

"KINGSWOOD"

Massey-Harris
Convalescent Home
IN ENGLAND
For Canadian Soldiers

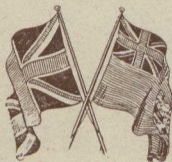
Bulletin No. 12

"KINGSWOOD,"

DULWICH,

LONDON, S.E.

EQUIPPED AND MAINTAINED SOLELY BY
MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Ltd., ITS ASSOCIATE COMPANIES
AND THEIR AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES.





Private Thomas Henry Walton, awarded the D.C.M. March 30th, 1917, carried shoulder high by two of his comrades at Kingswood (see page 18).

Report of the Resident Secretary

For February, 1917

During the greater part of the month of February, our accommodation continued to be fully occupied. In preparation for the great spring offensive, when every fit man was required at the front, all available men, Imperials, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, after being examined and passed as being fit once more for active service, were discharged from the Convalescent Homes all over Great Britain, and sent for a few weeks' physical training either in special camps or with their reserve battalions, before returning to rejoin their regiments in France. As regards Canadians in these Convalescent Homes and Hospitals who are certified as unfit for further active service, or even for duty as orderlies, etc., at base camps or in hospitals, the Canadian Medical Service continue their policy of sending them back to Canada as quickly as the necessary ocean transport can be secured.

By these various means, Kingswood, like other Convalescent Homes all over the country, was gradually well cleared out. But the beds did not long remain vacant. This first step in the process of evacuation was quickly followed by the second. All the "Acute" Hospitals in France and Great Britain received orders to prepare for the anticipated heavy casualties, by discharging every man they possibly could, and these men were in turn mostly sent on to the various Convalescent Homes, so that Kingswood, amongst others, was soon filled up again.

The most of the new cases we have thus received during the latter part of the month have continued to be surgical, and as the Canadians have not been engaged in any heavy fighting since October, the men are consequently those who were wounded very seriously several months ago, and whose wounds still require a good deal of careful surgical treatment, dressings and massage.

We also continue to receive a considerable number of men suffering from the effects of the severe winter weather and exposure to wet and cold, such complaints as Rheumatics, Trench Fever, Trench Feet, Influenza and Bronchitis being very common.

But with our capable nursing staff, and ample supplies of surgical appliances, dressings and medicines, we are in a position to cope successfully with all these cases, and to provide all the surgical, massage or medical treatment that may be required to ensure the speedy recovery of the patients.

Quite apart from this, the men continue to appreciate very highly the healthy surroundings, the comfortable rooms, the wholesome

food, and above all the genuine home-like atmosphere of Kingswood. Our old patients never fail to pay us a visit whenever they have an opportunity. Kingswood is a real "home from home," and an influence for good to many a lonely man.

The question of Food Supplies has become a serious matter for every one in Great Britain. The importation of many articles has been greatly restricted or even entirely prohibited, in order to release ships for absolutely essential imports and army transport. Home-grown supplies of necessities such as grain, potatoes, vegetables, are short on account of the bad harvest and scarcity of labor. Prices of all articles of food are increasing rapidly and almost daily. The Food Controller is doing his best to cope with the situation, but it may soon come to compulsory rationing and food tickets for all. By buying in supplies as far ahead as possible, a careful re-arrangement of the menus from week to week to take advantage of the markets, and the most rigid economy in the kitchen, we have not so far been very seriously affected.

We experienced extremely cold, wintry weather in England during the greater part of February, the most severe, in fact, for twenty-two years. The lake in the grounds was frozen over, so that numbers of the patients enjoyed themselves skating there—a rare occurrence in southern England. But the frost played havoc in the vegetable garden! We had fine crops of winter cabbage, kale and cauliflower (which in normal seasons stand well through the ordinary English winter), enough to provide the Home with green vegetables all March, April and May, but the exceptionally severe frost has, unfortunately, ruined them.

Our motor car continued to take out small parties of the men for a run through London, whenever the weather was fine enough.

The comfortable Recreation Rooms continue to be greatly appreciated during the cold weather, and in the long, dark winter evenings, concerts, whist drives, billiard tournaments and other entertainments have continued to be held, and parties of the men have enjoyed several outings. The principal entertainments during the month were as follows: On 1st Feb. we had a very enjoyable evening concert in our Recreation Hall, by the "Elves" troupe of young lady "pierrettes."

On the afternoon of 6th Feb., a party of twenty men went to one of the fortnightly concerts and teas at the Savoy Hotel, London, by invitation of a neighbor, Mrs. Corbett. This

is now the fourteenth time she has kindly invited parties of our men to these splendid entertainments, which are given to about 300 convalescent soldiers every fortnight by a committee of ladies.

On 7th Feb., Parliament was opened by their Majesties the King and Queen, and about 35 of our men went to St. James' Park, where they secured good positions on The Mall, or Processional Way, and had an excellent view of the Royal Procession as it passed on its way from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament. On this occasion, in addition to a Travelling Escort of Royal Horse Guards Blue, there was an Imperial Escort composed of mounted officers representing the armies of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the British West Indies, their khaki uniforms being relieved by the gorgeous equipment of twenty native Princes and officers of the Indian Army. Our boys were greatly interested in what was a quite unique and historic procession.

The same evening, 7th Feb., we had another most enjoyable concert, by a party of local ladies, organized by Miss Cox.

On the evening of 9th Feb., our good friend Mr. R. B. Leech, accompanied by about 25 of his friends in the neighborhood, came and entertained our men to another whist drive. About 80 in all took part, including the Matron and Nurses, also the Matron and two Nurses from the neighboring British Red Cross Convalescent Hospital, and the N.C.O. in charge of a large British Military Hospital near by. All the arrangements were made by Mr. Leech in a most admirable manner, and he also generously provided very handsome prizes for the winners. Songs and monologues were given at intervals by talented lady members of the party, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening for all was passed.

On the afternoon of 9th Feb., a small party of our men were shown over the offices and printing works of the famous "Times" newspaper, by kind invitation of the Manager, Mr. H. Corbett.

On Sunday forenoon, 11th Feb., about 80 of our men attended a special service for soldiers, conducted at a neighboring church by Captain the Rev. D. J. Hayley, an Army Chaplain home on short leave from France. A neighbor, Mr. John Pearce, who has on several occasions entertained large parties of our men, kindly arranged for motor cars belonging to himself and friends to convey all our men to the church and back again. The service was most appropriate, it was joined in very heartily by our men and the general congregation, and was greatly enjoyed by all.

On the afternoon of 15th Feb., 30 of our men went to Trafalgar Square, London, to see the great City Demonstration in favor of the

War Loan. A procession, headed by the Lord Mayor in his state carriage, and including two Guards' Brass Bands, and the Mayors of several of the other London boroughs, marched from the Guild Hall through the principal streets of the city to the great historic place for public meetings in the west-central district, Trafalgar Square. There, from half-a-dozen platforms, the huge crowd of scores of thousands was addressed by many well-known politicians and business men, urging them to subscribe to the National War Loan. Many of our men were very keenly interested in any event such as this, affecting municipal or national affairs in the capital.

On 16th Feb., we had a splendid evening concert in our Recreation Hall, arranged by our good friend and neighbor, Mr. H. S. Cadle, Solicitor for the extensive Dulwich College properties and estates.

On the evening of 17th Feb., 12 of our men attended a concert in a neighboring Hall as the guests of the local Troop of Boy Scouts. On the same date another party of 12 men attended a social evening and dance given by the teachers and members of a local Educational Institute.

On the afternoon of 20th Feb., a party of 14 men attended another of the fortnightly concerts and teas at the Savoy Hotel, again as guests of Mrs. Corbett. The same afternoon, 28 men attended a matinee performance at the well-known Empire Variety Theatre, by kind invitation of the Manager.

On 21st Feb., a party of 8 men spent a most enjoyable afternoon at a matinee performance at one of the well-known London theatres, the Criterion, by kind invitation of the Manager. The same afternoon a small party of our men, accompanied by the Matron and Sister Powell, visited the Houses of Parliament, a most interesting and instructive outing, greatly enjoyed by all.

On the afternoon of 22nd Feb., 34 men paid a visit to the ancient guild hall of one of the London City Livery Companies, "The Ironmongers." There they were hospitably entertained by the office-bearers of the Ironmongers' Company. The party was conveyed to the hall and back again by motor bus, kindly provided by the Royal Colonial Institute. This most interesting outing was arranged by our good friend, Mr. R. B. Leech, and Mr. Wm. Chamberlain, of the Royal Colonial Institute. A special description has been written by one of our patients, Pte. Alan B. Hobbs.

On the evening of 22nd Feb., we had an excellent concert here by Mr. A. Squire's Choir of 40 local school-children, who are splendidly trained and displayed exceptionally good talent.

On 23rd Feb., 12 men and two of the nurses attended a concert in aid of the Red Cross funds, by invitation of the local organizers.

On the afternoon of 26th Feb., 10 men paid a visit to the London Zoological Gardens, followed by tea, by invitation of our Masseur, Mrs. Westall, who accompanied the party.

On 28th Feb., 20 men attended a matinee performance at the Adelphi Theatre, London, by kind invitation of Major Clarke of the Canadian Medical Headquarters Staff.

The same evening we had a very enjoyable concert here, given by Miss Gladys Harper and her party of local ladies, assisted by three British soldiers (professional singers in pre-war days), now in training near-by at the Crystal Palace.

In addition to the foregoing entertainments there were, as usual, a number of small parties of the men invited out to spend an afternoon or evening in the homes of several of our neighbors.

As will be seen by this summary, Kingswood has many kind friends and neighbors, who continue to take a great and sympathetic interest in our boys, and in one way or another, endeavor to provide them with that healthy recreation which is so greatly needed and appreciated by them, after all the hardships they have endured at the Front.

VISITORS AT KINGSWOOD

The great event of the month was the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to Kingswood on the afternoon of 8th Feb. They were fortunate to see the Home under very favorable winter conditions for London, a clear sky, bright and sunny, the park and grounds looking well under their covering of snow, and to complete the picture of Canada in London, a number of our boys skating on the lake. Indoors, too, everything was clean and bright, for the boys continue to take such a pride in keeping all the rooms in the Home clean and tidy, that they are always ready for a "surprise visit," as this was, at two hours' notice. One of our patients, Pte. Alan B. Hobbs, has contributed a special description of the Royal visit.

On the afternoon of 19th Feb., we had a visit from the Countess of Minto, accompanied by Lady Evelyn Farquhar, Mrs. Rivers-Bulkeley and Mrs. Raynolds. They spent some time going through the principal rooms, talking sympathetically to many of the men, and were highly pleased with everything.

