), widow, bright, cheerful; 30l.—Five Ways Registry, 50, Broad Street. 4067

LADY (or highly Recommended bright useful Companion); thoroughly experienced, active, capable, domesticated; could take entire management. Select references. England.—Address, C. 32, Daily Post. 4067

LADY (young) Seeks Situation, Help, or Companion, to elderly lady; good reference.—Address, 107, Daily Post. 4067

LADY (young) Desires Re-engagement as Housekeeper, good Home; can assist with books.—E. W., Red Hollow, Brownhills. 4067

Mrs. Smith Invites Governesses (young Miss, age 10, weight 7st. 4l. Second Mistress), &c., 21l. and 18l. Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44,

and men and women and Heaven alone doing good, and healing all manner of sickness and disease among the people.

Archdeacon Farrar, who was warmly received, said he was obliged to the committee for the honour done him in asking him to speak to such a vast and interesting audience upon the great national work of providing means for educating the sick. If brethren any text took which to speak it would be two words from the Epistle of St. Paul, one word in the original being "perfect." Whatever view one took of life, sickness and suffering must enter very largely into the estimate of it. There were many men who in the prime of their strength hardly looked forward to the day when bright red coins to them when they would have to struggle with weakness and exhaustion, and that terrible despondency which made a man say in the morning "Would to God it were night," and in the evening "would to God it were morn." Such troubles might not seem to us individually, but if they did we must hope that God would endow us to bear them. Cheerfulness was a very bright and very blessed virtue, but cheerfulness without sympathy was by no means to be esteemed. Supposing one felt no misery for one's personal health, still the mind that was not aware of all the sickness and sorrow around must be the most sullen of an egotist or a cynic. The poets constantly brought before us the uncertainty and the certainty of these trials of sickness and all other forms of human misery. The young and the gay, so long as they could, ignored such things from want of thought and the selfish and worldly ignored them from want of heart, and it was only very unfortunately that the best of us realised the duty which that state of things brought upon us. That was not a mere pulpit utterance, it would be flattery to say that even in this England of ours things were otherwise. Let them take the Birmingham hospitals. They all made earnest appeals to the wealthy city of Birmingham, for many of them were in debt, with the trustees nearly distracting and failing of. Let them hear London, which he knew better. (At Hospital Sunday every religious community was appealed to in the strongest possible way to increase the funds, and there [illegible] in debt. What was the result? Last year about £40,000 was contributed. Perhaps that was looked upon as superb generosity. But what did it come to? Divided amongst the population it came not yet half to the magnificent subscription of one thousand a penny per head, or one seventy-eighth of what he himself was the price of a single glass of ale. (Laughter.) He could not regard that as a very superb form of generosity. (Hear, hear," and applause.) It could not be said we were so poor we could not afford more, because in the very same week there was Derby Day, when thousands of pounds changed hands, thousands of persons were robbed, and there prevailed an intense excitement which he grieved to say was because, once and once a second [illegible] which made our young fortune knaves and blackguards—(applause)—which led many of them to various forms of crime. Then thousands of pounds exchanged hands in the business excitement as to whether one animal could go over a certain distance in a second or in less than another. Then there were the art sales in the same week, when £6,000 was easily given in a single day for utterly idiotic and so forth. He did not say that that expenditure was wicked, but if all that money was given for the amelioration of education some might be forthcoming for the needs of the infirm and sick of men. (Applause.) The failure, he thought, arose from the fact that we did not sufficiently believe the Gospel or the Beatitudes of Christ. (Hear, hear.) It might be the fault, to a large degree, of the clergy, who were for the most of usually smooth platitudes and of conventional and commonplace, instead of speaking the difficult word and doing the difficult deed, and telling us plainly what our duty was as Christians and men. (Applause.) The lesson of mercy was not only a lesson of the Gospel, but of every single religion which had any religion in it, or was in the least degree worthy of the name. Would that all the sects and churches of Christendom could approach other, cease to slander one another and take each other and unite in one mighty union of purposes and love and charity. He would read the words of a living philosopher, a kind-hearted man, a man of immense ability, and having many followers. "The cruelty of society," said the philosopher, "was physically lessened by the artificial preservation of the feeblest members of those least able to take care of themselves. [illegible] to support the weak. (Hear, hear.) He went on: "Fostering the good-for-nothing is an common cruelty." Christianity knew nothing of the good-for-nothing—(applause)—and, unquestionably, luxury is done by agencies which undertake in a wholesale way to foster the good-for-nothing, putting a stop to that natural process of elimination by which society purifies itself." Those words, in plain English, meant let the weak go to the wall, let the sick drag himself to death, let the poor weak child be strangled in its cradle, abolish the hospitals, do away with charities. It means the survival of the fittest; if a man fell, let all the myriad feet of the flying generation pass over him and trample him into the dust, so though crushed wretches died of disease and starving down were deep place to perish in the water. (Applause.) How different was Christ's love. He took his place with the weak, the sick, the miserable. He was the friend of the friendless, the friend of prisoners and slaves. There was no fear in His love, no limit. He did not only love the sweet little children whom all could love, but He loved the lame and the blind, the unpromising, the leper, and the diseased. When at last the miserable leprosy he was a burden, Christ lived with Samaritans, He loved all and cared for all. He even allowed the penitent harlot to wash His feet with her tears, and wipe them with the hair of her head. (Applause.) It was not only by Christ's life that we were taught love and charity, but by His death too. A book was written the other day by a friend of the speaker's, entitled "If Christ came to Chicago." (Laughter.) Suppose Christ came to Birmingham, or to any other great city of England. Supposing he came to London. He would dismay to see the sight of the ground thickled up with sugar, putting multitudes of men, and wealth hanging round the cities of some sporting newspaper to hear of some event which would make them either disheartenedly the richer or poorer by the pound, and so contribute to that new epidemic of national vice. (Applause.) He would detect to hear that the one piece of news which people seemed to care for was that carried by the boys in the streets passing over specials for the winners of the sad, that state, and was showing how vastly the excitement had taken hold of the people. (Applause.) He would detect to see the means whom there was said to be the most unfeeling insensibility of any nation of Europe, whom the progress of humanity was so shamefully arrested. (Hear, hear.) But Christ would love to see the peace, the order, the beauty, the kindness that prevailed through all our great hospitals, sons of sorrows teaching, giving their whole lives unstintingly to the service of the old and the poor. (Loud applause.)

A collection was then made for the amalgamated charities, and the meeting closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Bishop.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR AT ST. GEORGE'S, EDGBASTON.

Archdeacon Farrar preached in behalf of the local charities at St. George's, Edgbaston, last evening. There was an overflowing congregation, many people being unable to find so much as standing room. The Bishop of Worcester was present, but did not take a prominent part in the service. The Ven. Archdeacon took for his text the words "And the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations" (Revelation xxii., 2). He said that one grand leaf of the tree of life was the leaf of mercy. No religion save that of Christ ever said to its followers with so much power, insistence, and perspicuous, "Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted." No religion had ever had one-tenth of the effect in the practical amelioration which had made man more just and more compassionate to his brother man. Very slow indeed had been that growth in the bad soil of the human heart, but it had been sure, and it had been likened. The life of man was to inspire treated as a thing cheap and valueless. Womanhood was no honour trampled down into shameful drudgery. Children were no longer slain in civilised nations in universal infanticide. Slavery, with its countless abominations, had been almost eliminated from the institutions of the civilised world. The pastimes were no longer made the fruition of human oppression. The agents of corruption and cruelty were cursed, and God had sent forth His two great archangels of Love and Liberty among the nations in order that they might become the guardians of suffering humanity, and shelter it beneath their healing wings. Proceeding to point out the conspicuous instances in which, even during this century, the growth of compassionateness had been, as he said, more remarkable than in any previous time, the preacher dwelt upon the more enlightened and humane sentiment prevailing with regard to the treatment of dumb animals, the disappearance of the inconceivable atrocities formerly practised on those wounded in war, the altered tone of public opinion as to the punishment of children, and the softening of religious hates. Let there take, too, the case of the sick, and imagine what sickness was in the years between 1340 and 1350, when, owing to filthy hereditary conditions, and the all but total lack of hospitals, the "black death" ravaged England from end to end, lashed its people, and stripped its civilisation. Coming almost to our own day, let them think of those dirty, incompetent, gin-drinking nurses of a past generation, which the great masters of modern fiction had consigned for us, and compare them with those highly trained, gentle, self-sacrificing ladies whom the hospitals now sent to watch over our beds of pain. He thought that if the Lord Christ were to come to earth again He might find much that was lacking in many a church. He might be discontented and ill at ease in many of them, and care nothing for the perspectives of the tawdry ecclesiastic; but as His steps passed through the wards of our great hospitals in almost every large city in England, to His crowned their brightness, their cheerfulness, their plants and pictures, their tender consolations to the children in their darkest hour, the exquisite skill and knowledge which were brought to bear impartially upon the pauper as upon the prince—above all, if He saw the loving sympathy with which they watched on the helpless anguish of life's last hours, His face would shine as on the Mount of Transfiguration, He would stretch forth His hand of benediction on all who took glad part in such works, and would say, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Amid all our shameful backwardness in good works, we might at least be heartily glad that year by year something was done for the eight hundred different forms of disease to which our fallen flesh was heir. But to our shame be it said that there were so many hospitals all over the country which were constantly struggling with debt, whose supporters were burdened with anxiety, or were driven to those miserable but unhappily necessary means of raising the support they required by dances or by concert. Hospital Sunday, as it had come to be called, might be a high feast, not only to the hospitals, but to the spiritual life of the Church. Archdeacon Farrar went on to refer to the gracious results of medical science, and especially to the blessings attending the application of anæsthetics, and concluded by strongly enforcing the duty laid on rich and poor alike to sincerely support the people hospitals.

