

The casualties for this raid were as follows:—

Hospital Personnel.—Officers, killed, 0; wounded, 3. Other ranks, killed, 1; wounded, 21. Of the 21 wounded 3 have since died. Patients, 9 killed, 37 wounded; total casualties, 71.

On the night of May 30 hostile aircraft again visited the neighbourhood, but no bombs were dropped on the hospital. On the night of May 31 one bomb was dropped on the hospital. This struck and destroyed our incinerator and practically destroyed the patients' ablution house. Fortunately only one patient was wounded. By this date the number of patients in hospital had been considerably reduced.

The list of casualties is as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE UNIT KILLED.

406908 Pte. Houghton, Wm., bomb wounds neck and chest.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIT WOUNDED.

Officers.—Capt. Parker, W. F. (Chaplain, Bapt.); Captain Duff, J., C.A.D.C.; Capt. Walmsley, J., C.A.M.C.

Other Ranks.—535463 Cpl. McCaig, E.C. (died 31.5.18); 50427 L/C. Prestidge, T. E.; 14549 Pt. Dunn, T. H.; 524061 Pte. Black, W. R.; 522633 Cpl. Duncan, G.; 1099097 Pte. Harrison, W. J.; 877 Pte. Morrison, A. L.; 904003 Pte. Moon, F. W.; 535458 MacDonal, J. A.; 198198 Pte. Brown, A. McE.; 527648 Cpl. Sellwood, W. G. (died 30.5.18); 535456 Pte. Knapp, F. D.; 526586 Pte. Radcliff, J. J. (died 23.5.18); 536025 Pte. Young, H. A.; 868 Pte. Hinks, A.; 34452 Pte. Davies, J.; 133117 Pte. Lovesy, H. R.; 86555 Pte. Conlan, A. C.; 529677 Pte. Young, Jas.; 400370 Pte. Nind, F. B.; 475911 Pte. Klein, H.

No. 9 CANADIAN STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

This hospital, established in tents to the east of the Etaples area, had not yet begun to receive patients. While the marquees had been set up they had not been camouflaged, nor had any part of the hospital been protected by revetments. The O.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Kendall, writes to the D.M.S.:—

"It seems likely that our hospital stood out prominently framed, the white tents being shown up by the dark framework of the surrounding hills (with their pine woods).

"A line of eight bombs was laid across the hospital site, dropping a few yards from each other. Two direct hits were made on the hospital marquees, completely destroying eight, fortunately with no patients within. Four bombs fell among the tents of the personnel. In all fifty tents were completely or partially destroyed.

"The casualties were:—

Officers killed ...	0	Wounded ...	1 (who died subsequently)
N/Sisters ...	0	"	2
O.R. ...	1	"	14
Total casualties	18

"The morale of the unit under existing extremely trying conditions was all that could be desired."

KILLED.—534470 Sgt. McMillan, H. G.

WOUNDED *Officers.*—Capt. W. F. McIsaac. (Atch. to No. 51 Gen. Hosp.) Died of wounds at Red Cross Hospital, Le Touquet, 3.6.18.

Nursing Sisters.—M. C. Hirsch. (Atch. at the time to No. 1 Can. Gen. Hosp.) B. MacKinnon. (Atch. at the time to No. 1 Can. Gen. Hosp.)

Other Ranks.—534460 L/C. Whidden, E. J. (Atch. at the time to No. 1 Can. Gen. Hosp.) 524920 Pte. Adams, H. A.; 292272 Pte. Cooke, C.; 524438 Pte. Couper, C. R.; 532251 Pte. Eaglestone, E.; 524325 Pte. Jones, J.; 602071 Pte. McAllan, W.; 534438 Pte. McLean, A. H.; 534426 Sgt. Power, W. R.; 534508 Pte. Sloan, H.; 157067 Sgt. Taylor, W. J.; 528090 Sgt. Thomson, C. V.; 534452 Pte. Webb, L. M.; 534480 Pte. Young, W. R.

Captain WILLIAM FIELDING McISAAC, C.A.M.C., was born at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, May 4, 1894. He graduated in Medicine at McGill University, February, 1917. He entered the C.A.M.C. and went overseas in March, 1917, and went to France in December, 1917.