On the 24th Feb., the Home was visited by Surgeon-General Carleton Jones, of the Canadian Army Medical Service. He made a very thorough inspection of the various Recreation Rooms, Wards, Surgery, etc., talked with several of the men regarding their wounds, the medical, surgical or massage treatment they were receiving, their meals, and the general arrangements of the Home. He expressed great pleasure and satisfaction with all the

arrangements made for the men's treatment and general comfort.

GIFTS FOR PATIENTS

Following the Royal visit, Her Majesty showed her interest in Kingswood by giving instructions to the Headquarters of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild to send us from their huge stocks at St. James' Palace, a large quantity of the most useful surgical dressings, arm and leg slings, special boots for curing "dropped-foot," etc. Two large cases of cigarettes were also sent, enough to keep our boys smoking for months to come.

By command of His Majesty, we received a large hamper of pheasants from the Royal coverts at Sandringham. There were enough to give all the boys a special treat of Royal Roast Pheasant, a dinner that vied in popularity with that of Christmas Day.

We also received this month from members of the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Toronto, a large number of Toilet Hold-alls, complete with toilet requisites, and slippers. These are being given out to those of our patients who do not already have such articles—and this occurs in a good many cases, as when a man is wounded and sent to England, he rarely is able to collect or bring with him his small personal belongings. They will be extremely useful and welcome gifts, and are greatly appreciated by the men.

A Visit to a London City Guild Hall

— Contributed by a Patient, Pte. Alan B. Hobbs —

To be entertained by a London City Livery Company boasting a history of over 600 years was the unique privilege of thirty Kingswood patients, on February 22nd, 1917. Including our boys, two hundred wounded Overseas men were the guests of "The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers" in their historic hall, crowded with relics and associations which go back long before Canada or the New World was discovered.

There are in London no fewer than eighty "Livery Companys" or Guilds, most of them formed hundreds of years ago. Each of these represents a particular trade, such as The Silk Mercers, The Haberdashers, The Goldsmiths, The Ironmongers, etc.

Several of these Companies are exceedingly wealthy, owning valuable land and house-property in the City, the annual income from which amounts in some cases, to over half a million dollars. They are all extremely liberal in the distribution of their incomes, which are



Entrance Gate, Kingswood Road, with one of the patients on duty as Military Policeman.

mostly spent for educational and charitable purposes.

Many of them own their own Guild Hall or headquarters, situated in the City of London, which in the case of some are fine old historic buildings several hundred years old, provided with banqueting hall, library and other rooms, in which are kept the old relics, paintings, gold and silver plate, records, and other property of the Companies.

Among these, one of the oldest and wealthiest is the Ironmongers' Company, originally formed about 600 years ago by the Merchants or "Mongers" in bar iron and castings of all kinds.

The guests were received by the present Master, Chas. E. Noverre, Esq., resplendent in his magnificent cardinal robe, trimmed with otter, and chain of office. The Wardens, Henry O'Brien and Robert Ward, and the Clerk, J. F. Adams-Beck, wore the time-honored robes and insignia of their offices. The whole affair was well calculated to impress the guests, who came from every quarter of the British Empire, with the dignity and importance of this mighty Craft, which has meant so much in Britain's industrial development.

After being shown over the building by the Officers, the guests were handsomely entertained to an excellent concert, followed by tea in the large Banqueting Hall.

Robert Ward, one of the Wardens, in welcoming the guests, recalled his residence in British Columbia, some twenty-five years ago.

How many Canadians know that our mightiest river is named after the Ironmongers' Patron Saint? A life-size figure of St. Lawrence stands at the entrance to the hall, and he also occupies the centre of the elaborate Coat-of-Arms of the Guild, where he is represented, as a Deacon in the Early Church, distributing

alms to the poor. The Gridiron, on which he suffered martyrdom by roasting in 258 A. D., is shown at his side.

The earliest mention of the Ironmongers is in 1300, and by 1351 we find them on record as a Guild. From the very first their mottoes and emblems have expressed unconquerable strength and inflexible optimism. The Salamander, which, according to ancient tradition had the power to dwell unconsumed in the midst of flames, was adopted by this craft to denote their determination to surmount every difficulty.

Another emblem on their Coat-of-Arms, an ostrich with a horse-shoe in its beak, represents the manner in which difficulties may be swallowed, and obstacles overcome. Their motto has long been, "God is our Strength."

Among all the notable antiquities, which our hosts, with natural pride, explained, perhaps the most interesting were four flags, found in an old oak chest. These banners carry us back to the days when the English Kings used to sail in their state barges up the Thames to open Parliament.

The parchment charter granted the Ironmongers in 1351 is another valuable relic. Along the walls of the hall are the crests of hundreds of the Guild's past Masters, going back for centuries.

Another relic of long ago was the huge Iron chest, consisting of band upon band of wrought iron. This was the society's "safe" where their valuables were kept.

Few exhibitions of silver plate can excel the magnificent display owned by this wealthy organization.

The Ironmongers claim the distinction of having played an important role in the early history of London, when the different guilds wrung from King and nobles many liberties now enjoyed by the mercantile and industrial classes and municipalities.

Among the many honored names, in the annals of the Guild, are The Right Honorables Bickford and Sir Robert Jeffreys.

Space will not permit more detailed mention of the history and mystery of this ancient Craft. They proved themselves as expert artificers as ever, however, by rivetting us all to their hearts "with hoops of steel."

Report of the Resident Secretary

For March, 1917.

We have now completed a year's work at Kingswood. After a long and tiresome period of negotiations with army and medical authorities, landlords, lawyers, architects and sanitary officials, and efforts to hurry on building contractors, hospital furnishers, and their autocratic trade-unionist workman, the Home was finally ready for occupation at the beginning of April, 1916. Our first lot of 16 patients arrived here at last on 5th April, 1916. During the next few weeks the number was gradually increased to 60, then by the middle of May to 80, our total capacity at that time, at which it stood throughout the early part of the summer, until, by the addition of extra beds, it was augmented to 90 in June, and again to 100 in July. Finally, by squeezing in a few more beds in every available room in the main building, and by utilizing to the full the cottages in the grounds for the accommodation of both staff and patients, we reached, by the end of July, our limit of 110 men, at which figure we have stood throughout the winter.

Up to 31st March, 1917, no fewer than 1481 patients have been received at the Home. Out of the total of 1388 discharged up to that date, 403 or 29% were sent to "specialist" hospitals for further operations or other special treatment, 157 or 11% were returned to Canada as unfit for further active service, and 828 or 60% returned to duty, either for light work at base camps or hospitals, or to rejoin their regiments in France. Of those sent to other "specialist" hospitals, a considerable proportion are ultimately fit to return to duty. Naturally these percentages refer only to this particular Home, and do not bear any relation whatever to, nor can they be compared with, the total Canadian casualties and hospital returns for any period. The slightly wounded men are treated at the Field Hospitals and Base Hospitals in France, whence after a short period they return direct to their regiments. Others who may be a little more seriously wounded, or for whom there may temporarily be insufficient accommodation in France, are sent to "acute" hospitals in England, from which they return direct to their regiments, as, in the most of such cases,

treatment in a convalescent home is not required. In both these classes of slightly wounded men, the percentage who return to duty is, of course, very much higher than from a convalescent home, to which only what were the most serious cases are sent.

The Home has been thoroughly inspected and the patients examined on many occasions by highly qualified and experienced officials of the Canadian Medical Service, and they, as well as the medical officers who attend the patients daily, have expressed themselves as being entirely satisfied with all the arrangements made for the nursing, surgical and medical care of the men, as well as for their general comfort and welfare.

Every one who visits the Home is struck by the exceptionally clean and well-kept appearance of all the recreation rooms and wards, in which the scrubbing, dusting, general cleaning and bed-making are all done by the men themselves, as well as by the fact that even after a year's occupation the paint work on doors and walls, the furniture, the fine wood carving and fireplaces which decorate some of the rooms, show no signs of misuse, and very little appearance of wear or damage. This is one of the proofs that the men fully appreciate the fine home provided for them, and shows the pride and pleasure they take in keeping it all in perfect condition.

Another remarkable evidence of the men's appreciation of the life at Kingswood is their



Sisters Hamilton and McMechan, and a patient, Pte. E. G. Whittaker in the grounds in front of Lake and Terrace. Woods of Sydenham Hill and spire of Parish Church in background.

excellent behaviour, and the absence of abuse of the privileges, the liberty and freedom from irksome military restraint which they enjoy here. Instead of being hedged around by a lot of strict military regulations as in most military hospitals, the men are put upon their honor, and they respond nobly and behave like true gentlemen. Several of the men have arrived here with rather a black record for insubordination and other breaches of military regulations, due more to a spirit of independence, or perhaps "cussedness," and revolt against arbitrary and needless discipline, than to real "badness," but during their stay at Kingswood their conduct has been in every way exemplary.

All this is in great measure due to the good influence of the Matron and Sisters, for which they cannot be too highly praised, and the Directors in Toronto have certainly been remarkably fortunate in their choice of these ladies. Quite apart from the surgical and general nursing work which they perform so efficiently and devotedly, they take a real interest in the welfare of the men, their recreations, their home life and prospects in Canada, and exercise a genuinely home-like and elevating influence. Another valuable factor in the good conduct of the men and the success of the Home has been Staff-Sergeant F. J. Foley, who handles the men with such great tactfulness and consideration. And last, but by no means least, great credit is due to our excellent cook and her hard-working kitchen assistants, who provide the wholesome and appetizing meals for which Kingswood is renowned in many a Canadian camp and hospital, and which perform such an essential part in the recovery of convalescents.

The cheerful optimism and good spirits of the wounded and convalescent, not only in this Home, but in all the Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes, Imperial and Canadian alike, are a just reason for admiration to all who visit them. The men have in their daily life at the front braved the most extreme hardships and dangers, including death itself. They have come triumphant through it all, and the ordinary everyday worries of life seem to them to be trifling by comparison. And so they follow the advice of one of their popular songs: "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag, and smile, boys, smile!"

This brave and cheerful spirit was eloquently alluded to by Sir Robert Borden at a recent meeting in London of the Imperial Conference, when he said: "If any of us should chance to be despondent, let him go for confidence to the men in the trenches. If for a moment he lacks heart, let him go to the wounded in the hospitals for courage. If we seek a standard for the nation's spirit, let us remember the discipline and heroism of the

men who lined up on the deck of the Tyndareus when she was sinking."

The members of the Staff receive many letters from old patients, relating their doings in trench and camp, and recalling with pleasure and gratitude their stay in the Home. Whenever they are near and have an opportunity, they never fail to pay a visit to the Home, to renew acquaintance with the old place and old friends.

