

dition. Three deaths occurred on the passage, and several invalids were left in hospitals at Albany, the first port touched at. Five more deaths occurred between Albany and Melbourne. A further telegram stated that there were ninety cases of enteric, measles, and pneumonia on board, that thirty of the patients were seriously ill, and that four were in a critical condition. He should like to know the name of the principal medical officer who passed the ship at Durban, and by whom she was inspected and certified.

The seal of the Court of Aldermen was last week affixed to documents whereby a completion was made of two of the most important sales of real estate ever effected by the Corporation of the City of London. By these indentures the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, as Governors of Christ's Hospital, conveyed to themselves, as Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (1), in consideration of the sum of £232,894, the freehold of certain premises in Giltspur Street, Little Britain, Ball Court, a small part of the passage-way in Green Dragon Court, and that portion of Christ's Hospital, including the leasehold, but not the freehold, of such portion as was held by Christ's Hospital on lease from the Corporation of the City of London, which was adjacent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was comprised in the notice to treat served by the Governors of the Hospital under the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Act, 1891; and (2), in consideration of the sum of £4,887, land containing 1,376 square feet which was not mentioned in that notice, being part of the passage-way in Ball Court.

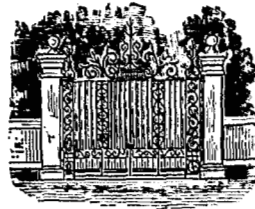
The board of management of the Manchester Royal Infirmary have agreed to ask the trustees for power to sell the infirmary buildings and site to the Manchester Corporation for £400,000.

On Coronation Day, the St. John's Ambulance Association had elaborate arrangements for dealing with street accidents. The ambulance parties stationed along the route were supplied, in addition to the necessary appliances, with "Oxo" the only meat beverage used on this occasion.

We have received a copy of a report on the hospital established in connection with the Nile Reservoir Works at Assuan dam. The report is a continuation of one issued in the summer of 1899, and during the period which it covers the health of the staff and employees is said on the whole to have been excellent. There have been no epidemics of zymotic or water-borne diseases, and every precaution has been taken to guard by vaccination against small-pox. Since the works commenced in 1898 the average number of men employed has been 5,134, and the total number of deaths from all causes 160, or a death-rate of under eight per 1,000 per annum—half the mortality being due to accident and half to disease. The annual expenditure on the hospital for the past three years has been £4,700, all treatment, medicine, food, &c., being absolutely free to the employees. The outpatient department has been largely attended, and a specially isolated small-pox ward, placed on the highest part of the adjacent hills, has been added to the hospital.

## Outside the Gates.

### WOMEN.



We are glad that the Women's Suffrage Societies are taking advantage of the presence in this country of Colonial Premiers favourable to the movement to obtain their views on the result of such suffrage in countries where it is already in force. In our last issue

we reported the presentation of an address by a deputation of influential women to Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth. We have now pleasure in reporting that a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies waited on Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, at the Hotel Cecil, last week, and presented him with an address. Among those present were Lady Penrose Fitzgerald, the Hon. Mrs. F. Colborne, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. P. Bunting, Mrs. Greenwood, Miss Lidgett, Miss Lile, Miss R. Paget, and Miss E. Palliser. Mrs. Fawcett described the methods of work adopted to forward the aims of the Union, but added that its prospects of success were not at this moment very brilliant. The Radicals were timid, fearing that the great majority of the women would vote Conservative, while the Unionists, so long as they had a large majority, preferred to leave the constituencies as they were.

The address expressed "the interest and gratification with which the successful working of women's suffrage in New Zealand has been watched by those who, like ourselves, have for many years advocated its adoption in the Mother Country." It went on to express gratitude for the manner in which Mr. Seddon had repeatedly called the attention of the English public to the successful practical working of women's suffrage. He had been able to state from his own experience that it had worked well, and that none of the evils at one time confidently predicted of it had been found to attend its actual operation. This had been of peculiar value to the movement. New Zealand was the first British colony to adopt women's suffrage, and its example was quickly followed by South Australia, Western Australia, and more recently by the Federal Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, and the growing feeling of kinship between the Mother Country and the colonies made the Union hope that one of the results of drawing closer the bonds which unite us together would be the adoption at home of the principle that "the representative assembly of the nation ought to represent the whole and not one half only of its citizens."

Mr. Seddon said that he would hesitate to advocate anything which was the subject of debate in the Imperial Parliament, but he could tell them what had followed on the adoption of women's suffrage in New Zealand. He, like others, had feared that women were not prepared for the responsibilities attaching to the privilege of the vote, but when the Bill passed the New Zealand Parliament he loyally accepted it. As to the effects of women's suffrage on legislation, he believed

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