WARSHIPS' NAMES.

The finding of suitable names for men-of-war is a matter of no small difficulty, as First Lords of the Admiralty in the past have discovered when the British Fleet was much smaller than it is to-day. It is recorded of one Minister of the end of the eighteenth century that he was accustomed to keep a copy of LEMPRIERE'S Classical Dictionary handy, and when a vessel was about to be christened he would take down the volume and search through its pages until he found the name of some person of mythological celebrity which took his fancy. Thus, the British bluejacket came to make the acquaintance of a number of polysyllabic names, not easy for him to pronounce in a hurry. Agamemnon and Bellerophon are of this series, and it may be imagined to what lingual manœuvres a sailor, after a hearty evening ashore, would have to resort before he succeeded in confusing the style and title of his floating home, did he not readily invent more or less appropriate nicknames. With the increase in the size of the Fleet—there are about 500 vessels of various classes which fly the White Ensign—the problem of discovering a suitable designation for each of the ships has increased. Since he went to the Admiralty, with Prince Louis of Battenberg, the author of a book on naval memorials, as his principal adviser, Mr. CHURCHILL has devoted considerable attention to the subject. He realised that here to his hand lay a means of linking the new Navy to the old Navy, and reminding officers and men who now wear his Majesty's uniform of the glorious annals of our sea power, while at the same time keeping green the memories of the sea captains whose records shed lustre on the Service. It was thought at a recent period that as much as was possible had already been done in this direction, and that any extension would tend to complicate the signalling book. The present First Lord has shown that difficulties are encountered only to be removed, and he is to be congratulated on the selections which have been made since he came into office. Without brushing aside all modern names, he has sought to emphasise the continuity of our naval history by reviving the fame of the splendid achievements of the past.

How should the fine new, large, armoured vessels of the present shipbuilding programme be christened? There are many groups of names with historic associations which might have been chosen; but, for one reason or another, the Admiralty have determined on a course which is as significant of the trend of naval policy as it is appropriate to the main purposes of keeping in mind the exploits of our predecessors, who handed down to us so goodly a heritage. There are just passing away, to be knocked down as scrap-iron by the auctioneer, a class of eight armoured vessels which all bear honoured names beginning with "R." They fall under the German twenty-year formula of efficiency. Four of these names are to be revived in the new battleships—the Royal Sovereign, the Royal Oak, the Resolution, and the Ramillies—and the fifth will be known as the Renown. Such appellations the Navy could not spare. Four hundred years ago, when HENRY VIII. was on the throne, a Sovereign, of 600 tons burden, and with seventy or eighty small guns probably not equal in power to the modern rifle, carried the English flag in battle and in storm; her namesake will be a steel-clad ship of about 26,000 tons, with 13in guns which can discharge a shell off Dover and hit the lighthouse on Calais pier, with torpedoes having a range of three miles, and with a speed of about twenty-two knots. It was at a later date, when we were contending with the Dutch for our proud place on the ocean, that we obtained a vessel with the title of Sovereign of the Seas. She was, indeed, one of the contributory causes of the Civil War. It was for her construction that "ship money" was levied by CHARLES I. The King directed that she should be called the Sovereign of the Seas in order to carry far and wide a challenge to his enemies abroad. It was a reassertion of our claim to supremacy in the "four seas" against which Holland, in a State paper drawn up by GROTIUS, had strongly protested. It remained for the Commonwealth—and particularly for BLAKE and PENN and his companions—to support in fierce combat our maritime claims, and the ship which King CHARLES'S ship money built—to be run—aboard in the four days' action off the Gaudeins in 1666, and in the battles at Sole Bay and off the Texel and Beachy Head, and so helped to redeem the challenge which the dead King had so royally thrown down. Of the other four names selected by the Admiralty, it may be said briefly that round each cluster historic memories of the evolution of our sea power.

If, however, it is no easy matter to find suitable names for battleships and cruisers, what must be the difficulty when it comes to torpedo-boat destroyers, of which ninety-six have been laid down in the past five years? Although old vessels are being discarded, the aggregate number is rapidly increasing. It is even said that a few years ago, in order to evade the recurring problem, a group of destroyers were given numbers only, and thus the Admiralty brought on itself as little trouble, because it was contended that craft so distinguished were evidently thought of little importance by the authorities and consequently could be ignored. For some years past, with rare exceptions, destroyers have been given fortuitous appellations, and the result is that even many naval officers cannot remember the vessels that belong to the various classes. The Admiralty has determined on a new system. It is too late to rename all the vessels in the existing flotilla, but in future each member of a group will have one of the letters of the alphabet painted prominently on it, and its name will begin with the letter of its class. Thus the vessels now under construction will belong to the "A" and "B" classes, and the opportunity has been seized to commemorate the exploits of a group of officers, all but one belonging to the NELSON period, whose names have almost passed from the memory of their fellow countrymen. In this way we are reminded of Admiral Sir JOHN LAWFORD, who fell in with and captured a Spanish convoy worth £100,000 on one occasion, and on another seized a number of the enemy's ships with nearly a million and a quarter dollars in specie. The services are also recalled of Rear-Admiral Sir THOMAS LOCKE, Bt., who fought with distinction at the battle of the Nile; of Captain CHARLES LINZEE, who, when his ship was lost off the Lizard in November, 1807, refused to move until all the crew had gone and paid willingly the price of the highest naval tradition; of Captain C. J. M. MANSFIELD, who won fame at Trafalgar; of Sir DAVID MILNE, whose family still serves KING and country at sea in the person of the present Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean; of Sir R. MOORSOM, another hero of Trafalgar Bay; of Sir J. S. NORRIS, who, wounded at the same battle, remained at his post to the end, and then fainted and had to be carried below—a victor vanquished by pain; and of Sir GEORGE MURRAY, NELSON'S Captain of the Fleet in 1805. It is well for the Navy and for the nation that the names of these heroes of our inland story should be honoured as the Admiralty now proposes. They won and consolidated the Empire, which it is the task of the Navy of to-day to preserve and hand on, undiminished in extent and prestige. Not only is the Fleet the main defence of the British peoples, but it enshrines many of their most cherished memories.

That always diverting comedian, Mr. Fred Wadsley, is not seen until the last act, when he makes a very welcome appearance as the richly inventive lawyer with a genius for reuniting estranged couples. He played the part to legitimately farcical lines, and was vastly entertaining. To Mr. Wiggens, the clever adaptor, and to Mr. Philip Faraday, who has brought "The Laughing Husband" to London, and "produced" it himself, were the hearty cheers at curtain-fall. It was an evening without a single discordant note.

LABOUR AND DYNAMITE.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

AMAZING CONFESSIONS.

NEW YORK, Thursday.

A man whose name is given as G. E. Davis, alias George O'Donnell, has been arrested on a charge of blowing up a bridge at Mount Vernon (New York), on the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, on Sept. 5, 1977.

According to the United States marshal, who arrested Davis, the man has made a confession implicating various labour union officials. The case promises to afford another sensation similar to that created by the conviction of the McNamara brothers of the series of dynamite outrages which culminated in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building.—Reuter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday.

Harry Orman, secretary and treasurer of the Structural Iron-workers' Union, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy. It is understood that he is implicated in the confessions alleged to have been made by the man Davis, arrested in New York. Thus far he has been unable to furnish the $50,000 bail demanded by the Federal Court.

The arrest was made on the complaint of a private detective, who charged Orman with conspiring with T. M. Ryan, the brothers McNamara, and fifty other ironworkers, to transport dynamite, which was to be used in wrecking property of the American Bridge Company.

