

ask all our supporters to help us to make it well known that the different depôts are established at the new address, and ready to welcome all visitors. We also ask those who are now furnishing bazaar stalls for some of the many *fêtes* now in preparation, to call and see whether they cannot find at 251, Brompton Road, or order from our many workers, some of the pretty fanciful wares they will require. In consequence of the lateness of Easter, the summer sale season will be very and—for earners—sadly short; and, therefore, it is especially important to secure a quick sale for all the stock now in hand, and also to get as many orders as possible, that the workers may better provide for the autumn months of diminished earnings and too often enforced idleness.”

Who will not feel sincere regret at the news that Father Damian, the famous Belgian priest, is dead? He laboured for ten years amongst the leper colony of Molokai, in the Sandwich Islands, and has at length succumbed to the disease, from which he had been suffering for about four years.

At the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Hospital for Women in the Euston Road, the following address was read to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, by Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.: “May it please your Royal Highness—The New Hospital for Women was founded in 1872 for the purpose of affording to poor women and children the option of obtaining Medical advice from qualified women. The founders of the Hospital considered that the Medical care of sick women and children was a work which might properly be undertaken by women, if it were possible for them to obtain the necessary training, and they believed that the services of Medical women would be welcomed by many poor women in London and its neighbourhood. The experiment of opening a Hospital which should be worked entirely by women was a novel one, but the results have been satisfactory. As many as one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty poor women not rarely come in one afternoon to seek advice from the Medical ladies on the staff of the New Hospital, and the beds in the Wards have been in steady and constant demand. Within the last twenty years many of the difficulties in the way of women who wished to enter the Medical profession have been removed. Several of the leading Medical corporations now admit women to their examinations and degrees, and a thoroughly good and complete School of Medicine for Women has been established in London. The students of this school receive excellent clinical teaching in the Wards of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray’s Inn Road. Seventy-two women are now upon the English

Medical Register, and there are at present ninety-six students in attendance at the school.”

“THE aim of those conducting the movement has always been to provide for women a Medical education as sound and thorough as the best provided for men, and they have spared no labour in their endeavour to attain a high degree of efficiency, both in the theoretical and practical departments of the education supplied. In one important respect their efforts have hitherto been but partially successful. It has not been permitted to women, on the conclusion of their course as Medical Students, to hold responsible posts on the staff of any of the large general Hospitals, and they have therefore had very great difficulty in acquiring the experience and self-reliance needed for independent practice in India or elsewhere abroad. That deficiency will now be supplied in a measure by the New Hospital for Women. The demand for the services of skilled and experienced Medical women in India is already large, and it is likely, in the near future, to increase considerably. The Medical women who go to India are placed in positions of great responsibility, and they must be prepared to undertake most difficult cases, many of which demand much surgical self-reliance and skill. They must undertake these cases often without assistance of any kind, relying entirely on their own unaided judgment, experience and knowledge. If the demand for competent Medical women which is now being made by India is to be adequately met, further opportunities of gaining experience must be provided to young Medical women as they leave the School and before they enter upon entirely independent practice. In this Hospital all the work will be done, and the resident posts held, by women, and every effort will be made to extend the benefits of the Hospital practice to the Junior Medical women.”

“WITH this end in view the Committee decided last year, when the lease of the premises hitherto occupied had expired, to place the Hospital in a building specially designed for the purpose, and to provide a much larger number of beds. They trust that in its permanent form, happily inaugurated to-day by your Royal Highness, the New Hospital for Women will for generations to come help women to carry on worthily a noble and difficult work, both in this country and in India, and that it will also serve as a memorial of the social and intellectual advance made by women in the memorable reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The committee therefore humbly request your Royal Highness to lay the first stone of the New Hospital for Women.”

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