

My stay in this atmosphere of New Zealand has also cured me of two dislikes of which I imagined I should never rid myself: fears of fresh air, and abhorrence of gramophones. In France, we have the deplorable habit of keeping our doors closed; too much in some cases, and not enough in others. I am thinking of the Huns, who, before the war, overran our country as though it was their own. In such cases our doors should be forever closed, we will have paid dearly enough to bang it in their faces. But, on the other hand, we shall have the advantages of living with our doors open, no longer stuffy, but loving the good fresh air and light, which fills up the lungs with strength and health. Here in Ward A3, as all over the hospital, the doors are open night and day, during all weather. At first I objected, now I breathe. I am no longer frightened of air; the breezes circulate around me; I glory in them, I feel myself free, airy, light as a feather. As for the

gramophone, I beg its pardon; before this I used to look upon it as a nuisance, a worry, fit only to annoy calm and quiet folks with its rolling nasal twang. Today, I know exactly how much it is the friend of man. I owe to it many agreeable moments of distraction and forgetfulness. It has left in my memory little rippling melodies, which, though mostly English, have become none the less familiar.

There only remains to me, in gratitude to my hosts, to praise the fare. Six meals daily in the hospital, meals served on little tables, as in the most luxurious restaurants of London or Paris, and through which I should soon regain my lost strength. In a few days then, I shall be away, to make room for others in this small corner of heaven, where I have enjoyed three splendid weeks of charm, rest, and the most cordial hospitality possible. This stay in New Zealand will live, I may say, for ever amongst the most agreeable memories of my life as a War Correspondent.

Tauherenikau Camp

At this camp, which is a training school for the N.Z.M.C. orderlies, two sisters are stationed. Their chief duty is to teach the orderlies all they can, in a short time, of nursing. There is a ward for patients in which practical teaching is given, and every day the sisters in turn deliver a lecture to a large class composed of all classes of men. This at first is an ordeal to the sister, as many of her pupils are medical students, divinity and law students, as well as men of all classes of society. However, these men listen intently to the lectures, and the medical officer in charge is much pleased with the work of the sisters.

They have quite comfortable quarters, and though perhaps a little isolated as they are over a mile away from the camp hospital, they are quite happy at Tauherenikau.

Below is a list of the twenty-four lectures which constitute the sisters' part of the curriculum for the medical orderlies:—

1. Bed-making, temperatures, pulses, chart-marking.
2. Medicines, administration of, sponging patient.

3. Typhoid.
4. Nephritis.
5. Typhoid continued; preparation for catheterisation; urinalysis.
6. Pneumonia.
7. Counter irritation.
8. Bronchitis; pleurisy; asthma.
9. Enema.
10. Phthisis; collection of sputum.
11. Anæsthetic table; anæsthesia.
12. Preparation and after treatment; operation.
13. Plaster case; nutrient enema; stomach tube.
14. Wounds and their management.
15. Head injuries.
16. Diphtheria; antitoxin syringe.
17. Dysentery; cholera.
18. Heart cases; rheumatism.
19. Malaria; Malta fever.
20. Gastric nursing; management of jaundice.
21. Collection of faeces, vomitus, and general observation of patient.
22. Instruments; peptonising milk, etc.
23. C.S.M.
24. Scarlet fever; measles.