These incidents all help to show that Kingswood is proving to be what its promoters and subscribers intended and desired, in conjunction with its purely surgical and medical functions—a real Home in England to many a lonely Canadian boy, who in years to come will look back on his stay here as perhaps the only pleasant memory in all his tragic experiences of the Great War.

The month of March was in most respects practically a repetition of February in the general work of the Home. In the hospitals and convalescent homes both in France and Great Britain, the preparations for the great offensive have continued. All men who are at all fit have continued to be discharged from the convalescent homes and hospitals for return to duty, and their places were quickly taken by patients from the "acute" hospitals, which are instructed to have every possible bed vacant and ready at any moment for the anticipated heavy casualties from the front.

We, have, consequently, during this month also, had a good deal of going and coming among our patients, but our accommodation for 110 has been fully occupied all the time. The new cases we have been receiving continue to be mostly surgical, men who were seriously wounded as far back as September and October, 1916, and who have at last reached the convalescent stage, although still requiring careful surgical attention, dressings, and massage. The prolonged and exceptionally severe wintry conditions have continued to occasion a good deal of illness among the troops at the front, and as a result we are still receiving a number of patients suffering from the after-effects of chest complaints, trench fever, trench feet, etc.

Food supplies and prices are becoming day by day an increasingly serious matter for everyone, including the Home, for which all supplies have to be bought in the open market. For various well-known reasons, there is a great and increasing shortage in several important articles, with consequent high prices. The Government Food Controller issues almost every other day new orders and restrictions, the latest fixing one meatless and five potatoless days a week; war bread must now be composed of only 75% wheat flour and 25% of other flours such as rice, barley and maize, whilst the wheat flour itself must now only consist of 81% of the whole wheat. The allowance of sugar has been still further cut down by his recent orders

to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head per week, meat to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and bread to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. These quantities and regulations are compulsory for hotels and restaurants, and although only urgently recommended for private houses, it amounts to much the same thing, as larger supplies are not available. These regulations, except as regards the composition of flour and bread, do not apply to soldiers nor to Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes. By buying non perishable articles well in advance, we have so far experienced no serious shortage in our supplies. The greatest care and economy continue to be exercised in the purchasing, arranging of menus, cooking and serving of meals, but the enormous rise in the prices will naturally occasion an increase in the cost of running this department of the Home.

All other articles required for the Home such as medicines, surgical appliances, cotton wool, lint, gauze, etc., for dressings; bed linen, men's underclothing, towels, cooking utensils, crockery ware, etc., are all double, and in some cases, five times the pre-war prices, and are still rising, and becoming ever more difficult to obtain.

March is the principal month for the spring gardening work in England, and we had looked forward to getting our most able-bodied patients out into the grounds, for an hour or two every day, to help in the work of tidying up the shrubberies, borders, and lawns after the winter's storms, as well as to carry out the Medical Officer's recommendation of providing healthy, light and interesting out-door employment for the men. Unfortunately, the prolonged and severe wintry weather has prevented these plans being carried out, but on the few days during March when the weather was at all favorable, the men were out of doors: those who were able taking a willing share in this work, whilst the less fit men enjoyed a walk through the grounds.

When the weather was fine, our motor car continued to take small parties of the "cripples" for a run through the most interesting parts of London.

The wintry days and exceptionally cold evenings have caused the Recreation Hall and Billiard Room to be usually well filled with the men, who greatly appreciate these comfortable rooms, where they can read, write, talk together or engage in various games and pastimes. The many good friends and neighbors of Kingswood have continued to show a very sympathetic interest in the Home, and through their thoughtful kindness and generosity, the men enjoyed many most enjoyable outings and entertainments during the month, of which the following are the principal:

On the afternoon of 1st March, 20 men, invited by our good friend Mrs. Corbett, attended the St. David's Day Entertainment in the

Alhambra Theatre, London, organized by a committee of Welsh ladies, to raise funds for comforts for the Welsh regiments at the front, and at which Queen Alexandra, the Prime Minister, and many other influential people were present.

The same afternoon, another party of 10 men went to a Matinee performance at the well-known Criterion Theatre, London, by kind invitation of the Manager, through Chaplain and Hon. Capt. Lorymer.

On the 3rd March, 15 men attended a concert in the neighboring district of Streatham, by invitation of one of the organizers, Mrs. Watson-Will.

The 6th March was crowded with good things in the way of entertainments. A large party of 35, including the Matron and two Sisters, went, by invitation of His Majesty, to visit Windsor Castle. One of our patients, Pte. A. B. Hobbs, has written a special description of this most interesting and enjoyable outing, which will be found elsewhere in the Bulletin.

The same afternoon, 20 men attended one of the splendid fortnightly Concerts and Teas at the Savoy Hotel, London, given to 300 convalescent soldiers each time, by a committee of generous ladies, of whom our good friend Mrs. Corbett is one. This is now the sixteenth time she has invited parties of 20 men to these entertainments, which are very high-class, and always appreciated.

In the evening of 6th March, one of Miss Lena Ashwell's famous War Theatrical Parties paid a long-promised visit to Kingswood, and gave a really splendid dramatic entertainment in our Recreation Hall. Miss Ashwell, who occupies one of the foremost positions in the theatrical profession, lived for some considerable time at Brockville, Ont., in her early days, and takes a great interest in our Canadian soldiers. She now has organized, raised funds for all expenses, and keeps going all the time, five War theatrical troops, who give free entertainments to soldiers in hospital or camp, in England, France and the large Mediterranean depots.

On 8th March, 10 men went to Tea and a Whist Drive along with British convalescent soldiers, by invitation of the Matron of the neighboring British Red Cross Hospital. They had a hearty welcome, and a most enjoyable time with their British colleagues.

On the 9th March, we had a really splendid evening concert here, given by Pte. Pembery and other men of the Royal Naval Air Service, now in training at the Crystal Palace nearby. In pre-war days, all the members of this party were professional singers and entertainers, so that the talent displayed was exceptionally high class.

On the afternoon of 10th March, 10 men went to a Whist Drive and Tea at a neighbor's

house, Mrs. Haver's, which was greatly enjoyed.

On 13th March we had a Musical Evening here, arranged by the Assistant Matron, Miss Powell, and in which she and three or four of the patients took part, assisted by a neighbor, Miss Florence Race. Two of the patients were professional singers in pre-war times; their singing showed very high talent, and both they and Miss Powell deserved the hearty applause of the patients for what proved to be a most enjoyable evening.

On the afternoon of 14th March, 150 convalescent soldiers, British, Canadian and Australian, were entertained to an excellent concert and Tea by the wives of several local tradesmen in the West Norwood district, headed by Mrs. Williman. A party of 15 of our men were invited, and had a most enjoyable afternoon.

On the evening of 15th March, the Nemo Dramatic Society, whose members live mostly in the neighboring suburban district of Tulse Hill, gave us a very enjoyable theatrical performance in our hall here.

On the afternoon of 19th March, there was a special performance of "Seven Days Leave," the war play that is enjoying such popularity at the well-known Lyceum Theatre, London, for 3,000 convalescent soldiers, by kind invitation of the Messrs. Walter and Frederick Melville. An invitation for 75 of our men reached us through the Canadian Red Cross Society, and our large party of boys enjoyed a rare treat.

On the afternoon of 20th March, 20 men went to another of the famous fortnightly Concerts and Teas at the Savoy Hotel, London, again by invitation of Mrs. Corbett.

On the evening of 23rd March, we had an excellent concert here, by Mr. C. H. Saunders, and other members of a church choir from Hampstead. The part songs, solos, recitations and violin selections were all of an exceptionally high class character, and all were thoroughly appreciated and greatly enjoyed.

On 27th March, another party of 35 men enjoyed an all-day trip to visit Windsor Castle. The arrangements and programme followed were similar to those for the previous trip on 6th March, and the outing was highly enjoyed by every one.

On 28th March, 10 men attended a most enjoyable concert given by the local school children in the West Norwood Public Hall.

On the afternoon of 30th March, 8 men went to a special entertainment in St. James' Theatre, London, in aid of the Red Cross Fund for Surgical Instruments. The invitation came through the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the entertainment was unique and greatly enjoyed.

On the evening of 30th March, our old friend, Mr. H. S. Cadle, arranged for another excellent concert in our recreation hall. He

and many of his friends in the neighborhood have in various ways taken a very sympathetic and helpful interest in Kingswood, and he has already, alone and jointly, arranged for several very fine concerts here. But on this occasion the party of local entertainers, whom he had gathered together at considerable trouble and inconvenience, really surpassed themselves in giving a very high class, varied and most enjoyable programme. One of the artists was Bandmaster A. Cummings, who many years ago was carried by Blondin on his famous tight-rope walk on a wire stretched between the two towers of the neighboring Crystal Palace.

At the conclusion of this concert, there was a pleasing little ceremony, when the Distinguished Conduct Medal was presented to one of our patients, Private Walton.

On the evening of 31st March, 20 men attended a Gymnastic Display and Soiree, given by the instructors and lady pupils at a local Educational and Social Institute at West Dulwich. The entertainment was excellent and much enjoyed.

During this month Miss Powell arranged for four small parties of the men to attend Matinee performances at the well-known London theatres, the expenses being met from a contribution generously sent to her for such purposes, by Mr. J. D. Patterson, of Woodstock and California.

Mrs. Lucas, the capable custodian of the Linen and Laundry Department of the Home, and her husband, Captain Lucas, Edmonton, have also on several occasions treated small parties of our men to Matinees at some of the London theatres.

Many of our men have never been able to go to a theatre since they left Canada two years ago or more, and most of them have never visited a theatre in England, so that one can readily imagine how they enjoy a high-class performance at one of London's famous play-houses.

VISITORS AT KINGSWOOD

On the 6th March, we had a visit from the renowned American Doctor, Gordon Edwards, of California, the inventor of the new local anesthetic, which is now so widely used for the painless dressing of wounds and minor surgical operations in the Military Hospitals in France and England. Dr. Edwards had just returned to London from a prolonged tour of these hospitals, where he had been introducing and distributing supplies of this article and instructing the surgeons in its use. He was greatly interested and pleased with all he saw at Kingswood.

On 12th March, the Home was visited by Captain Mrs. Henshaw, Vancouver, of the Canadian Army Medical Service, the only lady Captain in the Service, who has been making

a tour of inspection of the medical and surgical stores and appliances, etc., in the Canadian Military Hospitals on this side. She was highly pleased with all the arrangements made for the men's welfare and recovery.

GIFTS FOR PATIENTS

Several good friends and neighbors continue to show their interest in, and their kindly thoughtfulness for, the enjoyment and comfort of our patients by sending various useful gifts for them to the Home.

