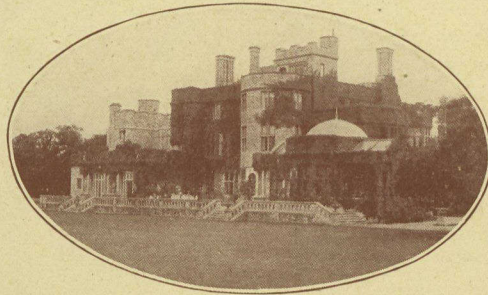


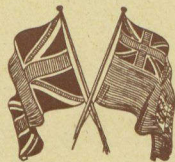
*The*  
**KINGSWOOD BULLETIN**

*No. 19*

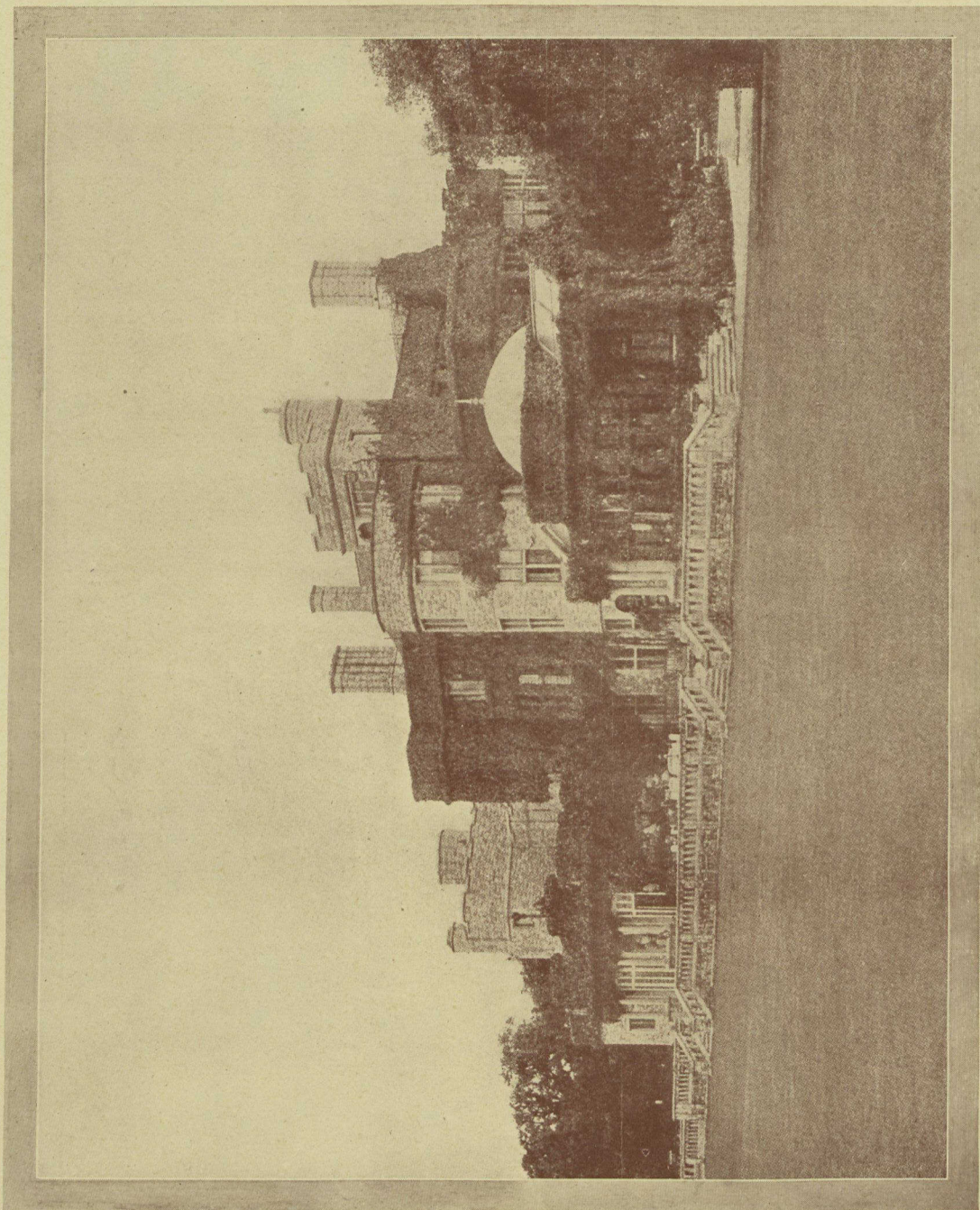


Massey-Harris Convalescent Home  
*For Canadian Soldiers*

Kingswood, Dulwich,  
London, S.E. 21, England.



Equipped and Maintained Solely by  
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., its Associate Companies  
and Their Agents and Employees



“KINGSWOOD”

# Report of the Resident Secretary

June and July, 1918.

June and July have passed like the preceding four or five months with very little change and without any great pressure on the accommodation of the Home.

The Canadian Divisions have fortunately still continued to remain outside the scope of the heavy fighting in France, their activities since last November having been confined to the usual series of trench raids. Comparatively few Canadian casualties have, therefore, arrived in England from France for several months and most of the Canadian hospitals and convalescent homes in England have been in the fortunate condition of having from 20% to 35% of their beds vacant. All through June and July, as for the preceding three or four months, Kingswood continued to be in the same happy condition, having on an average about 20% to 25% of our maximum number of beds vacant. That being the case, we have not so far this year required to make use of the two Kenyon Huts in the grounds.

A considerable number of the patients whom we have received during the past two or three months have been suffering from the results of their exposure to wet and cold in the trenches and camps, rather than from wounds, and consequently the proportion of cases requiring dressings has fallen during June and July to from 50% to 60% of the total number of men in the Home. On the other hand, the proportion receiving massage treatment has increased somewhat to from 30% to 35%.

The weather during June was very sunny and fine, so that the patients were able to take full advantage of their stay in the Home, the cripples by exercise in the grounds, and those who are more active by walks and excursions in the surrounding neighborhood. July was exceptionally wet and cold, but on the days when the weather was too unfavorable for the men to get out of doors much, there was always

plenty of recreation provided for them indoors in the way of competitions and bagatelle, billiards, cribbage and other games.

