Le Treport, merits a description, as it shows how the local French people evinced their appreciation of their allies from over the Channel. The tricolour on the flagstaff of the local mairie hung all day at the half mast, and before the hour fixed for the funeral all the local dignitaries mustered at the hospital, including the British Consul, the Mayor, Corporation and leading citizens, the Chief of Police, French Commandant and officers, Red Cross ladies, wounded soldiers from the French Hospital, including Zouaves and men from Algeria, Customs officials with rifles and fixed bayonets, a detachment of armed French infantry, a civilian band which headed the cortège and played appropriate music down the winding road to the cemetery, and large numbers of the general public. The town also kindly provided a hearse and tendered a magnificent wreath of bead flowers, as is the custom in France. No. 3 sent an officer and thirteen other ranks, while the commanding officer and the Church of England chaplain also followed. The local abbe, with choir boys and surpliced attendants also walked all the way in the long procession, and he conducted the service according to the rights of the dead soldier's faith. The coffin was covered with a purple cloth and a Union Jack which ordinarily flew in front of the building. At the graveside the mayor delivered an address eulogizing the British nation, and the band played the "Marseillaise" and "The King." The hospital bugler then sounded the last post over the grave, and the great concourse slowly dispersed.

ABLUTION WATER PURIFICATION.

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The water supply in France and Flanders is so limited in many areas that during the dry months the Military Authorities had to face the possibility of a water famine both for men and horses. Only the dirtier pond water was allowed for ablution and this in very limited amount. It therefore became necessary to conserve what supply there was and to use it over and over again for ablution.

To precipitate the soap and purify the ablution water I introduced a simple system which has been working for about six months at the Divisional Rest Camp, and which has been so successful and so constant in its good results that I think the method is worth describing.

The Ablution Shelter shown in the plan is very practical, serves its purpose admirably, and stands a lot of hard wear and tear and is sufficient for a personnel of from four hundred to five hundred. The ablution benches are arranged in pairs close together as this is the most economical in space. Pieces of soap are prevented from falling into the mixing-pit by a piece of perforated tin fixed about one foot from end of trough.
Clinical and other Notes.

A towel-rail is arranged between the benches, and a coat-rail along the sides of the shelter.

After ablution the basin is emptied into the trough which has a gradual fall towards the discharge end. Two mixing-pits are shown in the diagram, one for each pair of benches. The dirty water falls into the pits where it mixes with slaked lime and chloride of lime. One large teacupful of the former in paste, and half the same amount of chloride of lime in paste, is added to each mixing-pit every morning. The same amount of slaked lime is added during the forenoon and again in the afternoon if ablution is going on. The Orderly in charge stirs the water in the mixing-pits occasionally. The water flows into the settling-tank, and thence through the filtration pits into the well-pit where it is withdrawn for re-ablution as a clear pure water. Between the settling-tank and the filter pits two frames with canvas centres are placed, these act as traps to retard the flow when necessary. There are four filter pits arranged in pairs: 1 and 2 are placed close together and only communicate through a tunnel in the deepest part so that the water has a down and up flow; 3 and 4 are similarly arranged. Filter pits 1 and 2 are three-parts filled with broken bricks or gravel; 3 and 4 are three-parts filled with gravel and charcoal. A charcoal box with perforated lid and side lies in the bottom of the well. The mixing-pits and settling-tank are cleaned out once a week, the filter beds once a fortnight.

For winter use all the pits should be bricked and cemented. In summer when bricks, etc., are not necessary, the filter pits 1 and 2 should be separated by not less than two feet of earth, the only communication being by a broken-brick tunnel in the deepest part; 3 and 4 should be similarly arranged.

This system requires no technical knowledge other than can be found amongst the personnel of a unit. The plan shown has been prepared by a Private of this unit, and the ablution shelter built and the system bricked and cemented by the N.C.O's. and men of this ambulance.

I strongly recommend this as a very practical, reliable, simple method of purifying ablution water; and, with the bath-house and ablution shelter close together, as is arranged in this unit, the one system does for both.

The bath-house water requires the same amount of lime, and should have its own mixing-pit and settling-tank, and then be linked up with the settling-tank from the ablution bench.