

Report of the operations of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War during the Servo-Bulgarian War, 1885-6 : together with a statement of receipts & expenditure, and correspondence.

Contributors

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14)

REPORT

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE

British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War

DURING THE

SERVO-BULGARIAN WAR, 1885-6.

TOGETHER WITH A

Statement of Receipts & Expenditure,

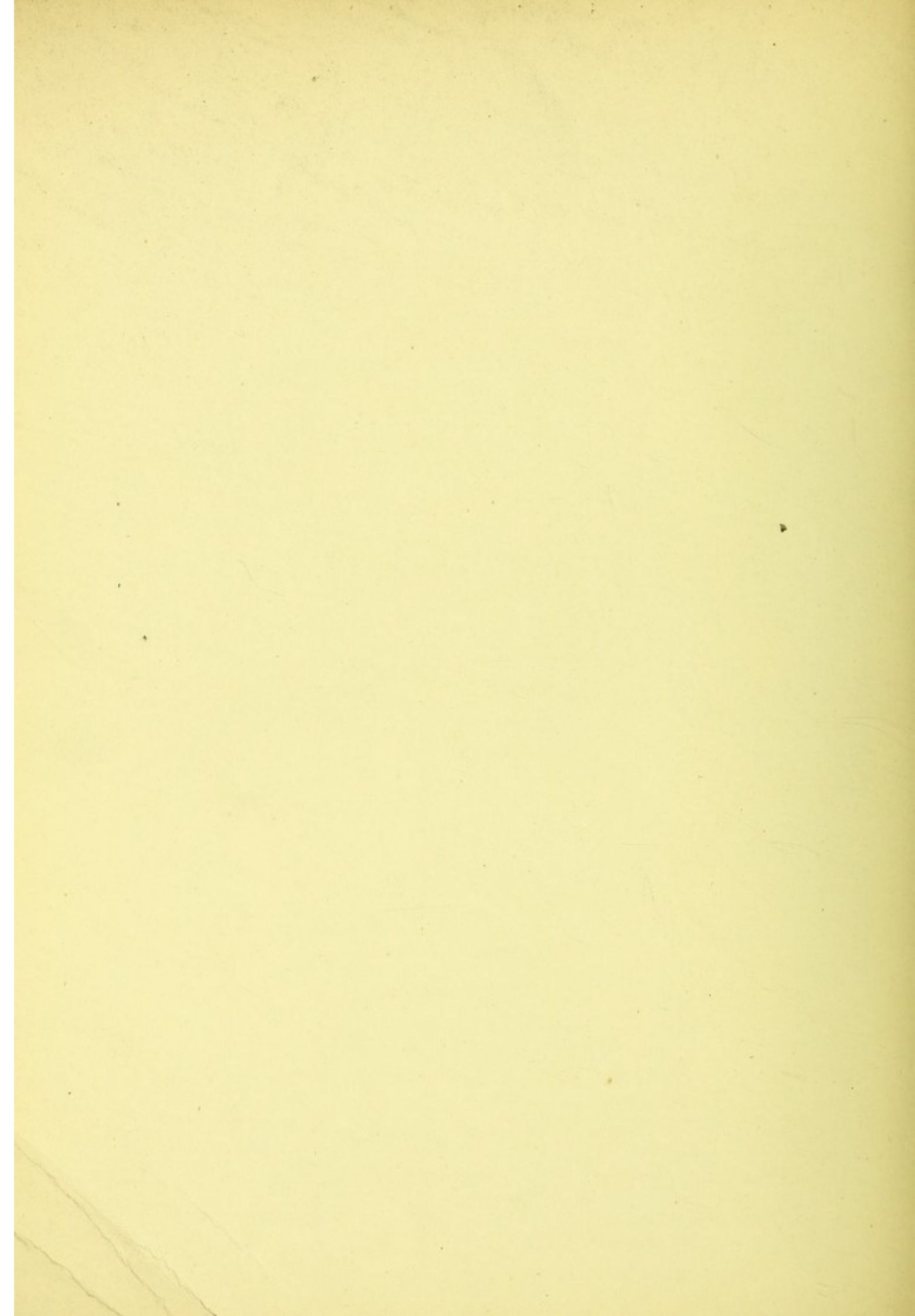
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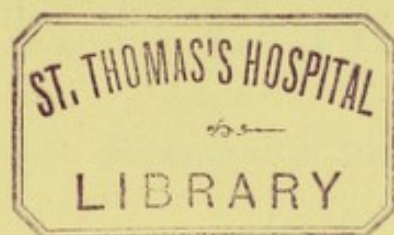
CORRESPONDENCE.



Offices of Society:—

5, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI, LONDON.







REPORT

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE

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



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British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War

DURING THE

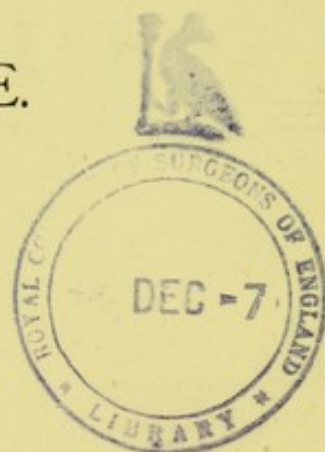
SERVO-BULGARIAN WAR, 1885-6.

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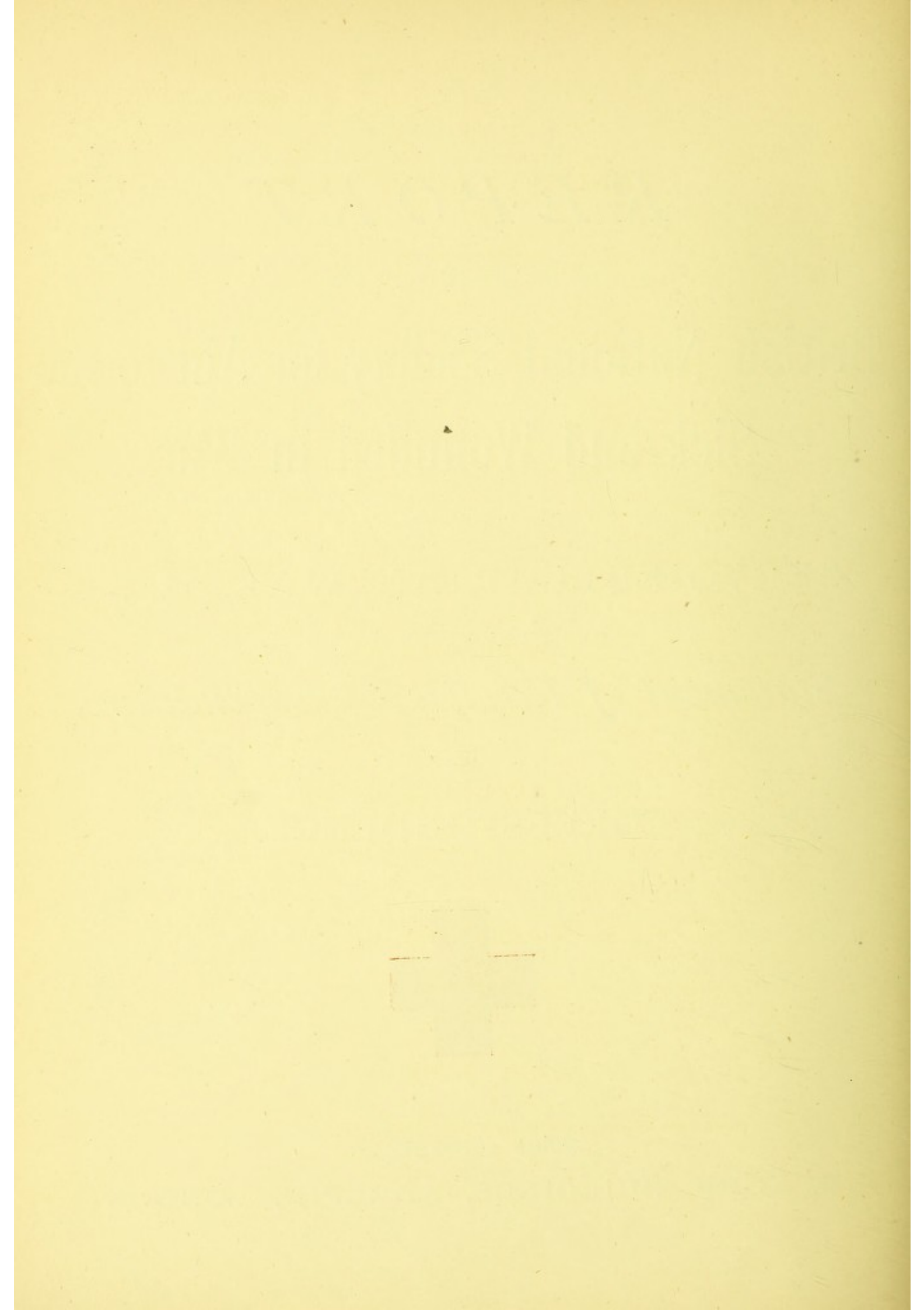
AND

CORRESPONDENCE.



Offices of Society:—

3, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI, LONDON.



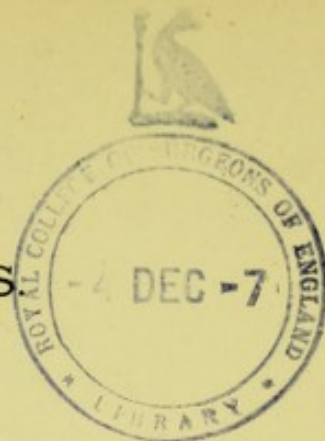
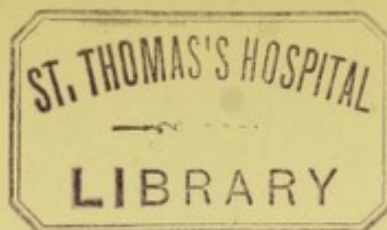


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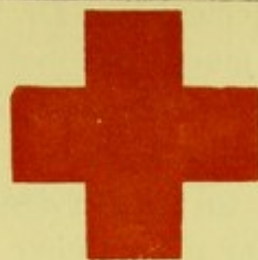
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National Society for Aid to the Sick & Wounded in War.

SERVO-BULGARIAN WAR.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE War between Servia and Bulgaria being terminated, the Committee of the British Red Cross Society beg to submit a Report of their operations during that campaign.

On the commencement of hostilities in November last, enquiries were instituted by the Committee with a view to ascertaining if aid from England would be acceptable to the belligerent countries, and notwithstanding the fact that Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Austrian Maltese Order and the Austrian Teutonic Order, and the local Red Cross Societies had already decided to take action in providing material and *personnel*, it was reported from Belgrade and Sofia that help from England would be gratefully received.

