were being placed about in the streets, with orders to have them cleared every morning, and we returned to Mandvi and the next day to Gundiali. Diary note says: "20th September. At night glands painful, temp. 100.6, pulse 114, respirations 36. Rather depressed." I was glad to get back to Gundiali and the Dhroo, Mamoo, the orderlies and some of the villagers

came some distance to meet me and welcome me back. There were 23 patients in the hospitals; and I found my friend not very well, so kept her off duty, as I was still able to do my work, and on the 22nd she went to Mandvi for two days. Diary note: "Put belladonna and mercury ointment on bubo, easier after. Hot and thirsty, temp. Io2'8, pulse Io6, resp. 32. 23rd. Much pain in bubo, feet ached badly. Could not sleep last night, so went up to the hospital at 3.30 a.m. and took Phenacetin gr. x. Slept I¹/₂ hours later. Felt ill, and almost fainted twice this evening, feet hurt. Temp. Io3." 24th. Bubo less painful, but right foot much swollen, very sensitive—has dusky red blotches extending some way up the leg, some also on the other foot. Rather depressed, temperature lower, shall have to give in to-morrow."

My friend came back that evening, which was just as well, and I told her the little history of my illness, vexing her because I had said nothing about it before. The next day I could not leave my bed, Dhroo, Mamoo, and the people were coming and going all day, bringing flowers and fruit, and telling me they were "bahut dilgir" very sorry. Told all to Doctor M. when he came, he said I should have reported before, but I think he was relieved when I asked him not to report it to the Bombay Plague Committee, as my friends might hear and be alarmed. He said I had had a mild attack of Plague, but that the thrombosis in both feet was a serious complication, and that I must return to our bungalow in Mandvi, and lie up for some days and take as medicine Ferri and Quinine Citras, Digitalis and Chloroform. In vain did I protest that I should be dull there, and that the people here would amuse me, he said the air was better there, and my friend Miss H. might go and nurse me. Diary note, 27th. Headache, sick, depressed. Convalescing is not pleasant. I am ill-tempered too. Had pain in left side. Dr. M. forgot to enquire for me until Miss H. sent him a message in the evening, that I was not so well. 29th. Pain in side very bad, no fever, 1st Oct. Much better, able to walk a little, and want to get back to work. 3rd October. Returned to Gundiali, and can do a little work, resting frequently." Such is Plague as I personally know it—we had many who had it no worse, nor had any sequelae, but the majority of natives had it much more severely, even when they did recover. It was high time we returned to Gundiali, for things had been going very badly in our absence, and the cordial welcome of our patients warmed our hearts. The Hindu Hospital assistant, who had been left in charge, was accused of taking bribes, and thus aiding and abetting the concealment of cases, and with too much truth, it is to be feared, though he persisted in his innocence. Despite this, he got more deeply implicated, and Dr. M. removed him to Godra, a vi

The accompanying photograph represents a bullock carriage—bylegari, or rakera, used by the better class natives in Cutch—this one belonged to us for six months.

A. J.

Outside the Gates. WOMEN.

THE Queen has sent the following telegram to Mr. McKinley:—"President United States. I thank" you sincerely, and the American nation for the honours" paid to the memory of Lord Herschell, and for the friendly sympathy shown with my country in its bereavement. —VICTORIA."

On February 28th the friends of Woman's Suffrage in the House of Commons were more fortunate than on a previous occasion. Mr. Firbank gained the first place, and Mr. Faithfull Begg, Parliamentary Leader of the Woman's Suffrage movement, the second place, for the introduction of a Bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women. A motion on behalf of Woman's Suffrage will be introduced into Parliament on the 28th of this month.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett, in opening a debate on Woman's Suffrage at the Owen's College Women Students Debating Society, said that "women wanted the electoral franchise, not because they were oppressed by the wickedness of the base wretch man, but because they wanted to have the ennobling influences of national responsibilities brought into their lives. They had seen its reflex in their fathers, husbands, and brothers, and they thought that after all, they were not so degraded but that it might very well be granted to them without endangering the public safety."

At a drawing-room meeting in support of the movement for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women, held at the residence of Mrs. Purdie, 27, Palace Court, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lyttleton moved, "That no measure dealing with the representation of the people would be satisfactory that does not extend the franchise to women." Colonel Joddrell, M.P., who was in the chair, said that he regarded the granting of the suffrage to women as merely a piece of abstract justice. The resolution, which was supported by Mrs. Arthur Francis and Lady Grove, was carried unanimously.

Under the new Marriage Act, which will come into operation on April 1st, it will be legal for women to celebrate marriages.

Ranavalo, the ex-Queen of Madagascar, embarked at Marseilles on Saturday for Algiers, where she will be a State prisoner The sympathy of all women will be with the ex-Queen in her reverses.

The Princess Nazli, who is the wife of Halil Sheriff Pasha, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, has created a sensation in Cairo by holding a reception in the precincts of her harem. She is the first woman to break the seclusion of the harem.

It is reported that Miss Helen Gould has been asked to act as arbitrator in the strike of the New York tailors, who supply women with tailor-made gowns.



