



Charles W. and Mary Lesley Ames  
Family Papers

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Letters concerning  
St Paul Shipments

A F F W.

This is a collection of various communications -  
we have sent out, at different times to our circles  
I am sending ST. PAUL BRANCH your samples - as Helen  
Burns wished - in a

FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND.

package. This is a letter which we sent out in  
July - Since then we have sent boxes up to No 24.  
There have been changes - and corrections - but I am sending  
you the letter, thinking that it may have suggestions that  
My dear Mrs Easton - will help you -

I am sending to you a list of the contents of the three -  
boxes of Surgical Dressings, etc., which we have already sent to the  
New York Office (39-41 West 38th Street) thinking that it would in-  
terest you, and those working with you for this urgent cause.

I am also sending some of the information sent us from that  
Office, and some "Hints" as to the method of work - dimensions of  
"dressings" most desirable, etc.

I would like to say also that if the circles or other workers  
in returning finished work, would send also a LIST of what is sent in,  
an exact account could be kept by us of what is accomplished. We have  
such lists of the work sent to New York as a whole - but not very exact  
records of the work hitherto done by each separate circle.

We hear from headquarters that old linen is very much needed.  
And that if any sheets or pillow cases or towels sufficiently good and  
strong to be mended and put to their proper use can be donated, the  
gift will be highly appreciated.

Gifts of new bed linen will also, of course, be received with  
much satisfaction.

We have made arrangements to open a small work room at 75  
Mackubin Street, ground floor, where Miss Hamilton (who has had charge  
of the Red Cross Work until now) will keep three women daily at work  
and superintend certain parts of our cutting and repairing.

For the present, however, we will still give out materials  
and receive the finished work here at 501 GRAND AVENUE, home of Mr.  
C. W. Ames.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary L. Ames - chairman -  
per M. A.

P. S.

It may be well to add:-

First - that the smaller "dressings" such as "sponges",  
wipes, and single compresses - are not con-  
sidered as useful as the larger dressings -  
Packings, and PADS of various kinds.

Second - that if the work is returned merely tied up in bunches (the number of pieces in the bunch specified) we can wrap them for sterilizing here in unbleached cotton, and pinned is more desirable than sewing.

Third - Do not pin or sew the bunches in GAUZE, as it then has to be done over again in unbleached cotton.

ST. PAUL BRANCH  
FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND.

Aug. 4th, 1915. 501 Grand Ave.

Dear

I am sending you a list of the seven boxes of Surgical Dressings and other materials sent to the New York office (39-41 West 38th street) since the middle of July.

I am also sending you some parts of letters received from New York and London - knowing that they will interest all the Circles as they have interested us.

You will see from the lists how well the Circles have done, and that much good work has also come from the Work Rooms. At the work rooms almost all of the shirts and pajamas have been made, and much sheeting has been cut and hemmed.

If any of the Circles wish for "Kits" of samples, we will gladly make them up here and send them to them.

Very sincerely,

Mary L. Ames,

Chairman.



BOXES SENT TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE  
FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND.  
39 - 41 WEST 38TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BOX 1

Contents

110 Gauze & Absorbent Cotton Pads  
1175 Wipes  
1000 Double Compresses  
1450 Single Compresses  
48 Old Linen Compresses  
179 Rolled Bandages  
4 Rolls of Absorbent Cotton  
2 Boxes of Surgeon's Instruments (Second-hand)  
1 Stethoscope (Second-hand)  
2 Pairs Woolen Socks (Hand knit)  
2900 "Sponges" (Very small flat dressings.)

BOX II

1900 Single Compresses  
500 Double Compresses  
1550 Wipes  
1955 Sponges  
369 Rolled Bandages  
3 Arm Fracture Pillows  
1 Pair Knit Bed Socks

BOX III

350 Single Compresses  
325 Double Compresses  
1650 Wipes (4 x 4)  
730 Sponges  
45 Gauze Packings  
60 Absorbent Cotton Pads  
158 Bandages (Rolled)

(Third Shipment.

Sent by freight July 23rd, 1915  
Boxes 4, 5, 6.)

Box 4

Contents

2 prs. New Blankets  
72 Bandages  
80 "  
2 doz. Pillow Cases  
6 Old Towels  
15 Sheets 108 x 68 inches  
12 " 54 x 90 "  
1 Knit Scarf  
8 Unbleached Sheets  
20 Flannel Pajamas  
3 prs. Bed Socks

Box 5

3 Boxes of Surgical Instruments  
1124 Flat Dressings  
108 old material, assorted sizes  
200 gauze 6 x 6  
566 " 4 x 4  
200 single compresses  
50 double "  
275 Gauze Packings  
18 " Drains  
60 Absorbent Pads  
30 cotton and oakum  
30 absorbent cotton  
129 Rolled Bandages  
1 Leg Fracture Pillow

1607

Box 6

1462 Gauze Flat Dressings:-  
300 single gauze compresses  
362 sponges  
410 flat dressings 4 x 4  
390 " " 6 x 6  
466 Linen Flat Dressings:-  
114 old linen dressings 3 x 3  
132 " " " 2 x 2  
78 " " " 4 x 4  
130 " " " 6 x 6  
6 " " " 10 x 10  
6 " " " 8 x 8  
53 Absorbent Pads:-  
51 oakum pads  
2 cotton " (large)  
310 Gauze Packings  
12 T. Binders  
24 Drains  
2327 TOTAL

July -- A box of 49 Surgical Instruments  
(secondhand from the St. Paul City Hospital)  
was sent separately by mail to New York.

(Fourth Shipment.

Sent by freight August 5th, 1915  
Boxes 7, 8, 9, 10.)

Box 7  
Contents

342 Flat Dressings  
    198 single gauze  
    126 double "  
    18 old linen 8 x 8  
51 Oakum Pads  
730 Gauze Packings  
5 T. Binders  
24 Drains  

---

1152 TOTAL

Box 8

233 Bandages (in 3 Boxes)  
18 Sheets (108 x 68)  
12 Shirts (Unbleached Cotton)  
12 Fracture Arm Pillows  
30 Pajamas  

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305 TOTAL

Box 9

530 Flat Dressings  
    90 Gauze single compresses  
    30 " double "  
    160 " flat dressings 4 x 4  
    250 " " " 3 x 3  
65 Absorbent Pads 8 x 12  
9 " " 4 x 4  
626 Fluffed Gauze or Gauze Packings  
20 T. Binders  
1 Secondhand Surgical Instruments  

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1251 TOTAL

Box 10

75 Rolled Bandages  
54 Flannel Hospital Sheets  
30 Unbleached Muslin "  
3 Old linen "  
12 " " Towels  
6 " " Pillow Cases  
6 Pajamas  

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186 TOTAL



## DIRECTIONS:

For making Surgical Dressings (after patterns endorsed by Jos. Pierre Hoguet, advisory surgeon - Late of American Ambulance at Paris).

## BANDAGES

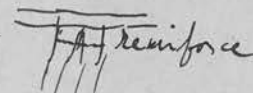
Make out of new or strong old material. Length 4 to 8 yards: width 2 to 4 inches. (3 inches is the most useful width.)

*be sure to remove selvage edges - pin as per sample -*

## "T" BINDERS

(To hold abdominal dressings in place)

Make out of new or strong old material that will not tear. Length of belt not less than 45 inches: width not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Length of leg strip 1 yard: width not less than 3 inches. One safety pin in each leg and one in belt. The wide hems of old sheets can be used in making these.

*reinforce*  *reinforce*

## FLANNEL BINDERS

(To protect the abdomen)

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards: width 10 inches. Make of flannel. Turn back one end and put 5 safety pins equally spaced. Fold 5 inches wide exactly like sample.

## FRACTURE PILLOWS

(To protect fractured limbs from splints)

Make according to pattern, stuffing fairly full with rags snipped the size of a thumb nail or with cotton batting or wadding if obtainable. ~~Leg pillows 20 x 27 inches.~~ Unfilled space 5 inches wide. Arm pillows ~~20~~ x 17 inches. Unfilled space 4 inches wide. Warning. The unstuffed portion must never be wider or narrower than the directions call for.