The Council of the Society thereupon at once met, and taking into consideration the number of surgeons, dressers, and nurses already sent out by Foreign Societies, it was resolved that the English Society would be best represented by one Commissioner with each belligerent.

This meeting of the Council was held on the 24th November, and on the 28th, Mr. Kennett-Barrington, accompanied by Dr. Fetherstonhaugh; and Major-Gen. Laurie, with Dr. Hume, started as Commissioners of the Society, for Bulgaria and Servia respectively, with instructions, on arrival, to ascertain the needs in their respective districts, to act to the best of their ability, and report to the Committee.

Her Majesty the Queen desired that a Nursing Sister (Miss H. Stewart), might accompany the Staff to Bulgaria, and thus be under the protection of the English Red Cross.

It will be seen from the Letters printed with this Report, that Mr. Kennett-Barrington found that all the wounded had already been distributed among various public buildings.

He therefore concurred in the arrangement that Dr. Fetherstonhaugh should be attached to the Alexander Hospital, and that money and material should be given to the existing hospitals instead of establishing an independent one on behalf of the Society.

Major-General Laurie on the other hand, on arrival at Belgrade, found that the best means of rendering assistance to the Servians, would be by taking over two or three buildings, and establishing and maintaining them as hospitals for the reception of the sick and wounded.

With a view to carrying out this work efficiently, he telegraphed home on the 2nd December for three surgeons, and on the 5th December, Doctors Newby, Boyd, and Lake, left London for Belgrade.

A detailed account of the work of the two Commissioners will be found in the letters published in the Appendices herewith.

It should be mentioned that, simultaneously with the operations of the Society, Mr. (now Sir) Frank Lascelles, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Sofia, finding that immediate aid was needed, guaranteed £500 towards a fund in aid of the sick and wounded in Sofia. His sister, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, at the same time made an appeal for funds to the public at home.

This appeal resulted in a subscription of £294 17s. 6d., which was made over by Miss Lascelles to the National Society, who at the same time gave a credit to Sir F. Lascelles sufficient to cover all disbursements which he might deem necessary prior to the arrival of the commissioner of the Society.

A demand by telegram, from Sir F. Lascelles, for an immediate supply of surgical instruments, was complied with, and through the kindness of the Foreign Office these were conveyed by a Queen's Messenger then going out.

Before closing this Report the committee desire to place on record their thanks to the Commissioners, Mr. Kennett-Barrington, and Major-General Laurie, also to Doctors Fetherstonhaugh, Newby, Hume, Boyd, and Lake, together with the voluntary assistants, who so kindly placed their services gratuitously at the disposal of General Laurie in the Society's hospitals at Belgrade.

The committee are also greatly indebted to Sir Frank and Lady Lascelles for their kind co-operation with Mr. Kennett Barrington in his work in Bulgaria; and to Mr. Wyndham, Her Majesty's Minister at Belgrade, for rendering every assistance in his power to General Laurie in furtherance of the Society's work in Servia.

A statement of receipts and expenditure, audited by Mr. C. L. Ryan, C.B., Assistant-Comptroller and Auditor of the Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House, also a statement of the Stores purchased by the Society, and the Reports made by the Society's Commissioners at the seat of war, together with various other letters, will be found in the subsequent pages of this Report.

WANTAGE.

Chairman of the Executive Committee and Council.

April 16th, 1886.

National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War.

Patron :

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President :

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., &c.

Trustees :

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G., SINCE DECEASED.
THE LORD WANTAGE, K.C.B., V.C.

Executive Committee and Council :

CHAIRMAN.....*LORD WANTAGE, K.C.B., V.C.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.....*CAPTAIN DOUGLAS GALTON, C.B., F.R.S.

- *THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.
- THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT BURY, K.C.M.G.
- *LIEUT.-COL. HON. C. H. LINDSAY, C.B.
- *THE RIGHT HON. SIR HARRY VERNEY, BART.
- *LORD ROTHSCHILD.
- SIR EDMUND LECHMERE, BART., *M.P.*
- *SIR WILLIAM MAC CORMAC, F.R.C.S.
- SIR JAMES PAGET, BART.
- SIR PRESCOTT HEWITT, BART.
- SURGEON GENERAL BOSTOCK, C.B.
- *A. KIRKMAN LOYD, Esq.
- *LIEUT.-COL. J. S. YOUNG, A.C.G.
- DR. JULIUS POLLOCK.
- *SIR V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON.

SECRETARY.....MR. JAMES G. VOKES.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO

SERVO-

Dr.

Statement of Accounts from the 24th November, 1885

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of Subscriptions per Miss Lascelles	...	...	294	17	6			
„ Amount of unsolicited Subscriptions	...	...	40	9	7			
						335	7	1
„ Grant made by Trustees to meet Expenditure of the Servo-Bulgarian War	...					3398	6	8

£3733 13 9

WANTAGE,
Chairman of Committee.

JAS. G. VOKES,
Secretary in charge of Accounts.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

BULGARIAN WAR.

to the 31st March, 1886.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By TRANSPORT SERVICE, including charges for stores sent from London, purchase and hire of horses and vehicles, stable expenses, repairs, removal of sick and wounded, &c., &c.	315	15	10
„ FOOD for sick and wounded, including medical comforts, maintenance of Hospitals at Belgrade, &c.	269	4	3
„ MEDICAL STORES, including hospital furniture and fittings, and all surgical appliances except instruments	131	6	9
„ SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	237	13	0
„ MEDICINES	382	3	2
„ CLOTHING	485	4	10
„ STAFF ALLOWANCE and expenses abroad, including pay, travelling expenses and outfit allowance of the medical staff and all other employés	1074	9	9
„ GRANTS (including £500 to Sir F. Lascelles)	702	4	8
„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES at seat of operations not classed under preceding heads	64	3	11
„ OFFICE EXPENSES, LONDON—Salaries and wages, printing, stationery, advertisements, office rent, postage, telegrams, travelling, and other miscellaneous expenses	71	7	7
	<u>£3733</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>

“I hereby certify that I have examined the Account and Vouchers of the Expenditure in connection with the Servo-Bulgarian War; and that having regard to the nature of the service, and the conditions under which the expenditure was incurred, it is correct.

“13th May, 1886.”

“C. L. RYAN.

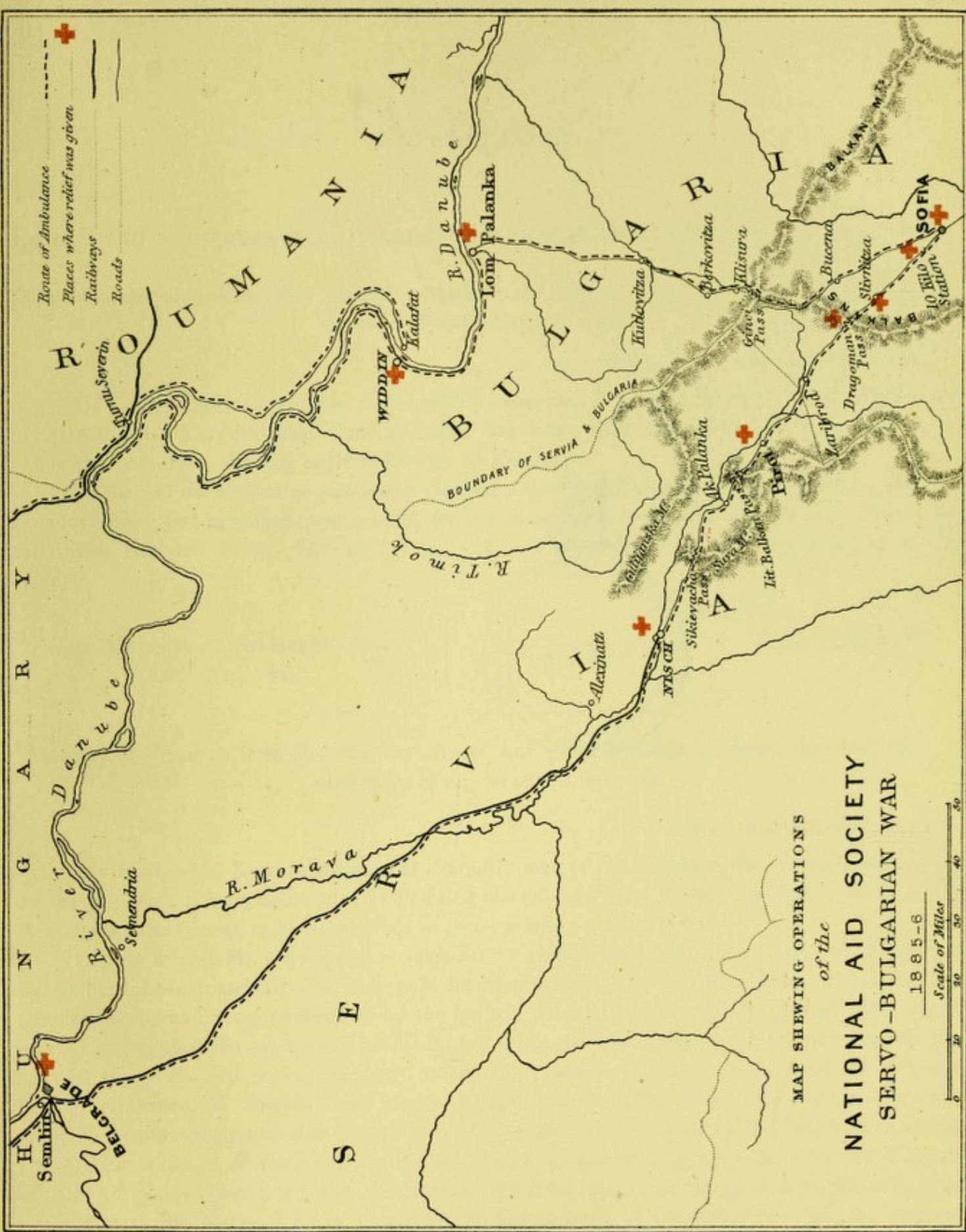
Staff engaged at the Seat of War by the Society.

NAME.	CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.	
		FROM	To
BULGARIA.			
KENNETT-BARRINGTON, V. B., M.A., LL.M.	Commissioner	28th Nov., 1885	23rd Jan., 1886.
FETHERSTONHAUGH, CHARLES, M.B. & Ch.M. Dub. Univ., L & L.M. Roy. Coll. Surg. Ireland	Surgeon	28th Nov., 1885	23rd Jan., 1886.
LAKE, RICHARD, M.R.C.S.	„	5th Dec., 1885	23rd Dec., 1885.
HERCK, GEORGE	Courier and Interpreter.	28th Nov., 1885	23rd Jan., 1886.
SERVIA.			
LAURIE, MAJOR-GEN., JOHN WIMBURN, D.C.L.	Commissioner	28th Nov., 1885	18th Jan., 1886.
NEWBY, CHARLES HENRY, F.R.C.S. ...	Surgeon	5th Dec., 1885	24th Feb., 1886.
HUME, FREDERICK NUTCOMBE, M.R.C.S.	„	28th Nov., 1885	24th Feb., 1886.
BOYD, ROBERT JOHN, M.R.C.S.	„	5th Dec., 1885	19th Jan., 1886.
LAKE, RICHARD, M.R.C.S.	„	24th Dec., 1885	23rd Jan., 1886.