The District Attorney's office here has issued a list of a dozen dynamite and kindred outrages to which Davis is alleged to have confessed, his revelations, it is said, clearing up most of the mysterious attacks on property made in recent years, and not explained during the trials of the McNamara brothers and their accomplices.—Reuter.

DUBLIN LABOUR TROUBLES.

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUIRY.

In the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, yesterday, the inquiry was resumed into the causes of the trade troubles. All the available space was occupied by prominent employers of labour in the city, and by a big number of the labour element. Mr. James Sexton, secretary of the National Union of Dockers, with which cousin Larkin seemed his connection some years ago, was also in attendance.

Mr. George N. Jacob, chairman and managing director of the firm of biscuit manufacturers, called as a witness, said his firm employed in the week before the strike 1,000 men and 2,000 females. It had been erroneously stated that they had locked out the girls; but, as a matter of fact, the girls left voluntarily, because they would not assent to what the directors considered a reasonable request. He was on to say that, owing to a sudden stride much perishable material in the factory was destroyed. Previous to the strike of 1911 the firm had endeavoured to raise wages, and they were quite on a level with their competitors in that respect. Factories in Ireland could not be worked as advantageously and as cheaply as in England and Scotland. Irish firms were handicapped because the greater part of their raw materials came from across the Channel. They had to pay the freight of the raw material to Ireland and the freight back to England, because two-thirds of their output was sent back to England. Larkin took up the lowest depths in attacking a poor, rather nervous woman in his employ, and threatening what would be done to her.

Larkin: Do you mean on your business as a philanthropist or are you making money out of cheap labour? You are not now talking unfortunate terms.

Sir George Ashwith put Larkin's question to the witness.

Wilson: I do not see Larkin's object.

Sir George Ashwith: Never mind his object.

Wilson: You could not carry on a business at all unless you made money out of it. The more money you are the more you can do for your workers. For instance, among many other things we have given them a club room.

Larkin: How much do the workers pay for that club-room?

Wilson said their contributions varied according to circumstances.

Larkin: When we get to our case we shall make statements that will cause Jacob to cry, as he was nearly doing just now.

Mr. Davis Barry, manager of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, had been called earlier. He gave several instances where men had refused to handle goods on Sept. 10. The men handed goods and then took them back to the ship, which had remained at the quay another week.

Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis asked how strikes were settled before Larkin came.

Witness said they had not had a strike for twenty years before he came.

Sir Thomas: Did the men never ask for a rise in wages?—No.

Larkin: They dare not.

Witness stated that since 1908 the wages had risen from 24s to 27s a week of sixty hours to an all round 30s.

Sir Thomas Ratcliffe-Ellis: Did you not, before Mr. Larkin came, receive any application for more wages or shorter hours?—There was no such application during the previous fifteen years or so.

Mr. Samuel McCormack, chairman of Tedcastle, McCormack, and Co., gave evidence as to the breaking of agreements by Larkin.

Mr. Thomas McCormack, one of the managing directors of his firm, who are merchants, said they had suffered from sympathetic strikes and the destruction of insured goods.

Larkin: Have you anything to say against me in my dealings with you?—No, except that you interfere with the men.

Larkin laughed.

Witness added that Larkin was really master of the whole city. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clynes, M.P.: That is highly complimentary to Mr. Larkin.

Mr. Jacob was recalled, and Mr. Clynes questioned him about a man whom he threatened for being in a public house when he should have been on duty.

Witness declared that he would not employ a man who would disapprove of a workman being in a public house, especially during working hours. "I give Mr. Larkin every credit," he added, "for the good influence he has had over his men in that respect."

Mr. Clynes: I am glad to hear you say that. It removes an impression which had got abroad.

Another witness, answering Mr. Clynes, who suggested that a man did not go on strike if he was satisfied with his pay, said that men went on strike through fear of getting a knock at their heads. It was personal violence they were afraid of—violence from Liberty Hall.

Larkin: Perhaps you refer to the brutality of the police?

The Court adjourned till this morning.

BATTERSEA STRIKE.

WORKS CLOSED DOWN.

Rare features will inevitably follow the action of masters and men in the dispute at Messrs. Garton, Hill, and Co.'s sugar refinery, at Battersea, Employers, stating that they have been having a "hand-to-mouth" existence on the wages they have been receiving, demanded an increase to 21s at once. The lock-signal yesterday by closing down the works indefinitely. It is stated that Sir Richard Garton has gone abroad, and has left instructions that he will return when the men are ready to resume work at the old rates.

With a view to obtaining either confirmation or denial of this statement, a representative of *The Daily Telegraph* called upon the firm junior but was informed that the only statement to be issued was that posted up at the entrance to the works. The notice was dated yesterday, and read as follows:

Garton, Hill, and Co. give notice that to prevent inconvenience they intend to pay any wages due to their late employés on Friday, Oct. 2. The pay-office will be open for that purpose at twelve o'clock. The works are now closed indefinitely.

This notice means that the 900 to 950 men who have struck are dismissed, and that the firm do not intend, unless compelled, to employ them.

Exciting Burglar Hunt at Southampton.

Fierce Struggle in the Polygon.

CULPRIT ESCAPES FROM HOT PURSUIT.

The Polygon, Southampton, was the scene of a sensational incident on Sunday evening, which for a time caused great excitement in a neighbourhood hitherto quite a stranger to the unexpected.

It appears that "Persons," the Polygon, a double-fronted house, with red facings and a porch, helps to look, as the occupants of Mrs. H.S. has been left empty for several weeks. It is stated that an entrance had been effected by some person or persons, who have been making free with the premises. It was suggested that none too much had been paid to the house, and the conference were of opinion.

On Sunday night Mr. Curtis, who lives next door, was informed by his wife that she heard men and heard someone jump over the fence. Mr. Curtis rightly the idea, but the lady subsequently declared that she again heard a noise, and Mr. Curtis then went out to investigate. He visited outside the Polygon, found he had got a prisoner, and was returning, when he saw the man following a man, who had

JUMPED OVER THE GATE.

Mr. Curtis went to meet the intruder, who, observing, passed the gate, as it a pace of land to Denzil Lodge. Mr. Curtis pushed him up the route, whereupon the man struck at him several times with some instrument, striking wounds on the back of the head, the forehead, and on the hand. The fighting was apparently devoted by Mr. Curtis, who still held on.

A passerby, whose community rules on the spot, and was told what had happened. He called some other people who came up to assist him in searching for Mr. Curtis assailant, but they refused to do so, assuming themselves

TO THE POLICE STATION WITH A KNIFE.

The policeman saw his wounds, and ascertained what he could, as well as other particulars in evidence.

The West Station was searched and also the gardens and the houses in the vicinity of the fray but, while the hunt of the bearer to the Matter was concerned, it was thought the man had gone that way. No trace of him, however, was found.

THE MAN'S DESCRIPTION

is: Age, about 30; he had on a dark suit, a dark hat, and wearing a dark coat, with a scarf tied. He was of respectable appearance.

In connection with the circumstances, Mr. Curtis's right hand and hand were severed in bandages, made necessary, fighting with some sense. He was unable to describe definitely the weapon which was used against him. "I was in the dark," he added, "with a walk-stick covered with blood, but the wounds were very slight."

Other reports give that we

A HUE AND CRY

in the neighbourhood, and the man was chased through Kingsthorpe-road, where he leaped over the fence in the house of Mr. T. C. Gray, the superintendent of the Southampton. Was chased, and was lost sight of in the garden.

The police kept up a constant search for some time, examining the gardens which on the line, and entering the houses, but the man succeeded in making good his escape.

SHIRLEY SKATING RINK ENTERED.

Smart Capture.

Though the Polygon incident got away, a smart capture was effected by a Southampton constable on Sunday evening at the Shirley Skating Rink. Shortly after nine o'clock P.C. Colpus, on the beat in the vicinity, observed two persons entered by, and found a window broken. Concluding there he heard a noise of something being smashed open. Suspecting a person to be making observation on the track of the previous, the constable went round to the rear of the building and effected an entrance through the broken window. He soon heard a noise and, removing to hiding until Sergeant Humphrey arrived, when the two officers made a thorough search of the rink, and found a man there. They also discovered the window had been forced with a screwdriver, and that the man had had some broken open and a penny in the old machine turned. The man was taken into custody and removed to the police station. P.C. Colpus afterwards made representations for his capture and charging him with stealing.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.

At the Southampton Police-court, on Monday, before the Mayor (Alderman C. J. Allen), presiding, Mr. Major, J. Andrews, A. Langstone, W. Kimmell, H. Wilding, C. W. Dowse, E. T. Sims, F. Wright, J. Hollis and R. G. Wilson, a young man of dark complexion, was placed in the dock. He refused to give his name and address. He was charged with breaking and entering the Southampton Skating Rink, Shirley-road, and stealing 10s 6d and some keys, and a silver cigarette case, on the 6th inst., and further charged with breaking and entering the same premises and stealing 2s 6d, a purse, and ring, two studs, two pairs brushes, a safe key and eight other keys, between 11 p.m. on the 17th of February and 8 a.m. on the 18th of February.

