

The princess inspected the wound, washed his chest and side with aromatic wine, anointed them with balm, then she bandaged his side with an *orfrois* folded in four."

The doctor who was summoned by King Arthur to attend the senescal Ken, who had broken his arm, summoned as his assistants three young girls. This learned doctor and the three pupils of his school set the clavicle and the bone of the fractured arm.

After the battle of Sticklestad, Tharmod, who was mortally wounded, took refuge in a grange where he found women caring for the wounded, while later Magnus, the good King of Norway and Denmark, considering the number of doctors with his army insufficient, chose, to assist them, those amongst the soldiers who had the gentlest hands; but it was not until the siege of Alora (1384) that the hospitals and ambulances seem to have been well organised, the initiative being taken by the Catholic Queen Isabella, who sent large tents to the camp and supplied them with doctors, surgeons, assistants, and remedies. The Queen also personally visited the wounded, and, when she was reproached with breaking Castilian etiquette, replied: "Let me go to them, for their mothers are not here, and it will comfort them in their sufferings to know that I care for them."

From the oration of Pedro Bosca, in honour of the victory of Malaga in 1487, we learn that this "Queen's hospital" included in its equipment 400 wagons, and that the sick were not cared for by the persons of little repute who followed the army as a rule but that they were waited on and ministered to by matrons of spotless reputation.

In the age of chivalry girls of high degree staunched the wounds which their cavaliers had received in the tournaments, wounds sustained frequently on their own account.

Thus, says Dr. Colomb, we see that woman is always to be found in the front rank, and in all ages has been unsparing in her devotion when it has been necessary to bring physical or moral consolation to those who have unhappily been wounded.

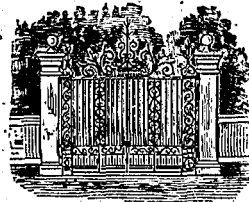
In a future issue it is hoped to deal with this book in relation to the organisation of Red Cross Societies in the various countries of the world. M. B.

THE PROSPERITY OF "SANITAS."

At the Annual General Meeting of the "Sanitas" Company, Ltd., the Chairman, Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S., congratulated the shareholders upon the continued prosperity of the business. He directed attention to the "Pine Oxygen" treatment of consumption and lung and throat affections which had been elaborated by the company, and he anticipated a growing trade in the sale of "Sanitas" oil and "Sanitas" fumigators and inhalers, which appliances are associated with that treatment. It was pointed out that this treatment of consumption is inexpensive and is within the reach of the very poor as well as the rich, while it does not necessitate residence abroad and obviates the rigours of the so-called open-air cure. Reference was also made to a new antiseptic dentifrice the company had recently placed on the market known as "Zanol." A final dividend and bonus of 5 per cent. was declared (making a total distribution of 7½ per cent. for the year), the sum of £500 was carried to depreciation, £1,500 to reserve, and a balance of £2,227 forward to 1904.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



Mr. Parker Smith (Lanark, Partick) has introduced a Bill into the House of Commons to enable women to be elected and act as members of town and county councils in Scotland, which has been read a first time.

The Technical Education Board of the London County Council are bringing to the notice of the public the advantage of the instruction offered in various technical institutes to employers of women in skilled trades, such as dressmakers, costume and mantle makers and upholsterers. One large firm allowed its apprentices two afternoons a week free during their two years of apprenticeship, in order that they might attend classes specially arranged for them at technical institutes.

Another firm tried the experiment of sending twenty-two of their apprentices to the dressmaking and tailoring classes at the Battersea Polytechnic, paying half their fees, and providing free of charge the material for the dress which each pupil made and retained for her own use; they also offered prizes for the best work. The employers were so satisfied with the teaching that the next session they sent forty girls instead of twenty-two. The Council believes that in such methods lies the best, if not the only, means of securing for beginners in skilled trades that instruction in the principles of their work which is essential to produce good and intelligent workmen and workwomen.

When we remember the great interest taken in the Women's Section in the World's Fair at Chicago in 1903, and how British women, under the authority of a Royal Commission, with the direct support of a daughter of the late Queen, organised a most successful exhibit, the lack of interest in the St. Louis Exhibition this year seems almost incredible. Were it not that we have heard from some Americans in this country of the progress of the arrangements, we should scarcely know that there is to be an exhibition at all. We hear that there is dissatisfaction about the art section here, and that it seems possible there may be no women's work sent out to St. Louis.

The Board of Lady Managers of the Exhibition have sent, through the Foreign Office, a courteous invitation to British women to join with them in presenting to the world information as to the condition, opportunities, development, and promises of their sex in their own country, and expressing the hope that it may be permitted to be of personal service to those who may visit the Exhibition in person.

Miss Gertrude von Petzold, M.A., is the newly-appointed pastor of the Unitarian Free Church, Leicester, having received a unanimous invitation to act in this capacity. It is the first instance in this country of the appointment of a woman to such a position.

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