STORES

PURCHASED BY COMMITTEE.

Ambulance Hamper (fitted with Drags)	1	Liebig's Extract of Meat	... .. 24 jars
Bandages (Calico and Flannel)	... .. 1200	Lint	... .. 100 packets
Blankets	... .. 740	Mattresses	... .. 200
Brand's Essence of Beef	... .. 24 tins	Medicines (Assorted)	... .. 6 large cases
Brandy	... .. 10 dozen bottles	Needles (Surgical)	... .. 12 packets
Canvas Chairs (Ambulance)	... .. 2	Panniers, Field (Medical)	... .. 2
Clothing	... .. 10 suits	" " (Surgical)	... .. 2
Cocoa and Milk	... .. 24 tins	Pillow Cases	... .. 120
Comforters (Wool)	... .. 300	Sheets	... .. 200
Drawers	... .. 320 pairs	Shoes (Brown Leather)	... .. 500 pairs
Flags, Red Cross	... .. 12	Shirts	... .. 440
" Union Jack	... .. 12	Slippers	... .. 50 pairs
Haversacks (Surgical)	... .. 2	Socks	... .. 620 "
Hospital Furniture, Lamps,	} various quantities	Sponges	... .. 100
Crockery, Chairs, Tables,		Stockings (Thick Wool)	... .. 500
Linen, Bedding, Cooking		Surgical Appliances	... .. 10 large cases
Utensils, &c.		Tables (Operating and others)	... .. 4
Instruments (Amputating)	... .. 14 cases	Towels	... .. 120
" (Pocket)	... .. 3 "	Waistcoats (Padded Wool)	... .. 500
Jackets (Woollen)	... .. 500		



MAP SHEWING OPERATIONS
of the
NATIONAL AID SOCIETY
SERVO-BULGARIAN WAR
1885-6



APPENDIX A.

Letters and references to the general work of the Society in Bulgaria and Servia.

Copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Belgrade, respecting the British Hospital established under General Laurie.

“BELGRADE, 10th December, 1885.

“My Lord,—With reference to your lordship's telegram, No. 19 of 25th ult., I have the honour to report to your Lordship that General Laurie has taken over a hospital here from the Servian authorities, and that it is being organized under his directions.

“I have had the honour of presenting General Laurie to Her Majesty Queen Natalie, who has graciously expressed herself as most grateful for the assistance which is being generously afforded by the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, to the wounded in this country.

“I have, &c.,

“THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

“H. WYNDHAM.”

“&c., &c., &c.”

Copy of despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Sofia, respecting the operations of the Society in Belgrade.

“SOFIA, 16th December, 1885.

“My Lord,—Mr. Kennett-Barrington, Commissioner of the National Aid Society, arrived here on the 7th inst., accompanied by Dr. Fetherstonhaugh and Miss Stewart, the nurse sent out by Her Majesty the Queen, to give assistance to the sick and wounded at Sofia.

“On his arrival, Mr. Barrington at once set to work to find out in what way the services of Dr. Fetherstonhaugh and Miss Stewart could be best utilised, and he came to the opinion that the hospitals which had been established by the Italian, French, Belgian, and English in Sofia, and to which I had applied the greater part of the money which the generosity of the National Aid Society had put at my disposal, were sufficiently looked after, thanks chiefly to the energetic action of a Belgian gentlemen, M. Bataille, who kindly undertook their management, and that the services of Dr. Fetherstonhaugh and Miss Stewart would be more useful in some of the Bulgarian hospitals. Dr. Fetherstonhaugh is accordingly employed at the Alexander Hospital, where his services as a surgeon are highly appreciated, and Miss Stewart has been placed in charge of a ward in a hospital established at the National Bank, under the superintendence of the celebrated German surgeon, Dr. Langenbruck. Both Dr. Fetherstonhaugh and Miss Stewart are very hard at work, and their

time is fully occupied. In addition to the actual relief which they are able to afford to the sick and wounded, I have no doubt that the example of so highly skilled a nurse as Miss Stewart will be most beneficial in inculcating the necessity of cleanliness and order which at first were wanting in the Bulgarian hospitals.

"On the 9th inst., I received a telegram from Mr. Mengés, Prince Alexander's private secretary, expressing His Highness's satisfaction at the arrival of the English relief mission, and begging me to convey His Highness's sincere thanks in the proper quarter. I at once telegraphed to Sir H. Ponsonby, at Windsor Castle, and to the National Aid Society in London.

"On hearing that typhoid fever and dysentery had broken out at Pirot, Mr. Barrington left Sofia for that place on the 13th inst., thinking that he would be more useful there in organizing a service of transport for the sick, more especially as winter had set in with intense severity, and to-day I received a further telegram from Mr. Mengés, saying that Mr. Barrington wished to go to Nisch to organize a sanitary service there, and requesting me to apply to Her Majesty's Minister at Belgrade for the necessary permission.

"I accordingly addressed a telegram to Mr. Wyndham.

"Ample arrangements are now made for the sick and wounded. The inhabitants of Sofia, including the foreigners resident here, have all behaved well in providing assistance, and missions of relief have arrived from Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Roumania. At first the arrangements were very incomplete, and much suffering might have been spared by a better organization. The hospitals are now well provided, but it will be necessary to organize a system of transport, which is no easy matter in the very severe weather which has now set in.

"Many cases of frost bites are being treated in the hospitals, and I am afraid that a considerable number of men have perished from cold.

"I have, &c.,

"THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

"F. LASCELLES."

"&c., &c., &c."

Copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Belgrade, relative to a visit of Queen Natalie to the English Red Cross Hospitals at Belgrade.

"BELGRADE, 30th December, 1885.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to report to your Lordship that Queen Natalie visited yesterday the two hospitals here, which are under the charge of Major-General Laurie, and the medical men who have been sent to Servia by the National Aid Society for Relief to the Sick and Wounded in War.

"Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express herself as much satisfied with all the arrangements for the care and comfort of the wounded soldiers in the English hospital.

"I have, &c.,

"THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

"H. WYNDHAM.

"&c., &c., &c."

Translation of Telegram conveying thanks from H.H. Prince ALEXANDER.

"SOFIA.

"His Highness being extremely pleased at your arrival, has instructed me to give both to you and your countrymen his most heartfelt thanks for your zeal on behalf of our wounded soldiers. His Excellency Mons. Clement and Doctor Mirkoff are instructed to aid you in the carrying out of your good work.

"MENGÉS,

"*Secretary, Prince.*

"BARRINGTON,

"*English Consulate.*"

Extract from Letter from Monsieur MENGÉS, Private Secretary of H.H. Prince ALEXANDER of Bulgaria, conveying H.H.'s thanks to the National Aid Society.

Translation.]

"SOFIA, 15th January, 1886.

"I have the honour to give you, once more, the most sincere thanks of His Highness for all you have had the kindness of doing for our wounded soldiers.

"I request you, Sir, to convey the grateful feelings of my august master to all the persons who have so charitably aided you in your deed of mercy."

Translation of Letter conveying thanks from the President of the Bulgarian Government Hospital Commission.

"15th January, 1886.

"Dear Mr. Barrington,—I am in possession of your esteemed favour of to-day's date, and I have also the articles named in the two bills annexed to the letter. In acknowledging receipt of these articles, I beg leave in the name of the Commission over which I have the honour to preside, to give you my most sincere thanks for the gifts you have sent to me, as also for all the assistance you have been good enough to give to our poor wounded soldiers.

"Believe me, dear Mr. Barrington,

"Yours very faithfully,

"D. GRÉCOFF."

Translation of Letter conveying thanks from the Bulgarian Red Cross Society.

"To V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON, Esq.,

"THE BULGARIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY,

"Delegate English Red Cross Society.

"February 9th, 1886.

Sir,—In accordance with your favour dated 2/14 January, we have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Diplomatic Agency of Great Britain has just sent us the chest referred to in your letter.

"Thanking you, Sir, for the precious gift from the English Red Cross Society, which has in compliance with your request been added to the gifts of articles, medicines, &c., you have already sent to our central dépôt.

"We have the honour to remain, Honourable Sir,

"Yours very faithfully,

"METROPOLITAIN KLEMENT, *President,*

"D. KARASFILOVICS, *Secretary.*"

Translation of Letter conveying thanks from the Servian Minister of War.

"ROYAL SERVIAN MINISTRY OF WAR,

"SANITARY DEPARTMENT BELGRADE,

"31st December, 1885.

"Sir,—Having learnt that the envoys of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War are finishing to day the noble mission for which they have come to Servia, I cannot omit to express to you my deepest gratitude for the services which you Sir have rendered to our wounded soldiers here in Belgrade as well as during your journey to Nisch. Also I thank the doctors who came with you and carefully attended our defenders in the 13th reserve hospital.

"At this opportunity I have the honour to ask you when you return to London to be the interpreter of my gratitude towards the English National Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded for their sending help at a time when it was most necessary.

"Also I beg to ask you to express my gratitude for the permission which you have obtained that Dr. Hume and Dr. Newby may stay in the hospitals of Belgrade until the end of January new style.

"Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest esteem.

"DRAG. FRANASSOVICH,

"*Minister of War, Lt.-Colonel.*

"To Major-General LAURIE."

Translation of Letter conveying thanks from the Servian Red Cross Society.

"BELGRADE, *January 2/14th*, 1886.

"Sir,—The Central Committee of the Servian Red Cross had the honour to receive your letter of yesterday in which you kindly transmitted two lists of the various articles for dressing wounds and other hospital material, which the British Red Cross Society had the goodness to present to the Servian Society, and which is now in the 13th Reserve hospital in charge of your Doctors.

"The Central Committee hastens to return you the two lists signed by it, and at the same time to express to you its deepest gratitude towards the British Society for all the courteous assistance it has shown us, by caring so well for our wounded in the hospital entrusted to it, and in presenting us to day with such a large quantity of material.

"We ask you, Sir, to be the interpreter to your society of our deeply grateful sentiments and to accept yourself our warmest thanks for the tokens of sympathy you have shown us during your stay in Servia.

"Kindly accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest esteem and of our distinguished opinion.

"G. S. SIMITCH,

"*Vice President for the Central Committee of the
Servian Red Cross Society.*"

"To Major-General J. W. LAURIE."

APPENDIX B.

Reports from Mr. V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON, Commissioner of the Society for Bulgaria.