Among such gifts received recently may be mentioned the following:—A large quantity of Hold-alls containing toilet requisites, and also a number of slippers, from members of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Toronto. The Hold-alls, with their very useful contents, are exactly what every convalescent soldier requires, and they proved a welcome gift to many of our men who were not already provided with these necessary articles.

About 40 books, comprising a varied and well-chosen assortment of reading matter, also a number of heavy woollen bed-jackets, from Mrs. Dr. Tovell, Toronto. The books are a welcome addition to our "Lending Library," which is always well patronized by the men, and the warm bed-jackets will be very useful for men temporarily confined to bed.

As last year, Mrs. Reynolds (Toronto) kindly sent Hot Cross Buns for all the men at Easter. She and her son, Lieut. H. K. Harris, have on several occasions sent handsome gifts of books for our Library, magazines, fruit, etc.

Lady Drummond has sent several large parcels of Canadian newspapers and magazines.

We received through the Canadian Convalescent Hospital of Bromley (under which we work) a number of cases of Canadian apples for the men, the gift of the Ontario Government and Ontario Packers' Association.

A near neighbor, Mr. H. G. B. Gulley, very kindly sent us a very large and valuable palm, standing about 15 feet high, which is a handsome addition to our palm-room.

The employees of the Metropolitan Railway Co., London, have collected and distributed to Military Hospitals in London, many thousands of pipes, and they kindly sent a few dozen for the use of the pipe-smokers among our men.

Many of our neighbors and visitors continue to send small lots of cigarettes, candies, fruit, etc., for the use of the men, which are ever welcome.

A Visit to Windsor Castle

— Contributed by a Patient, Pte. Alan B. Hobbs. —

Every Canadian in England, one may be sure, is anxious to visit Windsor Castle, which may be called the King's country residence, as Buckingham Palace is the city residence. When, therefore, the management of Kingswood were able to arrange two visits to Windsor within a few weeks, thus giving the opportunity to practically all the patients who were able to stand the day's outing, there was the keenest appreciation expressed.

The first party, on March 6th, consisted of thirty patients, Staff Sergeant Foley, the Matron Miss Hardinge, Sisters Oram and McMechan. The later party, on March 27th, comprised thirty-five men.

The Town of Windsor is conveniently reached by train, a twenty-two mile trip from Waterloo Station. Once outside the smoke-covered area of London, the sun shone brightly on cottage, field and river, for we follow the course of the Thames. In the hour's run we had ample opportunity to see how extensively women are displacing men in farm and garden work, as well as in various city occupations.

Before Windsor is reached, the Castle rises into view, owing to its commanding position on the summit of a hill of chalk.

From the low level of the Thames Valley, the huge battlemented stone pile, at once palace and fortress, is imposing to a degree—fit home for Britain's kings.

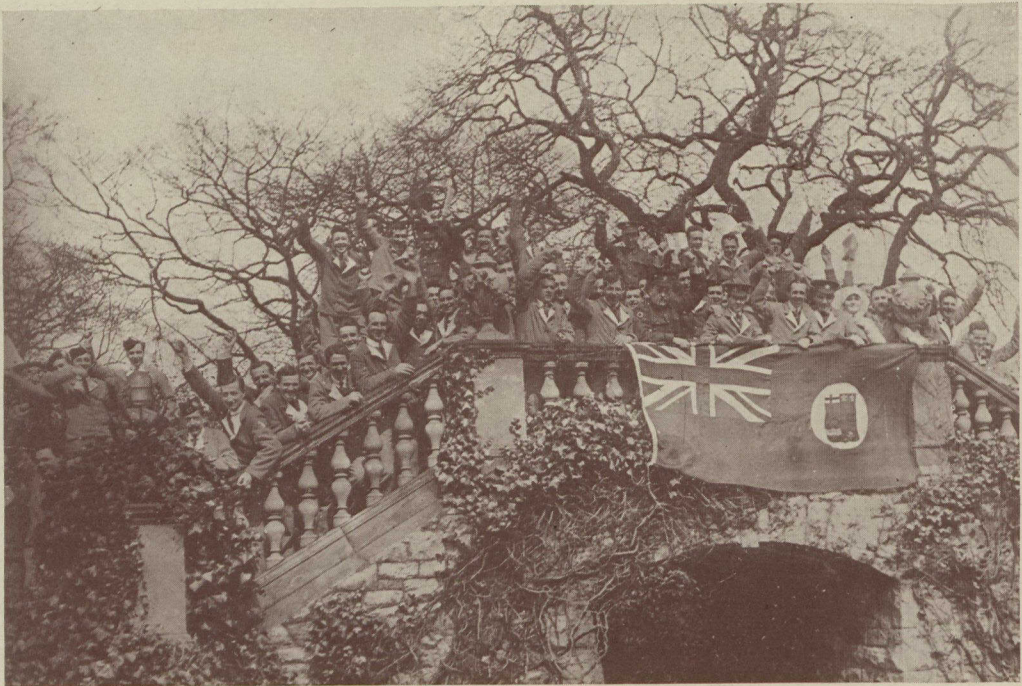
THE ROUND TOWER

Hurrying up the winding street leading to the Castle Gateway, we pass Curfew Tower, and notice on the West, the Round Tower or Keep, built by William of Wykeham during the reign of Edward III. Within these pitiless walls many notable State prisoners have been imprisoned, among the number being King John of France, David, King of Scotland, and James I of Scotland. The bell in this tower, weighing over 1700 pounds, is a trophy of the Crimean War, having been brought from Sebastopol in 1855.

The Great Gateway was built by Henry VIII, and among the Tudor roses carved in the arch are the Fleur-de-lys, symbolizing his claim to the French throne. Once within the massive walls, a confusing array of towers, gateways, chapels and residences meets the view, but all are compacted into a medieval fortress of imposing strength.

KING JOHN'S REFUGE

If one could learn the complete history of Windsor Castle, he would know a good deal of the history of England. Hundreds of years



Patients cheering for the Capture of Vimy Ridge by the Canadians, photographed on the bridge in the grounds—stream running out of the lake.

before the Norman Conquest, the site of the Round Tower was fortified. William the Conqueror, impressed with the strategic advantages of the spot, built a fortress of considerable size. Henry I greatly enlarged the building, and added a chapel. In 1110 he and his nobles kept the feast of Whitsuntide at Windsor, the first time a court was held at the new palace.

During Stephen's reign, Windsor Castle figured very prominently as a fortress. It was then considered second only to the Tower of London.

In 1170, Henry II held a Parliament within the walls of the Castle. During the bitter struggle between King John and his nobles, which ended in the securing of the Magna Charta, the King took refuge in the Castle from the fury of the bold barons. Fearing treachery, they refused his invitation to meet him in the Castle to discuss their grievances. Consequently the King was forced to meet them on the neighbouring plain of Runnymede, a name illustrious for all time in the annals of English liberty. In Henry III's troubled reign, the Castle was alternately in the hands of contending factions, but the King found time to

enlarge and strengthen the Castle so considerably that the general plan of the outer walls remains to-day as he built them.

CHARLES I'S PRISON

Coming to Edward III's reign, the Castle was largely rebuilt, under the direction of William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, whom the King employed at a weekly salary of seven shillings. Nearly every sovereign since has been directly associated with the Castle, adding to the buildings, embellishing the interior, or improving the stately Parks. The sorriest association with Windsor any monarch had, was Charles I, who resided here in the early years of his reign in great splendor, but later on spent some time here as a prisoner, shortly before his execution. In Queen Victoria's early years an elaborate programme of improvement was carried out, more than \$5,000,000 being spent within seven years. Other improvements during Victoria's long reign of sixty-three years were the building of the Royal Stables, the re-building of the Norman Tower, the restoration of Wolsey's Chapel as a memorial of the Prince Consort, after whom it is now called the Albert Chapel, and the building of the Royal Mausoleum. In later

years the improvements have been less noticeable, but not unimportant, being concerned with such things as installing electric lights and improving the water supply.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

St. George's Chapel was the first building our party was conducted through. It is without a doubt one of the finest specimens of church architecture in Britain. From the days of Henry I, succeeding Royal Chapels have stood on this site, but the present one, begun by Edward IV, is undoubtedly the most magnificent. The lofty stone ceiling is carved in an infinite variety of rich devices and delicate tracery. The great west window, containing eighty compartments in six tiers, each six feet high, is a wonderful example of stained glass artistry. The various panels represent Edward the Confessor, Edward IV, Henry VIII, and many other figures. In the Nave are many splendid memorial windows and monuments. Quite the most conspicuous is the beautiful white marble monument to Princess Charlotte, the only child of George IV, who died shortly after her marriage with Leopold I, King of the Belgians. The lower part of the monument represents the body of the Princess lying upon a bier, with a mourning female attendant at each corner. In the upper part, the spirit is seen ascending from the Tomb, and one of the two supporting angels is carrying her dead infant.

Passing beneath the beautifully carved folding doors under the organ gallery, we find ourselves in the Choir, the splendor of which is beyond description. The elaborately carved and decorated stalls along each side are those of the Knights of the Garter, for whom this part of the Chapel is reserved. The King and Princes have their stalls underneath the organ gallery. At the death of a Knight, his banner, helmet and sword are removed. Kitchener's vacant place was pointed out to us, as well as the seats of the only two women to be honored with membership in this distinguished order, namely Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary.

ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL

The Albert Memorial Chapel nearby, was designed by Wolsey to be his own tomb, but fate decreed otherwise. It owes its present magnificence to Queen Victoria's lavish outlay to commemorate the Prince Consort. Beneath the Chapel is the Royal Tomb House, where lie the remains of several Kings, including George III, George IV, William IV, and Edward VII.

THE STATE APARTMENTS

The State Apartments consist of sixteen gorgeous rooms, furnished with priceless paintings, tapestries and furniture, and enriched with an unrivalled collection of rarest China,

magnificent plate and miscellaneous relics and souvenirs of the greatest historic value. These rooms are devoted almost entirely to ceremonial purposes. Only crowned heads, when paying state or ceremonial visits to the English Court, may occupy the State Apartments for residential purposes. Our guides laughingly recalled the German Kaiser's repeated visits to Windsor Castle.

Passing up the Grand Staircase, decorated with fine specimens of arms and armor, we enter the State Ante-Room, which was used by Charles II as a dining-room. The Rubens Room contains the masterpieces by this famous painter, including a fine portrait of himself, painted for Charles I. In this room there is also a marvellous little clock which requires to be wound only once a year. The Council Chamber, the King's Closet and the Queen's Closet contain, besides the usual profusion of paintings and tapestries, a variety of rare ebony and ivory furniture. More than sixty beautiful canvasses adorn the large room appropriately called the Picture Gallery.

