

exploration—lies open before us. But the great charm of a holiday is to do exactly as we like.

For eleven months our horizon may be bounded by rules and regulations, by bells and telephones, by the will of others, by the exigencies of our work, to which all else must be subservient. For just this one month we will be as lazy or as energetic as we please, but the string of the bow shall be relaxed, and we will live our own lives in our own way. Only each moment is precious. We must make the most of every one.

### Annotations.

#### WOMEN ON HOSPITAL BOARDS.

Miss Louisa Twining, a veteran worker on behalf of the sick and suffering, writing to a contemporary, says in regard to "Hospital Sunday":—"Before the subject is forgotten, may I be allowed to make a remark on the subject which has been urged by me and many others for years past? I allude to the important question of women being added to the boards of management of all hospitals. Is it not a strange anomaly that women, who are far more connected with the sick than men, and in whose care they are left, in all classes, should have no voice in the management of these institutions, and that the important questions concerning them are left entirely to men? It is hardly credible that even in children's hospitals this is still the case, though it was named by the late Mrs. Jameson fifty years ago as a most strange fact. Equally incredible is it that even in our hospitals for incurables it is also the case, and there is no one between the patients and nurses and the board but the Matron. If the fathers of the family would hardly be called upon to inspect the care and arrangements for their sick children of the household, why should they be called to do so in institutions? I know but a few hospitals in the country which have made this most necessary and desirable change; and among these I may name, with thankfulness, Bath and Norwich. The change has been urged for years at the Putney Hospital for Incurables, but, as elsewhere, without any result. Our conservative methods are, in this and other matters, well-nigh incredible."

We have frequently urged the value of women's work in connection with hospital boards. Notable amongst the women who have rendered much appreciated service in this capacity are Miss Louisa Stevenson and Miss

E. S. Haldane, whose work on the Board of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, is well known.

#### A QUARTER OF A CENTURY'S WORK.

An interesting occasion in the history of chemical industry is the Quarter Century Commemoration of the work of the firm of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., which will be celebrated by a Fête at the Wellcome Club and Institute, Dartford, Kent, on Saturday, July 15th. No firm has done more to facilitate accurate and palatable dispensing of drugs of a high standard of excellence, or to present them to the public in a more portable form, than have Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., and they have good reason to celebrate the work they have accomplished.

The Fête will take place during the week that the Society of Chemical Industry holds a Convention in London.

This Society includes in its membership most of the leading research chemists and business men engaged in chemical industries and in industries requiring the aid of expert technical chemists throughout the British Empire and America, and the President, Council, and members of the Society will be the special guests of the firm at the Fête.

Visitors will be conveyed to Dartford by a special train leaving Charing Cross at 11.10 on July 15th, returning from Dartford in the same way at 9.40. They will be entertained at luncheon, tea, and dinner, and an interesting programme of sports, with an illumination of the grounds and a firework display in the evening, has been arranged. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. seem to have taken every pains to make the event worthy of the occasion which it commemorates.

#### FEARS OF CHOLERA.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, Professor Chantemesse, Director-General of the Public Health Department, pointed out that the cholera epidemic which originated in India towards the end of 1899, and spread east and west, had established itself last autumn in four European centres—namely, Transcaspiia, Transcaucasia, Anatolia, and the banks of the Volga between Astrakhan, Saratoff, and Samara. As the winter cold had merely checked the disease, there was every reason to suppose it would continue its progress westward. "Whatever route the epidemic takes," the Professor concluded, "it is not far from us."

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)