"LOM PALANKA, 4th December, 1885.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—The staff of the National Aid Society consisting of General Laurie, Doctors Hume and Fetherstonhaugh, Herck (interpreter) and I, accompanied by Miss Stewart, nursing sister, sent out by H.M. the Queen, left London on Saturday evening, November 28th, and arrived at Vienna early on November 30th. We called at the British and the Turkish Embassies as to passports, etc., and at the Anglo-Austrian Bank and Messrs. Rothschild, to arrange business matters. After an interview with Baron Falkenhavn, President of the Austrian Red Cross, we left Vienna the same evening for Pesth, where General Laurie and Dr. Hume left us *en route* to Servia, while we continued our journey to Turnu Severin, arriving there on the night of December 1st.

"On December 2nd I made enquiries as to the possibility of getting into Widdin without losing the Danube steamer, timed to leave Severin for Lom Palanka on Friday, December 4th, at 5 p.m. Finding that the secretary of the Turkish Consul was willing to accompany me, I started from Severin at 9 p.m. on December 1st and driving all night reached Kalafat at 10.30 the next morning. I found there a steamer with refugees going to Widdin, so I crossed over in that and was very cordially received by the Commandant, the Prefect, and the Bulgarian Patriarch. After visiting the hospital I saw that nearly everything was wanting. Chloroform, as well as many other medicines and appliances, were in great request. The town was deserted by civilians, the shops all shut up, and the general feeling was that hostilities might recommence at any moment. In spite of this, many refugees were returning, I suppose to look after their property. I slept that night at Widdin.

"It was arranged that Dr. Fetherstonhaugh, Miss Stewart, and Herck (interpreter), should take to-day's steamer with our stores from Severin, and have certain articles ready to give out at Widdin, where the steamer touched for a few minutes. Accordingly when the steamer arrived I took out some stores for the Widdin authorities, for whom I also ordered some Liebig Essence from Vienna, and, joining the steamer, arrived here to-day. The head surgeon of Widdin accompanied us here, and to him I gave over an assortment of medicines from our cases, which he takes back by the next steamer.

"To-day I went over the principal hospital at Lom Palanka, after being kindly received by the Prefect and the president of the Palanka Red Cross. Blankets and hospital clothing were very much wanted, also nourishment. The hospital, with 90 patients, was in a large school and was particularly clean and well ventilated. It was worked by the local Red Cross Society. Bulgarian girls acted as nurses and the whole did great credit to the Society. However, they were in want of many things which we had not with us. Under these circumstances I have arranged to give a donation of £50 on the receipt of the president, witnessed by the Prefect, for the purchase of certain articles which they can purchase for themselves from Bucharest or Vienna; the receipts from the merchants to be sent to me.

"It is difficult to get transport here, but, thanks to the telegrams which have been sent on to Sofia from Prince Henry of Battenberg and our Foreign Office, the Prefect has received orders to push us on without any delay. This afternoon our stores went forward in three bullock carts with a Government guard, and we are to follow in country carriages to-morrow morning, which is the earliest moment when horses will be available.

"I am exceedingly glad that the Queen's messenger took the instruments, as this enabled us to have time to buy our medicines, &c., in London, to relieve wants at Widdin, and make arrangements for supplying future wants (if any) there and here. Moreover, the instruments will arrive several days before we do.

"The utmost enthusiasm exists among the Bulgarians for Prince Alexander. They speak of how he mixed with the soldiers in the thick of the fighting, of his personal kindness to the men, and of his talents as a general. In every way he seems to have deserved the love and respect of his people which he certainly has gained.

"Could you kindly order the following stores to be sent out as soon as possible—100 pairs of blankets, 100 shirts (flannel), 100 pairs of socks, 100 pairs of drawers, 300 woollen comforters.

"Miss Stewart accompanies us to Sofia. I shall of course co-operate with her and Mr. Lascelles to enable her great experience of hospital nursing to be utilized to the fullest extent.

"I have one large case of medicines and two packages from Windsor with me.

"Yours very truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

"SOFIA, *December 8th*, 1885.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—We all arrived here safely on Monday last, December 7th, and were most kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles. We passed the Balkans by the Ginci Pass without difficulty, and when near the top caught up our stores, which I had sent on ahead in ox waggons from Palanka, while I was arranging the distribution of medicines, &c., at that place.

"Yesterday afternoon and to-day has been mainly spent by us in visiting the various hospitals and making the acquaintance of the authorities.

"At the present moment there are twenty-four hospitals in the town of Sofia, of which twelve are Government hospitals, and twelve are mainly supported by voluntary agencies. In some cases the Government supplies the buildings, food, and furniture, while some Red Cross Society supplies the medical staff and sisters. Among the voluntary hospitals I may mention four of the Société Internationale (90 beds), the Jewish Hospital, the Greek Hospital, and the Teutonic Order (Austrian) Hospital.

"The largest Government hospitals are the Alexander military hospital (215 wounded), the École Militaire (about 270 wounded), and the Assemblée Nationale.

"The surgeons in several of the Government hospitals are being selected from foreign ambulances.

"The principal voluntary Societies are the Vienna Red Cross, the Berlin Red Cross, the Teutonic Order, the Bulgarian Red Cross, and the International Committee of which Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles are the moving spirits.

"This last Society has done excellent work. About £270 was supplied by subscription, and this was increased by the donation which you gave from the National Aid Society; a small balance still remains, which Mr. Lascelles offers to pay over to me. With their small funds this Society has supported four hospitals, containing in all 90 to 100 patients. Of these four, one is established in the Railway Administration Offices (twenty-five beds) one paid nurse and servant, and the rest volunteers. The second was formed by a resident Italian doctor in his own house, his daughters being the nurses, and at one moment having the care of forty wounded, now about twenty-five. The third is one taken over from the "brothers" or monks, who are willing helpers, but untrained in hospital work. The fourth is established in the convent, the nurses being sisters of charity.

"These four hospitals have been in full work under the medical charge of the Italian and Bulgarian (volunteer) doctors since November 22nd. They cannot be continued without our support, so I propose to keep them going for another month at least at a cost of about £130 to £150 in all. Mons. Battaile, a Belgian civil engineer of great experience in this country superintends most ably the economic arrangements and supplies. The wounded in these, as in the other hospitals, looked for the most part contented, and even cheerful. I feel sure that the knowledge of the important victories gained has a great moral effect upon them.

"Of course some of the hospitals do not come up to our ideas of cleanliness, nor is the same order and silence observed in some wards as in English hospitals in which there are grave cases. However, remembering the fact that over 4,000 wounded were in the course of a day or two thrown upon their hands, both Dr. Fetherstonhaugh, Miss Stewart, and I consider that the Bulgarians deserve the greatest credit for having met the emergency so promptly and effectually.

"The wounded Servians are, if anything, made pets of, and a kind word is said to them by every passer-by. One brave Servian captain, who defended the standard of his regiment until he fell with five wounds, is a special favourite.

"Close by are lying side by side a wounded Servian and wounded Bulgarian. They had a hand-to-hand fight in the Slivnitza trenches, and after wounding each other severely, helped each other along to the Bulgarian field ambulance! I mention these facts to show that the proper feeling exists towards the enemies wounded. Among the wounded are several Turks. Many of the wounded have to use their uniform great-coats for coverings in bed. It is difficult to keep the wards perfectly clean under these circumstances. The bales which I asked you to send me will come in very usefully. At any time a hard frost might set in, and then more blankets would be required.

"The Bulgarian Red Cross Society has been formed by a grant from the Government, and by subscriptions from abroad. The President is Monseigneur Clement, the Archbishop of Sofia, and the Council is composed of Bulgarian residents in Sofia.

"In order to systematize the relief offered by the Red Cross and other Societies, the Government has appointed a special commission, of which Monsieur Grécoff, the late Minister of Education, and Doctor Voulcovitch, are important members. I had consultation with both these gentlemen to-day, and probably the result will be that Doctor Fetherstonhaugh will be given medical charge of a ward in a Government hospital in which special serious cases will be placed. At the same time, Dr. Fetherstonhaugh will act as Consulting Surgeon and Operator in any serious cases of the four International Committee hospitals, and Miss Stewart will visit these also, to give hints as to nursing, and attend the heaviest cases. All that I do will be with the entire co-operation and sanction of the British Consul-General. We shall work well together. Dr. Fetherstonhaugh was specially employed to-day assisting at an operation at the Alexander Hospital.

"The instruments were all distributed by Mr. Lascelles, on behalf of the National Aid Society, and receipts have been given, which will be duly forwarded.

"Believe me, yours very truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

"SOFIA, 12th December, 1885.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—This evening Captain Lumley the Queen's messenger, who brought out the instruments so quickly, returned from Pirot, after a difficult journey across the Dragoman Pass. He leaves for England to-morrow morning, so I am taking the opportunity of writing you a hurried report.

"It is reported that typhoid fever and dysentery have broken out badly among the Bulgarian troops at Pirot and the neighbourhood, and he brought me a letter from Madame Von Rosen, an experienced German nurse, whom I have known in former wars, which begs me to go to Pirot at once with blankets and disinfectants—they say they are in great need.

"This is bad news, but fortunately we can act at once, Miss Stewart and Dr. Fetherstonhaugh are so actively and incessantly employed on most important work here that I cannot take them away, but I shall go myself with Herck as transport assistant, taking with me as much carbolic acid and medicine as Dr. Fetherstonhaugh recommends, and hope to reach Pirot, by driving hard, to-morrow night.

"Dr. Fetherstonhaugh is now permanently attached together with the German operator, Professor Gluck, to the Alexander Military Hospital, where the severest cases have been sent. He works hard from 8.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., with the exception of lunch time. The professor begged of me to allow him to remain, together with Ivanchoff, his interpreter and a good hospital assistant.

"Miss Stewart is attached permanently to the Bank Hospital under Doctor Langenbuch, an eminent surgeon of the Berlin Red Cross. I supplied her with an interpreter in Mrs. Raloo Gengieff, who speaks English and has had hospital experience. Her hours are the same almost as Dr. Fetherstonhaugh's.

"The National Aid Society's depôt is formed at the hotel Vitosh, a small building in which were several unfurnished rooms which we have made our head quarters, so as to be near our stores. We have supplied several hospitals already, but the four hospitals of the International Committee, which are supported by the National Aid Society, and the hospitals at the Bank and the Alexander Hospital, where members of our staff work, have of course the first claim on our stores.

"I am quite satisfied that our staff are doing really good work, and are helping to save the lives of many poor fellows whose state requires the utmost care and skill.