*17 x 20 or 13 x 17 -*

## ABSORBENT PADS

(To absorb discharge from open wounds)

Make like sample 7 x 11 or 6 x 6 inches. 1 layer of oakum, 1 layer of absorbent cotton (~~if you have no oakum substitute another layer of absorbent cotton~~). 1 to 3 thicknesses of turkish toweling, bed spread or similar thick material. Wrap in coarse meshed gauze so that the lapped edges are not on the oakum side. Tuck in the edges between cotton and base. Do not use wadding or cotton batting.

## SLINGS

(To hold a broken arm)

$1\frac{1}{2}$  yards square of any white or colored material, whole or pieced. Fold like sample. One safety pin.

DRAINS

(To insert in small deep wounds)

Cut strips of gauze by a drawn thread 3 inches wide, ~~2~~ <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> yards long. Fold to center. Fold again edge to edge. Roll. Do not pin or fasten the end.

*wrap singly - or in fives in old material (white or fast colour)*

GAUZE PACKING

(To pack large wounds)

Cut new gauze in yard lengths. Fold to center. Fold again edge to edge and yet again. This makes a strip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and one yard long. Accordion pleat this like sample. *wrap in unbleached cotton or old material in packages of five 5.*

FLAT DRESSINGS

(To cover wounds)

Assorted sizes from 2 x 2 to 10 x 10 inches of gauze, old linen and cotton.

A piece of material ~~5 x 7~~ inches will make a dressing ~~2 x 2~~

" " " " ~~7 x 9~~ " " " " ~~3 x 3~~

" " " " ~~9 x 12~~ " " " " ~~4 x 4~~

" " " " 11 x 15 " " " " 5 x 5

" " " " 13 x 18 " " " " 6 x 6

" " " " 15 x 21 " " " " 7 x 7

" " " " 17 x 24 " " " " 8 x 8

" " " " 19 x 27 " " " " 9 x 9

" " " " 21 x 29 " " " " 10 x 10

Cut all materials in the regulation sizes before folding into dressings. Make dressings even and square.

Remove ravelings and threads and hems.

Pack dressings of same dimensions into bundles of six each.

*wrap in packages of 5-*

HINTS

Perhaps through lack of material or workers, you cannot make all of the things described. If so, specialize on two or three.

Each circle is requested to send a list of articles sent in to the assembling station, that a record may be kept of the work of each.

Pins must be placed firmly in wrappers and in such a way that only the heads are visible. Use as few as possible.

Any color fast material of light shades may be used for slings and wrappers.

Be sure the cotton used for absorbent pads is veritable absorbent cotton and not batting or wadding.

Materials may be purchased from Miss Alice Ames or Miss Hamilton at the work room.

100 yds. Gauze for pads .....	\$2.00
(50 yds. may be purchased if desired)	
100 yds. Gauze for packings & drains .....	2.30
Unbleached muslin for bandages, per yard .....	.06
Absorbent cotton, per pound .....	.25
Oakum, per pound .....	.20
(1 lb. of cotton & of oakum will make )	
(16 pads 7 x 11, with twenty inches of)	
(gauze for each pad.)	

If possible make the flat dressings of old linen or cotton and limit the better grade of gauze to packings and drains.

Any further information may be obtained from Mrs. C. W. Ames, 501 Grand Avenue.

French Wounded Emergency Fund. Donations of clothing and medical supplies, if sent to this committee, will be packed and shipped free of charge. But should any local committee wish to assume this responsibility, they may do so, provided all records of the same are forwarded to the New York office. The account of all shipments and funds will be kept at this office and the donors notified of the receipt of whatever they send and of the expenditure of their money. All funds received will be spent through the Vacation War Relief Committee, the chief purpose of which organization is to provide temporary work for the unemployed in its various work rooms, where garments and surgical dressings are made for the European hospitals and War refugees. Thus contributions to this fund will serve a double purpose, as no money will go out of the country.

The need of the French hospitals is so well known in America that many kind-hearted people have already been inspired to send supplies. The advantage of doing this through a systematic organization, which possesses definite local knowledge, must be plain to all.

Today is the World's *Emergency*, demanding the co-operation of all men of good will. The well of charity is never dry, and this is a time "not only to give, but to share." Help us to mitigate the suffering in one part of the great field!

Urgently needed—surgical instruments, gauze, dressings, drugs, rubber gloves and sheeting, air-cushions, hospital supplies and appliances of every description, socks, slippers, underwear, shirts, pajamas, sheets and blankets, or *money* to buy them.

Buying them through the Vacation War Relief Committee saves time and money.

AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE  
**French Wounded Emergency Fund**  
 38 WEST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK

## French Wounded Emergency Fund

34 LOWNDES SQUARE, S. W.  
**LONDON**

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THE MARCHIONESS OF LINLITHGOW.

Vice-Presidents:

The Countess of Crawford and Balcarres  
 The Viscountess Bryce  
 and Others

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 Chairman, Order Committee.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard,  
 Chairman, Surgical Dressing Committee.



## EMERGENCY!

It is difficult for anyone who has not been recently in France to realize the tremendous burden laid upon her civil population by the presence of more than half a million wounded—French, Belgian, British and German—and this at a time when her richest provinces are invaded, her industries paralyzed, her young men are fighting and the prices of freight, coal, food and clothing are enormously increased.

The flood-tide of these wounded has long since overflowed the hospital accommodation of the larger cities, and many a little country place has been called upon to support its burden of anything of one hundred to a thousand beds. One small town in Brittany was warned on the outbreak of the war that it might expect one hundred and fifty wounded; within two months it received two thousand.

The situation everywhere called forth the most touching devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of the resident population. Hotels and chateaux, schools and factories have everywhere been converted into temporary hospitals, the beds and other furniture being provided by cottage and chateau alike. In one case eighty seriously wounded arrived in a small town without any warning. They were laid on the floor of the school which in two hours was furnished as a hospital. "Those who had not spare beds gave us their own," said the doctor. Women of all classes have everywhere enrolled themselves as nurses. In some places the Government allows no more than 25 cents a day for each wounded man, and their daily food has to be supplemented by provisions begged for by hospital officials, who go from house to house.

It is inevitable, under these circumstances, that there should be a terrible dearth of medical necessities, absorbent cotton, bandages, drugs, surgical instruments and appliances, as well as of woolen garments for those who are able to go back to the trenches.

It is to supply the needs of these poorer hospitals that the French Wounded Emergency Fund, of 34 Lowndes Square, London, was founded. The organization is simple, economical and direct. The Committee has established agents, who visit all the local hospitals and send detailed lists of their especial needs to the headquarters in London. Cases are made up immediately and a volunteer motor service insures a prompt delivery. During the last month all the military hospitals of Normandy and Brittany have been visited and over a hundred have been supplied with instruments, drugs, blankets and hospital material; in addition some 24,000 garments have been despatched. Hitherto no article of any description has been lost. Qualified nurses have also been sent to assist the doctors in directing the usually quite untrained women, who are working nobly in the crowded wards.

But the work has hitherto been confined to these two great northern provinces. Now, Mr. Harold E. Goad, having visited many such hospitals and seen the heroic struggle they are making, has been sent to America by this Committee in order to establish an American branch, which will permit the extension of this work throughout western and southwestern France. This branch, with Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin as Chairman, has already been organized in New York, under the auspices of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West 39th Street.

Any group of people willing to assist in this work are asked to form themselves into a local committee, the Chairman of which automatically becomes a member of the executive committee in New York. Contributions of money should be sent to this committee. Checks should be made payable to the American Branch of the



for over six hundred miles! But think of those remoter towns and isolated villages waiting for trains, that never come, to bring them surgical supplies! Think of the struggle against disease without the proper drugs and antiseptics! Think of the bandages washed in the stream to be used times without number! One cent in America can make a bandage that in France may save a limb or a life.

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The French Wounded Emergency Fund is at present assisting 225 of the poorer hospitals in France. It supplies each with exactly what it needs and delivers the materials promptly by motor service. Contributions for the American Branch may be sent to Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman, care The Vacation War Relief, 38 West 39th Street, New York City, New York.

## FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND

34 LOWNDES SQUARE, S. W.,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

*A Sketch of a Small French Military Hospital.*

*DOL.*

Four hundred wounded men in the school-house at Dol; it is incredible that so many human beings can inhabit so small a place. Yet there they dwell for months together, packed into close set cots that have come from the neighboring houses, rich and poor. They lie or sit up in their war-stained uniforms, their coverlets shabby quilts of every hue and pattern, while strings of paper flags suspended across the blackened ceiling complete the curious motley of these wards.

Women, for the most part dressed in mourning, move quietly along the narrow aisles between the beds. Here is a convalescent soldier bathing a comrade's wound with water from a cracked enamel pan, the others looking on with interest and the bandages, ready for use, spread out on an old red quilt of worse than doubtful cleanliness. In all the wards alike there is noise, crowd, dirt, stuffiness and paper decorations with the pathetic gaiety of an heroic patience.

The days are long and restless; the men talk, not of the war, but of their work in peace-time and the homes they long to see again in distant parts of France. In the evening there is music or some one reads or tells a story, to bring the feverish sufferers into a quiet mood for sleep. Often in the night there are imaginary alarms of sudden attacks with delirious re-enactments of the more lurid scenes of the trenches by men who have lived through of late what their ancestors were never called on to endure. The nurses' prayer is for a quiet night in those stifling crowded wards.

The "linen room" is a collection of rags—strips of torn dusters and of every kind of cloth. A soldier with one foot is sitting at a kitchen table rolling a number of such bandages, lately washed in the stream. There is no boiling water—the greatest problem is to find fuel to heat the soup. There is no coal nor dry wood now in Dol; green wood with the spring sap in it is all that the orchards and copses can provide.

In the kitchen women are trying to prepare a meal for four hundred men at a range built for the use of the four teachers of the school. The Government allowance of 25c. a day for each wounded man pays for brown bread and the pot-au-feu. A poor woman enters with six eggs in a blue handkerchief. "Merci, Madame," says the doctor who guides us, and adds as she goes out, "that is her family's mid-day meal." He explains that to provide light diet for the wounded some one goes daily round the town to beg.

When the war broke out, the good folk of Dol could not believe it was more than a demonstration. With their exquisite 13th Century church, their grass-grown street of mediaeval houses, curving like a broad-bladed sickle, the long handle of which is the station road—with their

village gossip, and the cultivation of their quiet orchards, farms and high-walled gardens—what should they know of war? The young men were mobilized, and then one September day, almost without warning, eighty wounded arrived.

They were laid out upon the gravel station platform, until, horses there being few or none, they could be brought up to the town upon improvised stretchers, in chairs or in hand-carts, pushed by the women and children. Surely, even those mediaeval windows seldom looked down on a pageant so pathetic!

They were laid tenderly on the floor of the school, which no one had thought to sweep, until the village folk had time to bring in their beds, those who had not spare ones giving up their own. The untrained women, gentlewomen and peasant, enrolled themselves as nurses, the doctor offering a daily lesson in washing and dressing wounds. It is hard to say which is more admirable, the heroic endurance of these women or the patience of the men.

One grey-haired nurse was pointed out to me as having lost her son only five days before in a hospital at Nancy. Not for a single hour did she remit her appointed task. "The women there would have saved him for me, if it had been possible," she said. "They did all they could to make him comfortable; and who knows, Monsieur, if some of these boys here may not by some chance be those women's sons?"

The war has made of all Frenchmen one and of all Frenchwomen one mother. The hospital ward of France, with narrow beds so closely packed that you could scarcely pass between them, would stretch (were it all put together)

Extracts from Letters:-

July 17, 1915.

Dear Miss Ames-- Your large case reached us safely yesterday, and was a perfect delight to open. Every thing was perfect and you cannot begin to know how we appreciate it because so many things come in with slight errors, even if a pin is out of the way it must be changed.\*\*\*\*You certainly have done St. Paul Credit\*\*\*\*.

Very truly yours,

(signed) David Willard,

National Field Secretary

(Surgical Dressings Committee)

P.S. We are sending today on the Rochambeau 31,584. Our total to date of the dressings 2,430,230.

July 20, 1915.

We have received your splendid boxes of dressings and thank you most heartily. \*\*\*\*Your women are certainly doing splendid careful work. While we are delighted to have all the dressings made out of new material it is not necessary to have them all so. \*\*\*\*

(Signed) David Willard.

N.F.Sec.

In a letter from Mr. Goad of July 15th from the French Wounded Emergency Fund office in London, 34 Lowndes Square, S.W., comes these words:-

Dear Mrs. Ames,

My voyage was quite uneventful though diversified not unpleasantly by the expectation of "Events" and preparations such as boat-drills. I am now most anxious to get once more in touch from this side with all the American Committees started. \*\*\*\* I enclose the letter of one of our visitors, which I am sure will interest you. It might even find its way into some St.Paul paper with a short notice from you of the local committee, and thus help you in the raising of funds and volunteer workers.

I will try to send you similar letters at least once a month or oftener, and let you know if possible where your supplies are going.

The American Branch is to have a small fleet of motors of its own, directed by the American Committee here in London, of which Mrs. Lathrop is Chairman.

With all good wishes and kindest regards to you all

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) Harold E. Goad,



(Letter sent  
by Mr. Goad.)

Hotel D'Angleterre,  
Caen.

July 6th, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Lathrop,

I am sending you a sketch drawn by a wounded man in Cabourg Hospital and I hope to have some photos for you soon, which are being developed. The following little accounts of hospitals I have taken from my reports. If they are what you want I will send more.

"To-day we took bales to Les Pieux, one of the very poor hospitals, where the men have hardly the necessities of life. The little village has exhausted its resources, but they struggle bravely to clothe their soldiers who are drest in the oddest assortment of garments. The "Ambulance" is a great barn like building with a floor of earth on which stand the beds, at least some of them stand, the others have to be propped against the wall. They look MOST uncomfortable. The windows are all hermetically sealed, and the only ventilation is by the door which stands open when fine, when wet there is none. I noticed some deep cracks crossing the floor, through which water was running, and I was told that when it rained the water overflowed along the floor between the beds. On one side the men had dug a little gutter to try and drain it. In summer it is bad enough, but what will it be in autumn and winter? And here were three men with inflammatory rheumatism. One had been in bed for three months, and another nine weeks, and their drawn faces showed the suffering they had been through. Sheets they are very short of, clean ones are only to be had once in five weeks. The only cheerful thing in the place is a magpie, tamed by one of the men. He hops about everywhere, and is a great pet with the bed ridden men. The two large bales you sent here will give such comfort and pleasure. Sister Laurent is writing to tell you how badly they needed all you sent, and how greatful they are.

Formation Sanitaire, Dielette.

This place is interesting, as the Hospital is on the site of a big iron mine owned by the Germans, and worked with much success by them. It is supposed now to have been a strategic point by which they intended to take Cherbourg in the rear. The little village is almost deserted as there is no fishing, and it is some distance from the main road. The bales for this place we took with us, and two of the strongest convalescents carried them from the motor up the steep hill. I cannot describe the pleasure of these men when they saw the clothes, the days are so monotonous, and they have so little pleasure. They each had a shirt, a vest, handkerchief, tricot, and a pair of socks. Two dear little "Sisters of the Poor" from Paris have charge of the Lingerie, and do all the dressings most skilfully. There were many cripples here. Men with stiff legs, twisted arms, and distorted faces from shell wounds, but they all crowded round eagerly to see what had been sent. The Trousers you put in these bales were splended, and just what they need. All the men wanted them, but the little Sisters were very impartial, and dealt them out only with GREAT consideration to the most needy. One of the men here a "Chasseur" from the "Midi" found a card in his shirt with the words "worked by a Philadelphia girl" written

on it, which pleased him very much when I translated it. It was a pretty shirt with lilac and green stripes, and he was much envied by the others.

