



PLAN OF PARIS AND SUBURBS.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

In a former number some remarks were made as to the origin and object of the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded in War; an engraving appeared showing a French ambulance of the association, and some details were given as to the organization of this branch of the Society. But besides its active members, who devote themselves to the service of the wounded on the battle-field, the Society numbers in its ranks many who, though their efforts do not require their absence from their homes, are no less energetic or useful in promoting the excellent object of the association, than the self-sacrificing men and women who attend the various armies on their marches, and minister to the wants of the sick and the wounded. In almost every country in Europe the Society has its branch of, so to speak, home-members, whose business is to collect subscriptions, to procure necessary articles and despatch them to the seat of war. Money is, of course, the most acceptable, as money can procure anything that may at the time be most needed, and, besides, pays the salaries of the nurses and surgeons employed by the Society. But there are hundreds of other things required, and donations of any of these are always gladly received. Surgical instruments are needed, and bandages, lint, waterproof sheeting, oiled silk, gutta-serena, tissue for dressing wounds, drugs, and linen. Chloroform is especially needed, and hydrate of chloral—the new hypnotic so superior to opium—blankets, linseed meal, Condy's Fluid, and other disinfectants. Already £100,000 has been subscribed in England, and this sum, it is expected, will be trebled before long. At the beginning of September, there were forty surgeons serving under the Society in the field, or

at the hospitals formed in France and Germany. All these gentlemen understand French and German. Luxembourg is now made the chief base of operations owing to the mass of wounded French, mostly in a pitiable condition, who were accumulated on the German borders. Many of these have already been cared for. From Paris an expedition has been organised in conjunction with the American Aid Society, and this friendly partnership between the surgeons of the two great branches of the English-speaking nation has excited warm appreciation in France. Besides this an international field hospital is to be established at Bingen on the Rhine, under the charge of Dr. Thudichum, aided by the advice and assistance of Dr. Simon, the medical officer of the Privy Council. The institution will probably become a model establishment.

As to the origin of the Society—it will be remembered that at the International Convention at Geneva, where the absolute neutrality of persons employed in attendance on the wounded in battle was guaranteed, and other rules laid down tending to alleviate the horrors of war, a horrible fact was disclosed, till then either unnoticed or regarded as unavoidable by the public at large, namely, that the ordinary surgical staff of an army is totally unable to cope with the number of wounded after a severe conflict. Again, during the stress of war the supplies of surgical appliances run short in the belligerent countries. Here then are several great and pressing wants. Surgeons and nurses are wanted, instruments are wanted, medicines and other stores are wanted, and the National Society, with the utmost impartiality, sends both to the French and German armies, surgeons and nurses speaking the language of the belligerents, medical comforts of every kind, and whatever other stores are more pressing needed. The talisman of the

Red Cross ensures careful handling and speedy transmission of the articles so forwarded. Agents are appointed at the headquarters of both armies to make all wants immediately known.

The illustration on the opposite page shows a committee of ladies of Stuttgart, belonging to the South German Branch of the Society, preparing and packing medical stores for the use of the Prussian army.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE OF THE MOON.—An American paper says:—"A bald-headed Boston gentleman was recently importuned by some young ladies to present them with his photograph. He complied with the request; but, instead of presenting them with a picture of his handsome features, sent a very striking view of the back of his head. The joke was duly enjoyed, but the projector was much surprised shortly after to see copies of the picture in the windows of a print store. On inquiring of the attendant, he found to his horror that the sharp photographer had published it as 'A remarkable picture of the moon.'"

The milliners still continue their practice of twisting horrors into finery. Their advertisements, however, are useful as forming an epitome of the story of the war. The *Queen* advertises "Mitrailleuse, a perfectly new fabric, with endless wear," "Drab Fritz, an autumn novelty," "Black silk at panic prices." The French novelties in dress are equally suggestive. "The Revolution Hat" and "The Vendean Hat" have, it seems, appeared simultaneously; these two hats must fight it out as best they can, the general favourite being the "Emigré bonnet."