"Of course I took exactly the same pains to secure that Miss Stewart's services should be utilized to the utmost, as if she was regularly on our staff. Her exact position now is as follows.—Miss Stewart is attached to the Bank Hospital as a nurse engaged and sent out by Her Majesty the Queen, and is accompanied by a Bulgarian nurse supplied by the National Aid Society, and supported by any protection which we can give her and any help in respect to stores, such as bandages, hospital clothing, &c. To-day she was sent her first supply. I feel sure that you will approve of our supporting her in every way to enable her to do the greatest amount of good. Though not on our staff she is looked upon as working in close co-operation with the National Aid Society.

"Yours very truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

"NATIONAL AID SOCIETY, NISCH.

"December 18th, 1885.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—After some difficulty in obtaining carriages, Herck and I left Sofia with a considerable supply of carbolic acid and other medicines on Sunday morning, December 13th. The thermometer recorded from 12 to 27 degrees of frost, and the snow lay thick on some parts of the road. We reached Slivnitza soon after midday, and then our troubles began. The road ascending the Dragoman pass was like a sheet of ice, and the horses fell continually. Soon after passing the little station house at Dragoman, we met a convoy of sick returning from the front. The poor fellows were bitterly cold in open ox waggons, crawling up the pass without any prospect of shelter until reaching Slivnitza. In the station house I found two lying in a semiconscious state. Driving on we reached Zaribrod about 7.30 p.m., and found shelter for the night in a small room, or rather shed. There is a hospital with 150 beds at Zaribrod, under Bulgarian Surgeons.

"The next day at 11.30 a.m. we reached Pirot, which was deserted by its inhabitants and crowded with soldiers. There were but few signs of its having been taken and retaken three times, except that the old Castle was partly blown up and nearly every pane of the windows in the town broken.

"Prince Alexander received us most kindly and requested me to thank the Society for the help they were sending.

"I found three hospitals at Pirot, of which two belong to the Government and the third was a Government hospital administered by a German doctor and a nurse, Madam von Rosen, of the Berlin Red Cross, and sent out by the Crown Princess.

"In the two former hospitals many things were urgently needed, amongst others, mattresses and blankets.

"The reports as to the prevalence of typhus and dysentery were exaggerated. A few cases there were, but the 150 sick in the hospitals were mostly suffering from severe colds, pleurisy, frost bite, and other consequences of their exposure to the severe weather on the mountains.

"Something had to be done to ameliorate the condition of the patients during the transport; more blankets and warm clothing were absolutely necessary. These could not be bought in Sofia, so the only way was to get leave to buy them in Servia and bring them through the lines by Nisch and Ak Palanka.

"King Milan having promised through Baron Buschman of the Austrian Red Cross to allow any hospital material to pass the Servian outposts, Prince Alexander kindly agreed to send a parlementaire to the Servian lines last Wednesday to ask if I could pass through the Servian outposts on ambulance work. The answer was favourable, so yesterday (Thursday) morning I started from Pirot with Herck and a Bulgarian officer, and driving past the Bulgarian outposts was received at the Servian side by a Servian officer who had a carriage waiting for me. We drove straight through by Ak Palanka to Nisch, arriving there about 8.30 p.m.

"We have been unable to see any of the authorities at Nisch this morning owing to the International military commission arriving to-day. I earnestly hope to be able to buy 500 blankets and warm socks, &c., and to be allowed to take them back with me to Pirot without delay.

"At Pirot I distributed about half the medicines I had with me, and left the rest in dépôt with the Berlin Red Cross in charge of Madam von Rosen.

"Baron Wücherer, commandant of the Teutonic Order Ambulance, Baron Buschman, delegate

of the Vienna Red Cross, and I had a conference at Pirot about the transport question, and it has now been arranged by the authorities that the Government will undertake the transport of sick from Pirot to Zaribrod, the Hungarian ambulance with their light waggons from Zaribrod to Slivnitza, and the Teutonic Order with their heavy waggons (drawn by oxen probably) from Slivnitza to Sofia.

"I remain, yours truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

"BELGRADE, 22nd December, 1885.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—After writing my last letter of December 18th, an officer of Gendarmes called on me at Nisch to take me to see King Milan and his personal aide-de-camp, General Catergi. I was duly presented, and informed King Milan of the object of my mission, viz., to buy certain hospital material which we urgently required, but which we could not purchase in Bulgaria at any price, and to take back a National Aid convoy with these stores through the lines, because it was almost impossible to pass a convoy across the Ginci Pass (Balkans) on the Lom Palanka route without difficulty and delay. Moreover, the route by Rushtuk was expensive and very uncertain, and involved a fortnight's journey with ox waggons from Rushtuk to Sofia.

"The King received me most kindly, and at once consented to my request. Moreover, in order to remove the difficulty of obtaining transport between Nisch and the Servian outposts, he generously undertook to provide me with carts to carry all my stores to the outposts, on the understanding that Prince Alexander should send carts to meet them at the outposts, and that the stores should be there transferred.

"This is a generous and chivalrous act of the King, and I thanked him sincerely for it. There are of course precedents for allowing hospital stores to pass to the enemy, but I have never known a case in which the *transport* for such stores was provided by the opposing side.

"We arrived here late on Saturday night, and on Sunday bought the following stores:—500 blankets, 500 pairs of socks, 200 thick waistcoats, oil (for frost-bite), Cognac, empty mattresses, Liebig, and a few other articles all of which were urgently needed in Bulgaria.

"I called by arrangement on Baron Buol, the delegate of the Austrian Red Cross in Servia, and on Baron Mundy, who is in medical charge of the Maltese Order Ambulance (Austrian). From these I received some medical stores, consisting of waterproof sheeting, iodoform, and appliances for the iodoform treatment of wounds, some surgical instruments, scissors, cotton-wool, &c., and I consented to convey them by our National Aid convoy.

"With General Laurie's consent I am taking back Dr. Lake with me. We wanted another Surgeon for Pirot, and though I did not think it was advisable to send to England for one, on account of the delay, &c., yet I am very glad to find one here ready to return with me. We shall then have two surgeons in Bulgaria and three in Servia.

"Believe me, yours very truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

"SOFIA, 29th December, 1885.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—On Tuesday, December 22nd, we placed over thirty bales of various stores in the railway 'fourgon,' placed at our disposal by the Servian Government at Belgrade, together with the stores from the Austrian Red Cross and the Austrian Maltese order. The same afternoon Dr. Lake, Herck, and I started by train from Belgrade with all our stores, reaching Nisch at 11.30 p.m.

"The following morning we had the stores transferred to twelve light waggons lent to us by King Milan, and sending them forward under an escort, followed ourselves in hired carriages. Dr. Lake was kindly offered a seat in Captain Lumley's (the Queen's messenger) carriage. It was night before we passed the mountains between Nisch and Ak Palanka, and the convoy passed with difficulty over the roads, which in places were sheets of ice. A dense fog added to their difficulties.

"We all remained the night at Ak Palanka, and the following day drove up to the Servian outposts. After some negotiations two Bulgarian officers rode across from the Bulgarian outpost, and we subsequently drove across with the convoy, under the Red Cross and British Flags, the latter to show the nationality of the Society.

"We arrived at Pirot on Christmas Eve, and were most kindly received by Prince Alexander.

"The following morning, after sending back our Servian waggons, we placed the stores in bullock carts under the charge of a Bulgarian escort to accompany them to Sofia, and drove on, arriving at Sofia the same night. They arrived yesterday, and have been transported from Belgrade here, without any loss or damage.

"King Milan sent for me again while I was passing back through Nisch, and I took the opportunity of handing to him an official letter of thanks for his kindly consenting to allow the convoy of the National Aid Society to pass, and providing us with means of transport.

"On the way here from Pirot we visited the Dragoman Pass and Slivnitza Ambulance Stations, and the Zaribrod Hospital, at which last there were sixty cases of typhoid fever.

"As they were in want of many things at Dragoman and Slivnitza, I sent Herck back with a sledge full of stores from Sofia to Dragoman and Slivnitza on the morning of December 27th. He distributed them, and also met our convoy of bullock carts on its way to Sofia and took out blankets, socks, and waistcoats, and other things, for distribution at the Dragoman and Slivnitza Stations. All these were most gratefully received.

"To-day stores have been distributed to the Teutonic Order hospital, and to-morrow further stores will go to the Alexander and Bank Hospitals.

"Dr. Lake has been attached to the École Militaire Hospital and began regular work to-day. He will have plenty to do for the present.

"Miss Stewart is hard at work, and Dr. Langerbuck speaks in the highest terms of the services which she is rendering at his hospital at the Bank.

"Our experience of the last fortnight has confirmed our opinion that the Bulgarians deserve the highest credit for their prompt and energetic action in supplying the wants of the twenty-six hospitals which in a day sprung up in their midst. The women formed themselves into parties, and sat up night after night making mattresses and hospital clothing, while others spent days and nights in hospital nursing, many for the first time in their lives. Of course the foreign societies have done much to help them lately, but the great pressure of the first few days had to be borne by those who happened to be in the town.

"The Bulgarian surgeons have worked hard, and, as far as I can see, have co-operated with our staff in a most courteous and friendly spirit. Several hospitals founded and supported by the Government and local bodies and individuals have been handed over to the direction of medical men of foreign Red Cross Societies, such as the Alexander Hospital to the Berlin Red Cross, the École des Garçons to the Teutonic (Austrian) Order, the Pirot School Hospital to the Berlin Red Cross, the Bank to Dr. Langenbruch (Austrian Government doctor) and many others.

"Our National Aid Society has been in active co-operation with the German Red Cross, the Teutonic Order, the Austrian Red Cross, the Jews' Hospital, and the Greek Hospital, and, of course, with the International Committee's four hospitals and the Bank Hospital.

"We also supply the ambulance stations of the Bulgarian Red Cross Society on the Pirot road with what we can.

"This friendly feeling is most satisfactory, and adds immensely to the sum total of good which the various Societies can effect.

"I am sorry to have to report two accidents. Dr. Fetherstonhaugh, while on his way to Pirot to take charge of a hospital, fell on the road, which was covered with ice, and broke the small bone of his leg. It was set by Dr. Grimm, of the German Ambulance at Pirot, and he was taken back to Sofia in a sledge. He is getting on as well as possible. I was accidentally hit on the head and neck by two pieces of wad and some grit from a cannon which was firing a salute as Prince Alexander was entering Sofia, and was most kindly attended to by Dr. Matincheff, a Bulgarian surgeon, and Miss Stewart. Prince Alexander kindly came and sat with me yesterday, and has taken the greatest interest in our work.

"I remain, yours very truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

"SOFIA, January 6th, 1886.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—Many of the convalescents have to find their way long distances after being discharged from hospital, so yesterday I made arrangements with Monsieur Grécoff of the Government Hospital Commission, to supply convalescents who most require extra protection on leaving hospital, on account of their feeble state and the long distances they have to go before reaching home, with some of our warm waistcoats and blankets.