The Van Dyck Room, often used as a Drawing Room for evening receptions, when the Court is at Windsor, contains a score of paintings by Van Dyck and, among the rare furnishings, two tables and two mirrors presented to Charles II by the City of London. The Queen's Audience Chamber and the Queen's Presente Chamber are similarly decorated, tapestries representing scenes in Queen Esther's life playing a prominent part.

In the Guard Room we find a quantity of arms of various periods, arranged in trophies on the wall. One's attention, however, is instantly caught by the huge figure of the King's Champion seated upon a fine charger. For centuries it was customary for the Champion to ride into the Banqueting Room at the Coronation, and to challenge to fight anyone who dared oppose the King.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL

St. George's Hall, the largest room in Windsor Castle, is two hundred feet long, thirty-four feet wide and thirty-two feet high. Along the walls are hung the banners and arms of the Knights of the Garter from the earliest time, and portraits of the English Sovereigns since James I. Many historic ceremonies and banquets have been held here. In the Grand Reception Room the guests are received when State Banquets and other functions are held.

We were all impressed with the magnificence of the Throne Room. Under a Canopy of State stands the silver-gilt Throne, set with crystals and amethysts. This Throne is used at the Investiture of the Order of the Garter. Here Queen Victoria invested Napoleon III, and Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. Here also King Edward VII invested the Kings of

Norway and Spain, and, more recently, King George invested his son Edward, Prince of Wales.

The last rooms of the State Apartments to be visited are the Waterloo Chamber and the Grand Vestibule. The carpet in the Waterloo Chamber, claimed to be the largest single piece in the world, weighs three tons. It was made for Queen Victoria in Agra Prison. The portraits are chiefly concerned with the victory of the Allied Powers over Napoleon. Even the musket-ball which ended Nelson's glorious career is among the historic souvenirs. In this room King George recently witnessed a private exhibition of the Battle of the Somme moving pictures.

PRINCESS ALICE ENTERTAINS

The tour of these Apartments completed, our party were entertained to a delightful tea by Princess Alice of Teck and the titled ladies of the Royal Palace. Nothing could exceed

their hearty hospitality and unaffected interest, as they welcomed every one and chatted gaily to us all. The Princess generously autographed the visitor's cards of admission until, as she laughingly remarked, her arm ached.

GLIMPSE OF ETON COLLEGE

Our time just permitted a stroll along the terraces outside the Castle from which fascinating views may be had of the famous Eton College, the winding Thames, Windsor Park, with its three thousand acres, and the Great Forest of ten thousand acres. While unable to visit Eton College, we noticed the Eton boys on the streets of the town, their distinctive suits and tall hats lending a picturesque charm to the Royal borough.

Returning by train to Kingswood, one and all expressed the opinion that never had they enjoyed a day more crowded with noteworthy sights than this one, spent at the home of Britain's Kings.

Report of the Resident Secretary

For April, 1917.

During April we have continued to feel the effects of the various preparations for the Great Offensive, and in the latter part of the month we commenced to experience its sad but unavoidable results.

The Military Authorities continue to exercise pressure in regard to both discharges and admissions of patients. The Medical Officers and Examining Boards continue to discharge from the various Convalescent Homes every man they possibly can: those who are fit for further active service are sent to rejoin their regiments direct, or to a physical training camp; those who are classified for light sedentary or orderly duties are sent to perform that work at base camps, hospitals, depots, pay offices, etc., to replace other men there who are now fit for active service; whilst those who are, unfortunately, no longer fit, and unlikely soon to be fit, for further service of any kind in France or Great Britain, are returned to Canada as quickly as possible. On the other hand, the "acute" Hospitals have maintained a steady pressure on the Convalescent Homes, by sending them a regular flow or more or less Convalescent patients, thus making room in these Hospitals for the casualties arriving from France.

In this way, we have had a great deal of changing among our patients throughout the month, but there were seldom any vacant beds. No sooner had one lot been discharged, than a new lot arrived to take their places—in fact

the same ambulance car usually brought the new patients and took away the old. This continued pressure of the Military and the "Acute" Hospitals combined, means that patients are not allowed to remain in the Home so long as formerly, and especially in cases where they do not stay more than a week or two, they are naturally unable to benefit fully by the results which would be derived from a more lengthened stay, accompanied by careful surgical, medical and massage treatment, in home-like and health-giving surroundings. The constant changing of patients also occasions extra expense, a great deal of extra work for the nursing staff and orderlies, and is rather unsettling and undesirable for the general work of the Home. In most of the Imperial Convalescent Homes the patients are sent for a fixed minimum period of four weeks, with extensions when necessary, but though unable to do this, the Canadian Medical Service is doing splendid work with the accommodation at their disposal, and in war-time and especially during periods of exceptional pressure, everyone must try to do their best in the circumstances.

The "acute" Hospitals, for the reasons already mentioned, continue to send us patients in an earlier stage of their convalescence than formerly, so that a very large proportion of them, at present about 80 per cent., still have wounds which require surgical dressing once or twice a day. A large number also require

massage treatment, so that in one way or another, our Nursing Staff is kept very busily occupied.

Towards the end of April we commenced receiving men who had been wounded in the Vimy Ridge sector of the Great Battle of Arras, in which the Canadians played such a prominent and glorious part, on the 9th of April and succeeding days. They are fortunately only slightly wounded, mostly by machine-gun bullets, which usually leave a "clean" wound that heals very quickly.

According to reliable reports, a large proportion of our casualties this Spring are of this nature, a very welcome change from a year or more ago when they were largely from pieces of high-explosive or poison-gas shells, which caused lacerated wounds that were much more difficult to heal, especially when septic from the poisoned metal. It is no secret also, that the casualties, both British and Canadian, in the April fighting, have been very much less than anticipated. This is in part attributed to the improved training and discipline of the troops, but chiefly to our superiority in aerial observation and photography, and above all to the wonderful accuracy and sustained bombardments of the enemy by our now preponderating artillery.

The problem of Food Supplies for everyone in this country continues to grow more and more serious, due in part to the increased activity of the German submarines, but chiefly to the shortage in the World-production of food stuffs of all kinds. Prices are rising rapidly, the principal articles grow scarcer, and the Government Food Controller issues new restrictive orders every other day. Increased care and economy, if that be possible, are exercised in the Home, but the men have always sufficient, nourishing and well-cooked food.

In the early part of April the weather continued unusually cold and wet, but in the latter part of the month it became bright, sunny, and delightfully spring-like at last. These improved conditions came none too soon for the country in general, and they have enabled the farmers and market-gardeners to make up for lost time on the greatly delayed spring work of cultivating and seeding. The meadows, lawns, and grounds at Kingswood now look beautifully fresh and green, a few sunny days bringing out the leaves on tree and shrub as if by magic. The men are now able to get out in the grounds for two or three hours every forenoon, after the usual morning's cleaning up work in the house has been finished, and while waiting for their turn to have their wounds dressed or receive their daily massage treatment. Everyone who is at all able is only too willing to lend a hand at the light, interesting and healthy work of keeping the grounds, lawns and paths in good shade, so that these

surroundings may remain a credit to the Home and to its inmates. The more able-bodied undertake the heavier work, such as mowing and rolling the lawns, others weed and roll the paths, or hoe and rake the shrubberies and flower borders. Even the men with an arm temporarily "out of action" are anxious to share in the work, whilst the cripples sit on the sunny terrace and think longingly of the time when they too will be able to get about actively once more. Later in the day, during the long, sunny afternoons and evenings, lively groups of men may be seen on the lawns engaged, according to their tastes or their physical fitness, in games of croquet, bowls, clock or lawn golf, tennis and quoits. Both during the forenoons when the men are at work, and the afternoons when at play, the grounds and lawns present an interesting and animated scene.

Our motor-car has continued to take out small parties of "cripples" daily for a run through interesting parts of London and the surrounding country, and with the return of fine weather, these little outings are greatly enjoyed.

Thanks to the continued sympathetic interest and generosity of kind friends and neighbours, our men have enjoyed several excellent outings and entertainments during the month, of which the most important are as follows:

On the afternoon of 3rd April, 20 men attended another of the renowned Concerts and Teas at the Savoy Hotel, London, as usual, by invitation of Mrs. Corbett, one of the committee of ladies giving these splendid entertainments fortnightly to convalescent soldiers. This is now the eighteenth time she has kindly invited parties of our men, 20 on each occasion.

The evening of 4th April we had an excellent dramatic entertainment in our Recreation Hall, by the Oscar Arche Dramatic Society, which was kindly arranged for by a neighbour, Mr. Chas. A. Beer, and another neighbour and old friend of the Home, Dr. Sharman. Twenty of the men and 3 of the nurses from "Homedale," the neighbouring convalescent home for Imperial soldiers formed part of the audience.

On the afternoon of 6th April (Good Friday), 8 men and 2 of the sisters were invited to a performance of Handel's oratorio "The Messiah," at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

The same evening, another party of 17 men, the Matron and one of the sisters were asked to be present at a performance of Stainer's oratorio "The Crucifixion," at the local church of St. Stephen's.

The afternoon of 7th April, 18 men and 2 sisters were invited to one of the high-class Sunday Orchestral Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

The evening of 11th April we had another Whist Drive in our Recreation Hall, arranged

by Mr. R. B. Leech and his friends. As on previous occasions, Mr. Leech made all arrangements in admirable fashion, and also very generously provided all the excellent prizes for the winners. No less than 88 players in all took part, including a number of Mr. Leech's lady friends, the Matron and three nurses from "Homedale" convalescent home, and our old friend Madame Parker with some of her talented troupe of entertainers, who kindly treated the company to a few songs at the close of what was certainly a most enjoyable evening for everyone.

The evening of 13th April, Madame Parker and her troupe of pupils and friends gave us another of her splendid concerts in our Recreation Hall. Five of the artistes were professional entertainers from the principal London Variety Theatres, and the veteran singer Mr. Charles Coborn was again a welcome member of the party. The entertainment was of an exceptionally high order, and was certainly one of the best of all the many excellent concerts which our men have enjoyed during the winter.

On the afternoon of 14th April, 20 men were invited to a Social Entertainment and Tea, given in a local Hall by a party of young ladies of the neighbourhood.

The same afternoon, another party of 13 men were asked to attend a concert at a local Hall, given by a troupe of Naval men from the training camp at the Crystal Palace, near by.

The afternoon of 15th April, 14 men and two of the sisters were invited to another of the Sunday Orchestral Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall.