No. 7 CANADIAN STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

This hospital had previously worked in the St. Omer area, but had been forced to evacuate this more advanced hospital base by reason of the growing nearness of the enemy. There it had experienced several air raids, but always without mishap. Now during May it had been "parked" at Etaples pending receipt of instructions to establish itself elsewhere. Of its equipment a dump had been made just to the north of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital while the staff

was variously accommodated. The officers were quartered No. 1 General Hospital; the majority of the sisters were doing duty there; the remainder with the matron were attached to No. 7 General Hospital. Most of the N.C.O.s and men were occupying tents in rear of the equipment; others were sleeping in the Company lines of No. 1. They were messing with the corresponding ranks of that unit. In return, No. 7 Stationary was supplying No. 1 with various fatigues and picquets. Thus a picquet of one N.C.O. and twenty men were on duty there on the night of the first raid.

To quote from a letter to the D.M.S. from Major J. M. Stewart, Acting O.C.: "Before we had time to take shelter the bombs were falling, and for a short while they almost seemed to rain down. Of all the hospitals in this area No. 1 Canadian suffered most heavily. No. 7 Stationary, from its close proximity to and connection with No. 1, also suffered."

One bomb dropped not more than 20 yards behind the tent occupied by the sergeants. The rain of shrapnel only caught the upper part of the tent, and no casualties ensued. Several bombs fell directly over the Alwyn huts occupied by the N.C.O.s and men, among them several incendiary bombs, which immediately started a big conflagration. Here one of the men of the 7th Stationary Hospital, Private F. W. Laidlaw of the C.A.D.C. (attached to No. 7), who was on picquet duty, was killed outright. Another, Private T. Takayanagi, C.A.M.C., received wounds from which he died within a few hours. Private W. E. O'Toole, C.A.M.C., was wounded as he lay in his tent. "How this man escaped death is a miracle. His friends of No. 1, who were in the same hut, were all killed on the spot."

The only officer of No. 7 Stationary to receive a wound was the Commanding Officer, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) E. V. Hogan. He was caught in the lower leg by a piece of shrapnel which inflicted an ugly wound. In spite of the fact that a considerable portion of their quarters with No. 1 were wrecked, not a single sister from No. 7 received the slightest scratch.

Many of the N.C.O.s and men of No. 7 rushed immediately to the scene of the fire in the men's quarters of No. 1, and assisted in extricating the wounded from the débris and in putting out the flames. What this meant is suggested by a description received from an officer, a layman, attached to No. 1 General, who, though rendered unconscious by the bomb which killed Captain Howes and subsequently invalided to England, went to help in this work. He writes: "I started out again for the fire, and found Captain Howes about five yards from where I fell. He was quite dead . . . It is hard to tell about the next half-hour, which seemed a perfect hell. You can imagine what it was like getting the killed and wounded out of those burning huts. Some had their arms and legs burned away, some were headless."

It must not be thought that the Canadian hospitals alone suffered during the aid raid of May 19. The British hospitals suffered also. According to the report of the D.D.M.S., Etaples area (for abstracts from which we are indebted to the courtesy of Major Brereton, R.A.M.C., Officer in Charge of the Medical Records of the B.E.F.), altogether some 100 bombs were dropped in the area, resulting in the death of 124 other ranks. From this it is clear that No. 1 Canadian General Hospital was the heaviest individual sufferer. Proportionately a larger number at the other hospitals died subsequently of their wounds. Some eighty-nine died of their wounds on the 20th and following days. He notes further that one German machine was brought down by anti-aircraft guns and the three occupants taken prisoners.

The Air Raid upon No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital at Doullens.

May 29-30, 1918.

Upon visiting Doullens the first impression given is that of some surprise that the hillside overlooking the little town was chosen to be the site of what during the late 17th and 18th centuries was one of the most powerful forts in France. The whole country thereabouts is rolling; the town is unimportant; the hill not higher than other hills in the neighbourhood. A glance at the map, however, reveals the significance of the site. Doullens lies at the junction of two natural highways, at the junction of the valleys of the