"The Russian ambulance has recently arrived; it was expected for a long time. There are seven doctors and twelve sisters, and good hospital material. I hear, moreover, that they have made a donation to the Bulgarian Red Cross Society of 150,000 francs in two instalments. They are going to take over the large 'National Assembly' hospital. You may remember that I told you that Zaribrod was their destination, but they have arrived too late to work there.

"I observed a paragraph in the *St. James's Gazette*, purporting to be written on the authority of one of the Hungarian ambulance. It gave a very exaggerated view of the state of affairs at Slivnitza. I was at the Bulgarian advanced posts near Pirot myself at the time when the weather was at its coldest, and though of course there were many cases of frost-bite, yet this must be expected when an army of 60,000 men holds an exposed position extending over high ranges of hills, with the thermometer at times down to 5 degrees Fahrenheit, that is 27 degrees below our freezing point.

"Army surgery seems to have made enormous and rapid progress, and the operations of Langenbuch, Gluck (assisted by Dr. Fetherstonhaugh), Dr. Fillenbaum of the Teutonic Order, and others, have been attended with most successful results. The skilful nursing of the trained nursing sisters sent out by the Red Cross Societies (including Miss Stewart), cannot fail to make some lasting impression for good among those with whom they have been brought into contact at the various hospitals where they have worked.

"The Hungarian Red Cross ambulance with their light waggons have gone back, and before long the Teutonic Order (Austrian) staff will go, but their commandant, Baron Wücherer, tells me that they will leave their large ambulance waggons, eight or ten in number, as presents to the Bulgarians. Professor Gluck's section of the Berlin Red Cross Society will, I hear, leave in about ten days, but Dr. Langenbuch's staff will continue work longer. Baron Plater Broel, delegate of the Austrian Red Cross in Bulgaria, with his staff, will leave in about ten days, I think. The Russians are to remain three months, and it is said that they will give relief to the families of those who have been killed or permanently disabled—a good work.

"Yours very truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

"LONDON, 30th March, 1886.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—I have the honour to present my report as to the closing operations of the National Aid Society on the termination of the Servo-Bulgarian War.

DISTRIBUTION OF REMAINING STORES.

"On January 13th, 1886, a selection of stores together with a sum of £100 was handed over to Mr. (now Sir F.) Lascelles, British Consul General at Sofia, to supply any further wants of the remaining International Committee and at his discretion of other hospitals, according to an arrangement made in a letter to him of that date.

"The surgical and medical panniers with a small selection of valuable stores were left in dépôt with him for use of our staff in case hostilities broke again after the expiration of the Armistice.

"On January 13th, 1886, a further selection of stores was handed over to the Bulgarian Red Cross Society referred to in the letter from Archbishop Clement its president dated 9th February, 1886, (o.s.)

"On January 14th, 1886, a selection of stores was delivered to the Government Hospitals Commission for use at their discretion in the remaining Sofia Hospitals. On the same date a selection of stores was handed over to the Government Commission for discharging convalescents. They consisted of blankets and warm padded waistcoats, which afforded protection to soldiers leaving the hospitals on long journeys to their homes. The Commission undertook to select carefully and relieve the cases to which these special gifts were to be made.

"The letter from Mons. Grécoff, President of the Government Hospital Commission, dated January 15th, 1886, refers to the stores mentioned in this and the preceeding paragraphs.

"On January 14th, 1886, a few stores were sent to Dr. Kingsbury, an American Mission Doctor at Samakoff, through which town many of the convalescents would pass on their way home. On December 27th, 1885, I had written to Dr. Kingsbury as follows :—

'Perhaps you might be able to do a good work if you could put yourself into communication with the Government Authorities at Samakoff, and thus find out any cases of convalescents who are feeble and have long distances to go. A night's rest in your prepared hospital at Samakoff, and a good breakfast in the morning, would be a great help to them.'

"With regard to a few stores which, owing to the severe weather had been delayed in the journey from England. I gave Mr. Lascelles, by letter of January 13th, 1886, authority to receive the same and dispose of them in the same way as the stores already delivered to him as stated above. They have all since reached him safely.

STAFF.

"On January 4th, 1886, I sent back to her home at Samakoff, Madam R. Georgieff, who had been attached since December 9th, 1885, as nurse and interpreter to Miss Stewart.

"Miss Stewart decided to remain behind in Sofia at the Bank Hospital with the German Sisters under Dr. Langenbuch, it having been arranged that that hospital should be kept open for a few weeks longer. I wish to take the opportunity of expressing on behalf of our staff, our warm appreciation of her kind services to Dr. Fetherstonhaugh, Dr. Lake and myself while we were invalided.

"Shortly before leaving Sofia I terminated the engagements of the following:—

"Dimiter Nazersky, Storekeeper ;

"Ivanchoff Sichanoff, Interpreter and Assistant to Drs. Fetherstonhaugh and Lake ;

"Christo Faracheff, Interpreter and Assistant to Surgeons and Sisters at the Alexander Hospital.

"We left Sofia on January 15th, 1886, and arrived that night at Pirot, and the following night at Nisch. Special arrangements had been made by the Bulgarian and Servian authorities to permit of our passing through the Neutral Zone, which had just been established under the Armistice between the two lines.

"At Nisch I had an interview with King Milan, and was glad to hear from His Majesty that his 24 waggons which he had placed at the Society's disposal to convey our stores to the Bulgarian lines had all arrived back safely. His Majesty also informed me that he greatly appreciated the work done in Servia by the British National Aid Society. He also referred to the valuable assistance rendered to the wounded of his Army during the Turco-Servian War, when you were present to organize the operations of the Society. We arrived in London early on Saturday, 23rd January, as already reported to you.

"The Society worked throughout the War in close co-operation with the International Committee, of which the diplomatic representatives of several foreign Powers were Members. A large proportion of its funds was provided by the money donations, given by the National Aid Society through Sir F. Lascelles. With comparatively small means at their disposal, the International Committee treated over 250 wounded in their hospitals, while the Italian Volunteer Transport Corps, whose expenses were paid by the Committee, assisted in the transport of over 600 wounded from the field of Slivnitza to various Sofia Hospitals.

"This is one of many instances in which the sick and wounded in war have largely benefitted by Societies working together without the slightest feeling of jealousy or rivalry. The cause of the sick and wounded *first*, and the interests or credit of the individual Society *second*, is a maxim which cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who have the responsibility of directing the operations of the Red Cross. The action taken by the Hon. Mary Lascelles in handing over her fund to the National Aid Society, and the subsidy in money and stores given by the latter to Sir F. Lascelles for supporting the hospitals of the International Committee carried out this spirit. With a similar object the stores of the National Aid Society were freely distributed among various Hospitals and Societies at Sofia wherever there was most need of such help.

"The twelve cases of instruments which were sent out by Captain Lumley the Queen's Messenger, were handed over to Sir F. Lascelles and divided by him as follows—two for the

International Committees' Hospitals, one for the Greek Hospital, and the remaining nine were given to Dr. Voulcovitch, Government Director of the Sofia Hospitals, to be used where they were most wanted.

"Before leaving Sofia, Prince Alexander desired me to convey to the Society his sincere thanks for the help which it had rendered to his sick and wounded soldiers. Mons. Karaveloff, the Prime Minister, Dr. Mirkoff, Chief Surgeon of the Army, and Dr. Voulcovitch, the Chief Inspector of the Sofia Hospitals desired also to convey their thanks for the services rendered in the hospitals and ambulances during the war.

"It will be seen from previous Reports and the Store-books that the aid of the Society was mainly distributed among the following hospitals, etc. :—

"AT SOFIA—

"The four hospitals of the International Committee ; Greek Hospital ; Jews' Hospital ; École Militaire (where Dr. Lake was attached) ; Bank Hospital (where Miss Stewart was attached) ; Alexander Hospital (where Dr. Fetherstonhaugh was attached) ; École des Garçons (Austrian Teutonic Order) ; Government Hospital Commission ; Government Commission for Discharging Convalescents ; Bulgarian Red Cross Depot.

"AT PIROT—

"The School Hospital (Berlin Red Cross) ; the Military Hospital.

"Government Hospital at Widdin ; Bulgarian Red Cross Hospital at Lom Palanka (a money grant being made to purchase stores).

"Small supplies were also sent to Samakoff and to the Red Cross Ambulance stations at the Dragoman Pass, Slivnitza, and outside Sofia.

"A map is annexed, showing the routes followed by the National Aid Staff, and the places where help was rendered.

"I remain, yours truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

APPENDIX C.

Reports from Major-General J. W. LAURIE, Commissioner of the Society for Servia.

“BELGRADE, 4th December, 1885.

“Dear Lord Wantage,—On arrival at Vienna, Mr. Barrington and I at once called on Messrs. Rothschild and presented our letters of introduction. Mr. Goldschmidt who represented the firm, at once arranged that we should see the President of the Viennese Red Cross Society, and we had an interview, but really did not obtain much information except that they were only sending surgeons with instruments and medicines, and no warm clothing or medical comforts as they did not consider it was the business of the Red Cross to feed or clothe the Servian Army.

“Immediately on my arrival at Belgrade I had an interview with Mr. Wyndham, our minister, who explained to me he had telegraphed to you that the urgent want here was surgeons. I called with him on Dr. Sava Petrovich, the chief medical authority, who informed me that there was no want of medical men or help at the front, where I proposed to establish an ambulance and to collect the wounded, but that it was very desirable we should establish a hospital either here or on the Belgrade—Nisch line—and after much consultation he agreed to provide the building furnished with beds, &c., to give attendants (soldiers) and rations, if we would furnish the surgeons, with instruments and drugs. I then asked permission to visit the hospitals, that I might judge for myself of the state of affairs, and I came to the conclusion that there was at present no necessity for opening any new hospital, but that if surgeons were so absolutely necessary elsewhere as was represented, we should do the best service by taking over some already existing hospital and relieving the surgeons for other duty.

“I should mention that some of the Austrian physicians to whom I spoke as I visited the hospitals, were urgent that we should not open any other hospital, but should spend our money in providing comforts for their hospitals, but as I recalled the view of their own President at Vienna that such was not the business of the Red Cross Society, I decided that by relieving other organizations of one hospital, I should best expend the amount we might decide to lay out on this object, and both men and means would thus be free for other hospitals.

“I cannot help thinking that all the hospitals I have seen are destitute of what I call *comfort*, although in almost all the real necessities are provided. I believe there is no second supply or change of bedlinen; ablution places and baths are wanting; sanitary arrangements are very unsatisfactory; but there is no want of zeal on the part of the local people, and ladies in large numbers are acting as nurses in all the Servian Red Cross Hospitals.

"There is a general feeling of satisfaction amongst English people here that we are opening a British hospital, as a tangible proof of our sympathy, which was much doubted by the mass of the Servian people, who believed we were hostile to them in our feelings.