The Mayor (to the prisoner): Have you pleaded?

Prisoner: I refuse to give it.

Mr. W. E. Jones (Chief Constable): He must plead to one or both, sir.

Mr. C. J. E. Whitaker said he appeared to prosecute for the police in the case. One of the principal offences occurred on Sunday. He asked for a remand until Tuesday, to enable the police to complete their inquiries.

The Mayor said it was a very big thing to ask the prisoner to refuse to give his name. He would be remanded.

On Tuesday prisoner was again brought before the magistrates. His name was given on the charge sheet as Horace Stark, a labour worker, of Northampton, Twelve-years' imprisonment.

(To Horace (to the prisoner): Is Horace Stark your name?

Prisoner: Yes, sir.

Mr. C. J. E. Whitaker applied for a further remand for eight days for the police to make further inquiries.

This was granted, and prisoner was removed.

THE PROPOSED PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL AT SOUTHAMPTON.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of this scheme was held on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Professor Burchmore, in Hill-lane, Southampton. There were present Mr. E. G. Oakley (ex-Mayor), who presided, Colonel Seaton (United States Consul), Mayor, J. W. Cox, H. J. Rawlins, A. J. Chevertou, and F. Lankester, and Professor Burchmore and the Rev. Heath Crowe, secretaries. Several apologies for non-attendance were announced.

Dr. Burchmore announced that several prominent gentlemen had consented to allow their names to be published in the list of promoters. These included the Bishop of Winchester, the Very Rev. Archdeacon of London, Mr. Stephen, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Rev. John Stoors, D.D., the Rev. John Clifford, D.D., the Rev. Chas. F. Draper (Messenger of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts), Sir James Lemon, J.P., and Sir J. Compton Rickett, M.P., Sir Albert Oriner, Capt. M.P., Sir George E. Cooper, Bart., Sir Hugh W. Peter, Bart., and Mr. C. G. Masterton are also on the list. Dr. Burchmore said the first edition of the pamphlet was nearly exhausted. A request had been made by the Pilgrim Fathers' Society of New York for two thousand circulars for distribution in the United States. The correspondence had included a letter from Professor J. Wright Buckham, of the Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, California, stating that a Committee had been formed to represent that coast, to co-operate with the Committee at Southampton. Mr. Carnegie wrote, though his secretary, asking that the names of subscribers and a list of donations might be forwarded to him in due course. Mr. Percy Alden, M.P. (a member of the "John Alden" family), writing from the House of Commons, stated that he would do anything he could to forward the scheme, and promising to send shortly a list of persons who, he was of opinion, would be likely to subscribe.

The Secretary of the Atlantic Liners Company had offered the use of a steamer for the purpose of enabling Colonists or Americans visiting England to acquire a more intimate knowledge of the English people and their customs than it is possible to gain by any absence of hotels and casual visits to places of interest, and the Hon. W. A. Corbin, secretary of the New England Society of the City of New York, who made pressing inquiries, the last-named stated that he proposed to act as treasurer for America if no one else would accept the duty. Several minutes of details in reference to the scheme were discussed.

It may be added that the Corporation of Southampton has granted a site for the memorial on the Western Esplanade, not far from the site of the Pilgrims' embarkation in 1620. An elaborate design has been prepared by Mr. S. M. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., of Southampton, of which an illustration is issued by the Committee. To carry this out in its fullest detail £2,000 will be required.

HANTS COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Polling took place on Tuesday in ten divisions of the county, on the election of representatives to serve on the Hants County Council, candidates for the remaining 46 divisions having been returned unopposed.

In the Romsey, where contests took place a great deal of interest and excitement was shown, and the results of the voting were anticipated with the greatest interest. In Stock Romsey Mr. G. F. Lucas opposed Mr. E. M. Cotton-Stannard, who has been the representative for a number of years. At Michelmersh two new candidates were in the field, viz., Mr. J. E. A. Wilks Fleming and Mr. F. Dawkins, in Chilworth and Nursling Mr. S. G. Hale was opposed by Mr. Wm. Jessett, and at Ampfield Colonel the Hon. H. C. L. Crichton, had as his opponent Mr. J. Wallbridge, of Shirley-avenue, a member of both South Stoneham and Shirley Board of Guardians. Mr. H. J. Aldridge, sending chairman for Itchen and Four Post, was opposed by Mr. Henry Hunter, while at Itchen (Bursledon and Hamble) Mr. F. E. Blackwell and Mr. J. R. Langmead-Read sought election for the first time. Mr. J. D. Hicks, the opponent on the latter ticket, was opposed by Mr. A. H. Gough, and Mr. R. W. Winder, who has long represented Bishop's Waltham, was opposed by Mr. Cecil Bigg, all as the Ratepayers' candidates. Contests are said place at Hartley Wintney, and Eastleigh.

There were five contests in the district surveyed by the Winchester, one only of these being being held on votes given by the voting number, which in the other two there were new candidates, owing to the decision on the general question, viewing restrictions, and in the other through the important decease of Colonel Parker.

BULLBROOK.

At Whitsun the ex. Liberty held by Mr. W. J. Hawkes was contested by Mr. Philip Gardner, who is a member of the Eastleigh Council, and who was the first candidate, and the result was awaited by a numerous party.

SOUTH STONEHAM.

Mr. H. H. Colson-Stannard, J.P., was opposed in South Stoneham by Mr. Gough-Allen, a solicitor in the district, where Mr. Stannard has resided practically all his life, and has held a seat, as the Council ever since its formation. The polling station was at the school at Swaythling. A County Council election in the district is somewhat of a novelty, as it is, as before, twelve years since the seat was contested.

ROUND AND ITCHEN.

At Hursley, where Colonel the Hon. H. C. L. Crichton, who has represented the district for three years, was opposed by Mr. Joseph Wallbridge. Polling took place at Hursley Board School.

At Shirley and Shirley Holt Mr. F. E. Hayward and Mr. J. R. Langmead-Read contested the county council, in the room of Colonel Parker. The former was in opposition before the present time, but, while at Four Posts Mr. H. C. L. Allwright, the retiring member, was opposed by Mr. E. Rankin.

Results.

At the Wardens was the counting took place in the Imperial Lodge, Winchester, and the results were declared by the Deputy Returning Officer (Mr. Edwin Godbold), as follows:

BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

Gardner, Phil. (Rep. Gen. Lab.)	324
[illegible]	466
Majority	142

ITCHEN (FOUR POSTS).

Keeble, Harry	333
Aldridge, Mr. (Gen. Rep.)	166
Majority	167

ITCHEN (BURSLEDON AND HAMBLE).

Harwood, Peter Barnet	448
Langmead-Read, John Geo.	196
Majority	252

At the conclusion of the counting the usual vote of thanks was accorded the County Returning Officer, upheld the Hon. H. C. L. Crichton, Mr. F. E. Hayward, Mr. Keeble, Mr. Wallbridge, and Mr. Langmead-Read each making reference to the efficiency in which the duties had been carried out.

Mr. Wallbridge congratulated Col. Crichton on his return, and intimated that he should probably contest the division at the next opportunity.

Mr. Keeble was proceeded to point out that attending the counting, owing to a prior engagement.

BULLBROOK.

Gardner	286
Sandwith	173
Majority	113

SOUTH STONEHAM.

Colson-Stannard	338
Gough	240
Majority	98

BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

Gardner	442
Piggott	300
Majority	142

EASTLEY WESTERN.

W. Hayward	478
F. Wallbridge	404
Majority	74

FAWLEY.

J. D. Hicks	341
A. H. Gough	464
Majority	93

CHARD-STOKE RURAL.

Hicks	230
Jones	202
Colwell	170
Majority	28

ROMSEY.

Hill	381
Herbert	354
Majority	27

LYNDHURST.