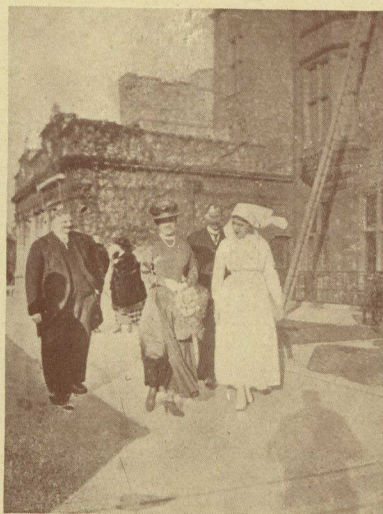
Our vegetable garden continues to do exceptionally well. It has been producing sufficient vegetables daily for all the men, such as potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, cabbage, kale, cauliflower, various kinds of beans, peas, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, cucumber, rhubarb, etc. Although the fruit crop on the whole is rather poor this year in England, we have had fair supplies from our garden of strawberries, raspberries, logan-berries, apples and peaches. There is also a good crop in the hot-house of fine black grapes, sufficient for the sick men and bed patients.

The rains in July came in time to save the farm crops in Great Britain, and the yield over all of grain and potatoes and other root crops is expected to be good. The hay crop was also good on the whole, and was secured in excellent condition before the rains came.

On account of the Food Controller's restrictions, the garden parties, which formed such a pleasant feature in pre-war times, and to which many of our men were invited during the first year of our being at Kingswood, have almost entirely stopped this summer. But, nevertheless, our men continue to enjoy a number of other outings and entertainments to which they are invited by the kindness of friends and neighbors, in addition to the competitions in bowling, croquet and other out-door games which are arranged for them from time to time in the grounds of the Home.

The principal outings and entertainments enjoyed by the men during June and July are as follows:

On 4th June, ten men visited the State Apartments at Windsor Castle by command of



Princess Alice of Teck, visiting Kingswood.

the King and had lunch there—a most interesting and enjoyable outing.

The same afternoon twenty men went to one of the very fine concerts and teas held fortnightly at the Savoy Hotel, by kind invitation of Mrs. Corbett.

On the afternoon of 6th June, thirty men and two of the Sisters went to a garden party and tea at our neighbors, the Misses Champion. There were games and competitions, with valuable and useful prizes for almost every man in the party.

On the afternoon of 12th June, a brass band composed of twenty-five Americans who had enlisted in the Canadian Army, gave a very fine selection of music on the lawn, and had tea with our men.

On the afternoon of 15th June, six of our men and two of the Sisters went to a Garden Fete at the neighboring British Red Cross Convalescent Hospital of Woodhall.

On the afternoon of 17th June, thirty men went to a special performance at the Gaiety Theatre by kind invitation of Mrs. George Young.

On the 18th June, a party of ten men visited Windsor Castle and had lunch there. This is now the twentieth time that parties of our men have visited the Castle by command of the King—a most interesting and instructive outing, which is always greatly appreciated and enjoyed by our men.

The same afternoon ten men attended another of the very fine fortnightly concerts and teas at the Savoy Hotel, again by kind invitation of Mrs. Corbett.

On the afternoon of 20th June, twenty-five men went for a trip on the River Thames by steam launch, with tea on board. These trips are arranged by Mr. F. Carbutt of the British Red Cross Society, in conjunction with the Port of London Authority. They give an excellent opportunity to the men to see some of the most interesting parts of London from the river, and are always greatly enjoyed by them.

On the afternoon of 27th June, ten men attended a performance at the Victoria Palace Theatre by invitation of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

On the afternoon of 28th June, seven men attended a special performance at the Apollo Theatre by the Comedy Company of the Princess Patricia's Regiment, who came over from France on a special visit to give a number of performances in London.

The same afternoon ten men were very kindly entertained at a concert and tea by Miss Adelina Levey, who has entertained parties of our men on several occasions.

On the afternoon of 29th June, ten men went to see an open-air Pastoral Play in the grounds of St. Mark's Vicarage, Kensington, followed by tea, by kind invitation of our old friend, Mr. Charles Coborn.

The same afternoon fifteen men, the Matron and three of the Sisters attended another performance by the Comedy Company of the Princess Patricia's Regiment; also ten men from the neighboring British Red Cross Hospital of Woodhall went along with our party.

Dominion Day was celebrated at Kingswood on Monday, 1st July. The men were free from the usual "fatigues" for the day, and during the forenoon the semi-finals were played off in the various lawn games, such as croquet, tennis, clock-golf, etc. In the afternoon a full programme of games and competitions was carried out. The weather was very fine; tea was served in picnic fashion on the lawn to the men and the very few friends present, the Food Controller's regulations again preventing any large number from being invited on this occasion. One of our patients, Sgt. Lloyd P. Peirce, has written a description of the day's entertainment.

On the afternoon of 3rd July, 20 men attended a performance at the Criterion Theatre by kind invitation of the Canadian Red Cross.

On 4th July, 20 men attended a special Independence Day performance at St. James' Theatre by kind invitation of the American Red Cross.

The same afternoon, six men attended a performance at the Prince of Wales' Theatre by kind invitation of Miss Adelina Levey, through the Canadian Red Cross.

On the 6th July, six men spent the afternoon and evening at the home of our neighbor, Mrs. Ross, where they were most agreeably and hospitably entertained.

On the 9th July, ten men visited the State Apartments at Windsor Castle, and had lunch there as before.

On the afternoon of 11th July, twenty men visited the Summer Flower Show of the Dulwich Horticultural Society, and they were also entertained to a liberal tea and a most enjoyable concert by Mr. R. B. Leech, Madame Parker and other good friends.

On the 16th July, fifteen men went to a performance at the Garrick Theatre, and another party of six men to the Hippodrome, both parties being arranged by Trooper Thomas Radford, of the Estates Department, Canadian Army, the invitations reaching us through the Canadian Red Cross Society.

On the afternoon of the 18th July, a party of twenty-five men went to another of the very fine river trips, with tea on board the steam launch, again by kind invitation of Mr. Carbutt of the British Red Cross Society.

The same afternoon ten men went to a performance at the London Opera House, now used for cinematograph performances.

The same afternoon another party of six men were entertained at the home of our good friend Madame Parker, where they enjoyed a most liberal tea, and some very fine music and

singing by her friends in the theatrical profession.

On the afternoon of 22nd July, ten men went to the London Opera House, as before by invitation of Trooper Thomas Radford.

On the afternoon of 25th July, thirty men and three of the Sisters attended another garden party, with games and tea on the lawn, at our neighbors, the Misses Champion. This is the second time this summer that the Misses Champion have very kindly and liberally entertained large parties of our men.

The same afternoon ten men were entertained in a local hall to a very fine concert, whist drive, and liberal tea, by kind invitation of our good friends, Mr. R. B. Leech and Mrs. Marshall.

On the afternoon of 27th July, eight men attended a performance at the Shaftesbury Theatre, by kind invitation of Trooper Thomas Radford.