"It is as yet uncertain whether we take over two buildings in which in all about 140 beds are established, and which number we shall probably reduce, as I consider them too crowded; or whether we relieve some Hungarian surgeons, who wish to return to their private practice, and only came over at the time of extreme need—in the latter case, we shall have over 200 beds in one building, I am urging that we receive the latter—the decision will be arrived at to-morrow, and I will communicate again fully.

"Yours very faithfully,

"J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

"Major-General."

" BELGRADE, 11th December, 1885.

"Dear Lord Wantage,— I notified Colonel Dr. Sava Petrovich of the Society's intention to take over a hospital in Belgrade as soon as I received the telegram from Mr. Vokes authorizing this action, and as he indicated to me the hospital proposed to be assigned to me, I took immediate steps to acquaint myself with the deficiencies which it would be in our power to remedy, but for some time it was still left uncertain which establishment we should eventually take over, so I was unable to proceed with the alterations. However, on the receipt of telegram announcing departure of Surgeons, I again called on Colonel Petrovich and told him I was now prepared to begin work, and a Hospital known as No. 13, consisting of two buildings, a Gymnase and a girls' school, was told off as the British hospital. They are about 70 yards apart and on opposite sides of the street, and contain eight rooms (holding in all upwards of 140 beds), which are far too crowded.

"I ordered a lavatory, with space for two baths, to be at once constructed and connected with a small room, heated with a stove, where new comers could put off their soiled clothing, and after being thoroughly washed could don the hospital clothing before going to their wards. The Sanitary and Cooking arrangements are very incomplete, but will be remedied as far as possible.

"Doctors Newby and Lake arrived on the night of the 8th, and I at once applied to take over the hospital; which was finally given over on the 9th, on the evening of which day Dr. Boyd arrived.

"I have ordered the smallest ward, which only contained six beds, to be vacated, and have established this as an operation room and Surgeons' room, and the medicines and articles in daily use are kept there.

"Our buildings are very cramped; we have no rooms except those used for wards, and we have reduced the occupants of these to about 100, and they are still crowded. We must have some accommodation for the staff who attend on the sick, and also for the Government staff. I have succeeded to-day in obtaining one small room, used until now by the caretaker of one of the buildings.

"Whilst waiting the arrival of the doctors, Dr. Hume and I searched the neighbourhood for accommodation for the medical staff, as the hotel where we now live is more than 20 minutes walk from the hospital over roughly paved, ill-lighted streets, and the hospital cannot be as frequently visited as I should wish especially now that the streets are glassy with ice. I could not find any suitable place, but in an interview with Her Majesty, two days ago, I incidentally mentioned this difficulty, and the Queen at once said she would provide me with a house for the staff, and I now have a cottage, very conveniently situated near the hospital, where I can also store the medical stores not in use, but which are urgently needed, and which should have arrived yesterday from Vienna.

"I am now ordering some hospital clothing which I propose distinguishing with some exceptional mark, such as a lay over collar on the shirt, so as to prevent its being taken away when convalescents are discharged, and I shall probably provide an additional blanket for each patient, as well as sheets and pillow cases; the whole cost will not be excessive, and I will give you a general idea as soon as I have the figures more definitely before me.

"We have a great many small annoyances and obstacles which seem serious at the moment and cause considerable worry and great delay, but they are too trivial to repeat to you, and we live them down.

"Faithfully yours,

"J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

"Major-General."

" BELGRADE, 21st December, 1885.

" Dear Lord Wantage,—In continuation of my letter of the 11th inst., our hospital remains a Servian Military Hospital, and the administration on behalf of the Government is carried on by a commissary and two clerks, who occupy an office in the hospital and make out all returns relative to the patients, and draw the daily government allowances of rations, fuel, and light, and the commissary serves as our channel of communication in all matters relative to the orderlies, and others employed to give assistance in the hospital. He also purchases such extra supplies as I wish furnished to the patients, and collects all accounts weekly. I found a number of Servian ladies acting as nurses in the hospital, and I decided it would be wise and a matter of good policy to retain their services, so I have given one who had hitherto acted as superintendent the same position, but have only placed her in authority over the other ladies, and she has charge of our stores of food and clothing in a room which I have just obtained in a neighbouring building, and two ladies act under her, one as superintendent of the kitchen (she draws all stores for use there from the store, and sees that they are *used* and not made away with) and the other superintends the washing of all the hospital clothing, as well as the patients' linen, and with two other ladies mend all before it is placed in the store for re-issue.

" These ladies also go round the wards and talk with and cheer up the patients, and in that way exercise a healthy influence.

" As actual nurses in our wards we have two sisters of charity from a Vienna hospital, and two trained nurses from the Bohemian Red Cross Society; these are capable women, the former in particular, and understand making themselves thoroughly useful, and looking after the details of ward management. I regret to say that there is some prospect of the two Bohemian nurses being withdrawn, but I still hope to retain their services, as well as the Austrian sisters, until our hospital is finally closed.

" As hospital assistants in the wards I have fourteen normal school students, who reside in the country and were left unprovided for, when the school closed, on the building being turned into a hospital; these lads obtain rations from the Government, which I supplement with extras, and they sleep alternately in the wards and assist the nurses during the day in keeping the rooms tidy and bringing in the food, and making themselves generally useful.

" For heavy work I have ten men of the second-class reserve, willing useful men, who have been until now in their peasant clothes, but I have provided them with proper uniform as orderlies; these obtain rations from the Government.

" I have already furnished shirts, drawers, sheets, and pillow cases.

" The men are very pleased and so are the authorities. Lady Derwent had received some subscriptions for our wounded and sent the money out to her son, the Hon. A. Johnstone, Secretary to the Legation here, and after a consultation it was decided that the funds should be spent in providing warm clothing for the men when leaving the hospital, so each man when going away receives a warm padded waistcoat, a pair of country stockings and shoes. It was explained to the men that this was a present from some ladies in England, and they were very grateful.

" Faithfully yours,

" J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

" *Major-General.*"

" BELGRADE, *December 22nd*, 1885.

" Dear Lord Wantage,— In a letter addressed to you yesterday I mentioned that the subordinate staff of our hospital here was entirely composed of volunteers who were serving without remuneration, it has occurred to me and I desire to submit for your consideration, whether on the breaking up of our hospital and the dispersion of this staff, it would not be possible, and even a matter of good policy to present each member of this staff with some badge, which could be worn by the individual if again employed under similar conditions, and would thus be a certificate of efficiency and at the same time would be accepted as a recognition by our society of the assistance afforded during its operations, and tend to preserve a kindly feeling towards us as Englishmen.

" A small enamelled badge with Red Cross and Union Jack Flags crossed, would symbolise the work, and perpetuate the association with our National Society, and could be used as an ornament and as a badge when necessary."

" Faithfully yours,

" J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

" *Major-General.*"

" BELGRADE, *27th December*, 1885.

" Dear Lord Wantage,— I wrote to you on the 22nd inst. that I had offered the Servian Medical Department to furnish some assistance in the advanced field hospitals, if they would advise me what was actually required, and would give me permission to visit these hospitals and satisfy myself if there was anything that our Society could do that would be of benefit, but after three days a reply came that warm clothing was urgently needed, and that I might send it to the Government stores here, whence it would be promptly forwarded, but that there was no need of my visiting the hospitals, as I could not obtain any further information. I at once replied that I had ordered the warm clothing, and that it was being packed, but that the rules of our Society were very strict, and to the effect that a Commissioner must himself see to the distribution of the goods he furnishes on behalf of the Society, and that he also has to report that he has satisfied himself from personal observation that the necessity for the issue really exists, consequently I was unable to comply with their suggestion that I should send the goods to the Government stores here, but would proceed with them to Army Headquarters as soon as permission was given for me to proceed, I have, however, to-day received the permission, and as soon as the promised visit of the Queen to our hospital has been paid, I shall at once proceed to Nisch and supervise the distribution of these articles in the several hospitals.

" The goods I have purchased consist of 500 quilted waistcoats, 500 pairs of very thick country knitted socks, and 500 pairs of ordinary brown leather shoes, such as worn by the peasants and soldiers here. The goods are packed in boxes, each containing fifty complete sets—and thus can be distributed without repacking. I decided to limit the contribution to underclothing and foot-wear, as this is not provided by Government for the soldiers, whilst they cannot help furnishing the outside clothing.

"You will have noticed that an ambulance train of railway carriages, worked by the Austrian Knights of Malta, has done good service here in moving the wounded from the field hospitals to the base, but this returned to Bohemia when it was supposed that the wounded were all withdrawn from the front. However, a fresh call for this duty has now been made, and Baron Mundy has asked me to co-operate with the Austrians, which I cheerfully agreed to do, and it is now proposed that a train worked jointly by his and our staff shall proceed to Nisch on Wednesday, and fill up with, and bring back, sick and wounded. The cost will not be heavy, and it is a class of work in which our Society has found, in the past, a suitable field, and I feel satisfied that we can again undertake it creditably and at no serious expense.

"I trust this will meet your Committee's approval.

"Faithfully yours,

"J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

"Major-General."

"BELGRADE, 28th December, 1885.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—In continuation of my letter to you of 27th inst., I write this evening to say that from enquiries made, and even from Baron Mundy himself, I hear that the various Red Cross Societies propose closing up as below.

"The Hungarian and Roumanian on the 5th January, and the Berlin between that and the 15th, and the Viennese, including the hospitals under Baron Mundy's supervision, on the 15th, and Baron Buol, who has charge of the sisters of charity who came from Vienna, proposes to withdraw them on the 5th, but I have pressed strongly that they should at least be left for another week, and as they also officiate in Baron Mundy's hospitals, he has joined in the request.

"The Russians have only been at work a few days. They came in strong force, with six doctors, six dressers, and twelve sisters. They will probably stay for some time. The Army is now largely demobilised, and the Servian medical department should be equal to its peace work, and Baron Mundy's withdrawal is a strong proof that he must think the urgency at an end, although a 'thorough' man such as he is, likes to see us remain, because he considers we are doing really good work.

"I have arranged with Colonel Sava Petrovich, the Chief Sanitary Officer, that he will not at present send any fresh patients to us, and that when we reduce our numbers to forty or fifty, he will be prepared to take over the remainder and relieve us; but I am leaving matters open until I receive an answer to mine of the 27th to you.

"Faithfully yours,

"J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

"Major-General."

"BELGRADE, 30th December, 1885.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—Her Majesty the Queen paid a somewhat formal visit to our hospital yesterday; we had ninety patients in the wards. I made no pretence of decorating the buildings—we should not have been successful, and should have wasted money—but I conducted Her Majesty to my store-room, where I had 500 suits of clothes awaiting transport to the front, for distribution in the field hospitals, and I explained that I preferred devoting all available funds to this purpose.