The sitting member for the Borough of Lymington on the County Council (Mr. J. F. C. Shields) was opposed by Mr. T. Matthews. The polling stations were at the Infants' School-room, Lyndhurst, and the presiding officers were Messrs. H. S. Meager and T. W. Pulliver, and the poll clerks Messrs. E. J. Prowse and H. E. Tizard. Little interest appeared to be taken in the contest, and at the o'clock only about 170 electors had recorded their votes, and by the o'clock the number had been increased to 201. Mr. Matthews appealed to the electors as a supporter of economy and an opponent of "wasteful waste." Considerable criticism has been passed in the town of late on the doings of the county authority, especially in regard to schools. Mr. Shields — a popular in the town, and it was felt that his re-election was pretty sure, as during the last seven years he has represented the borough on the Council he had been regular in his attendance at the meetings. At the evening polling became a little brisker, and at eight o'clock the judgment had recorded about 300, out of the 700 on the register. The county was subsequently cast up, and shortly before nine the Mayor (Mr. E. F. Chinery) declared the result as follows:

Mr. Shields	444
Mr. Matthews	142
Majority	302

There were two circle papers. A vote of thanks was proposed to the Mayor by Mr. Shields, seconded by Mr. Matthews, which his Worship briefly acknowledged. Cheering Mr. Tizzy and his staff for the way they had carried out the election. Speaking from the balcony of the Angel Hotel, Mr. Shields thanked his supporters, and paid a tribute to the courtesy and gentlemanly conduct of his opponent. Mr. Matthews, in returning thanks, evoked laughter and hearty cheers by saying he was pleased that Mr. Shields had been returned as though he had been elected himself. When he came out, he would tell them straight, he did not expect to beat Mr. Shields.

Cakes and Puddings.—No. 17.

This week's recipe is for Oatmeal Parkin. If made according to the instructions, there will be no hard lumps, and the result will be a really nice parkin which everyone will like.

OATMEAL PARKIN.

1 packet of Cerevisia.
1 lb medium oatmeal.
½ teaspoonful ground Ginger and short cloves.
½ lb Butter or Lard.
1 teacupful of Syrup or Treacle.
1 teacupful of Milk.

METHOD.

Mix the Cerevisia, oatmeal and spice together, and rub in the butter or lard. Add the milk and syrup (which should be warmed) and mix well. Put it into a baking tin and leave it covered up for one day; then bake it in a cooker and oven.

Next week a Christmas Pudding recipe.

Cerevisia is sold only in 3d. packets by Grocers and Stores everywhere.

Two babies were born in the steerage of the Cunard liner Umbria, which arrived at Liverpool last week-end from New York. A religious service was raised for the mothers.

The British Red Cross Society.

Successful Meeting at Woolston.

A largely-attended meeting in connection with the British Red Cross Society was held on Saturday afternoon in the Raymond Lodge Conference Hall, Bridgemead, Woolston, many ladies being present. Colonel C. J. Wilkinson, J.P., presided, and was supported on the platform by Lady Emma Crichton (vice-president of the Southampton and Isleton Urban division of the British Red Cross Society), Lady Longhurst, Colonel Hartree, (acting county director), Surgeon-General Wilkinson, and Col. G.E. Dubs-St. John's Ambulance Association), while among those who were present were Miss Lawrence (Secretary of the Princess Christian Nursing Home), Major W. H. Chapman, Mr. F. H. Hayward, Dr. Stephenson, Mr. Fox, Dr. Rogers, etc.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that he felt he was rather usurping the position Lady Emma Crichton ought to occupy as the vice-president of the Southampton and Isleton Urban division of the British Red Cross Society, but they were pleased to see her there, and were much honoured by her coming to assist them in the work. Apologies for non-attendance had been received from Mrs. Errington, the Rev. E. Hughes, Mr. Ley, Mr. Calloway, Captain Fleming, Mr. E. E. Jones, and the Rev. T. L. O. Davies. He (could they all know the objects of the Red Cross Society, which was the new young pivotal institution in the country. There was no better object in the world than the better caring for our wounded soldiers during war time was one of those questions for the country, and when for many years they had been supported by the world [illegible] in the old days of the Crimea, before Miss Nightingale's name was there, when they had no nurses, and no rise, or anything, and poor men were left to the mercies only and no advantages of soft and to comfort, and the Red Cross Society, it seemed, was the result of the experience of the past. It was a great thing to see that the world had learnt a lesson from the past, and he knew what it was. He could not say it was a matter of news to her, because as they knew, she was the widow of the Thomas Lethbridge, who was one of the greatest authorities on dressed and nursing, and wrote many books on the subject. Mr. Ley was an old birthday friend and friend of her wife was extremely loved and respected, and Lady Longhurst was anxious to carry on the work he so well initiated (hear, hear). He thought it was only right and proper that they should do all in their power to promote such a good cause, so that for when the Society was established. It's Majesty the King was patron of the Society, Queen Alexandra was patroness, the Marchioness of Winchester was president, and Lady Emma Crichton was vice-president for the Southampton district (hear, hear).

Colonel Hartree, stated that he was very glad to be present in his capacity as acting county director, and he would welcome any opinion, and he would be glad if they could do anything to help him in his work. Speaking for the British Red Cross Society, he was one of the pioneers of the movement in Ireland and Wales, and knew what the country was, and what it wanted.

MARSHAL LE BOUF ON THE WAR OF 1870.

Amongst the documents contained in the volume recently distributed to the members of the National Assembly one of the most interesting and important is that of Marshal Le Bouf, who, as is well known, held the responsible position of Minister of War at the outbreak of hostilities in 1870. Marshal Le Bouf, who, in his evidence before the Committee of Inquiry, quotes abundantly from the official documents of the time concerning the forces of France in men and material—forces which figured on paper, but which were soon found to have no existence in fact—appears to have been a victim of the same credulity and to have entertained the same delusions as most of the military and diplomatic celebrities of the period respecting the "preparedness" of the French army to enter on such a gigantic struggle as that which was waged between France and Germany in the month of July, 1870. As early as the month of June it would appear, from the gallant marshal's exposition, that the chancellories and cabinets of the continent were debating as to the probable question of a war with Prussia already begun to be seriously discussed; and no sooner was the Chamber for the session reopened than the famous which France could bring into the field that on the 5th of July action was given by M. Ollivier of his intention to call upon the Government for a full explanation. At the Council of Ministers which was held on the following day Marshal Le Bouf was asked to present a statement as to the strength and composition of the French army, in view of an early declaration of war. According to the official documents communicated to him by General Harting (then the chief of General le Clerq's staff) the effectives, said the marshal, on the 1st of July, amounted to 567,000 enlisted men in France and Algeria; and deducting from this figure 74,000 men as non-serviceable or engaged in hospital duty, &c., 493,000 thoroughly disciplined troops were ready to take the field. The effective of Mobile Guards on the 1st of July was 417,366 men; giving a total of 909,931. The gallant marshal accompanied this statement by the following declaration to the Council:—

"The equipment of the army (he said) may provide 800,000 men, but in order not to make an exaggerated estimate on a question of such gravity I would only take the figure at 800,000 men for the active army. As for the Mobile Guards, those persons the active of which are thoroughly organised as in the tenth and ninth corps, dépôts of France and Algeria, about 60,000 men, of which 100,000 infantry and 20,000 artillery are equipped. I therefore consider for the first mobilisation 80,000 men of the regular army and 120,000 Mobile Guards. It will require about three weeks to bring the 200,000 men belonging to the regular army together."

During the month of July, added the marshal, there was every reason to believe that France would not be isolated in Europe. Prussia, however, on the subject of the so-called alliances by the President of the Committee, he declined to give any direct reply, intimating that Count Daru (the former Minister of Foreign Affairs) would understand and appreciate his reserve. The marshal did not, he said, expect any active and immediate co-operation, but thought that an armed neutrality might be counted on. With regard to Italy, there was every reason to hope that she would assume an attitude of friendliness and of sympathy with the French cause, and this attitude would have compelled the Southern States to act on the defensive. Some conversation took place here regarding the visit to France of the Archduke Albert of Austria a few weeks only before the war was declared, and the connection supposed to exist between this visit and the much-talked-of intervention of Austria in favour of France. The marshal could communicate but little information of a definite character on the subject, and confined himself to declaring that his relations with the archduke were simply those of courtesy; and that, although he expressed his entire sympathy with the French cause, he (the marshal) did not think that the Austrian Prince had made any proposition of such a nature as that alluded to; upon which assertion Count Daru emphatically declared that, being in office at the time, it was not true that no negotiations were engaged in.

Marshal Le Bouf then proceeded to lay before the committee a detailed account of the situation of the army, &c., at the moment when the Hohenzollern candidature came upon the scene. Quoting from the same figures as those which he had furnished to the Emperor and his colleagues in the Ministry, the marshal complained of the attacks to which he had been subjected respecting the clothing and equipment of the army. The military magazines were, he said, replete with every description of stores, and there remained after the troops had been thoroughly provided for, no less than 2,246,457 pairs of shoes in reserve. Of linen these were 4,000,000 ordonnance pieces, with which to enter on the campaign.