On 17th April, 30 of our men were invited to view the State Apartments at Windsor Castle. After being shown over all the principal apartments and having the features of interest pointed out by the guides, the men were liberally provided with refreshments, the serving of which was superintended by Princess Alice of Teck and other ladies of the Royal Household. This is now the third time that large parties of our men have been treated to this most interesting and enjoyable outing.

The same afternoon 20 men attended another of the fortnightly concerts and teas at the Savoy Hotel, London, as before by kind invitation of Mrs. Corbett.

On 18th April, 12 men were invited to spend the afternoon and have tea at the house of a neighbour, Mrs. Windsor, who has several times kindly entertained parties of our men.

On the afternoon of 20th April, 25 men were invited to an excellent entertainment in the Victoria Palace Theatre, London, by the Minstrel Troupe of the Metropolitan Police.

On 21st April, 12 men attended a Social Evening at a local Hall, given by members of an Evening Educational Institute.

On 22nd April, 20 men went by invitation to another of the Sunday Afternoon Orchestral Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall.

On the afternoon of 25th April and again on 30th April, 6 men and 2 sisters were shown over the Houses of Parliament, and were present for a time during the debates in the House of Commons, all by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Buckland, who have on several occasions arranged for parties from Kingswood to visit the House.

The same evening, 12 men were entertained at a Social Evening in one of the local Halls, by the employees of the Research Department of Burroughs, Welcome & Co., the large manufacturing chemists and druggists, who have a factory in the neighborhood.

On 29th April, 10 men were again invited to attend another of the Sunday Afternoon Orchestral Concerts, in the Royal Albert Hall.

In addition to these outings, small parties of our men were invited to tea and to spend the afternoon or evening in the homes of several of our neighbours.

VISITORS AT KINGSWOOD

Mrs. Phipps and Mrs. Raynolds visited the Home on the afternoon of 4th April. Mrs. Phipps, who is a sister of Mrs. Waldorf Astor, very kindly sang a number of "coon" songs to the men in the Palm Room, accompanying herself on the guitar.

On the afternoon of 20th April, Lady Holt (Montreal), Mrs. Hugh Allan (Montreal), and Mrs. Bowie (Toronto), accompanied by Mrs. Raynolds, paid a visit to the Home. Lady Holt very kindly distributed a large number of ever-welcome cigarettes among the boys, and talked with several who came from Montreal.

On the afternoon of 26th April the Home was visited by Lady Byng (wife of General Sir Julian Byng, Commander of the Canadian Forces in France), accompanied by Mrs. Raynolds.

All these ladies take a very active and sympathetic interest in the welfare of Canadian Soldiers, and have visited several other Hospitals and Convalescent Homes, and all were highly complimentary in regard to everything they saw at Kingswood.

On the afternoon of 5th April, Surgeon General Foster, the Director of the Canadian Medical Service in England, accompanied by the Assistant Director Colonel McCoomb, paid a visit of inspection to Kingswood. They made a thorough inspection of the Recreation Rooms, Wards, Surgery, Kitchens, etc., and also interviewed and examined several of the patients, regarding their wounds and their treatment. They were highly pleased with all they saw, and with everything that is being done for the men's comfort and speedy recovery.



SIR LYMAN MELVIN-JONES

Every one at Kingswood was genuinely grieved to hear the sad news of the death of Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones on 15th April. All the Nursing Staff had made his acquaintance personally in Toronto before going to take up their duties at the Home. They all knew what a great deal of thought and time he had devoted to the inauguration and development of Kingswood, and what a keen, sympathetic interest he took in every detail connected with the welfare and happiness of every one there, both Staff and patients alike. They were all looking forward to the time when he would be able to pay his long-promised visit to the Home, and to see for himself the beneficent results of all his, and the other subscribers' thoughtful kindness and generosity.

The members of the Staff united in sending a cable of sympathy to his family, and arranging for a sheaf of lilies and roses for the funeral, as a token of their deep respect.

On the day of the funeral, 18th April, the Canadian flag was flown at half-mast from the flagstaff on the turret of the Home. At the hour of the interment, 3 p.m., or 8 p.m. British time, the Sergeant in charge requested the men in the Home, as a mark of their sympathetic respect, to suspend for a time, their usual

evening recreations, and this was willingly and respectfully carried out. Several of the men knew Sir Lyman by sight, or had heard of him in one way or another in connection with their business, or the agricultural development of Canada, and all spoke most feelingly of the high esteem in which he was everywhere held, and of the great blow which his death had caused to the business world of Canada, and of the Empire.

Finances

At the Annual Shareholders Meeting of the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., held at the Head Office in Toronto on the 17th day of May, 1917, a Report of the first twelve months' operations of Kingswood was read. We give herewith short extracts from the report:

"Up to the 31st of March, 1917, no fewer than 1,462 patients had been received at the Home. Of these, 1,315 had been discharged, 97 were still in the Home, and 50 were duplicates or orderlies. By duplicates is meant that the men entered the Home a second time. The average stay of those passing through the Home works out at about twenty-two days. Calculating to the end of March, the total number of patient days, including the Orderly Staff, was 32,773.

"The total expense of the Home up to March 31st, 1917, was in round figures \$65,000. This includes all the initial expenditure for furniture, linen, and all other fittings and equipment, which is, of course, on hand yet. The cost of foodstuffs alone was over \$14,000 and the overhead charges for rent, etc., was \$6,700. The total daily cost per man, including all charges for upkeep, repairs, etc., has been \$1.49 per day.

"The total expenditure of \$65,000, has been met by gifts from the Verity Plow Co., Bain Wagon Co. and their employees, and from our own office and factory employees and agents to the amount of \$25,000, leaving a balance of \$40,000, paid by the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

One of the Kingswood patients writes as follows: "We all appreciate this beautiful Convalescent Home which the Massey-Harris people have provided for us. I have spent three weeks here and must say that nothing has been so much like home during my twenty-two months in the Army. On arriving I was greatly impressed with the beauty and cleanliness of the place, both inside and outside of the building. And I fully appreciate the splendid meals and more particularly the kind interest which the whole staff has in the patients. On one occasion I was confined to my bed, when their genuine thoughtfulness and care were fully demonstrated. It is the wish of every patient that those to whom we are so deeply indebted might enjoy every happiness and prosperity."

Comforts for Convalescents

Matron Hardinge, in acknowledging the receipt of a box of "comforts" says: "There is a constant demand for 'one of those bags with the soap-box in.' The men are really delighted to get them, especially the nice cake of soap and little box of powder, which comes in so nicely after a shave. The bed-room slippers are just what we wanted for the bed patients.

If anyone asks you what they can do for our men, I wish you would suggest knitting scarfs and gloves for next Winter. While the men in the Army have them given to them, the Convalescent Patients are not so well supplied, and we felt great need of them last Winter."

Kingswood Patient Wins D.C.M.

(See Frontispiece, page 2).

One of the most pleasing little functions which Kingswood has witnessed was the presentation of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Private Thomas Henry Walton, of the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles, on 30th March.

Several of our patients have received this and other Medals, in France or before coming to Kingswood, but this is the first occasion that the coveted award has been made while the recipient was resident in the Home.

Staff-Sergeant Foley having obtained permission from the authorities to present the medal at our Home, a suitable occasion was afforded on the same evening, at the conclusion of a very enjoyable concert given by Mr. H. S. Cadle's party.

Calling Private Walton to the platform of our Recreation Hall, Staff-Sergt Foley made a neat speech of congratulation, reading the official reason for the award, as given in the *London Gazette* of March 3rd, as follows: "For conspicuous gallantry in action. He carried out an enterprising daylight patrol, and brought back most

valuable information regarding the enemy's saps, wires and front line. Later, during a raid, he personally accounted for three of the enemy."

"It is having such men as Private Walton in our Canadian Army," continued Staff-Sergt. Foley, "that has made our reputation what it is."

As the Matron, Miss Hardinge, pinned the coveted medal upon Walton's breast, his elated Kingswood comrades cheered to the echo, and later, insisted on a "speech."

"I'm sure I did nothing but what any one of you would have done," was Private Walton's modest statement, at which again, his fellow patients gave three rousing cheers and a "tiger."

Private Walton's exploit occurred on December 20th, 1916, in the front line north of Arras. With a companion, he crawled across "No Man's Land" in the forenoon, taking refuge every few yards in shell holes. The information gained as to the enemy's front line was invaluable in the attack which followed. Walton returned unscratched from the reconnoitering trip, but in the attack was wounded in the arm.

Walton enlisted in Winnipeg with the 11th Battalion, and left Valcartier in October, 1914, with the First Canadian Contingent. He was in France, however, just five months before



At Mr. Robert Mond's Garden Party—the largest Cedar Tree in England—Nurses Wilson, Rowell, McMeechan, Oram and Sergt. Foley



Work of the Massey-Harris Knitting Club, Melbourne, Australia.

being wounded. He is 23 years old, and his parents live in Buxton, England.

Massey-Harris Knitting Club. Melbourne, Aus.

In this issue we are showing a cut of 100 knitted articles prepared by the members of the Massey-Harris Knitting Club, Melbourne, Australia, for distribution among the Convalescents at Kingswood.

The Massey-Harris Knitting Club is composed of lady members of the Australasian Chief Office and Victorian Branch staffs at Melbourne. These young ladies have devoted their leisure moments to making up knitted comforts of one kind and another for the boys at the Front. At Christmas time they sent presents of their own handiwork to each one of

the enlisted members of the Melbourne staff then at the Front. It afterwards occurred to them that they would like to do something similar for the convalescents at Kingswood, and the display shown in the photograph is a result of this kind thought and their industry.

At the top of the photograph is shown the Roll of Honor of the Victorian Branch, below it is a photograph of the members of the Knitting Club, and on the table the articles for Kingswood.

This Club was organized soon after the outbreak of the war, and since then has made frequent donations of its work to Red Cross and other patriotic objects, and has also from collections received from friends been able to send surprise packages from time to time to members of the staff who have enlisted.



Out-Door Exercise at Kingswood.

PERSONALS

Corp. Eyrl, who was a patient at the Home in May, has been awarded the Military Medal.

Lieut. Hitchon (Ontario Branch Staff), 204th Beavers, visited Kingswood on April 27th.

Pte. W. E. Willson (London Office Staff), was invalided—not wounded—to the Canadian Hospital at Salonika.

During a recent visit by invitation to Windsor Castle, the patients from Kingswood were received by Princess Mary personally.

Mr. J. M. Hogge, M.P., who lives near Kingswood, has donated forty books to the library.

Driver Victor Gumley (Australian Staff), who was wounded and invalided to England, has now rejoined his unit at the front.

Pte. C. N. Moss (New Zealand Staff), was a visitor at Kingswood early in May, during his final leave before moving to the front.