"Mr. Wyndham, Her Majesty's Minister, here joined me in the reception of the Queen; and has throughout been most anxious to render every facility.

"Her Majesty expressed her thanks to all our staff, and desired me to convey her cordial thanks to the English nation for the assistance so liberally given.

"The patients look healthy, hearty and happy.

"I remain, faithfully yours,

"J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

"*Major-General.*"

"BELGRADE, 6th January, 1886.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—On the 27th December I reported that I was working in concert with Baron Mundy in fitting up an ambulance train for the conveyance of sick and wounded men. This train is composed of passenger carriages, cleared of their seats and fitted with slings to take in stretchers, the whole of the fittings were arranged under the personal supervision of Baron Mundy, who asked my co-operation in furnishing part of the cost, and in meeting the running expenses of the train, as well as assisting to furnish a medical staff to attend the patients while in transit. It was found that the cost of outfit far exceeded the original estimate. So I went to the full limit I had originally fixed, £50, and paid over this sum to Baron Mundy, he undertaking to meet all the disbursements.

"Accompanied by Surgeon Boyd and a surgeon from the Austrian hospitals, we left Belgrade on the evening of the 31st December, and delivered convalescent soldiers discharged from the Belgrade hospitals at almost every station along the line of railway.

"We arrived at Nisch at 9.30 a.m. on the 1st January, and at 11 a.m. had placed in the train 132 men, sick and wounded, which then started on the return journey. The wounded were carefully looked after on the road, and were well supplied with food cooked in the kitchen car attached to the train, and about half were delivered at Jagodin, to join the district hospital there, whilst the remainder were brought to Belgrade for further treatment.

"I did not return with the train, as I wished to distribute the warm clothing referred to elsewhere, at Nisch.

"The number of sick and wounded at Nisch is now very small, and it hardly seems probable that the train will make another journey, as the health of the army is marvellously good, and,

owing to demobilisation, the strength of the divisions has been largely reduced, but should it be considered necessary to make more trips, I have undertaken, on behalf of our Society, to take charge of the train and bear all the expenses of running and provisioning. The locomotive is furnished by Government, and the orderlies come from the army; it is therefore only necessary to provide food and such attendance as may be necessary to prepare it.

"I availed myself of the ambulance train to carry to Nisch the warm underclothing for the field hospitals, of which I have previously written. They were in ten large packages, and when transferred to the arabas formed five good loads.

"As soon as the wounded men had been transferred to the train, I reported at Headquarters, and was at once received by General Cathardji, the Chief of the Staff, and was admitted by appointment to an audience of the King the same afternoon. His Majesty desired me to express to you as the Chairman of the Society and to the British people, whom the Society represents, his warm and hearty thanks for the ready assistance that had been given, both in establishing the hospital at Belgrade and in furnishing the supply of warm clothing which I had brought with me, as well as for the outlay on the fitting up and working of the ambulance train which I have already alluded to. He gave me full authority to visit any hospital I might wish, and instructed all the authorities to give me every facility. His orders were carried out, and accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Dr. Michael Marcovitch I visited all the hospitals in Nisch.

"I found comfortable accommodation for over 1000 patients, and but 300 men in hospital, of whom 44 were wounded, 34 frost bitten, and the remainder were sick, some with contagious diseases, such as measles, small pox, and typhoid fever. Some of the wounded were suffering from gangrene, but all looked well cared for, and the contagious diseases were in a detached hospital at some distance from the town. I arranged that each man should receive a suit of underclothing when discharged to his home; a very necessary provision for a winter journey, and as two divisions of the army are stationed at Pirot and one at Ak Palanka I provided the hospitals at each of these stations with 100 suits, which General Horvatovich, commanding the Nishava Army, kindly consented to forward without delay. I am satisfied the provision of this urgently required clothing will save a great amount of suffering, and, more than probably, of life also. The troops were mobilised during the warm season, and, according to Servian practice, wore only cotton undergarments under their uniform suits, and although warm clothing has been sent to the troops in the field, it has only been issued to the men on duty, and the convalescents returning to their homes were exposed to the winter cold with practically no protection.

I remain, yours faithfully,

J. WIMBURN LAURIE.

"Major-General."

" BELGRADE, 11th January, 1886.

" Dear Lord Wantage,—On the receipt of your letter of 4th inst., I at once took steps to carry out the instructions therein contained.

" I notified Colonel Sava Petrovich that we should cease to maintain the hospital by contributions from our Society after the 12th inst., which is the last day of the Greek year, but that if he still urgently required surgical assistance, I had received authority from the British Society to retain two surgeons for two or three weeks to render assistance, and, as the number of patients in our present hospital would not occupy all their time—they were quite prepared to render assistance in other hospitals—but only until the end of January, new style, when it would be necessary for them to leave.

" To this Dr. Petrovich has fully agreed, and the Servian authorities will now have sufficient time to look around, and provide other medical officers when our surgeons leave.

" Forty patients now remain in our hospital, and the number is daily reduced, as the wounds are mostly slight and now healing fast.

" The stores provided by our Society will be handed over at once to the Servian Red Cross Society, and by them placed at the disposal of our surgeons for use during their stay, and all unused stores will on their departure pass into the stores of the local Society.

" The operations which I have undertaken as your Commissioner will thus be brought to a close, and as soon as everything is finally settled I shall leave for England, probably before the end of this week, and hope to report to you personally early next week.

" I remain, yours faithfully,

" J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

" *Major-General.*"

APPENDIX D.

Extracts from Letters received from Dr. F. N. HUME subsequent to his being left in charge of the hospitals of the Society in Belgrade by Major-General LAURIE.

BELGRADE, *January 21st*, 1886.

"Dear Lord Wantage,—I beg to report that the second of the buildings recently occupied as an English hospital here was evacuated yesterday. The patients, numbering fifteen, were transported to the hospital of which, according to the arrangement made by the late Commissioner of the Society in Servia, we took charge on the 16th inst. This hospital, which has been, until the above mentioned date, in the hands of the Roumanians, whose most severe cases, fourteen in number, remain under our care, is fairly well situated, is well furnished, and well managed. The patients transferred yesterday from the late English hospital are those whose condition is a serious one ; and they, as well as those left to us by the Roumanians, are cases which will require careful attention for some weeks longer. I have to-day seen Colonel Sava Petrovich, and am assured by him of the benefit we shall confer by continuing to attend to these cases until they are in a condition to go home or return to their commands. I am also informed by him that 120 wounded and sick (principally frost-bite) will shortly arrive in Belgrade from Nisch and that some of these may be placed in the hospital of which we are in charge.

"In these circumstances I would recommend that the surgical assistance which is now being accorded by the Society to Servia be continued beyond February 1st, the date at which the Government has been informed that the Society intends to withdraw that assistance, and I would suggest that such assistance be continued for two or three weeks beyond that date according as the discretion of Dr. Newby and myself may advise. I am persuaded of the advantage this will be to the patients whom, from previous experience, we should hand over with grave anxiety to the native surgeons."

February 3rd, 1886.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 30th and telegram of previous day, authorizing the maintenance of the hospital until the middle of February. Allow me to express my thanks to yourself, and the committee for their courteous acceptance of my representations in the matter.

"I have informed Colonel Sava Petrovich, that the services of Dr. Newby and myself will be withdrawn on Monday the 15th inst.

"In view of the arrival from Nisch of a number of sick and frost-bitten soldiers, largely exceeding the accommodation provided by the Military Hospital, the Government decided to make our hospital available for the reception of some of these cases, and in order to do this, to remove our wounded to the hospitals in charge of the Russians who remain here until the end of April. The transfer has been made and we have received twenty-seven cases, most of which are frost-bites, involving the loss of toes or fingers or both. I ascertained for myself that the Military Hospital was over crowded—210 patients occupying space designed for 150—and also ascertained that there was no doctor available for our hospital if we abandoned it. I therefore thought it right to accede to the request of the Government, that we should remain, notwithstanding that the wounded in whose interest our stay here was to be prolonged were provided for elsewhere.

February 17th, 1886.

"I beg to report to you that Dr. Newby and I concluded our duties at the hospital on the 15th inst, and yesterday handed over the patients to the Servian doctors. Since the date of my last letter to you thirty-one new cases were admittted, making a total of fifty-eight patients transferred to us from the Military Hospital ; of these thirty two were remaining at the date of our resignation."

"Yours very faithfully,

"F. N. HUME."

Report upon the Hospitals of the National Aid Society in Belgrade, by Dr. F. N. HUME.

"On December 10th, 1885, the surgeons of the National Aid Society took charge of the Servian 13th Reserve Hospital in Belgrade.

"This hospital consisted of two divisions, situated respectively in a boys school called the Lower Gymnase, and a neighbouring building, a preparatory school for girls; the latter was the smaller, but better adapted for hospital purposes.

"In the Gymnase there were on December 10th, sixty-seven patients; in the Girls School thirty-three. One was subsequently admitted into the former, making a total of 101 treated in these two buildings.

"Between December 10th, 1885, and January 20th, 1886 (when the hospital was evacuated) one patient died and eighty-five were discharged, cured or convalescent. The death occurred on December 11th, the day after the hospital was taken over by the English.

"On January 16th the English surgeons took charge of the Officers "Casino" Hospital on the departure of the Roumanian Ambulance, whose members were at that date obliged to return to duties elsewhere. On January 20th the patients remaining in the Gymnase (the Girls School having been previously closed on January 12th) were transferred to the Casino, making a total there of twenty-nine patients, who represented the severe cases of the English and Roumanian Hospitals.

"At the end of January a large number of sick and frost-bitten soldiers arrived from Nisch and as the Servian Military Hospital was insufficient for their accommodation, the Government decided to evacuate the Casino and thus make it available for the cases with which the Military Hospital was overcrowded. The wounded were accordingly transferred from the Casino to the Austrian and Russian Hospitals, and fifty-eight cases were transferred from the Military Hospital to the Casino; many of these were severe cases of frost-bite, involving both hands and feet.

"Between January 29th and February 17th twenty-six cases were discharged, and on February 17th the Casino Hospital, containing thirty-two cases still under treatment, was handed over to the Servian authorities.

"A total number of 173 cases was treated by the surgeons of the National Aid Society; one death occurred: the mortality was accordingly something over $\frac{1}{2}$ (.58 nearly) %.

"The majority of the cases were not severe, and the patients, notwithstanding the extraordinary hardships they had generally undergone, showed a remarkably recuperative power.

"A staff of Servian volunteer students acted as dressers to the surgeons, and, at the Casino, assisted in the nursing which was there performed by the peasant and soldier attendants. In the English Hospital (Gymnase and Girls' School) the patients had the advantage of being nursed by sisters of charity, a staff of whom was furnished for service during the war by certain Catholic Orders in Austria. The assistance of these sisters, who were trained nurses, was one of the greatest boons conferred upon Servia during this campaign by foreign aid."