Notwithstanding this large stock, however, the marshal concluded a contract with the Messrs. Rothschild for the supply of 4,000,000 additional articles, which contract was carried out by English houses. Returning to the question of the army reserve, Marshal Le Bouf pointed out that there were 417,000 Mobile Guards, and that 120,000 were promptly clothed and mobilised. As for the recruiting service, the class of 1869—viz., 74,000 men—were, he said, placed at its disposition; the voluntary engagements for the duration of the war, however, which were expected to produce 100,000 excellent troops, only furnished 18,000: their military instruction was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and the whole had joined the ranks within 15 days. Then there was the class of 1870—capable of furnishing 140,000 men to the army, and about 40,000 to the Guard Mobile—the enlistment of which on the 1st of January (six months in advance of the regular time) was sanctioned by the Legislative Body. The supply of horses was in every way satisfactory, the stock of the cavalry being augmented to 110 horses each before the end of July, and 400 horses were made on an average of 2000 per day. With regard to the war material, there were, on the 1st of July, 1870, according to Marshal Le Bouf, 2697 rifled field pieces (four pounders), with 2114 gun-carriages, and 9427 caissons; 497 rifled mitrailleuses (twelve barrels), with 644 gun-carriages and 1264 caissons; 709 ambulances, with 795 carriages and 192 caissons. There was, besides, an abundant supply of ammunition, with a reserve stock notified for 315,000 rounds—the powder in the magazines being estimated at eleven millions of kilogrammes, which the State manufactories were capable of producing 94,000 kilogrammes per month under the most ordinary circumstances. Alluding then to the supply of Chassepot rifles, the marshal stated that, when he assumed office, there existed some 900,000 of these weapons; their manufacture was pushed forward, and, on the 1st of July, 1,027,554 Chassepots had been manufactured; 1,007,000 were in the hands of the troops or in the arsenals, which gave a reserve of one Chassepot and a half for every infantry soldier on a war footing. On the 1st of July there were also in the arsenals of the State 272,520 unarmed infantry rifles; 22,000 dragoon muskets and 33,000 carbines (Gâvelot transformed)—making a total of 342,715 transformed rifles. Making some reserve for the armament of the Mobile Guards, there were intended to defend the fortified towns. In addition to these supplies, there were 2,246,000 rifled, muzzle-loading infantry muskets for the 2,700,000 cavalry muskets; of other weapons—pistols, swords, bayonets, &c., there were considerable supplies. On the 1st July, 1870, the magazines contained 115 millions of Chassepot cartridges; 90 million cartridges for the transformed breech-loading rifles; and 71 million cartridges for the rifled breech-loading muskets and carbines; 261,000 rounds for rifled field pieces—four and twelve-pounders; 1,800,000 shell-house cartridges; and eleven millions kilogrammes of powder in barrel.—

"One observation continued Marshal Le Bouf) might, moreover, be mentioned as tending to reassure us as regards our equipment and our supplies. But we set every reason to hope, up to the last moment, that it was found to secure the co-operation of some of the European states, armed neutrality would at least be maintained. We had been in 1866, the ally of the Southern Confederation, which was soon afterwards succeeded by the ruler of the Confederation of the north. I have read the reports of Count Bismarck respecting the army of the Northern Confederation. I do not accept his of computation, but I am perfectly justified in saying that the figures represented the extreme force—which was only reached in its utmost after the expiration of many years, when the new military laws would be in full operation. It was not in its regular and first contact with—even including those of the Southern Confederation—would exceed a million of men with the field army, and that the enemy would bring upon the field of battle upwards of 800,000 men. In seeing the strength of France here account we could only have to engage 400,000 men at most on the outbreak of hostilities. Now, let us see the total figure of the German troops at the beginning of the war? The first army, under General Steinmetz, was composed of 54,000 men—infantry and cavalry; the army of Prince Frederick Charles numbered 145,000, and that of the Prince Royal 140,000, making a total of 339,000 men, infantry and cavalry. Add to this number 60,000 or 70,000 men for the artillery, &c., and we shall arrive at the maximum figure of 400,000 men. Thus, then, 400,000 was the extreme limit of the forces we engaged on the right bank of the Rhine and on the right bank of the Saar at the outbreak of hostilities, with 4 reserve, which was stationed in the interior for political considerations, and in case of a demonstration on the coast of the Baltic. The troops mobilised consisted about 350,000 men, less and landwehr. This brought the number up to some 700,000 men, and such was the maximum force we had to rely on at the beginning of the war. On our side, on the contrary, we had to rely on the 400,000 troops which we mustered in France and in Algeria we could add the 70,000 members of the class of 1870, as well as the volunteers for the duration of the war, all which troops the class of our regulars enabled us to dispose and easily instantaneously. To the 120,000 Mobile Guards, whose clothing and equipment were provided for by the budget, was to be added some 200,000 other Mobile Guards amounting to be clothed and equipped—troops, indeed, that were ordered by the Emperor to be encamped in the rear of the regular army, whose regulations were absolutely strained. We were, then, in a position to count upon 1,000,000 men at the point I shall have some definite statements to make to you. I ought to remove considerable country, but I will give you an hypothesis on account as possible of the enemy's." A Council of Ministers was held on the morning of the 6th of July. The result was divided as to the reply to be given to the interpellations of M. Ollivier; certain measures, while admitting that the wording of the answer submitted to them was justified by the conduct of Prussia, considered the form too sharp and bitter; and it must be remembered to say that the Emperor was of this opinion. The terms were modified, not on entering at the Chamber we living considerable agitation prevailing amongst the deputies. M. Latrie-Pujade, when I am here, and who then sat on the Opposition benches, can tell you that the attention was successfully paid, and that feelings of patriotism were strongly excited. M. Ollivier continues to be pacificist, and the first words—a wording very nearly approaching to—we read from the Tribune. Such, to the best of my recollection, it what took place.

"The President—Then the Government had two months of the year to be given to be made.

"Marshal Le Bouf—I cannot give you precise information on this point. I cannot say whether the Government had two months drawn up, or whether the mobilisation intended to be introduced was followed between the loss of time [illegible].

"The President—Were the terms of the mobilisation new?

"Marshal Le Bouf—If I remember well, the mobilisation proposed on the first wording was not such as most of your months. We adopted a wording which was more circumscribed and more in accordance with the public feeling. The Legislative Body received it with acclamations, quoting a patriotic sentiment which was shared in by M. Ollivier. Even afterwards the acclamations commenced. [illegible] Of those negotiations I shall not speak. M. Benedetti has given an account of them in a work which is now before the world. Moreover, my honourable colleague, the minister for Foreign Affairs, will give you a much better account of these negotiations than I could do. But the only appeal of incidents to which I was myself directly called up. There was one question which, as Minister of War, caused me great preoccupation; it was the transition from a state to a war footing, and the time necessary to effect this operation. In former times it required two or three months, but the case was placed on a war footing, my duty, I asked, therefore, was the only beginning of the dispute, to be permitted to recall both men and horses, and so place the army on a war footing, continuing to negotiate whether ready to take up arms. The Council, which [illegible] would not hazard by precipitate events by calling out the army, and was actuated by the following passage from a despatch from Count Benedetti:—"Especially avoid taking any pretexts measures; otherwise the war will become inevitable." The only precautions I could make, therefore, were on paper. In a telegram dated the 15th, however, Count Benedetti informed the government that the King of Prussia had addressed him, on the [illegible]—"I know that preparations being made in France; I am taking my precautions, in order not to be taken by surprise. I was, however, informed by my colleague, the Minister of the Interior, that the German manœuvres in foreign countries had been recalled to their various military establishments. I was also informed that horses were being purchased in Belgium, and dispatched to Germany. In war, therefore, impossible for me to doubt that Prussia had commenced her military preparations. The Minister of Russia had been authorised to call out 400,000 women for the fleet; and I commanded, in my turn, to call out the reserves of the army. On the 15th of July Prince Antoine made known the resolutions to his son of his establishment by the Spanish throne, but without giving any sort of guarantee as to the future, and on this hand the King of Prussia appeared determined to maintain his entire liberty of action. Now, the candidature of a Prince of the Roman Catholic family had already been startled—under the Ministry of Count Daru, if I mistake not.

"Count Daru—No; under the Ministry of Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne.

