

mends that patients should be charged a sum proportioned to their means." Sir Sydney Waterlow said, "All agreed that none should receive charitable medical relief who could afford to pay for it." Dr. Arthur Jamison said that "the St. Helen's (Lancashire) working men contributed £800 by weekly payments to the income of £1,206 of the College Hospital in that town." Mr. Burdett-Coutts mentioned "that one person in four received hospital treatment," and wants to know "whether hospitals were to remain pauperising institutions, dependent on the adventitious aid of charity."

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THE above is the gist of a peculiarly interesting debate. We should have liked, however, to have seen a larger and a more representative gathering.

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THE *New York Medical Record* is the authority which gives particulars of the re-establishment of an association called the Sanitary Protective League, formed, three years ago, in New York, for the purpose of assisting the health-authorities in case of emergency. Members of the society, co-operating with medical and other organisations, secured, in 1887, the passage of important amendments to the Tenement-house Law and also of the Small Park Bill. The league has now been revived, and proposes: (1) to encourage work in the inspection of tenements, factories, and workshops, and report defects; (2) to employ a corps of women visitors to distribute sanitary tracts, and to teach the poor how to keep their health; (3) to encourage tree-planting and additional small parks; (4) to establish hot public baths for winter use; (5) to encourage the formation of building associations for the erection of small houses for working-men in the suburbs. This is a useful corporation, and has the advantage of concentrating all the five desirable objects under the auspices of one corporation, and a useful practical work should be the outcome.

WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

LADIES' KIOSKS.—The International Hygienic Society has done good work in a new direction, and the action it is now taking in supplying a much-felt, but unspoken, want of ladies in the shopping and promenading districts of the West-end, and of the working women in business thoroughfares, will certainly be one of the most important benefits that could be conferred upon these classes. The want has been a well-arranged place, where for a small sum a lady at a distance from home may retire to refresh herself with the necessary comforts of a lavatory, and where also she can rest for a little in quiet, write a letter, and leave or receive parcels. The institution to be

known as "The Ladies' Kiosks" will meet this want in a liberal and common-sense manner, and at a trifling charge. The society named, proposes to place these kiosks in requisite quarters over London, and, having obtained two sites from the Duke of Westminster, has already nearly finished two buildings in two of the most frequented districts—in Grosvenor-street and Park-street. The kiosk in Grosvenor-street is situated at the corner of that street and Avery-row, and is only forty yards distant from Bond street. It is Italian in style, is faced with white bricks, and has stone dressings to the door. On entering, there is a small vestibule, to be devoted to cut and other flowers—the former for sale—opening into a lobby with a marble dado and decorated walls. This lobby leads into a passage, out of which are three apartments, with excellent sanitary arrangements and a communicating bell in each. The floor above has two more apartments, and close to, but quite separate, a handsome lavatory, fitted up with two basins, with hot and cold water laid on to each. There is also a dressing-table with general toilet requisites. The top floor contains a room for the attendant, who will live on the premises. On this floor is the water cisterns room. In the basement is the kitchen and living room of the attendant, and also a place with shelves for the storage of parcels. The attendant will be prepared to serve tea at a fixed tariff should it be called for. The building is heated in winter by hot water, and is lighted throughout with gas. The structure is highly ornamental, rounding off as it does the angle formed by the two streets, and thus obtaining a very prominent position. The kiosk in Park-street is similar in internal treatment, but is slightly larger, and has also the advantage of a writing room with appropriate furnishing. It stands close to the Marble Arch and Hyde Park. The cost of the two erections is stated to be £3,000, and the work reflects great credit upon the firm of Frennd and Keogh, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, which has carried it out, under the sole direction of Mr. C. G. Keogh, the junior partner.

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THERE was an interesting article lately in a well-known weekly paper on "Political Economy as a Study for Women." "Sooner or later," says the writer, "it will be a recognised fact that the more widely and clearly the fundamental doctrines of this science are appreciated and comprehended by the women of Britain, the more rapid will be the progress of the State towards the ideal perfection which is the aim of all true political ambition. Apart from the question that such knowledge would increase the companionship of married life, by enabling the wife to take a thoughtful and intelligent interest in what interests every British husband worthy of the name—the discussion of the great social problems of the day—there are but few women, married or single, to

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