On the afternoon of 31st July, ten men attended a party with games, music and tea, given by the staff and patients at a neighboring convalescent home for female munition workers.

#### GIFTS TO PATIENTS

The members of a local church, Gipsy Road Baptist Church, very kindly sent two large lots of new-laid eggs, a most acceptable gift to our sick patients in these days when eggs are so scarce and expensive.

The members of another local church, All Saints of West Dulwich, sent us a large supply of cut flowers for the decoration of the recreation rooms and wards.

#### "Kingswood Sisters."

A little bit of Heaven I surely found that day  
I landed in at Kingswood, and during all my

stay  
You showered upon me kindness and cared for  
me so well,  
That one really cannot wonder when to move  
I did rebel.

I'll tell you why old Kingswood seemed just  
like Heaven to me,

'Twas not because the house itself and grounds  
are fair to see,

But just because the Sisters all are such a jolly  
band,

I near forgot I ever had a wounded arm or  
hand.

There's Sister Powell, Sister Mac and Sister  
Northmore, too,

And Sisters Joice and Harstone, with their  
cheery faces new;

Then little Sister Whitehead, quite the smallest  
of the six,

And smiling Mrs. Lucas, who my shirt was  
wont to fix.

To each of you dear members of Kingswood  
Sisters' Mess

I wish for you all happiness, and also all success  
In caring for the boys in blue until this war is  
o'er,

And then I hope to meet you all in Canada  
once more.

—PTE. H. T. GOODMAN,  
19TH BATT., TORONTO.



The Rose Garden Camelia House, Kingswood in Background.



Lieut. Irving Findley, M.C.

Lieut. Irving Findley, M.C., son of President Findley, who was shot down and severely wounded about six months ago has arrived home on six months' sick leave.

Almost two years ago to the day Lieut. Findley reached home after being wounded in the Ypres salient, but was able to return to France after a couple of months' convalescence in Canada. This time he is on crutches, with a badly smashed leg and other wounds, but with the probability of complete recovery in time.

At the beginning of the great enemy offensive, March 21, Lieut. Findley was acting as observer with Flight-Commander Capt. Geo. I. Paterson, of Regina, at the extreme right of the British army. These two officers carried on contact patrol work and special reconnaissance flights twice each day for twelve days, until, on the afternoon of April 2, they were shot down by machine-gun fire from the ground, Capt. Paterson being instantly killed. Lieut. Findley was shot through the arm, leg and foot and rendered unconscious. While falling a bullet hit the petrol tank, splashing some gasoline in his face, which restored consciousness for a moment. Finding himself in a vertical nose-dive near the earth, he seized the dual control stick and flattened the plane sufficiently to land with only a partial crash in "No Man's Land," about 100 yards from the German lines. He was thrown clear of the machine and two brave French infantry officers, Lieut. Matroit and Maconneaux, rushed out through a hail of machine-gun

bullets and rescued them, Lieut. Matroit being shot through the shoulder in the effort.

The official citation in connection with Lieut. Findley's award of the Military Cross is as follows:

"On one occasion, under adverse climatic conditions, he carried out, during a flight of three hours at an altitude of 300 feet, a most valuable reconnaissance. During recent operations his work in attacking enemy troops from low altitudes has been of the greatest value, and he has set a splendid example of energy and determination to all ranks of his squadron.

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Copy of a Letter received from Gen.  
Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., after  
a Visit to Kingswood

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Canadian Headquarters, Argyll House,  
246 Regent St., London, W.I.,  
23rd May, 1918.

C. W. Dawkins, Esq.,  
Manager Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.,  
Bunhill Row, London.

DEAR MR. DAWKINS:—It was very good of you to come out with me yesterday, when I had the pleasure to visit Kingswood Canadian Convalescent Home, which is so generously kept up by the Massey-Harris Company of Canada.

While at Kingswood I was greatly impressed with the most homelike and very comfortable accommodation provided for our men.

Please accept and, at the same time, convey to the Matron and her Staff my appreciation of the splendid work you are doing.

With best wishes for the future,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,  
R. E. W. TURNER.

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Nursing Sister M. Wilson has been obliged to resign her position at Kingswood on account of bad health, and is returning to Canada. She is one of the original four Sisters who came to Kingswood when the Home was opened nearly two and a half years ago, and has given most valuable, loyal and devoted service.

Before leaving, Nursing Sister Wilson was presented by the staff with a silver-mounted trinket box, and by the patients with a very handsome travelling clock in red morocco case.

## Dominion Day at Kingswood

—Contributed by a Patient, Sgt. Lloyd P. Preece—

July 1st will long be remembered by the patients of Kingswood as a red letter day. The Staff excelled themselves in the splendid arrangements for the sports provided. We had the feeling of one large, happy family, and for a while the great world's conflict was forgotten, and we had the impression that we were once again in our beloved country, "Canada."

The day opened up beautifully, the sun shone bright and early, and with the splendid

at home had been present and seen our Sisters bat and, in many cases, make "Home Runs," players like Ty. Cobb would soon lose their jobs! The game was fast and furious from beginning to end.

Another very important item in which all could take an active part, was the grand tea provided; no apparent shortage of good things, everybody did full justice to all the goodies put before them. Our Sisters, with the help of several visitors, acted splendidly as waitresses.

After tea there were more competitions, followed by songs and conjuring tricks by some of the patients on the lawn. The songs (quite exclusive), mouth organ solos, and various



Group of Patients and Sisters, Kingswood.

location of our Home here amidst nature's choicest gifts, one could hardly realize that we were so near to the great metropolis, "London." The lawn and the terrace were beautifully decorated with flags and streamers; everywhere the Maple Leaf was prominent, also the various flags of our Allies.

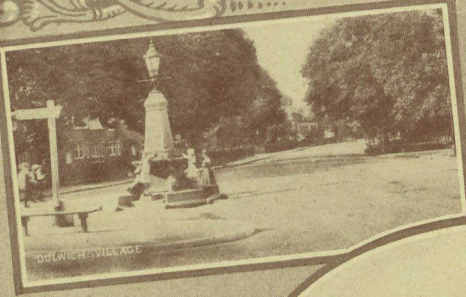
The sports consisted of Tennis, Clock Golf, Croquet, Bowling, numerous kinds of races and competitions. All these games were entered into with great zeal and thoroughly enjoyed by not only those who took part, but by the on-lookers as well. The most outstanding feature of the day was a Base Ball Match with Sisters and patients taking a very active part. I feel sure if the Managers of some of our big Leagues

tricks, would have made some of the London Stars look like second-raters!