"Marshal Le Bouf—It was to be feared that the same question might be started a third time. Although the Council was disposed to be satisfied with the explanations given and which, the question remained open before public opinion, and the maintenance of peace appeared to me for some being assured. On the 15th of July, after the Council of Ministers—at which I had in vain asked for submission to dispatch my letters for mobilisation—I gave to my colleagues. The Emperor knew it, and decide from a Council of Ministers should be held on the following day, for the special purpose of the question of mobilisation. On the 14th, in fact, at noon, we assembled at the Tuileries. The question was discussed at considerable length. I explained to my colleagues what were against the transition from peace to war was reference to the French army, and we pressed my conviction that preparations had already begun on the part of Prussia. After the deliberation, it was decided about four o'clock in the afternoon that I should be authorised to mobilise the troops by mobilisation. The Council, being about to consider matters really unnecessary with my minister, I asked the Emperor's permission to see, in order to have the support of the necessary instructions. I left, however, a sudden anxiety and perplexity on the gravity of the resolution I asked each member of the Council individually whether he was ready of opinion that the order ought to be given. After having received an affirmative reply from all, or from nearly all, withdrew. At six o'clock in the evening all the troops were dispatched, when I received a note from the Empress which, I should, suggest a certain amount of regret at the decision taken by the Ministers in Council. Unfortunately a portion of my correspondence has been lost, and I have not been able to recover that note. The Empress had frankly avowed the role of constitutional sovereign, and confirmed himself to the decisions of the Council, even when his own personal opinions were not adopted. On returning that note I thought it probable that the sovereign had also been left uncertain my colleagues after I had left the Council. I immediately proceeded to the Council, and begged the Empress to call another Council of Ministers. At six o'clock in the evening the Council assembled. It seems it was almost a matter decided that the mobilisation should be postponed, and that renewed efforts should be made to terminate the difficulty diplomatically. As these efforts and negotiations were a matter of considerable importance, I offered to take upon myself the whole responsibility, and, if necessary, to resign. Such was the state of things when a despatch was brought to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; it was read to the Ministers assembled in Council. It [illegible] now remember the precise terms in which it was worded; but such was the tenour of the despatch that an immediate reunion was proposed, and it was decided that the order for mobilisation should be given. . . . I ought to say that, notwithstanding the numerical difference which existed between the two armies opposing nation, hoping that neutrality would be observed on the part of various Powers, confiding above all in the valour of our army and in the patriotism of the people—having also, that there would be time for the army to take its effectives, which was the base of all our calculations—I counted upon a few months, which most certainly would have enabled a portion of Europe to openly pronounce herself more decidedly in our favour. With regard to the calling out of the first reserve and the second portion of the contingent, all the men enrolled thereby have reached the principal towns of their departments by the 20th of July of the latest, have received the arms on the 25th, and the active army on the 28th. [illegible] failed to supply some of the regiments in time. There was neither the slightest disorder, which was the case of all our calculations. I second

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

NOTICE TO BRITISH EXHIBITORS.
PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND INVENTIONS.

A special law for the protection of objects exhibited at the Universal Exhibition at Vienna in 1873, sanctioned by his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and dated 13th January, 1873, has been promulgated and published in the [illegible] Minister Decree of the 20th November, 1872, No. [illegible] the Imperial Law Gazette of the same date, [illegible] the law to be required for its [illegible] British subjects, may obtain [illegible] COWEN, Secretary.

[illegible] of the Sabbath

THE GREAT COLEY-STREET MURDER.

The jury proceeded to investigate the circumstances attending the suspected murder of Harriet Buswell and again yesterday, at the King's Head public-house, Broadwater, Bloomsbury. They devoted great pains and considerable time to an endeavour to obtain evidence that would aid the police in tracing the murderer, but nothing of more importance transpired than statements confirming all that we have published from time to time regarding the movements of the woman on Christmas-eve and the description of the man with whom she was last seen. The witnesses, especially those who lodged in or live in the house in which the murder took place, were subjected to severe cross-examination by the jury, who, much as they are to be praised for their good intentions and desire to get at the truth, are equally censurable for their tediousness and want of reason in inquiring by their questions a suspicion for which there is not the slightest ground. For instance, Mr. Martini, evidently a respectable man, lodging in the house, was put through a most painful ordeal of interrogation which not alone was impertinent in themselves, but bore so little upon the case at issue that the coroner very properly put a stop to them. The hunted doctor allowed the jury more latitude, perhaps, than many of his brethren would do under the same circumstances, but when the gentleman who had been sworn "to tell nothing but the truth," &c., wanted to know "how Mr. Martini spent his time when in the company of his wife," the coroner, as well as everybody in the room, became indignant, and to intimate that the jury's business was not to pry into the private affairs of persons residing in the house." Mr. Superintendent Thomson, too, who was watching the enquiry in the interest of the police authorities, participated in the feeling of sympathy felt for Mr. Martini. He was bound to say that there was not the slightest ground for suspicion against anybody living in the house, for could the foreman refrain from asking that the coroner of the jury was satisfied that there was not the remotest reason for supposing that the murder had been committed by any one living in the house. Mr. Martini was a Spaniard, and was in the habit of reading Spanish papers; but he could not account for the fact of papers being found in the murdered woman's room. All that he knew was that although he lodged in the house he had never seen the woman in his life. This and other answers given by the witness were perfectly satisfactory, and he left the room supposedly his statement at having been as unfairly questioned. George Wright, the husband of the landlady of the house, 31, Great Coram-street, was examined at great length, but he knew little or nothing of the affair. All he sought to establish was the respectability of the house; but upon a remark from the coroner to the effect "that the least he said about its respectability the better," he took the hint, and wisely acted upon it; but Mr. Sydney, the solicitor in the interest of the owner of the house, took up the cause, and only withdrew upon the earnest at the unanimous request of the jury. The evidence of the bar girls at the Alhambra, and the waiters at the hotel next door, proved clearly that the deceased was drinking both at the Alhambra and in the Hotel Corner on Christmas-eve, from 12 to 2 o'clock, in the company of a man described not as a gentleman, but as a "German mechanic," who was seen many in the last European and Islington omnibus, in company with the deceased on her way home, and whose appearance agrees in nearly every particular with that so often described in these columns.

The following is a full report of the inquest, which was held at the King's Head Tavern, Broadwater, Bloomsbury, before Landsdale:—

Mr. Sydney appeared on behalf of Mr. Wright, the landlord of the house in which the crime took place.

Mr. Wright, the landlord of the house, was called as the first witness, but he did not appear, neither did his wife, Mr. Hooper, nor the two sons of Wright, who were also subpœnaed.

Mr. T. S. Murphy, the surgeon who was called when the deceased was found dead, was asked by the jury whether he thought the deceased could have been put under the influence of any drug.

Mr. Murphy said it would have been impossible to have administered chloroform or any similar drug without some struggling on her part, and there was no sign of such having occurred.

In reply to the Coroner,

The witness said he did not think that chloroform could have been administered during sleep without waking the deceased, as the last action of chloroform was to excite the organs and produce coughing and a tendency of breathing, which would wake the person. He thought that it was impossible she could commit suicide without a struggle—merely a slight tremor. Two of the wounds, not through the clothes, could have prevented the deceased making a noise; but upon a remark from the coroner to the effect "that the least he said about its respectability the better," he took the hint, and wisely acted upon it; but Mr. Sydney, the solicitor in the interest of the owner of the house, took up the cause, and only withdrew upon the earnest at the unanimous request of the jury. The evidence of the bar girls at the Alhambra, and the waiters at the hotel next door, proved clearly that the deceased was drinking both at the Alhambra and in the Hotel Corner on Christmas-eve, from 12 to 2 o'clock, in the company of a man described not as a gentleman, but as a "German mechanic," who was seen many in the last European and Islington omnibus, in company with the deceased on her way home, and whose appearance agrees in nearly every particular with that so often described in these columns.

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Considering all things, from the appearance of the body and the wounds, he thought she never moved after the first wound. The only evidence of chloroform having been administered would be effusion of blood or leakage and brain, both of which effects would be occasioned by the heart's blood. It was impossible that chloroform had been administered, but he should judge from the appointed position of the bar that there had been no struggle or movement.

By the Coroner.—He had heard of cases of harrowing, but very rare indeed, and he could not say more.

Mr. Martini, who was examined on the last occasion, was recalled, and said, in reply to the jury, that he went home at half-past eleven, and retired to bed at half-past twelve. He was not a particularly sound sleeper. He was in the habit of smoking, but he did not drink. He heard of the murder about one o'clock, when Mrs. Nelson screamed. He opened his door and said, "What's the matter." Mrs. Nelson said "Oh, a murder has occurred outside," and he said, "Who is she?" He never heard of the deceased until after her death. He lived in the house for nine months. He was not intimate with any person in the street. He had no recollection of having spoken to a young woman in the street, and being told by her that she was left in the habit of speaking to persons whom she did not know.

The Coroner said he did not see what this had to do with the case.

Witness continued.—He was a wine merchant. He dealt in sherry.

A Juryman asked how the witness was in the habit of spending his evenings.

Witness said by going to theatres, or by spending his evenings at home with his wife.

A Juryman.—How do you spend your time with your wife and daughter?

The Coroner.—I really must put a stop to this.

A Juryman said he had no idea, and he wished to bring it to a conclusion.

The Coroner intimated that the inquiry could not be made a means of damaging the character of persons residing in the house.

A Juryman proceeded to question the witness further, in the coroner interposed.

