

which he thought should be carefully considered by the Governors before they adopted it.

Sir George Humphrey said there had been one or two remarks made which he thought ought not to be allowed to pass by a medical officer of the Hospital, and an old medical officer. It had been said, to his surprise, that the treatment of the patients was falling into the background, and that the feeling with regard to the treatment of the patients was becoming subordinate to the educational work of probationers and of medical students. He would have thought that one essential for the good treatment of the patients—one of the most important points to be considered with reference to patients—was good Nursing. [Hear, hear.] That ought to stand in the foreground, almost as important as some people seemed to think the good doctoring. He was old enough to remember the Hospital in the old days, when Nursing was distinctly inferior. He had gone home at night leaving patients trembling in the hands of the Nurses to whom they were committed. At that time he used to have a private key to the Hospital, and many a time he had got up in the middle of the night to go and ascertain whether things were going on all right. Of late years there had been no such thing. Patients had been most carefully and most admirably attended, and one had left them by day and night with perfect confidence in those to whom they had been committed. He thought, therefore, that the statement that the welfare of the patients was subordinate to the training of probationers was most wrong, and should not ever have been made. It seemed to him that the report had been fairly and carefully considered. It was perfectly clear that the Hospital, if it was to carry on the work of training Probationers, must assent to the three years' system. [Hear, hear.] That seemed to him to be absolutely certain. The Hospital must do either one thing or the other; either it must assent to the proposal of the Committee that three years be adopted, or it must suffer very largely in the educational work of Probationers, and in the remuneration which they received from them. Mr. Wood remarked that they went to other Hospitals without paying. But the practical fact was that they came to Addenbrooke's and paid [applause]; and they would still more come here and pay for three years. That would be an additional inducement.

The President of Queens' thought an arrangement should be made for an adjourned meeting.

Mr. Whitehead strongly objected to the Report being sent back to the Committee.

Mr. Parker asked whether the Committee would have recommended the adoption of the report even if it was shown that there would be a very serious loss of income to the Hospital? What he meant was—were the changes of such paramount importance that they ought to make them although they lost £100 a year by it.

Dr. Latham answered that they were of paramount importance, and if the Report was not adopted they would lose £1,000 a year. That was the opinion of the Committee. It was not a revolution; it was simply an extension.

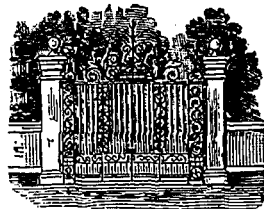
Mr. Campkin suggested that it would be advisable to adjourn the debate.

It was then resolved, on the motion of the President of Queens', "That the Court at its rising do adjourn until this day six weeks."

— Outside the Gates. —

WOMEN.

BRITISH WOMEN AND THE L.C.C.



The public-spirited policy which makes the National British Women's Temperance Association an important factor in the work of social reform, was apparent in the deep interest taken by the representatives of the London Branches in the address given by the Rev. Fleming Williams on the work of the London County Council and the coming election, at the recent "At Home" given by Mrs. Auckland in the Board Room, Memorial Hall.

The Rev. Fleming Williams congratulated the Association as being the first organized body to step into the field in view of the election, and pointed out to them how greatly the work of the L.C.C. touched the interests of women on all sides. He showed, too, with convincing force, that permanent good had already been secured by the Council in the purchase of land for public parks, and other desirable reforms, for the small cost to the ratepayer of three half-pence in the pound. A resolution was passed urging all Metropolitan Branches to make organized effort at once, to secure the return of right candidates to the new Council.

Mrs. Bamford Slack also gave practical advice and information on the subject of canvassing, which elicited a hearty response from all present.

In view of the coming elections for the London County Council, Mrs. Ormiston Chant is engaged to speak, during January, at six important meetings to be held under the auspices of the National B.W.T.A. Alderman Evan Spicer presided on the first occasion at West Norwood Congregational Church, on Jan. 16th.

The President of the Vegetarian Society, A. F. Hills, Esq., has sent a cheque for £100 to the funds of the National B.W.T.A.

WHITE RIBBON WOMEN ON TOUR.

Special arrangements have been made by Dr. Lunn to convey delegates to the World's W.C.T.U. Biennial Council, to be held in June next, in London, under the presidency of Miss Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset. The trip will extend from New York City to London, giving visitors a week here, and a week at Geneva during the time of the Grindelwald Conference, and three days in Lucerne and in Paris. Representatives are expected from Canada, Australasia, South Africa, India, China, Japan, and the Hawaiian Republic, and leading English and American speakers will take part.

The Polyglot Petition against Alcohol and Opium, which has been signed by four millions of women of fifty nationalities, in forty different languages, will be presented first to representatives of the United States Government in Washington, D.C., on the Friday preceding the opening of the Women's Council in February next. The occasion will be one of special interest to women everywhere, as the petition will in due course

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