Then useful and valuable prizes were presented to the winners in the various games and competitions, these prizes having been judiciously selected and purchased by the Staff from a special fund to which friends of the Home in Canada and London had generously contributed.

Everybody—visitors, staff and patients—were of one opinion: that this was a day long to be remembered. The writer is voicing the feelings of all those present in stating that we are very much indebted and feel so grateful to all those who, in any way, helped to make the day's enjoyment possible.

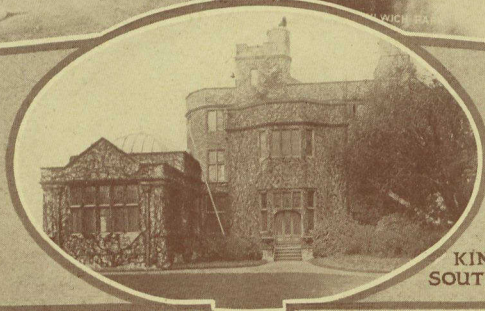
# SCENES OF BEAUTIFUL DULWICH



VILLAGE



THE LAKE  
DULWICH PARK



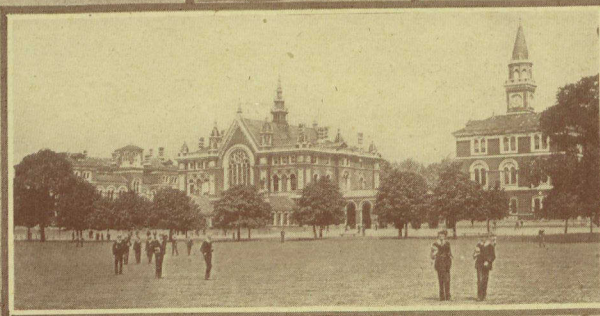
KINGSWOOD  
SOUTH END



DULWICH WOOD



ENTRANCE DRIVE  
TO KINGSWOOD



DULWICH COLLEGE



# A Backward Glance into the History of Kingswood and Dulwich

— Contributed by Nursing Sister Joice —

How vastly different are the charms of the old world to those of the new! Out in the vast new world of America, history to us dates back to the days of which our grandmothers tell of the landing from the Old World, of the early pioneers, the clearing of a little spot on the forest clad hills, and from thence to the making of our present day progressive country, of which we are so justly proud.

Here in the European World every town, village or country road has connected with it some incident relative to ancient or modern history. One can readily understand the attitude of the Frenchman, who, while visiting America, was asked how he liked the country. "Oh," he remarked, "I want to go back. I cannot live on this air you breathe, it is too thin! Take me back to Europe where the air is filled with the ghosts of the past!"

And so to the history lover, Old England is dotted with interesting evidences relative to sad times, glad times, romance and tragic drama, enacted during the centuries through which she has figured in the history of the world.

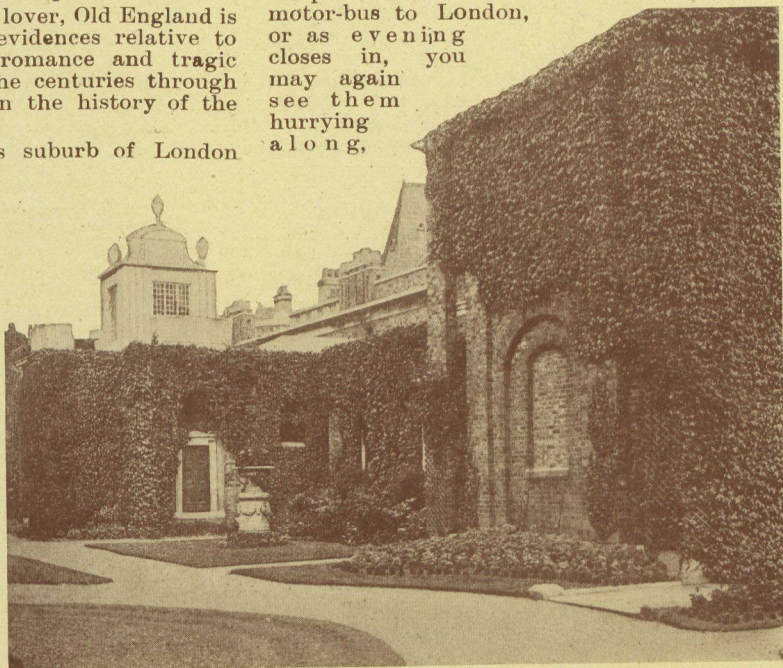
Nor is Dulwich, this suburb of London where so many of our Canadian boys are spending happy days of convalescence, least among these landmarks of history.

The word "Dulwich," translated into Anglo-Saxon, means the village in the valley, and as one walks through this one-time village, now forming a part of the world's largest city, it is hard to picture it as it was in those days of which historians write, when it was a Royal domain, at least a century before the Norman Conquest, and a jewel in the kingly crown of Saxon, Norman and Tudor.

The history of the Manor commences with King Edgar, who in 976, gave Dilwicks, as it was then called, to one of his Thanes. In the next century, the owner was Harold, the last of the Saxon kings who vainly strove to stem the tide of Norman conquest and civilization that overflowed the land. Then came William the Conqueror and took possession.

Dulwich Common no doubt formed from early times a Royal hunting ground, hence the name Kingswood. Charles I and his Court frequently came here for sport and gallants from London came to Dulwich Common to fight duels.

Gipsy Hill, about ten minutes walk from Kingswood Convalescent Home, where early in the afternoon of almost any day, may be seen our Canadian lads hastening their foot steps to catch the motor-bus to London, or as evening closes in, you may again see them hurrying along.



Dulwich Picture Gallery.

quite often by aid of crutches or canes, in order to answer to roll-call when the "Last Post" is sounded, was so named because of the large encampments of gipsies who frequented the place, and who were famous for their fortune-telling. Leading across Dulwich Common was the pilgrim way to the far-famed shrine of Thomas a Becket at Canterbury, and many a weary pilgrim as he stayed his footsteps for a brief repose in his long pilgrimage, received with eager heart the gipsies' warning, then going on their way, some gladdened, some saddened, accepting as they did in those days of superstition the gipsy's perception as infallible.

Dulwich College is one of to-day's interesting features, as it stands and has stood through the years a living monument to the memory of its generous donator and founder, Edward Alleyn, a famous actor in the time of James I. This college, known as "Alleyn's College of God's Gift," was completed in 1616, the year of Shakespeare's death, and established in 1619. Instead of the eighty boys whom this generous donator hoped to educate, his benefaction now extends to more than three thousand, and instead of one, now five schools partake of his bounty. Rents of the College property in landed estates go to keep up the educational financial requisites. Edward Alleyn possessed that courage which enabled him to hazard all for the fulfilment of his dream, and his college of to-day stands a much magnified realization of the dreamer.

