

and Mr. Rhodes is giving Kaffir boys £1 per head for all brought in. They brought in 73 the other night. He has offered £2,000 to any one who will take two of the Boer guns about 3 miles out, and the Boers have offered £2,000 for Mr. Rhodes dead or alive! There is very little, if any, condensed milk in the town, bread is made of brown flour, provisions generally running low, vegetables nil, fruit will be scarce for want of water, the Boers having cut off our main supply we can only use it for absolute necessity. We are wearying for news of Ladysmith and Mafeking, our latest ten days ago. They may have fallen ere this.

Sunday, Jan. 14th.—There is a dust storm going on with a hot wind; the dust is blinding. We are in just the same position, no relief. This is now thirteen weeks. We are now eating horse flesh, no butter or milk, jam sold out, in fact everything is getting short. We are all feeling it, and long for a change. They say the Dutch are going to attack us. De Beers are having two guns made in their workshops and a number of shells, with "C. Rhodes' compliments" on them.

Sunday, Feb. 4th.—This is our sixteenth week of siege, and things are unchanged, except for the worse. Food is now very short, in fact we are often hungry. A little porridge and bread with black coffee for breakfast is all we can have. We are constantly under fire from the enemy.

Feb. 20th.—We are relieved at last. On Thursday last General French and his flying column came in. There was great excitement, and it has continued, but things are much the same yet owing to the line not being open for bringing in ammunition and a few things. Now we hear the Boers have blown up the line beyond Modder River, so things are not much better. I am in charge of a temporary military hospital, a largish school belonging to the Christian Brothers. When I took charge there was not a bed in it, and now we have fitted it up with over 40 beds and they are nearly full. I have one nurse to help me, and there are also three orderlies and a sergeant. We had it rough and hard to get ready, but it will soon be lighter. We have put up red wall pockets for the head paper, etc. Drugs, etc., are scanty still. We have a captured Boer medicine chest. The men are nice, all Imperial troops, and they are very proud of General French. We have some of the 9th, 6th, and 16th Lancers, Scots Greys, R.H.A., Rimington's Scouts, etc., with all kinds of wounds, crowds of typhoid too. We are the only two nurses doing military nursing proper; there are some helping in the hospital where the cases for operation go.

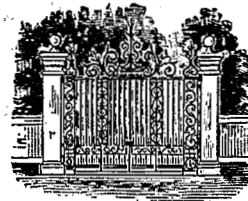
Military Hospital, Kimberley.
March 2nd.

You will see I am with the troops. I came here to arrange and take charge on the 15th February, and have been working hard ever since. I have forty patients and one nurse, with four to six orderlies. We have had all the big guns here—Methuen, Kitchener, Roberts, etc., and war correspondents without end. We have thirteen Boer wounded prisoners, such bad wounds.

We are now turning into a typhoid hospital for the troops; this means hard work, but nursing. This was the first temporary hospital opened. It was nothing but a bare school and playground, now it looks quite like a hospital. Mr. Rhodes is good to us in sending fruit and milk.
K. C.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



MR. COURTNEY having been unsuccessful in the ballot, Mr. Lough, Member for West Islington, who was more fortunate, has kindly undertaken to bring in the London Borough Councils (Women's Disabilities Removal) Bill, and has put it down for second reading on

Wednesday, May 23rd, as the first order of the day.

The election of Miss Flora Stevenson as chairwoman of the Edinburgh School Board, is acknowledged to be a graceful, and at the same time fitting, acknowledgment of a long period of valuable service to the city, not in the cause of education alone, but in other spheres of usefulness. The claims of Miss Stevenson outweighed those of any other member. No other, has a better acquaintance with the work of the Board and its procedure, or a more intimate knowledge of the intricacies of the Code, and the only objection likely to be raised is that of sex. Edinburgh in the past, however, has set a worthy, and a splendidly successful, example in upholding the rights of women to the benefit of higher education, and that position it evidently means to maintain.

Now that they have put their foot down on the "Beauty Show" the Committee of the Woman's Exhibition at Earl's Court may hope for support in their scheme, and we are glad to learn that in the practical working of the exhibition, women will be employed as far as possible in all departments, preference being given to the widows and daughters of soldiers who have fallen in the war.

The statement having been made by the "Antis" that there have been no beneficial results in the United States from Women's Suffrage, an American correspondent sends us a few reforms already accomplished which she considers beneficial.

1. The decrease in the divorce rate of Wyoming during the past thirty years, while it has been increasing all over the rest of the country. It is now only one-third as high as in the United States in general, and only one-fourth as high as in the other States immediately surrounding it, where other conditions are similar. This is not because the divorce laws in Wyoming are especially strict, but may be partly because the marriage laws are especially sensible.

2. In all woman suffrage States women employed by the Government receive the same pay as men for the same work. A larger proportion of the good positions also falls to their share. Compare with teachers' salaries and positions in New York and Massachusetts.

3. The age of protection for girls has been raised, I believe, in all woman suffrage States, certainly in most.

4. Laws have been passed in Colorado within the past six years: (a) Prohibiting child labour, (b) making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their children, (c) establishing a State Industrial School for Girls,

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)