At the DEPOT, QUERQUEVILLE there are a number of men now. During the last week all the Hospitals have been filling rapidly, and they are running short of supplies of dressings, and also of clothes. At Querqueville each ward is a little house to itself. The Lingerie is the principal house, one story up. It is looked after by a Mdlle. Joret who has slaved for the soldiers with the greatest devotion. I have seen some of her darns so large, and in so many different colored wools, it was hard to tell the original color of the sock. Your nine bales were carried up into the Lingerie, and the distribution began. News of this event soon went round, and across the big open space, from every building men poured out, and made for the spot. Men on crutches made wonderful time. Legless and armless they crowded up the narrow staircase, and stood waiting their turn with longing eyes. Mdlle. Joret knew all of them intimately and checked the greedy, and encouraged the bashful with a firm hand. From their poor sore feet, where the skin was broken and blistered, she softly drew the dirty socks, and then with equal care put on the new ones, (even old ones are precious), so one by one the men disappeared into an inner room, and the change was affected. The slippers went like wildfire, many of the men had tied up their feet in rags, and it was a joy to fit a slipper to a wounded foot, and see the comfort it gave. Mdlle Joret is sixty-five, but I am quite sure last Monday was one of the happiest days of her life. She was past thanks, but as the last soldier went down well clad and happy, she wiped her eyes with a cache nez and murmured C'est le bon Dieu."

I know you will be glad to hear one of your gifts brought comfort to a dying man. It was in one of the crowded wards at Granville. The man had had a terrible case of fractured jaw, and was unable to speak. Other complications had set in and they said it was only a case of a few hours. In the bales you had sent some packets of writing paper and pencils, and I was taking these to the different men. When I got to his bed, and he saw the packets his eyes lit up, and with great difficulty, but so eagerly, he wrote a few words to his wife. He had evidently wanted to write and had not been able to explain. He was quite exhausted with the effort, but watched me as I closed and stamped it, and half an hour later he died.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) L.H.Wethy.



July 20, 1915. London.  
34, Lowndes Square, S.W.

THE ST. PAUL COMMITTEE,  
FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND.

Mesdames,

We have received word from the Vacation War Relief Committee that you are shipping to us a Consignment of supplies.

Upon their arrival I will send you word at once, but in the meantime, I wish you would send word to your committee how pleased we are to add another Donor to our List.

I have just returned from France, and it will be as gratifying to you as it was to me to know that the Gifts which we have sent over are in actual use in the Hospitals. I went from bed to bed where the men were wearing our Shirts: I saw our Towels hanging on the Chairs, and saw dozens of Pyjama Suits being worn by the men. They all begged me for Slippers, which seem to be a crying need. In our Work-rooms here we make these out of pieces of carpet and felt or of some heavy material used for hangings. Should you wish me to send you a sample of any of the things we do, let me know at once.

I have been to France three times and I shall go over at stated periods. This will keep me in touch with the work, and I shall be able to let all of you know in America just how the conditions are.

I motored from Normandy down into Brittany, but I did not cover all our territory: this is not surprising, as we are now looking after more than 350 Hospitals in 16 Departments.

As you know, we do not send any Supplies to the Croix Rouge Hospitals, as they receive not the usual Fr.1.70 but Fr.2. per day from the Government. In addition to this the men have the Gifts from the Croix Rouge to supplement the Government allotment. Our Hospitals are the poorer Military, and we now have them all practically on our

shoulders. This we have asked for, and I made arrangements when I was last in France, that all Relief Funds receiving appeals from Hospitals should turn over those in Normandy and Brittany to us. On the other hand, we turn over all Lists which come to us from other parts of France. We know in this way exactly what is given to the Hospitals and there is no longer any over-lapping.

I found France very difficult to work in. The Railways are so congested: you cannot travel any longer in comfort: I stood up 4 hours on a trip from Paris to Caen. I tried to get envelopes in a small village in Brittany and could not do so. Gauzes and Sheets are well nigh impossible to buy and Blankets are no longer procurable in quantities. One of the big Distributing Agencies in Paris is now sending to me for supplies, and hereafter I shall probably have to buy most of their Woollens and Linens for them.

It gives us a great advantage in having our Head Quarters in London. I should like to make this point very clear, because it may explain to you in America that it is better to send to London. I know that it costs more to send things here, but if you could go to France and see the congestion there - see the disadvantage under which one has to work - see the difficulty in buying things at short notice, you would all agree, I am sure, that it is better to pay a little more in getting the things to us, where you know they will be unpacked within a few hours and sent to France either that day or the next. The moment our Supplies come in they are sent into the Warehouse and at once packed into Bales. We do not send supplies that are unasked for: we have appeals come from the Hospitals and send them exactly what they have asked for. Usually it is not a week from the time the appeal is written before the goods are in the Wards.

Oct 18 1915

St. Paul Branch.

French Wounded Emergency Fund.

October 18, 1915.

501 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Dear ~~Sir~~ *Mrs Easton*

I am sending you a list of the 17 boxes of Surgical Dressings and other Hospital Materials sent to the New York Office since August 10th, making with the previous shipments 27 boxes in all.

Some letters received during the last two months will also be of interest to the Circles and Friends helping in this relief work.

You will see from the lists how much good work has been accomplished, both by the Circles and by our little work room at 75 Mackubin St. At the work room all the shirts, pajamas and wrappers have been made, and almost all of the quilts.

There have been several special donations of money which have been used for the purchase of blankets, sheets and slippers. And money has also been given to pay for the expenses of the Work-room (75 Mackubin St.), the wages of the paid workers and for the materials needed for their work.

Also a few quilts, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, knit scarfs, hand knit socks, etc. have been given by individual workers, and greatly appreciated.

Very warm thanks are due to Mr. E. Howard Morphy for allowing us to use, without payment of rent, an untenanted apartment for our work-room, during the period of its being otherwise unused.

We are also very grateful to the Villaume Box and Lumber Co. for supplying us without charge with a large number of most excellent boxes in which to pack our finished goods to be sent to the New York Office.

I am adding in a P.S. a list of the Surgical Dressings most desired at the present time. Any questions as to the making up of these will be gladly answered at headquarters - 501 Grand Ave.

Very sincerely,

Mary L. Ames.

Chairman F.W.E.F.

P. S. THINGS MOST NEEDED.

Absorbent Pads (to absorb discharge from open wounds.)

Size 7 by 10 inches. Ab. Cotton, Oakum etc.

" 6 " 6 " " " " "

Slings. 1½ yards square (whole or pieced) 1 safety pin.

Gauze. Packings (5 in. package) 1 yard square.  
Folded with salvage edge at ends.

Tampons. Fluffed Absorbent Cotton and bits of gauze. Tied  
in gauze - size of small orange.

Cushions. (To use as rests) Small pillows in odd sizes not  
under 8 in. or over 18 in. in dimension.

Flat Dressings. (Make no more smaller than 5 by 5 to 10 by 10  
inches)

DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING.

WRAP 5 EACH in pieces of muslin or old cotton material,  
and PIN (Pin must be entirely embedded in the pad or package)  
and make as follows:-

5 Flat Dressings,  
5 Gauze Packings,  
5 Slings.

Note 1. Absorbent Pads must be wrapped singly or in Threes.

Tampons put up in Tens.

Note 2. Any old linen or Cotton, old sheets, pillow cases, table cloths,  
napkins, towels (especially TURKISH towels) will be gratefully  
received at headquarters, and are much needed.



(Fifth Shipment.  
Sent by Freight Aug. 10, 1915  
Boxes 11, 12, 13, 14.)

Box 11  
Contents 20 Blankets

Box 12  
20 Blankets

Box 13  
588 Flat Dressings (All sizes)  
18 Absorbent pads 8 x 12  
815 Fluffed gauze packings  
396 Drains  
1817

Box 14  
24 Flannel Nights Shirts  
12 Unbleached Cotton "  
15 Carpet (felt) Slippers (Size 8)  
21 " " " ( " 9)  
15 " " " ( " 10)  
9 " " " ( " 11)  
96

6th Shipment  
August 30, 1915  
(Sent from White Bear Lake  
by Miss Helen Bunn.)