The Picture Gallery of world-wide repute stands near the College, and has connected with its history one of the greatest romances of Dulwich, in which a Frenchman from the University of Paris, coming to London as a teacher of languages, met, in one of his pupils his affinity, a young woman possessing both money and title, who fell in love with and married him. He then turned his attention to collecting and dealing in pictures, founding the Dulwich Picture Gallery.

Among England's great men in the world of literature and art, and who were at one time residents of Dulwich, were Ruskin, Dickens and Thackeray. Prince Joseph Buonaparte, uncle of Napoleon III was also a resident in Dulwich. John Ruskin wrote many of his books in Dulwich, and it was to the Gallery that he owed his first introduction to painting as an art. Robert Browning also lived within easy walk of the Gallery, and it was here where he first acquired his love of pictures.

One other name remains to be mentioned, that of John Harvard, the founder of the Harvard University of America. He was the son of Robert Harvard, a contemporary and friend of Edward Alleyn. Educated at Cambridge University, he went to America, where

after a short residence, he died, bequeathing his property to found a school for education in "Knowledge and Godliness." Harvard University is the result. It is possible that the recollection of what his father's friend, Alleyn, did at Dulwich, suggested the idea to him.

The land around Dulwich, extending to thousands of acres, and including the part on which Kingswood stands, passed through the possession of Crown and Church, from Henry I in 1127, until the year 1605, when Edward Alleyn paid off the mortgage and obtained complete possession of it, later donating all that property to found and endow Dulwich College, in whose possession it remains to-day.

In these early times, more than three hundred years ago, this land was mostly field and forest, and of comparatively small value, but as London grew and extended, the land has been built upon and has gradually increased greatly in value, until now it is worth several million dollars, and the income derived from it by Dulwich College in the form of "ground rents" or "building-lease rents" amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

As has been previously related in the Bulletin, although there had been a smaller house for many years, the present mansion of Kingswood was built about 27 years ago by the late Mr. J. Lawson Johnston, founder of the world-famous "Bovril" concern, and it is most artistically constructed in every detail. A number of historic relics brought from the French Royal Palace of St. Cloud, near Paris, after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1 lend considerable interest to this ideally constructed edifice, particularly so in the light of current events.

So, turning our attentions from things of the past, we look upon the present Kingswood and Dulwich, in whose history and romance our Canadian boys are figuring. Recognizing that in the annals of history the name of Canadian soldiers, their wonderful work in this greatest of wars, shall not be eclipsed, Dulwich will have reason to be proud of that page in her history which tells of the sojourn of these worthy heroes during days of well-earned convalescence.

Nor are these same lads passing this way without weaving romance into our story, as more than one has met the ideal of his dreams among our fair English cousins. Dulwich shady vales and winding lanes still listen to the whispering of the old, old, story, silent witnesses to the plighting of love's vows.

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Sgt. Knight, one of the few survivors of the C. A. M. C. staff on board the torpedoed *Llandoverry Castle*, is now a patient at Kingswood.

# Report of the Resident Secretary

For August and September, 1918.

During the months of August and September there has been a continuance of the conditions prevalent in most Canadian hospitals in England for the past six months, i.e., our accommodation has never been fully occupied. On an average, 25% of our beds have been vacant during the past two months.

After seven or eight months of comparative inactivity except for trench raids, the Canadians on the 8th August and succeeding days, to the surprise and discomfort of the Germans, took an important and most successful part in the great Battle of Amiens. After a sweeping victory and achieving in that Sector all the objectives desired by the High Command, the Canadians were again transferred quickly and secretly northwards to the part of the line east of Arras. Wherever there is stiff fighting to be done, the Canadians are ever to the fore, and to them was assigned the difficult and honorable task of taking a share along with Scottish and Naval troops in breaking through the Drocourt-Queant part of the great Hindenburg Line, which the Germans considered to be impregnable. Here again the Canadians' courage, perseverance, discipline and patient training of staff, regimental officers and men, met with complete success. Naturally such severe fighting cannot be carried on without heavy casualties, but fortunately the losses have been small by comparison with those suffered in previous great battles, or when compared with the far-reaching results secured. Another favorable feature is that the wounds are less serious than in the old days of murderous German shell-fire at Ypres and Vimy, being now mostly caused by rifle or machine-gun bullets, which heal more quickly than the lacerated wounds and shattered bones resulting from shell splinters. The wounded usually take several weeks passing through the "active treatment" hospitals until they reach the convalescent stage, but the men from the August battles are now arriving at Kingswood, and from now onwards for some months, our beds are likely to be kept filled.

Since Kingswood was opened, we have worked as an auxiliary or annex of the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Bromley (Kent), situated about five miles distant, as explained in Bulletin No. 17. At the end of August, the Hospital at Bromley was closed, and from the

1st September we have been working as an auxiliary of the No. 16 Canadian General (Ontario) Hospital of Orpington (Kent), about twelve miles distant. This is a large "active treatment" hospital, having now about 2,100 beds. Instead of receiving patients as hitherto, via Bromley as a clearing station, from "active treatment" hospitals, both Imperial and Canadian all over Great Britain, our patients will now be entirely confined to those who have had the "active" part of their treatment at Orpington. The patients received from Orpington during September have been in a more advanced stage of their convalescence than those whom we used to receive through Bromley, and they do not require so much attention in the way of dressings, the dressings being less numerous as well as less serious. On the average, about 50% of the patients now in the Home require dressings to be done, and about 25% are receiving massage.

The weather was good on the whole in August, but September was exceptionally cold and wet; whenever it was fine enough, however, our patients have continued to get out in the grounds for walking exercise, and those who were well enough took a share in the agreeable and health-giving work of keeping the paths, flower borders and grounds in good shape. They have also continued to receive invitations to a number of outings, whilst the never-failing motor-bus rides to different parts of London and the suburbs, provide healthy recreation for many of the men on the fine afternoons.

Now that the evenings are drawing in, we shall commence our weekly concerts, at the beginning of October, and in addition to these there will be various indoor games and competitions arranged to keep the men agreeably occupied.

The moist summer has favored our vegetable garden which continues to yield a very plentiful supply of all kinds of green vegetables, sufficient daily for all the men's needs. The fruit crop, however, has been poor, and fruit of all kinds is scarce and very dear to buy.