Mr. Superintendent Thomson said had there been the most suspicion that the murder was committed by any one in the house the attention of the police would have been directed to it.

The Coroner (to Mr. Martini).—Do you take home Spanish papers.

Witness.—Yes.

The Coroner.—Do you know them about when you have left them?

Witness replied that he did.

The Coroner said he might tell him that a Spanish newspaper had been found in the deceased's room.

Witness said he could not help it.

The Coroner said he only wished to know whether they had left about that anyone could get hold of them.

Mr. Wright, the landlord of the house, then appeared. He said he had no reason to believe that the deceased was a bad woman. He knew no more of her than what his wife told him. He had observed a good deal one evening between 12 and 1 o'clock, but he could not say anything to identify them for they were not in his. He saw her again when she came in. She was in the kitchen and asked for a drop of drink. She was half-tipsy, but was not outside. She said some thing about a gentleman being upstairs. She said it was a gentleman—a friend. He did not hear her say that she was going to stop all night. He should have objected to it, for he knew well otherwise that deceased paid for it. He was not disturbed at all in the night, and the next he saw of her was in the morning, when he heard her body was found. He was up, and said, "What's that noise?" Witness said, "What's that noise?" Witness said, "What's going along the passage? There's nobody in the passage." He said, "Oh, no; the door is open." It was not one gentleman leaving Mrs. Buswell's room that was in the front kitchen. He thought it strange that a person should have stayed so long. His wife said "a gentleman," but before she could turn the door was shut and the man gone. He did not hear of the woman being murdered for some days after. He knew a boy, aged 12 or 13, who lodged in the house. He was quite certain that

Gunshot Injuries: their History, Characteristic Features, Complications, and General Treatment, with Statistics concerning them as they have been met with in Warfare. By Surgeon-General Sir T. LONGMORE, C.B., Q.H.S., F.R.C.S., late Professor of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Associate of the Society of Surgery of Paris, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine of France, &c. Second edition. Illustrated by twenty-eight woodcuts. London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1895. Price 31*s.* 6*d.*

IT is seventeen years since the first edition of this work appeared, and its author lived to see the publication of a second edition, on the preparation of which he had spared neither time nor trouble in his conscientious endeavours to incorporate all the information which he could gather together and subject to his careful consideration, analysis, and arrangement. Military surgery and military surgeons are to be congratulated on the fact that the author of this elaborate treatise was enabled before his lamented death in the present year to witness and pass in review all the remarkable changes that have been brought about in modern warfare, and especially in the firearms and projectiles of the leading armies of the world. It enabled him in a measure to calculate and forecast the probable effects these would have upon wounds and injuries in the wars of the future. There are many people who still cling to the hope that international disputes will ere long be settled by other methods, but they can find no ground, unhappily, for a realisation of their hopes in the records of modern history and in the events of which they hear and read. It must be confessed that wherever we look in the map of the world as it exists at the present time the picture is a disquieting one and gives no assured prospect of peace. Setting aside the recorded observations and experiences of pre-Crimean times, what a vast number of observations have been accumulated since then and within the lifetime of the late Sir Thomas Longmore—during the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, the wars with China, Abyssinia, Ashanti, Afghanistan, and Egypt—in which this country and India were engaged—besides the numerous wars in which other countries have taken part, some of which have been on a vast scale and attended by stupendous results. This treatise consists of eleven sections and an appendix, and embraces such subjects as gunshot injuries and the means by which

they are produced, the causes which influence their nature, characters, progress, and ultimate issues, their features and distinguishing signs, and the primary symptoms and complications, with their ulterior consequences and disabling effects, their treatment in field practice, and the administrative arrangements in time of war, with the statistical results and ratios of casualties in different wars. Notwithstanding the painstaking care and labour which the author has bestowed upon his work in order to bring it up to the very latest dates, and the fact that we seem to have about reached the limits of deadly effectiveness in our modern rifles, there is, and there can be, no finality about our knowledge of a subject on which the inventive faculties and ingenuity of man are constantly being exercised, while the nature of the propelling forces and of the weapons and the dimensions, weight, velocity, and range of the projectiles employed in war are consequently being changed in accordance with our progress in inventive and experimental discovery and skill. Antiseptic surgery and Listerism have, moreover, profoundly affected the surgery of war and our practical aims in this respect. Still, the objects to be attained and the principles and indications on which the action of a medical service in modern war must always be based will probably remain much the same that they are now.

It is impossible to review a work of this size and importance within a reasonable space, and we do not think that there is any occasion for doing so in regard to the second edition of a treatise with which all who are interested in the subject are probably already well acquainted. The revolution, moreover, which has taken place of late years in the modern rifle has introduced changes which have excited universal attention in connexion with the surgery of war. There is no work with which we are acquainted that gives such an amount of information on the subject generally as that about which we have been writing.

the chair he looked on all the proceedings with a mind filled with one idea. Every case, every opinion expressed, was observed by him from the cortical and mental standpoint. The brain cortex was the Pharaoh whose throne towered above all else, whose will was law, who represented everything, in whom all his subjects centred and ended. He dwelt eloquently and at considerable length on the preponderating influence of the nervous system in disease. During the President's term of office the society had lost several members by death. Three of these were high types of the best qualities of the profession. No more marked individuality than Dr. Thomas Keith ever walked the streets of Edinburgh or contributed, as he did, so brilliantly to the work of the society. How well they all could picture his keen, nervous face, the "far-away" look in his honest eyes, the head set forward, the anxious attitude, and the deep, earnest voice. Dr. Brakenridge had passed away too—a powerful clinical teacher, a high-minded, earnest man, a subtle, accurate thinker, and a loyal friend. Dr. Thomas A. G. Balfour had been a frequent attendant at the meetings of the society. He was a man beloved by his many patients, and, beyond a doubt, exerted a powerful influence for good during his long and useful life. If family medical attendants were all such as he was how well should the profession stand with the public.—On the motion of Dr. JOSEPH BELL, seconded by Dr. JAMES CARMICHAEL, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his address.

Dr. STEWART STIRLING showed a case of Erythema Multiforme (Papulatum). When first seen the spots, which nearly covered the trunk, had a raised erythematous appearance, the redness disappearing on pressure. After treatment with tar and calamine lotion lichen papules appeared combined with the erythema. The eruption now consisted of numerous irregular spots and patches over the trunk, of a deep-red colour. There was an entire absence of scales and itching. No case exactly similar had been reported. Hutchinson had described cases of a somewhat similar kind, but there were points of distinct difference.

Dr. STIRLING also showed a case of Lupus Erythematosus of the Scalp.

Dr. NORMAN WALKER showed a boy suffering from Erythema Multiforme. He and his two elder sisters had the rash, which began as small round spots spreading in a circinate manner over the forearm and back of hand. A spot had been excised and showed the well-known features of great cell proliferation around the vessels. Quinine did good when exhibited in very large doses.

Dr. JAMES CARMICHAEL showed a specimen of Double Intussusception from a child aged nine years who was admitted to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children suffering from diarrhœa and extreme asthenia of six weeks' standing. There was an enormous polapse of the rectum. There was no obstruction of the bowels or distension. He sank and died. Post mortem the ileum was found invaginated into the cæcum, and the cæcum into the transverse colon. The

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accord; but when he says that "half the misery and wretchedness of human life . . . is the outcome of an abnormal state of mind and morals produced by drink we believe that he overstates his excellent case.

The *Practitioner* for November contains several interesting papers, among which we may mention for special attention an historical note on Conical Cornea by Mr. Anderson Critchett and a communication on the subject of Deaf-Mutism by Mr. Bertram Thornton. Mr. Thornton says definitely, in answer to a question that is still under some discussion: "It is almost equally certain that consanguineous marriages are responsible for a considerable proportion of children who are born deaf." The other "certainty" to which this is equivalent is the influence of heredity.

The *Strand Magazine* for November contains a story in the second series of "The Diary of a Doctor," which is in this respect better than many of its predecessors that its medical element has nothing to do with the interests. The part played by the medical man is not scientific but accidental, and medical treatment or diagnosis forms no essential of the narrative. A paper on the Signature of Napoleon is a real argument for seeing something sound in the "science" of calligraphy.

The *Australian Medical Journal* for September contains, among other useful and readable matter, notes by Dr. S. D. Read, the resident surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne, of two cases in which an erroneous diagnosis was made owing to symptoms, in the one case due to intestinal obstruction and in the other to hydatids, being ascribed to the presence of ascaris lumbricoides in the intestinal tract. In each case a round worm had been vomited, and subsequent symptoms, due to different pathological conditions, had been considered the result of the parasite. The patient with a hydatid cyst made a good recovery, but the patient with intestinal obstruction died without surgical interference, the difficult[illegible] diagnosis [illegible]