

buttons; they brush their clothes, pack and unpack their kits, meet them at the station with the ambulance and see them off. When a number of patients are evacuated and new ones admitted the same day the orderlies find it difficult to get through their work.

The four French servants do the heavy work, such as waxing floors, scrubbing, preparing vegetables, etc. The wards are entirely looked after by the sisters in charge.

It is not easy at the present time to keep house in France. For instance we depend to a great extent on fresh fish for the diets, and often, on account of floating mines, the trawlers are not allowed to leave the harbor, and for several days it is impossible to get fish.

Normandy is a good part of the country for milk, butter and eggs, also for poultry. These we have been able to get at the market; it is sometimes amusing haggling with the old French women in their pretty open air market, and they too seem to enjoy it thoroughly.

Groceries are often delayed on the way, but we have the privilege of buying supplies from the Army, though it is often impossible to get what you want. Our ration of coal, sugar and bread comes from the A.S.C. at Army rates; our sugar allowance is one ounce per person per day.

The many kind gifts from the Red Cross Society, which have been very numerous, are much appreciated. Household supplies such as biscuits and jam have been very much enjoyed by the patients.

The fruit from Hamilton is worthy of special mention, being of excellent quality. It is remarkably well packed and we never find a bottle broken. Colonel Blaylock, Canadian Commissioner, Red Cross Society in France, takes a keen interest in our Home, and has helped us in many ways in emergencies when our expected supplies have been delayed.