The principal articles of food are now controlled by the Government and weekly rations fixed, both for civilians and patients in military hospitals. The articles now rationed in this way are meat, lard, butter and margarine,

sugar, tea, and now the latest addition is jam. Although not officially rationed by the Government, the limited supplies of milk and cheese are also rationed in a way by the stores amongst their regular customers. Owing to the failure of the fruit crop, the reduced quantity of jam manufactured has been requisitioned for the Army, so that only a very limited ration is available for civilian use. We have fortunately been able to increase our allowance by a goodly quantity of home-made jam, made in our own kitchen from rhubarb from our gardens, and from elder-berries and black-berries grown in the hedges and plantations in the grounds.

The abundant grain crop was harvested and secured in good condition in the Southern part of England, but in the North of England, as well as in Scotland where the seasons are several weeks later, a great part of the crop is still unharvested, and has been greatly damaged by the continued wet weather in September. It is to be feared, therefore, that the increased supply of home-grown grain which had been anticipated, will not come up to expectations. On the other hand, the potato crop is plentiful and of good quality, and in general the food situation both as regards home-grown and imported supplies is much more satisfactory than it was last autumn. Prices of all commodities, however, continue to advance, not only in the case of food, but of all supplies required for the Home, so that unfortunately the expenses of its maintenance are gradually and unavoidably increasing in spite of every effort to economise.

The following are the principal outings and entertainments enjoyed by the men during August and September:—

On the afternoon of 1st August, 25 men went for a river trip by steam launch on the Thames, with tea on board, passing on the way such points of interest as St. Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, Tower of London, Tower Bridge, London Decks and Warehouses, Greenwich Observatory, Woolwich Arsenal, etc. These most interesting trips for wounded soldiers are organized by Mr. Carbutt of the British Red Cross Society, with the co-operation of the Port of London Authority.

On the afternoon of 6th August, 20 men attended one of the renowned concerts and teas to wounded soldiers, given at the Savoy Hotel by a committee of ladies. As before, the invitation was kindly given by our good friend, Mrs. Corbett, who also paid the men's bus fares to the Savoy Hotel and back.

On the 7th August, 10 men went to a matinee performance at the Criterion Theatre, by invitation of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

On the afternoon of 8th August, 4 of the Nursing Sisters went to a special river trip by steam launch on the Thames, arranged by Mr Carbutt, of the British Red Cross Society, for military hospital nurses only.

On the same day 8 men attended the early evening performance at the Empire Variety Theatre, Brixton, by kind invitation of the Manager, Mr. Nelson Francis. This theatre is within easy reach of Kingswood, and Mr. Francis has very kindly and generously placed eight reserved seats at the disposal of our patients, on two evenings of each week, throughout the autumn.

On the afternoon of the 15th August, Miss Adelina Levey, who is so well known as an entertainer and good friend of wounded soldiers, visited Kingswood along with her sister and nephew, and these three talented artistes entertained our men for an hour or so after tea.

The same afternoon, a party of 25 men attended another of the river trips on the Thames, with tea on board the launch, as before, by kind invitation of the British Red Cross Society, who also paid the men's fares to the starting place and back.

On the afternoon of 20th August, 20 men attended another of the very fine concerts and teas at the Savoy Hotel, London, as before, by invitation of Mrs. Corbett, who also paid the men's fares. This is now the 43rd time that she has very kindly entertained parties of our men at these concerts.

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Captain A. R. Perry, C. A. M. C. (Mount Forrest, Ont.), who has acted as M. O. at Kingswood for the past ten months, has recently left to take up duties as Medical Officer on board a transport.

Captain W. M. Ecclestone, C. A. M. C. (Toronto), acted as Medical Officer here for two weeks, when he was ordered to proceed to France.

Our present Medical Officer, who is one of the staff at Orpington, is Captain McKinnon, C. A. M. C. (Ottawa).

One of our patients, who was in pre-war times a farmer in North West Canada, said, when leaving the Home, "Before coming to Kingswood, Massey-Harris meant to me and many others a first-rate agricultural implement, now it means much more, it means a real home from home for us Canadian boys in England.

Pte. Andrew Duncan (Verity Works), is reported to be wounded and missing on Sept. 29th last. He was with the first draft from the 2nd C. O. R.

Extract from letter from Lieut. W.  
Barker (London Office), Egyptian  
Ex. Force, dated 5th Aug., 1918

"We are now having a little leisure time a few miles behind the lines, and our boys are having a real good laze after some eight months of fairly hard work. You would like the spot we are bivouaced in: plenty of fruit to be got at hand, an old Roman swimming bath renovated, where we all splash about each morning and evening, and now our mineral water plant is going we can get sodas, ginger beers, etc., almost *ad lib*. Our sports were held a day or two ago, and the Indian boys gave us a lot of their war dances and native sports. To-morrow is another great sports day, mule, horse, camel, and donkey races, so we are having quite a gay old rest this time before going back to business again. The little Ghurkas and our boys are warm pals; also the big Sikh is popular with the Tommy. The whole countryside at present (in the hills we are still) is teeming with fruit, and all are ripe these days! Even now in August the countryside is quite green, of the light green seen at home in spring. We are supposed to be in a malaria district now, and have been issued with mosquito nets, but up to now our Company have been very free from it, probably the nets are protecting us. We wear shorts in the day, but just before sunset we have to change into trousers (long), also as a protection against the malarial mosquito. Rations are better now, and water more plentiful.

"Things are good now in France, and let's hope you will get another autumn's pleasurable surprise from our little army here in the hills—it is quite possible. I'm keen on my rose from Damascus still, although I shall have to trek to get it.

"I have just received Bulletin No. 17, and was very sorry to read that Legros, of the French Office, had been killed in the last enemy push. The Bulletin makes very interesting reading to those of us who would otherwise be quite out of touch with the fortunes of our friends on the Continent.

"We are back again in the line, but things are quiet just now—a little shelling and a few Taubes to annoy us, otherwise quite peaceful. Rations (food) are good and fruit is plentiful, but we are short of water and get about one cup of tea morning and evening, and a third cup of water for washing.

"I have been watching the farmers of the district doing a little threshing in their crude fashion. The ripened wheat up in the hills has the pale appearance of oats at home. The ripened grain is either cut with the sickle or torn up by the roots. The sheaves are carried to the threshing floor by men, donkeys, horses

and camels. The straw is slender and short, and the grain small but extremely hard. The threshing floor is a circular piece of specially prepared ground about 30 or more feet in diameter, and usually in an open space. The outer edge of the floor is surrounded by big stones. The sheaves are opened and spread over the surface. In some parts the primitive method of driving cattle and donkeys over the straw is still in vogue, but a threshing board is more often used. The board is oblong in shape and has on its underside a number of stones (hard) let in to its surface. Oxen are yoked to it, and walk round the miniature circus ring from morning until evening. The broken straw, chaff and grain is then heaped in the centre of the floor and the process is repeated until the ring will hold no more. The winnowing process is equally antiquated. The farmer waits for a breezy day, and then with the aid of a wooden pitchfork he starts to separate the heap of straw, grain and chaff. He tosses the mixture in the air and the wind carries the chaff away. The straw is deposited quite near, and the grain falls at the feet of the winnower. Mixed with the grain is a good deal of husk, and in order to separate them a shovel is requisitioned and the same process repeated. Foreign matter is removed from the grain by means of a sieve—a wearisome task. Gleaning is still observed out here to-day. Usually the fields are very carefully gleaned by the farmer and his servants, but in order to satisfy his conscience and religious scruples a small part of a field is set aside for the gleaners."