Lady Byng, wife of Sir Julian Byng, then in command of the Canadian troops, visited Kingswood on April 26th, and spoke with many of the patients.

Lieut. W. Barker (London Staff), who joined up in September, 1916, as a private, has received his commission in the 7th Royal Welsh Fusillers and is now in Palestine.

Pte. Allan B. Hobbs, 44th Battalion, who was at the Home for some time, and to whom the readers of the Bulletin are indebted for many special articles, has been passed on for light duties, i.e., clerical work.

"The Wireless News," a typewritten sheet that passes around among the Canadians in the trenches with the latest Canadian news, reported the death of Sir Lyman-Melvin Jones the day after it occurred.

Lieut. Pickford (London Staff), 4th Gordons, who enlisted as a private shortly after war was

declared, was wounded at Vimy Ridge just to the right of the Canadians, and was in hospital in London.

Pte. H. J. Cooper (New Zealand Staff), of the N.Z. Mechanical Transport, called at our London Office, and reported that "Scottie" Dixon (New Zealand Staff), has been awarded the Military Medal.

Lieut. McDonald, of Ottawa, son of the M.-H. Manager at Moscow, Russia, has graduated as Pilot Scout in the Imperial Air Service, and is the very proud wearer of the Silver Wings.

Sapper H. B. East, son of M. H. East (Australian Branch), was wounded by high explosive shell scarring the face badly and breaking the right jaw. A letter from him says: "The wound is not serious, although it will take a few months before I shall be quite well again."

Pte. Cope (British Columbia Staff), after passing through the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington, Kent, for operation to remove a bone splinter from his shoulder, has been returned to Kingswood to convalesce for a second time.

Lieut. H. E. Wells, who returned from Moscow in 1914 to enlist as a private, has transferred to the Imperial Air Service as Artillery Observer. Lieut. Wells is well known in Toronto, where he spent some years in the Works.

Second Lieut. James S. Duncan (formerly Ontario Staff), has received his commission in the Imperial Royal Horse Artillery. As "Jimmie" is as fluent with French and German as he is with English, he will be an exceedingly useful man at the front.

Lieut. Raymond Massey, who was invalided home on account of shell-shock, is now instructing in Artillery at the New Jersey Summer Military Camp at Princeton, N.J., and will shortly take up similar duties at New Haven, Conn.

Sgt. David Howlett (New Zealand Staff), who joined the forces as a private, has received his promotions on the field. He has been mentioned in General Orders and awarded the Military Medal. He was twice wounded at Gallipoli and also in the Somme push in France, but is back in the line again.

Lieut. Pickford (London Staff), of the 4th Gordons, writes from somewhere in France as follows: "Massey-Harris seem to have a good hold in the district we are in. Everything's Massey-Harris. At dinner a M.-H. Cream Separator, two yards off the table, supplies our music and sounds reveille in the mornings. The cream is lovely, but it's very rarely the farmer's wife will sell any of it. They want it all for butter."

Capt. Howard K. Harris (Shareholder), has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in action and for carrying out a successful raid on the enemy's lines. Capt. Harris is a son of the late T. M. Harris of Brantford, Ont., and of Mrs. Edward Reynolds now in England. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Osgoode Hall. When war broke out Capt. Harris, having qualified, went to England in April, 1915, and became attached to the 3rd Essex Regiment as a Lieutenant. Later he was transferred to the 11th Essex with a commission as Captain.

Lieut. C. W. Tacon (London Staff), of the 2nd Monmouths, writes as follows: "Thanks very much for the Bulletin, which is most interesting. To tell you the honest truth, that Bulletin got me blown into a trench by a stray shell. I was sitting on the parapet of an old trench quite comfy and safe as far as ordinary things go. The Boche's were after a battery somewhere about and made a rotten shot which landed close enough to me to send me, face downward, in the bottom of the trench, much to my surprise, as I didn't hear the thing coming. However, nobody was hurt. I went on reading."

Register of Patients at "Kingswood"

With Home Address wherever furnished.

No.	NAME	HOME ADDRESS	No.	NAME	HOME ADDRESS
928	Matheson, Wm. J.,	St. Martln's Couon Bridge, Scotland	935	Thibault, Leo,	Edmonton, Alta.
929	Day, Wilfred,	Bristol, England	936	Irwin, Thos. W.,	Edmonton, Alta.
930	Peasnell, John,	Winnipeg, Man.	937	Rose, Harry,	Essex, Ont.
931	McKinstry, A. E.,	Bradford, Ont.	938	Hudson, Robt. Wm.,	Victoria, B.C.
932	Taylor, Chas. H.,	Toronto, Ont.	939	Coupland, Wm.,	Edmonton, Alta.
933	Jacks, W. C.,	Kelwood, Man.	940	Swan, Harry Hunt,	Shettleston, Glasgow, Scotland
934	Gleeson, Stanley,	Toronto, Ont.	941	Mitchell, Robt. D.,	Ladysmith, B.C.

Register of Patients at "Kingswood"

No.	NAME	HOME ADDRESS	No.	NAME	HOME ADDRESS
942	Yeomans, Jas.,	Harrowsmith, Ont.	997	Ross, Harry,	Archiestown Carron, Scotland
943	Bell, Horace E.,	St. Thomas, Ont.	998	Wilson, Alvin,	Tilbury, Ont.
944	Stammers, Frank,	Billericay, England	999	Black, G. P.,	Cambridge, N.B.
945	Ambridge, Leonard,	Nebo, Ont.	1000	Alderdyce, Archd.,	Toronto, Ont.
946	Taylor, Wm.,	Fort George, B.C.	1001	Redshaw, Andrew,	Calgary, Alta.
947	Kellar, Geo. F.,	Flinton, Ont.	1002	Patterson, Walter,	Portage la Prairie, Man.
948	Smart, Jas.,	St. Catharines, Ont.	1003	Flanagon, Thos. P.,	Stratford, Ont.
949	Morton, Ernest,	London, England	1004	McKenna, David J.,	Toronto, Ont.
950	Stevens, Albert,	Toronto, Ont.	1005	Currie, Douglas,	Richards Landing, Ont.
951	Clark, W. H.,	Winnipeg, Man.	1006	Crawford, Ralph,	Athabasca, Alta.
952	Fleming, Ernest G.,	Belleville, Ont.	1007	McAndrew, N. C.,	Hamilton, Ont.
953	Daly, Joseph,	Ballydehob, Ireland	1008	Gough, John B.,	Knob Hill, Alta.
954	Gardippy, Edward,	Birtle, Man.	1009	Newell, H.,	London, England
955	Douglas, Geo. Wm.,	Caithness, Scotland	1010	Crowe, John,	Millbank, N.B.
956	Carten, Gerald,	Fredericton, N.B.	1011	Armstrong, F. R.,	Shawville, Que.
957	Beaudin, Theodule,	St. Chrysostome, Que.	1012	Boxall, Alfred Geo.,	Newtonbrook, Ont.
958	Leeson, Geo. E.,	Elmwood, Ont.	1013	Meeres, H. J.,	Saskatoon, Sask.
959	O'Brien, R. V.,	Toronto, Ont.	1014	McDonald, Alex.,	Glace Bay, N.S.
960	Draper, Albert V.,	Hamilton, Ont.	1015	Jessiman, Robt. H.,	Sherbrooke, Que.
961	Martin, Wm.,	Caledonia, P.E.I.	1016	Lock, W.,	
962	Le Fierre, H.,	Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.	1017	Quigley, I. J.,	Toronto, Ont.
963	Taylor, Dennis,	Toronto, Ont.	1018	Cooper, Wm. G. G.,	Toronto, Ont.
964	Wilson, Wm. H.,	Holland Landing, Ont.	1019	Bousquet, Jos.,	St. Vital, Man.
965	Beavil, Alfred Jas.,	Plymouth, England.	1020	Spratt, John Geo.,	Elgin, Man.
966	Henderson, Jas.,	Toronto, Ont.	1021	Scott, Wm. Angus,	Winnipeg, Man.
967	Baulcomb, F. Yates,	Brantford, Ont.	1022	Edgerton, J. F.,	London, England
968	Ambrose, W.,	Guelph, Ont.	1023	Buckley, Murdoch,	Sydney, C. B.
969	McBride, John R.,	New York City.	1024	Blais, Fidele,	Grandin, Alta.
970	Putnam, E. M.,	Montreal, Que.	1025	Smith, Howard,	Belleville, Ont.
971	Jardine, John,	London, England	1026	Chambers, Jas. K.,	Selkirk, Man.
972	Lloyd, E. G.,	Lloydtown, Ont.	1027	Weir, Edwin,	Toronto, Ont.
973	Linklater, H.,	Kenora, Ont.	1028	Lester, C.,	Vanscoig, Sask.
974	MacPhee, A.,	Creagan, Scotland	1029	Terry, Percy C.,	Steeltown, Ont.
975	Olwen, Edward R.,	West Hampstead, England	1030	Jessop, Jno. W.,	Winnipeg, Man.
976	Davin, Thos.,	London, England	1031	Foster, Fletcher L.,	Fredericton, N. B.
977	Armstrong, W. A.,	Swan River, Man.	1032	Oliver, James,	Toronto, Ont.
978	Postaloe, John.		1033	Moule, John G.,	Westboro', Ont.
979	Lock, Wm.	Torrington, England	1034	Colby, Robt. E.,	Gt. Yarmouth, Eng.
980	La Loude, Henri,	St. Jovite, Que.	1035	Austin, Fred.,	Calgary, Alta.
981	Fraser, Geof. D.,	London, England	1036	McDonald, Allan,	Sydney Mines, N.S.
982	Miller, Alfred,	Plumstead, England	1037	Carey, E. A. A.,	Regina, Sask.
983	Fraser, Alex.,	Clarkleigh, Man.	* * *	* * *	
984	Wyer, Herbert E.,	Warman, Sask.	1174	Johnston, H. W.,	Calgary, Alta.
985	Kerr, Chas. G.,	Virden, Man.	1175	Gait, A. E.,	Bristol, England
986	Conrad, Harold B.,	Cumberland, B.C.	1176	McEwan, Harold G.,	Kentville, N. S.
987	Goldring, Reg. W.,	Lacombe, Alta.	1177	McGowran, Ed. F.,	London, England
988	Charbonneau, C. L.,	Toronto, Ont.	1178	Bethell, Wm. E.,	Ottawa, Ont.
989	McCofferty, T. H.,	Winnipeg, Man.	1179	Macdonald, W. C.,	Prince Rupert, B. C.
990	McKay, Archie A. S.,	Portage la Prairie, Man.	1180	Riley, Robt.,	Forester's Falls, Ont.
991	Cook, Robt. G.,	Snelgrove, Ont.	1181	Forest, Camille,	Montreal, Que.
992	Smith, Ernest,	Woodbridge, Ont.	1182	Duchesne, Fred.,	St. Brunode Guignes, Que.
993	Baker, R. J.,	Cowley, Alta.	1183	Langford, Wm.,	Oshawa, Ont.
994	Patry, G. N.,	Toronto, Ont.	1184	Babineau, Frank,	Moncton, N. B.
995	Willett, Jas. Wm.,	Toronto, Ont.	1185	Thew, C. E.,	Vancouver, B. C.
996	Fox, Thos.,	Lake St. John, Que.	1186	Savory, Wm.,	Edmonton, Alta.

