

Annotations.

A USEFUL WORK.

The Ladies' Guild of the London Homoeopathic Hospital is doing good work for this popular institution. Its objects are:—To increase the annual subscriptions to the Hospital; to support one or more beds in the Hospital; to provide clothes for destitute patients on their discharge; to arrange for ladies to visit the patients in the wards; to take up any other work in connection with the Hospital which may commend itself to a general meeting of the Guild. There are two classes of members—(a) honorary members, who pay a minimum annual subscription of one guinea; (b) working members, who pay a minimum annual subscription of five shillings to the funds of the Guild, and who are expected to take an active part in its work, either by visiting the wards, attending the work parties, or undertaking to contribute at least two garments a year.

We are glad to note that at a recent drawing meeting on behalf of the Guild, Dr. Goldsbrough pointed out that whenever anything was wanted it was generally obtained through the medium of the gentler sex, and he was sorry there was no lady on the Hospital Board. We hope the Board will take this remark to heart, and, as a matter of justice to those ladies who work on its behalf, as well as for the advantage of the Hospital, will secure the services of one or more women on the Board.

We are slowly learning that, the sexes being the complement of one another, the best results can only be obtained in the family, in public work, and in the State when the services of both are utilised. Most especially is this the case in a hospital, which is so largely concerned with domestic management. The value of the assistance of women cannot be ignored without detriment to the institution. We hope, therefore, that the Committee of the London Homoeopathic Hospital will show its appreciation of the work of its Ladies' Guild by accord- ing it representation on the Governing Board.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Crooks, the new Member of Parliament for Woolwich, took the right line when he said to his constituents, in relation to the promoters of the Education Bill: "They will find that they are not trifling with children; they are dealing with an intelligent democracy which will not hand the children over to any second-rate authorities."

In relation to contemplated resistance to the Education Act, Mrs. T. Howey, of Mill Bank, Cradley, Malvern, points out that "if any class of the community is justified in resisting the payment of this rate it is women, whose right the Act entirely ignores." She adds: "As a landowner myself and a householder, who is called on to bear a considerable portion of the burden of taxation, I feel I have a right to some voice in the government of my country, and I consider that the educational department of our national life is one of all others in which women's influence is most needed, and in which it cannot be ignored without peril to the country. Everything is a question of votes. Men's votes do not represent women's interests or opinions, neither can man be said to be free while woman is a political slave. Legislation carried on by one sex must be lop-sided, and cannot possibly be the best legislation for the community." There is sound sense in this argument which should commend it to all fair-minded people.

WOUNDED WAR HORSES.

In the course of an address delivered in the Chapel of Winchester College, the Rev. F. Lawrence, Vicar of Westow, said that the Geneva Convention, which secured protection for those who after a battle succour wounded soldiers, was inaugurated in 1864. It was now felt that not men only, but animals also, should enjoy the benefit of this convention. The Swiss Federal Council had invited representatives of the Great Powers to meet at Geneva next September to revise its terms; and an excellent opportunity was thus offered of pressing home the desirability of conferring protection upon those who mitigate or terminate the sufferings of wounded animals. There was no doubt that wounded horses are attended to, when such attention does not involve danger to human life—that is, when the action has been decisive and the troops advance to take up a new position. But the majority of actions were not decisive, and, in these circumstances, there arose the need of protection being accorded to those who tend wounded animals, just as protection is accorded to those who tend wounded men. Addresses were afterwards given at the Cathedral Choir School and the Training College, Salisbury; the National School, Chippenham; at Langley House, Langley; the Cathedral School, Oxford; and St. Martin's Carfax Parish Room, Oxford.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)