Kingswood Matron in Outdoor Uniform.

## PERSONALS

Pte. J. Crawford (Toronto Works) has been reported "seriously ill and gunshot wounds in the arms and legs." He is in No. 83 General Hospital, Boulogne, France. Pte. Crawford enlisted in 1914, went overseas with the 14th Battalion, and was wounded at Lange-marck. For a year afterwards he was convalescing in England but rejoined his Battalion in 1916, remaining at the front ever since.

Pte. E. A. Madden (Toronto Works) is reported killed in action. He enlisted in the 204th Beaver Battalion, and has been in France since February. He leaves a wife and three children, who live in Toronto.

Sergt. Thomas Howell (Verity Works) was killed in action on August 8th last. He went overseas as Sergeant-Major with the 125th Battalion. He was drafted to the 54th, and has been in action in France since March. He leaves a wife and two children, living in Brantford.

Pts. J. E. Kekewich (Toronto Factory) enlisted with the 170th Battalion, but was transferred to the 20th. He was wounded in the arm on Aug. 27th. He has three brothers in the service.

Pte. Arthur J. Rising (Verity Works) is reported killed in action on August 30th last. He had been in France about eleven months, after being in an English Hospital. His wife and four little sons live in Brantford.

Corp. Alfred Clarke (Verity Works) is reported killed in action about August 20th last.

Pte. J. Watterson (Toronto Factory) has been wounded in the left leg, and admitted to the 8th Stationery Hospital, Wimereux. He enlisted in April, 1917, in the 208th Battalion. His father went overseas with the Princess Pats in August, 1914, was gassed and died in France later.

Lieut. Wm. Colquhoun, son of Col. M. A. Colquhoun, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Brantford Works), has been injured in the right hand, and is reported in. No. 2 General Hospital, France. Every member of Col. Colquhoun's family is overseas.

Pte. F. J. Beatty (Toronto Factory) went overseas with the 180th Battalion. He was gassed on Aug. 30th and admitted to 25th General Hospital, Hordelot.

Pte. Emine Hussen (Toronto Factory) is reported admitted to 2nd Western General Hospital, Manchester, Sept. 7th, with gunshot wound in the chest. He went overseas in May, 1917, with the 255th Z. O. R. Battalion, and at the time of being wounded was attached to the



Dressing the Wounds. Kingswood Surgery.

3rd Canadian Battalion, Toronto regiment. His wife and little son reside in Toronto.

Corp. Peter McIntosh (Toronto Factory) is in hospital at Camiens, France, suffering from shell shock. He enlisted in the 123rd Battalion in December, 1915, and went to France in August, 1916, with a draft for the 3rd Battalion.

Pte. G. A. Whitney (Toronto Factory) has been in France since May, 1918, and was first reported missing since August 26th, and later reported dead. He went overseas in January, 1917.

Pte. A. E. Howell (Toronto Factory) is reported killed in action on Sept. 2nd. He went overseas with the 204th Beaver Battalion, and was only in France five weeks when he met his death. When he left Toronto he was a company sergeant-major, but reverted in rank in order to reach the front. He began his career as a soldier when he was 14 years of age with the Royal Artillery.

Pte. P. W. Candle (Brantford Works), who left Canada with the 216th Battalion, was wounded in both legs and hand on July 21st last, and died the next day.

Pte. John Hardy (Toronto Works) went overseas in July, 1916. He was gassed in November, 1917, wounded on October 25th last, and is now reported killed in action. He leaves a wife and six children under 15 years of age.

Lieut. Gordon R. Dingle (Head Office Staff) enlisted a few days after war was declared, and was severely wounded at Givenchy in June, 1915, by a shell which injured his left side. After convalescence he was on the headquarters staff at West Sandling and Whitley Camps for a considerable time. He is now reported with severe gunshot wounds in the thigh on October 14th last.

Corp. W. Oakley, formerly employed in the Toronto Factory, and who was here as a patient last October, has had a slight relapse, and has again been sent to Kingswood for a short convalescence where he is doing well.

Pte. Roy Kelso, who was formerly employed in the Brantford Office, is now at Kingswood, suffering from a fractured leg, and is making a good recovery.

When the two nurses, who recently joined our staff, Miss M. M. Joice and Miss I. D. Harstone, were on their way to England by *S.S. Tunisian*, they were able to render valuable service in nursing the soldiers who were taken ill with pneumonia and other complaints on the voyage, and for this they received the hearty thanks and commendation of the Senior Medical Officer on board.

## Complimented for Services on Board "Tunisian."

That Nurses Joice and Harstone made themselves useful on their late journey across the Atlantic is fully borne out by the following letters:

Buxton, Derbyshire,  
July 26th, 1918.

From: Officer Commanding,  
No. 3 Trans-Atlantic Conducting Staff.  
To: Massey-Harris Hospital, Kingswood,  
Dulwich, London.

The attached letter from Major Laidlaw, C. A. M. C., who was Senior Medical Officer on board the *Tunisian*, is forwarded for your information.

Misses Joice and Harstone were the only qualified nurses on board the transport, and cheerfully volunteered their services for nursing the pneumonia and other cases at night. Their work was very urgent, and appreciated by the staff on board.

(Signed) A. H. MONTEITH,  
Lieut.-Col.,  
Commanding,  
No. 3 Trans-Atlantic Conducting Staff.

O. C. Troops,  
H. M. T. *Tunisian*,  
23-7-18.

Sir; Misses Joice and Harstone, proceeding to the Massey-Harris Hospital, Kingswood, Dulwich, volunteered for duty, and took charge of the more serious cases during the night.

Both these ladies are highly trained and capable nurses, and rendered material assistance to the Officer in charge of the Hospital.

(Signed) W. C. LAIDLAW,  
Major C. A. M. C.,  
Senior Medical Officer.

One of our old patients, Ewart G. Whitaker Toronto and Brantford, has recently received his commission, and has gone back to re-join his old regiment in France.