Register of Patients at "Kingswood"

No.	NAME	HOME ADDRESS	No.	NAME	HOME ADDRESS
1187	Harris, F.,	London, England	1246	Taylor, Herbert J.,	Barnstaple, England
1188	McKinnon, John A.,	Glamis, Ont.	1247	Duthie, Alex.,	Boddam, Scotland
1189	Hogan, John D.,	St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.	1248	Scott, Jos. Jas.,	Wawanese, Man.
1190	Kirkham, Douglas,	Montreal, Que.	1249	Wright, C.,	Montreal, Que.
1191	Ruthven, A. P.,	Shanty Bay, Ont.	1250	Roseve, Jas. H.,	Montreal, Que.
1192	Turner, James,	Ottawa, Ont.	1251	Dewar, Alex.,	Calgary, Alta.
1193	Gibson, John M.,	Hespeler, Ont.	1252	Cope, Herb. A.,	London, England
1194	Lagace, Philip,	Kamorusqa, Que.	1253	Roberts, Chas.,	Montreal, Que.
1195	Hobbs, Allan B.,	Toronto, Ont.	1254	Ladly, J. B.,	Toronto, Ont.
1196	Kane, Ed. J.,	Brantford, Ont.	1255	Spratt, John G.,	Elgin, Man.
1197	McLean, Dugald,	Calgary, Alta.	1256	Garvin, Harry,	Toronto, Ont.
1198	Crombie, Wm. B.,	Winnipeg, Man.	1257	Pratt, Leonard I.,	Viscount, Sask.
1199	Davis, Edwin,	Toronto, Ont.	1258	Taylor, Edward H.,	Moncton, N. B.
1200	Yake, H.,	Carstairs, Alta.	1259	Snelling, Stanley,	Woking, England
1201	Atkinson, E. N.,	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1260	Peters, Henry L.,	Bloomfield, P. E. I.
1202	Dowd, James,	Montreal, Que.	1261	Thompson, Jas.,	Hamilton, Ont.
1203	Horner, Wm.,	Calgary, Alta.	1262	Curtis, Wm. B.,	Wallingford, Eng.
1204	Scott, Thos. Alex.,	Gregg, Man.	1263	Smith, R. H.,	Toronto, Ont.
1205	Ayers, Ernest,	Reading, England	1264	Madden, Ernest,	London, England
1206	Rayner, George,	Los Angeles, Cal.	1265	Nicholls, F. C.,	London, England
1207	Andison, Wm. H.,	Smith's Falls, Ont.	1266	Bair, John A.,	Prince Albert, Sask.
1208	Smith, Ernest Wm.,	Toronto, Ont.	1267	Boles, Wm. H.,	Claydon, Sask.
1209	Burkinshaw, Art.,	Winnipeg, Man.	1268	Noble, Chas.,	Toronto, Ont.
1210	Tilton, Howard C.,	Stanstead, Que.	1269	Olliver, R. N.,	London, England
1211	Vaughn, John R.,	Montreal, Que.	1270	Zettell, F.,	Walkerton, Ont.
1212	Boswell, John,	Keewatin, Ont.	1271	Smith, E. H.	
1213	James, Rd.,	Weyburn, Sask.	1272	Atkinson, Earle N.,	Hazelbrook, P. E. I.
1214	Middleton, Geo. R.,	Aberdeen, Scotland	1273	Bamford, Guy,	Belleville, Ont.
1215	Wilson, Samuel,	Vancouver, B. C.	1274	Strowger, A. G. M.,	Kingston, Ont.
1216	Soper, Frank,	London, England	1275	Lane, Jas. E.,	St. James, Man.
1217	Stephenson, W.,	Toronto, Ont.	1276	Brooks, J.,	Dubuc, Sask.
1218	Packford, Arthur,	Oxford, England.	1277	Gratto, David L.,	Truro, N. S.
1219	King, Alfred,	Leamington, Ont.	1278	Fairall, Albert Geo.,	Edmonton, Alta.
1220	Marr, Harold Jas.,	Seattle, Wash.	1279	Fusee, Clare, L. J.,	Peterboro', Ont.
1221	Fletcher, Herbert G.,	London, England	1280	Dewar, Alex.,	Calgary, Alta.
1222	Kent, Cecil W.,	Montreal, Que.	1281	McKinnon, J. A.,	Glamis, Ont.
1223	Norgrove, Herbert,	Hamilton, Ont.	1282	Frier, Arthur M.,	Shediac, N. B.
1224	Thomas, Carl D.,	London, England	1283	Moran, Jas. A.,	St. Stephens, N. B.
1225	Vine, G.		1284	Taylor, E. H.,	Moncton, N. B.
1226	Frampton, Cabel,	Montreal, Que.	1285	Anderson, Louis,	Walkerton, Ont.
1227	Brown, Maynard,	Montreal, Que.	1286	Treadwell, Bernard,	Toronto, Ont.
1228	MacDonald, Hugh S.,	Kilmuir, P.E.I.	1287	McAllister, D. E.,	Innisfail, Alta.
1229	McLaren, David,	Airdrie, Scotland	1288	Walden, G. S.,	Cobourg, Ont.
1230	Moran, Jas. A.,	Winnipeg, Man.	1289	Cooper, Jas.,	Palmerston P.O., Ont.
1231	Marney, R.,	Toronto, Ont.	1290	Green, Ernest,	Montreal, Que.
1232	Cameron, Geo. E.,	Carlton Place, Ont.	1291	Lawrence, John W.,	W. Toronto, Ont.
1233	Littlewood, Geo.,	Toronto, Ont.	1292	Marks, J. W.,	London, England
1234	Hemming, H. N.,	Detroit, Mich.	1293	Main, Stephen G.,	Silton P. O., Sask.
1235	Heron, John,	Chelsea, England	1294	Page, Merrill,	St. Lambert, Que.
1236	Bigelow, Lewis H.,	Bethany, Ont.	1295	Tessier, Edmond,	Montreal, Que.
1237	Wright, Frank T.,	Kamloops, B. C.	1296	Welsh, John E.,	Ottawa, Ont.
1238	Harmer, Horace T.,	Leicester, England	1297	Watson, George J.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1239	Swaney, John T.,	Owen Sound, Ont.	1298	Smith, George,	London, England
1240	Henry, C. M.,	Edmonton, Alta.	1299	Ashdown, Chas. G.,	Winnipeg, Man.
1241	Bowling, Jas.,	Newcastle, N. B.	1300	Bouvier, Geo. S.,	London, England
1242	Golden, Wm. R.,	Smith's Falls, Ont.	1301	Sully, Thos. A. B.,	Cascades P. O., Que.
1243	Nutt, F.,	Grimwood P. O., Ont.	1302	Stoddart, Wm. J.,	Calgary, Alta.
1244	Corner, Albert,	London, England	1303	Bagnell, Wilbert,	Gabaruose, C. Breton
1245	Buttle, Albert,	Little Easton, Eng.	1304	Phillipson, Sydney,	Kamloops, B. C.



Mess Orderlies in their serving aprons. Sisters in the background in Main Entrance Porch.

Register of Patients at "Kingswood"

No.	NAME	HOME ADDRESS	No.	NAME	HOME ADDRESS
1305	Cook, Hy. P.,	Kew, England	1423	Knutson, Erling.	Luroy, Norway
1306	Larson, Martinus,	Winnipeg, Man.	1424	Allan, Rich. C., Sgt.,	Coatham Redcar, E'd
1307	McMaster, Jas.,	Oxford, Co. Maine, U. S. A.	1425	Earle, Geo.,	Anstey Alton, Eng.
1308	Row, John,	Middleton, N. S.	1426	Doucett, Harry,	Arichat, Cape Breton
1309	McMillen, Wm. D.,	Rainy River, Ont.	1427	Bratkow, E.,	Gilber, Russia
1310	Clark, Bert,	Cambridge, England	1428	Crippen, Wm.,	Tyldesdale, England
1311	Godfrey, Jas. T.,	Edwards, Ont.	1429	Huycke, John M.,	Coburg, Ont.
1312	Wilbur, A. M.,	Toronto, Ont.	1430	McGravey, J.,	Clydebank, Scotland
1313	Cleverley, Chris.,	Horley, England	1431	Mitchell, John S.,	London, England
1314	Lodge, Jas.,	Mechanic's Fall, Maine, U. S. A.	1432	Sarson, W. E., Sgt.,	Queenborough, Eng.
1315	Robertson, Wm.,	New Edinburgh, Ont	1433	Walton, Harry,	Buxton, England
1316	Durbin, Fredk.,	Fairbank, Ont.	1434	Fox, Bradford B.,	Yarmouth, N. S.
1317	Langford, Ed. G.,	Newbury, Berks, Eng.	1435	MacLeay, Wm. M.,	Winnipeg, Man.
	* * *	* * *	1336	McIntyre, Jas.,	Kinmount, Ont.
1416	Wells, Percy Geo.,	Toronto, Ont.	1437	Edwards, Geo., Cpl.,	Simcoe, Ont.
1417	Doggett, Harry G.,	Carlby Stanford, Eng.	1438	Smith, Jas. M.,	St. John, N. B.
1418	Gill, Jas. Alex.,	London, England	1439	Low, Jas. D.,	St. Catharines, Ont.
1419	Cameron, Samuel,	Vancouver Isl'd, B.C.	1440	Marsh, Edward A.,	Ottawa, Ont.
1420	Hall, Tompkins E. F.,	Montreal, Que.	1441	Penalogan, F.,	London, Ont.
1421	Edwards, Jos. M.,	Toronto, Ont.	1442	Graham, Albert.	Kingsville, Ont.
1422	Leng, Gibson,	Holmes Rotherham, England	1443	Stevens, Harris T.,	River Herbert, N. S.
			1444	Cloutier, Jos.,	St. George, Beauce, Q.
			1445	Richards, T. R., Sgt.,	Montreal, Que.
			1446	O'Grady, B.,	Toronto, Ont.

— CONTINUED IN NEXT BULLETIN —