Box 15  
108 Flat dressings old Materials  
114 Absorbent pads  
12 " " with Oakum  
1 Piece of Old Linen.  
235

Box 16  
168 Single & double Compresses  
1752 Gauze wipes  
912 Drains  
233 Gauze packs  
3065



Box 17

432 Bandages (36 Doz.)  
21 Small rolls old linen  
8 Worn Towels  
1 long piece old damask.

462

7th Shipment Sept. 15, 1915  
Boxes 18-23 (inclusive)

Box 18

48 flannel pajamas (Khaki colored) 48

Box 19

250 packages (5 in each) of (1250) gauze  
packings, 1250

Box 20

8 Dozen flannellette shirts 96

Box 21

9 Doz. Unbleached Cotton shirts 108

Box 22

5 Quilts 5  
24 Flannellette sheets 24  
3 pairs woolen blankets 3

Box 23

170 Rolled bandages 170  
2½ Doz flannel shirts 30  
3 " pillow Cases 36  
3 Doz. & 4 sheets 40  
1000 Envelopes (In 4 boxes) 4  
1 Doz blocks of writing paper 12  
2 Doz. pencils 24

Total Six boxes 1850

8th Shipment Oct 11, 1915  
Boxes 24-27 (Inc.)

Box 24

150 packages of (5 each) gauze packs 750  
4 boxes of single " " 308

1058

Box 25

35 T Binders 35  
43 packages of (3 each) Oakum pads (large) 129  
21 " " " " " (small) 63

Box 25 (Cont.)

Amount brought forward	227
8 Fracture pillows	8
15 packages of flat gauze dressings	150
58 " " (5 each) old linen flat dressings	290
10 " " (10 " ) wipes	100
1 " " (6 " ) flat gauze dressings	6
7 boxes of gauze drains(in 3's)	2066
1 " " " " (wrapped singly)	200
	<hr/>
	3047

Box 26

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Khaki Colored Pajamas	18
5 " Outing Flannel Shirts	60
1 " Cotton Shirts	12
	<hr/>
	90

Box 27

5 Quilts	5
1 small blanket	1
3 Doz. Pajamas	36
3 knit scarfs	3
4 blanket wrappers	4
	<hr/>
	49

TOTAL CONTENTS OF 27 BOXES SENT TO NEW YORK,  
JUNE 24-OCTOBER 11th, 1915.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

Single gauze compresses,	3688
Double " "	2148
Gauze wipes,	6227
Gauze flat dressings (small),	2970
Gauze sponges, (tiny),	5947
Gauze drains,	3640
Gauze packings,	5342
Old linen flat dressings, (all sizes),	1028
Cotton absorbent pads,	367
Oakum & Cotton pads,	316
Fracture Pillows, arm,	23
" " leg,	1
Surgical instruments (Secondhand)	100
T binders,	72
Rolled bandages,	1923
Rolls of absorbent cotton,	4
Rolls of old linen,	21
Total —	33817

HOSPITAL GARMENTS & BEDDING.

Shirts, (cotton),	182
" (flannel),	264
Pajamas, (flannel),	302
Blanket wrappers,	4
Woolen socks, (prs.)	6
Knit Scarfs,	4
New Blankets,	51
Felt slippers, (prs.), (In five sizes)	60
Quilts,	10
Flannelette sheets,	24
Cotton sheets, new,	85
" " old,	5
Pillow Cases, new,	60
" " old,	6
Towels (old)	26
Writing Tablets (1 Doz.),	12
4 Boxes envelopes,	4
2 Doz. Pencils,	24
	<hr/>
	1129
	<hr/>
	33817
	<hr/>
Grand Total —	34946

## EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS

Aug. 2, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Ames: I was very glad indeed to get your letter of July 23d, also the splendid list of the shipments you have sent. \* \* \* I am delighted to find that there are pillow cases, towels, sheets, shirts, pajamas and bed socks, while the surgical dressings, of course, are very useful. \* \* \*

Very truly yours,

ANNE PAUL NEVIN.  
(F. W. E. F.)

Oct. 2, 1915.

\* \* \* I want to thank you for the splendid shipment. I assure you everything will be most welcome, particularly the pajamas, the shirts, and flannelette sheets.\* I think the sheets an excellent idea, and I shall ask the different committees to make them. Think how much more comfortable they will be for the poor wounded soldiers, than muslin ones! The cold over there is so intense. Indeed, the whole shipment is wonderful. \* \* \*

Very sincerely

ANNE PAUL NEVIN.

[We have received weekly, from the London Office, reports of the distribution of the American supplies received. I extract a few bits from these:]

July 31, 1915.

Mr. Goad has just returned from France and reports that there were fewer men in the hospitals at the moment. We have therefore taken advantage of these two quiet weeks in which to change our visitors and motors. This explains the comparatively small numbers of bales, and will do so for another week. \* \* \* The plan to have the American Branch assume the "Motor and Transport Service" and own our cars will stop all of this delay,† and annoying changes.

Aug. 3, 1915.

A representative in the Southwest of France writes:  
"You must now think of flannel shirts, heavy socks, and warmer underwear. I think later there will be a big demand for blankets. Many I have seen are worn out, and, in some of the contagious wards, Sisters have told me that they have had to put several over fever pa-

\*These flannelette sheets were sent as an experiment—two dozen of them—thinking they might be liked in those cold hospitals, where often little or no heating is possible.

† Referring to certain difficulties of transport, getting of "permits," etc.



tients, because they were too thin (even in summer) to be of any use. Also, in two of the hospitals some of the owners are asking them back—or what is left of them.  
 “Do beg for pyjamas.”

We have been notified that the following shipments have been sent this week:

New York via S. S. Cymric.....	5 cases
“ “ “ S. S. Arabic.....	5 “
“ “ “ S. S. Samland.....	5 “
Boston “ Leyland Line.....	22 “
†† St. Paul.....	3 “

We have just received the good news that *Boston* is sending a motor-lorry for the “motor and transport service of the American Branch.” This is the sixth car donated. Four more are needed to complete our service. Which city will be next?

I am enclosing two photos\* taken at Brehal a little while ago when we took your last bales. They are convalescents, but all crippled for life. All young, one only seventeen, and with no prospect before them but to live out their lives on a very small pension. They see no one, and it is not to be wondered at if they get gloomy and depressed. The things you send do more than cheer them; it makes them realize that there are people far away across the sea who are thinking of them and working for them, forlorn and down as they are. As they leaned against the table on their crutches, every man lent a hand to cut the strings and unpack the contents. There was much joking and laughter. In the adjoining ward was the poor man I have photographed, bed-ridden for nine months with a wound that will not heal. He was very anxious to send you his photo, as indeed they all were (they seemed to think that the photo would in some way express their gratitude), and he was delighted when I took him alone. The old cook and worker in general of the place, who stands at the left, begged to be included in the group. “Tell them it is I who make the ‘soupe’ for the poor children, and there are no complaints are there?” she said, turning to the men, who all agreed with broad smiles. These men are not grumblers, and the food has to be indeed bad before a word is said.

Hotel Belle Vue, Les Andelys, Eure, France, August 12, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Lathrop:† \* \* \* I must write to tell you how much we appreciate the Ford car. It is exactly what is required for our work. I feel sure that we could not have anything better, as it is so light and so easy running, that it flies up the very difficult and steep

†† We are notified this week (Oct. 10th) that *our boxes* are to go now direct to *France*, and that we shall receive direct acknowledgment of them from our French Office.

\*These did not come to us. I suppose they remain at the New York Office.

† Secretary of the American Branch F. W. E. F. in London.

(2)

hills which are very numerous in this part of France. We find it, too, most comfortable to drive in, and it attracts much interest at all the places we visit. Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

A. G. HENDRY.

The above is relative to the motor truck sent by Washington, D. C. The second car sent by them is running in Calvados.

Hôpital Auxiliaire de C., 24 Juillet, 1915.

Miss V. J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser mes remerciements, au nom de nos glorieux blessés, pour le devouement inlassable que vous apportez à votre Société en faisant parvenir dans nos Hôpitaux les effets et objets de pansements qui adoucissent les souffrances de nos malades et deviennent pour eux un réconfort moral.

En leur nom, et en mon nom personnel je vous adresse, tous mes remerciements.

LE MAIRE,

Directeur Administrateur de l'Hopital.

Hôpital Temporaire de C., 3 Aout, 1915.