Another old patient has also lately received his commission, Lieut. H. Woods, and he is again wounded and in hospital in London.

At least 12 of our old patients have now received commissions.

# Register of Patients at "Kingswood"

With Home Address wherever furnished.

No.	NAME	HOME ADDRESS	No.	NAME	HOME ADDRESS
2646	Smith, Ed. P. J., Sgt.	Morrisburg, Ont.	2697	Kirkham, Allan, Sgt.	Jackfish, Sask.
2647	Kilso, Roy J,	Bradford, Ont.	2698	Knight, Art., Sgt.,	London, Ont.
2648	Clark, Hyman,	Ottawa, Ont.	2699	Bartlett, Claude M.,	Hove, England.
2649	Tessier, Albert,	Montreal, Que.	2700	Hulett, Ernest L.,	Elk Creek, Cal., U.S.A.
2650	Coursey, Fred,	Lucan, Ont.	2701	Leadbetter, A. W.,	Grenfell, Sask.
2651	Ferguson, John C.,	Hamilton, Ont.	2702	Wood, Edwin,	Tonbridge, Eng.
2652	Herrington, A. L.,	Toronto, Ont.	2703	Davie, Jas. L.,	Halifax, N.S.
2653	Baird, Fred D.,	Amherst, N.S.	2704	Goodman, H'd T.,	Toronto, Ont.
2654	Wilson, Edward,	Edmonton, Alta.	2705	Oldham, John H.,	Yarker, Ont.
2655	Williamson, Rich.,	Toronto, Ont.	2706	Anderson, Alex. G.,	Brampton, Ont.
2656	McCarthy, Jos. V.,	Davidson P.O., Que.	2707	Sutherland, Jas.,	High Prairie, Alta.
2657	Taylor, Herbert R.,	Oak Lake, Man.	2708	Atkinson, Jas. F.,	Regina, Sask.
2658	Brinkman, Stewart,	Havelock, Ont.	2709	Campbell, Donald,	Montreal, Que.
2659	Johnson, Wm. Hill, Sgt.	Lachine, Que.	2710	White, Thomas,	Weyburn, Sask.
2660	Smith, John Wm.,	Windle Village, Ont.	2711	Lacey, Harry,	Southport, England.
2661	Burlo, Geo.,	St. Lina, Alta.	2712	Powel, Edmund,	Trelewis, Wales.
2662	McMillan, Don'd S.,	Meaford, Ont.	2713	Fisher, Chas. E.,	Bridgewater, N.S.
2663	Smith, Walter,	Dashwood, Ont.	2714	Saunders, Adolp.,	Petitcodiac, N.B.
2664	Wyer, H. E.,	Warman, Sask.	2715	Janes, James,	Vancouver, B.C.
2665	Ward, Austin,	Halifax, N.S.	2716	Borg, Anthony V.,	Leamington, Ont.
2666	Holden, E. C.,	Watrous, Sask.	2717	Forsha, Nelson,	Toronto, Ont.
2667	Paul, Reg. S.,	Govan, Sask.	2718	Dickinson, Arthur,	Montreal, Que.
2668	Poirier, Geo. H.,	Bezanon, Alta.	2719	Boyle, Geo. Edison,	Carbonear, Nfld.
2669	Balland, Wm.,	Liverpool, England.	2720	Simms, Fred Robt,	Winnipeg, Man.,
2670	Batsford, Ben. T.,	Winnipeg, Man.	2721	McLeod, Murdo, Sgt.	Vancouver Isle.
2671	Fell, Mark A.,	Fenelon Falls, Ont.	2722	Cooper, Percy,	Dartmouth, N.S.
2672	Belong, Douglas,	Westgreen Harbor, N. S.	2723	Graham, John D.,	Bowmanville, Ont.
2673	Baldwin, Wm.,	Rainy River, Ont.	2724	Plowright, C. D.,	Oshawa, Ont.
2674	Parker, Craig H.,	Whitehead, N.B.	2725	Lindsay, Fred E.,	Toronto, Ont.
2675	Thompson, J.,	Winnipeg, Man.	2726	McKenzie, Daniel,	Dunrea, Man.
2676	Duershire, Norman,	Joggin Bdge, N.S.	2727	Whyte, Andrew,	Pembroke, Ont.
2677	Buckley, Cecil,	Brantford, Ont.	2728	Barrett, John E.,	Toronto, Ont.
2678	Sayer, Rob. Linden,	New Westminster, B.C.	2729	Richie, George,	Grand Prairie, Alta.
2679	Kater, Robert,	Grand Prairie, Alta.	2730	Dorsey, Michael,	Toronto, Ont.
2680	Hindlay, Walter,	Glenboro, Man.	2731	Waite, Ivy,	O'Leary, P.E.I.
2681	Saunders, George,	Winnipeg, Man.	2732	Cullis, John,	Taft, B.C.
2682	Sinclair, Geo. C.,	West Selkirk, Man.	2733	Barclay, Evan P.,	St. Joseph, Mo., U.S.A.
2683	Lewis, Rowland E.,	Toronto, Ont.	2734	Broderick, C. F.,	Milnerton, Alta.
2684	Oakley, Wm.,	West Toronto, Ont.	2735	Marten, Percy B.,	Edmonton, Alta.
2685	Penk, Morris,	East Vancouver, B.C.	2736	Sergant, Harold A.,	Kew Beach, Toronto.
2686	Hancock, R. J. O.,	Montreal, Que.	2737	McCormick, W. A.,	London, Ont.
2686	Gibson, S'ml., L-Cpl,	Maybole, Scotland.	2738	Shaker, Omer,	Westboro, Ont.
2688	Lindsay, Oliver G.,	Macville P.O., Ont.	2739	Wall, Patrick,	Sydney Mines, C.B.
2689	Wisnick, Stanley,	Maple Creek, Sask.	2740	Aitken, Leslie,	Aitken's Ferry, P.E.I.
2690	Stewart, Calvin R.,	Pembroke, Ont.	2741	Sherritt, S., L-Cpl.,	Calgary, Alta.
2691	Piggett, Elmer W.,	Edmonton, Alta.	2742	Saunders, George,	Winnipeg, Man.
2692	Melville, Wm.,	Hamilton, Ont.	2743	Bartlett, Claude M.,	Vancouver, B.C.
2693	French, Herbert,	London, Ont.	2744	Harrison, Geo. R.,	Winnipeg, Man.
2694	Pratt, Stanley,	Cobourg, Ont.	2745	Clements, Vernon,	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
2695	Albert, George,	Quebec, Que.	2746	Ferguson, Edward,	Toronto, Ont.
2696	Swaine, Fred,	Causo, N.S.			