Mademoiselle: Je vous envoie sous ce pli, la liste des objets renfermés dans les ballots: et, au nom de nos chers blessés, je vous transmets à nouveau toute notre reconnaissance. Nos petits hopitaux sont si peu secourus, que vous êtes arrivée, mademoiselle, comme la Providence de nos soldats. Veuillez, en notre nom à tous, remercier la Société qui s'occupe de tels bienfaits.

Tous particulièrement merci pour votre delicate attention; les gants ont déjà produit leur effet, et j'en ai éprouvé du soulagement. Lorsque je serai complètement guérie, et quand nos chers pays auront recouvré la paix, vous me permettrez de vous offrir un petit travail qui vous prouvera que vous n'aurez pas obligé des ingrats.

Veuillez agréer mademoiselle, avec ma reconnaissance, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

J. DUMAS.

[The following report from France of Sept. 27, 1915, while not germane to all of the work being done by our St. Paul Branch, is yet so suggestive that it seemed worth while to have it copied for our circles. M. L. A.]

Report from France, September 27, 1915.

Conditions in France are assuming a definite shape. The chaos of last year, brought about by the country being invaded, is at an end. The relief work is being magnificently done, and if we all continue on our *special* lines we can be taking part in great humanitarian work.

The Refugees are still coming to Paris. There are “Vestiar’s” in different parts of the city to provide for these. Any old clothes sent to the “American Clearing House” 5 rue François 1<sup>er</sup>, Paris, will reach these people.

The question of rehabilitation is already under way and that is being looked after by the Relief Commission of Belgium and also by the Clearing House. This latter organization the Americans may well be

(3)



proud of; it is doing a necessary and very noble work—and doing it well.

The question of hospitals is undergoing a change, hence our very meager reports for weeks past. But our work this winter will be even more than last year if we can extend our territory and help.

The question has been raised, "Is there real emergency need in the hospitals to-day?" That we must answer individually. What do we consider emergency? The military hospitals of France provide certain articles and equipment for the wounded, beyond that nothing. Shall we take that on? It means that a man is brought in with his shirt full of bullet wounds and covered with blood. This article is literally cut off. It must be thrown away. The same with his socks and underwear. The wounded man is put on an army cot which calls for a mattress and pillow of straw. These beds, after a year's use without bed pans, rubber sheeting or enough draw sheets, present a picture that you do not forget.

Now comes our turn. We send to these men linen, rubber sheeting, feather pillows, bed pans, urinals, plenty of clean pansements, bed jackets, then pyjamas, and when—poor man—if he is fortunate enough to leave and go forth again to fight for his country a second time, he is provided with underwear, a shirt and socks.

Is it emergency? Think—while you are enjoying the unbroken peace of our own country—and your answer will be, "Yes, it is, and we will make an effort to carry it on."

Dr. Alexis Carrel is opening a new hospital nearer the front, and we are sending him 25 cases filled with these things I describe. His work in the United States is so admired that it needs no description, and I hope we may be of further use to him.

Rubber gloves are asked for—those in U. S. A. being the best made. Dr. Carrel has been sent some by us which were sent from New York and New England in answer to an appeal.

The motor appeal has also been so generously met that two new offers have come—one from Chicago and one from Philadelphia.

The personal visiting and delivery is the unique part of our work. This is due to motors. The special meeting called for Wednesday, September 29th, will decide the future plans and work of the F. W. E. F. in France, and this is of great importance to the American Branch. Notice will be sent at once of the result.

In the interim please go on with such magnificent help as you have given, and make our visitors' work monumental.

Very substantial help has been given by the American Red Cross in sending a monthly allowance of \$200 towards the motor expenses, and we wish to extend our hearty thanks for their generosity and confidence in us.

Feb 14 1916

ST. PAUL BRANCH, AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED.

501 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Feb. 14, 1916.

Dear Friends:-

We have received one copy of the first number of the Monthly Report (Jan. 1916) from the Paris Depot of the American Fund for French Wounded. This gives us information among other things of the safe arrival of our boxes in Paris - in this instance probably the consignment of nine boxes (Nos. 36-44 inc.) sent from here November 20th, 1915. (Since that date Boxes 45-73 have been sent). The Report reads:

"Another delightful cargo was the huge supplies of shirts and pyjamas from St. Paul and St. Louis, and fastened in each shirt were link buttons! Oh the dainty thought! (These must have been in the St. Louis shirts), and besides, imagine it, in the pyjama pockets were little surprises, toys, tiny animals, the only one injured en route - a wee dog's leg broken, which a clever lady, not a doctor, made whole."

It is very encouraging to receive such direct word from our goods - and I hope to be able in future to obtain a dozen or more of these reports each month, so that I can send one to each active circle.

Sincerely,

Mary L. Ames,

Chairman

St. Paul Branch A.F.F.F.W.

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED.

501 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn.  
September 12, 1919

Last Spring Mrs. Benjamin G. Lathrop visited St. Paul and spoke to us at a meeting at the University Club, concerning the work of the A. F. F. W. in France, and especially of the crowning effort, the founding of an American Hospital in Rheims.

After hearing her eloquent appeal it was felt that St. Paul must be represented in this permanent memorial of the organization in which we have been so deeply interested through all the years of the Great War.

Mrs. Lathrop told us that the money had already been subscribed to build this Hospital on land donated by the French Government. She was raising funds for one hundred individual beds, each of which would require \$6000, as a permanent endowment fund. She had at that time already established 50 beds, and at the present time 80 have been taken.

It was immediately decided that St. Paul must have a bed, and the subscription list was opened with one donation of \$1000., several of \$500. to \$100., and a larger number of smaller sums. Our subscriptions now stand at something over \$4000. in pledges and actual payments. We need nearly \$2000. more, which should be received by Nov. 1st, when the whole sum must be sent to Headquarters.

We are therefore making an appeal to all those who have been interested in the work of the A. F. F. W. Committee since the Spring of 1915, and who have not yet joined in our closing effort.

That this Hospital is already doing a fine work in its temporary quarters is evidenced by the reports of cases and families helped. Refugees, old and young, are returning to the city, often entirely destitute, and in such wretched physical condition that work is impossible to them.

I wish that I could send you the description of cases which comes to us in the weekly Bulletin. I can only quote these words from "Victory", a publication concerned with all the various American Associations for French Relief:-



"It was a happy inspiration of the American Fund for French Wounded to crown its four years' labor of love in America and France with the gift of a permanent, endowed hospital in one of the war-stricken cities of France. How could they better consummate their work of helpfulness to the poilu than by assuring his family good medical and surgical care during the difficult days of reconstruction? It was likewise appropriate that the site selected for the memorial should be Reims. For many years to come, the martyr-city of the Marne country will be visited by hordes of pilgrims. It is supremely fitting that this hospital should be dedicated as a permanent memorial to America's dead. For the work of the American Fund has been preeminently a drawing together of the two countries in the bond of friendship. And what greater proof of friendship has America given than, by mingling her blood with her ally's in a common cause?"

Let me say also that our St. Paul Bed (like all the other donated beds) will have a bronze tablet placed at its head with our name upon it. I am sure that when any of us visit this old city, and this new hospital, we shall feel great pleasure in knowing that we personally have helped to assuage the sufferings of a succession of patients, generation after generation.

We are all proud to know that our St. Paul Committee was from the first considered one of the most efficient of the five or six hundred American Committees of the A. F. F. W. We sent over 650 big boxes of supplies; and our "St. Paul Truck" was a familiar visitor at Hospitals all over France. Our St. Paul Dispensary gave efficient expression to our sympathy for the suffering French people. Surely we must rejoice to have a St. Paul tablet on one of those beds at Rheims to perpetuate through many coming generations our affectionate gratitude to the people whose sacrifices meant so much to America.

Will you not fill out the enclosed Pledge Card giving us any sum, however small, that may help towards the desired amount?

With sincere regard,

Mary L. Ames (Mrs C.W.)  
Chairman



# Directions

## DIRECTIONS:

For making Surgical Dressings (after patterns endorsed by Jos. Pierre Hognet, advisory surgeon - Late of American Ambulance at Paris).

## BANDAGES

Make out of new or strong old material. Length 4 to 8 yards: width 2 to 4 inches. (3 inches is the most useful width.)

## "T" BINDERS

(To hold abdominal dressings in place)

Make out of new or strong old material that will not tear. Length of belt not less than 45 inches: width not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Length of leg strip 1 yard: width not less than 3 inches. One safety pin in each leg and one in belt. The wide hems of old sheets can be used in making these.

## FLANNEL BINDERS

(To protect the abdomen)

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards: width 10 inches. Make of flannel. Turn back one end and put 5 safety pins equally spaced. Fold 5 inches wide exactly like sample.

## FRACTURE PILLOWS

(To protect fractured limbs from splints)

Make according to pattern, stuffing fairly full with rags snipped the size of a thumb nail or with cotton batting or wadding if obtainable. Leg pillows 20 x 27 inches. Unfilled space 5 inches wide. Arm pillows 13 x 17 inches. Unfilled space 4 inches wide.

Warning. The unstuffed portion must never be wider or narrower than the directions call for.

## AESORBENT PADS

(To absorb discharge from open wounds)

Make like sample 7 x 11 or 6 x 6 inches. 1 layer of oakum, 1 layer of absorbent cotton (if you have no oakum substitute another layer of absorbent cotton). 1 to 3 thicknesses of turkish toweling, bed spread or similar thick material. Wrap in coarse meshed gauze so that the lapped edges are not on the oakum side. Tuck in the edges between cotton and base. Do not use wadding or cotton batting.

## SLINGS

(To hold a broken arm)

$1\frac{1}{2}$  yards square of any white or colored material, whole or pieced. Fold like sample. One safety pin.

DRAINS

(To insert in small deep wounds)

Cut strips of gauze by a drawn thread 3 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards long. Fold to center. Fold again edge to edge. Roll. Do not pin or fasten the end.

GAUZE PACKING

(To pack large wounds)

Cut new gauze in yard lengths. Fold to center. Fold again edge to edge and yet again. This makes a strip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and one yard long. Accordion pleat this like sample.

FLAT DRESSINGS

(To cover wounds)

Assorted sizes from 2 x 2 to 10 x 10 inches of gauze, old linen and cotton.

A piece of material	5 x 7 inches will make a dressing	2 x 2
" " " "	7 x 9 " " " "	3 x 3
" " " "	9 x 12 " " " "	4 x 4
" " " "	11 x 15 " " " "	5 x 5
" " " "	13 x 18 " " " "	6 x 6
" " " "	15 x 21 " " " "	7 x 7
" " " "	17 x 24 " " " "	8 x 8
" " " "	19 x 27 " " " "	9 x 9
" " " "	21 x 29 " " " "	10 x 10

Cut all materials in the regulation sizes before folding into dressings. Make dressings even and square.

Remove ravelings and threads and hems.

Pack dressings of same dimensions into bundles of six each.

HINTS

Perhaps through lack of material or workers, you cannot make all of the things described. If so, specialize on two or three.

Each circle is requested to send a list of articles sent in to the assembling station, that a record may be kept of the work of each.

Pins must be placed firmly in wrappers and in such a way that only the heads are visible. Use as few as possible.

Any color fast material of light shades may be used for slings and wrappers.

Be sure the cotton used for absorbent pads is veritable absorbent cotton and not batting or wadding.

Materials may be purchased from Miss Alice Ames or Miss Hamilton at the work room.

100 yds. Gauze for pads .....	\$2.00
(50 yds. may be purchased if desired)	
100 yds. Gauze for packings & drains .....	2.30
Unbleached muslin for bandages, per yard .....	.06
Absorbent cotton, per pound .....	.25
Oakum, per pound .....	.20
(1 lb. of cotton & of oakum will make )	
(16 pads 7 x 11, with twenty inches of)	
(gauze for each pad.)	

If possible make the flat dressings of old linen or cotton and limit the better grade of gauze to packings and drains.

Any further information may be obtained from Mrs. C. W. Ames, 501 Grand Avenue.

## DIRECTIONS:

For making Surgical Dressings (after patterns endorsed by Jos. Pierre Hoguet, advisory surgeon - Late of American Ambulance at Paris).

## BANDAGES

Make out of new or strong old material. Length 4 to 8 yards: width 2 to 4 inches. (3 inches is the most useful width.)

## "T" BINDERS

(To hold abdominal dressings in place)

Make out of new or strong old material that will not tear. Length of belt not less than 45 inches: width not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Length of leg strip 1 yard: width not less than 3 inches. One safety pin in each leg and one in belt. The wide hems of old sheets can be used in making these.

## FLANNEL BINDERS

(To protect the abdomen)

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards: width 10 inches. Make of flannel. Turn back one end and put 5 safety pins equally spaced. Fold 5 inches wide exactly like sample.

## FRACTURE PILLOWS

(To protect fractured limbs from splints)

Make according to pattern, stuffing fairly full with rags snipped the size of a thumb nail or with cotton batting or wadding if obtainable. Leg pillows 20 x 27 inches. Unfilled space 5 inches wide. Arm pillows 13 x 17 inches. Unfilled space 4 inches wide. Warning. The unstuffed portion must never be wider or narrower than the directions call for.

## ABSORBENT PADS

(To absorb discharge from open wounds)

Make like sample 7 x 11 or 6 x 6 inches. 1 layer of oakum, 1 layer of absorbent cotton (if you have no oakum substitute another layer of absorbent cotton). 1 to 3 thicknesses of turkish toweling, bed spread or similar thick material. Wrap in coarse meshed gauze so that the lapped edges are not on the oakum side. Tuck in the edges between cotton and base. Do not use wadding or cotton batting.

## SLINGS

(To hold a broken arm)

$1\frac{1}{2}$  yards square of any white or colored material, whole or pieced. Fold like sample. One safety pin.



Articles and Prices.

Pipe, (small)	\$.07	Dominoes,	\$.16
" (large),	.20	Checkers,	.18
Pouch,	.07	" (Security),	.35
Pocket Comb,	.07	Safety Pins,	.03
Tooth Brush,		Razor, (Safety),	.67
Writing Tablet,	.04	Slippers,	
Envelopes,	.03	(Leather Soled)	.65
Pencils,	.02	Pocket Knife,	.20

Suggestions for a Bag.

1 pr. Socks,	)	( 1 Shirt,
*1 Handkerchief,	)	( 1 Tie,
*1 Pocket Comb,	)	( 1 Game,
* Writing Paper,	)	( 1 Can of Talcum Powder,
* Envelopes,	)	( 1 Brush,
* Pencil or Pen,	)	(*Safety Pins,
Game,	)	( Post Cards,
Suprise or Joke,	)	( Picture,
Picture Puzzle,	)	
* Pipe,	)	
* Pouch,	)	
* Handkerchief,	)	
Box of candied ginger.	)	

Articles marked with \* can be purchased here at 501 Grand Ave.

100 yds. Gauze for pads .....	\$2.00
(50 yds. may be purchased if desired)	
100 yds. Gauze for packings & drains .....	2.30
Unbleached muslin for bandages, per yard .....	.06
Absorbent cotton, per pound .....	.25
Oakum, per pound .....	.20
(1 lb. of cotton & of oakum will make )	
(16 pads 7 x 11, with twenty inches of)	
(gauze for each pad.)	

If possible make the flat dressings of old linen or cotton and limit the better grade of gauze to packings and drains.

Any further information may be obtained from Mrs. C. W. Ames, 501 Grand Avenue.

Cleanliness is the first requisite on these garments.

#### LAYETTES

##### Bag for Sundries.

1. Sew side with raw edges in a French seam.
2. Sew selvages in single seam leaving open  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches at top.
3. Make hem at top 1 inch finished.
4. Run  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard tape through hem. Fasten securely at seam so it will not pull out. Do not sew ends of tape together.

#### 11. BONNET: (knitted or crocheted of pale pink or blue Germantown worsted)

#7 needles -- bone.

Cast on stitches of pink or blue to measure 14 inches and knit plain for 6 inches. Break off yarn and join on a finer white wool; knit 6 inches and bind off loosely. Fold white over colored for lining. Fold the 14 inch strip, making it 7 by 6 inches and sew the 7 inch edge<sup>s</sup> together to form back of bonnet. Crochet the loose edges with a single rather tight crochet, thus holding the colored and the white lining together. Run a cord, twisted of 5 strands of the colored wool, in and out around the bottom and leave ends for tying. Cord can be tied in bow-knot at middle of the back to give a pretty finish.

#### 111.

##### BOOTEES.

1. Stitch the two pieces together, leaving the front open  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Open the seam and cat-stitch by hand.
2. Hem front edges ( $\frac{1}{8}$  inches) and top ( $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.)
3. Sew center of tape 16 inches long to the back seam of each bootie 2 inches below the top.

#### IV.

##### DIAPERS.

Put up in dozens.

Make  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch hems on diapers.

Stitch Chapter label to corner of 1 diaper only.

Cleanliness is the first requisite on these garments.

CAPPE.

V.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of tape for each Cape.

1. Hem fronts and lower edge (1 inch.)
2. Fell center section of hood over side sections.
3. Make two half-inch buttonholes for drawstrings in center front of hood, 2-1/4 inches from raw edge. Hem front of hood (1 inch.) Stitch center of hem to make casing and frill. Run tape through casing and buttonholes, fastening end of tape to lower edge of hood.
4. Fell hood over cape leaving ends of fell open for drawstring. Run tape (3/4 yard) through fell.
5. Stitch Chapter Label inside neck center back.
6. Catch hood together by hand inside along felled seams. This makes a box plait outside and makes the hood a better size for first use.

VI.

DRESS.

Ties with tapes at neck and at middle of front opening. 1 yard for each dress.

Lower pair of tapes stitched in with facing and underlay. Cut lower tapes 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

1. Front opening. Face right side of opening with narrow strip. Stitch wide strip to left side for projecting underlay. Underlay is made double with raw edges turned in at top and bottom. Finish bottom of placket with two rows of stitching.
2. Finish neck with tape stitched flat on right side. Ends double-stitched. Tape should extend 6 inches on each side of neck for tying.
3. Sew underarm and sleeve seams in a French seam.
4. Hem bottom (1 inch) and sleeves (1/2 inch.)
5. Stitch Chapter Label inside front opening lengthwise on underlay.

VII.

FLANNEL BRASSIERE.

All hems on outside.

1. Hem fronts and bottom (1/2 inch.)
2. Fell shoulder seams, back over front.
3. Face neck with bias fold on right side.
4. Fell sleeve seams. Hem sleeves (1/2 inch.)
5. Fell waist <sup>over</sup> sleeves with middle of sleeve at shoulder seam.

VIII.

FLANNEL JACKET.

1. Finish front, bottom and sleeve edges with bias binding stitched flat on the right side.
2. Finish neck with tape stitched flat on right side, ends double-stitched and tapes extending 7 inches on each side for tying.
3. Sew second set of 7 inch tapes to fronts 3 inches below neck.
4. Make French underarm and sleeve seams.

IX.

MUSLIN BRASSIERE.

All hems on wrong side.

1. Hem fronts and bottom (1/2 inch.)
2. Fell shoulder seams, back over front.
3. Hem neck (1/8 inch.)
4. Fell sleeve seams and hem sleeves (1/2 inch.)
5. Fell body of garment over sleeves. Middle of sleeve at shoulder.



*Suggestions for bags*

St. Paul, Minn., April 25, 1916.

The St. Paul Branch of the American Fund for French Wounded has sent off a hundred boxes of surgical dressings and hospital garments - to be exact, 103 boxes have gone, but we have kept No. 100 for a special gift box.

These gifts are to be in the form of bags - made and filled by individual workers - with the contents to be chosen by them. It is hoped that they will be interestingly varied.

A few suggestions may be useful: Make the bags of strong material such as cretonne or gingham, and double draw strings. Make about twelve by sixteen inches.

At the headquarters of the Branch, (501 Grand Ave.), may be found a variety of acceptable articles bought at wholesale - and to be sold at the same prices. Price list will be found on the following page.

It is hoped that as many of the workers as possible will respond with these gift bags and make this "sending" an unusually attractive one.

Please put an envelope addressed to yourself in each bag, so that you may have an individual letter of thanks from whatever wounded man receives your gift.

Also kindly pin a list of contents to the outside of the bag.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

P.S. Should your bag reach us too late to go in this 100th box, it will be sent in the next box to go.

Articles and Prices.

Pipe, (small)	\$.07	Dominoes,	\$.16
" (large),	.20	Checkers,	.18
Pouch,	.07	" (Security),	.35
Pocket Comb,	.07	Safety Pins,	.03
Tooth Brush,		Razor, (Safety),	.67
Writing Tablet,	.04	Slippers,	
Envelopes,	.03	(Leather Soled)	.65
Pencils,	.02	Pocket Knife,	.20

Suggestions for a Bag.

1 pr. Socks,	)	( 1 Shirt,
*1 Handkerchief,	)	( 1 Tie,
*1 Pocket Comb,	)	( 1 Game,
* Writing Paper,	)	( 1 Can of Talcum Powder,
* Envelopes,	)	( 1 Brush,
* Pencil or Pen,	)	(*Safety Pins,
Game,	)	( Post Cards,
Suprise or Joke,	)	( Picture,
Picture Puzzle,	)	
* Pipe,	)	
* Pouch,	)	
* Handkerchief,	)	
Box of candied ginger.	)	

Articles marked with \* can be purchased here at 501 Grand Ave.

Telephone: Victoria 1665.

**BELGRAVIA WORKROOMS & WAR HOSPITAL SUPPLY DEPOT  
FOR BRITISH AND ALLIES' WOUNDED,**

**UNDER WAR OFFICE RECOGNITION,**

**4, GROSVENOR CRESCENT, S.W.**

**PRESIDENT:**

**HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.**

**CHAIRMAN:**

**MRS. ROMILLY FEDDEN.**

**HON. SEC.:**

**MISS E. PEMBERTON HODGSON.**

**HON. TREAS.:**

**MRS. CURTIS BROWN.**

22nd May 1916.

Dear *Madame -*

Having, through our affiliation with the American Fund for French Wounded, seen all the splendid gifts your Committee has sent to them for distribution in France, we are writing to ask whether you can put us in touch with any War Relief Committee in *St. Paul*, to whom we could appeal for supplies for the other Allies, and more particularly for the British forces and their hospitals.

With each day that the war lasts the needs of the Allies grow more pressing; everyone in England is giving all that they can in material, money, time, but a five dollars tax on every twenty dollars of income makes it impossible for many to continue giving as heretofore. Therefore we must trust America, that wonderful country of the generous heart, not only to continue to help us but to increase that help, if the War Work Rooms of the Allies are to be able to meet all appeals which come to them daily, from France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Portugal and the British Expeditionary Forces, together with the Colonial Troops who are fighting in France and the outlying parts of the world.

Our Chairman Mrs. Romilly Fedden, an American by birth and who was during the Spanish-American War, President of Auxiliary 22 of the American Red Cross, returned a few weeks ago from a visit to the French and British Hospitals in France. The visitors for the American Fund for French Wounded have already sent you many reports of similar visits to French Hospitals, but it may interest you to hear Mrs. Fedden's impression of the English Hospitals she visited:- "I found the great English Hospitals of Rouen, Etaples, and Boulogne marvels of organisation and order; for the moment they were in need of little, but as the demand increases, they also will want all the help we can give them; already the demand of the

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Casualty Clearing Stations is urgent for dressings of all descriptions, we also receive requisitions from the War Office for Mesopotamia, East Africa, Salonika and Egypt, and often these requisitions must be sent at a moment's notice by ship sailing to those places where the Hospitals are urgently in need".

May we therefore appeal through you to the people interested in Hospitals, other than French alone, which we know are your special charge? Cheques can be made payable to our President, Her Royal Highness Princess Christian, who will personally acknowledge them. Supplies can be shipped through either of the following associations with whom we are affiliated:- American Fund for French Wounded, 38, West 39th Street, New York City, or The Surgical Dressing Committee, 299, Fifth Avenue, New York.

Yours very truly,

*Maude Vincent*

Corresponding American Secretary, to  
whom all communications are to be  
addressed.