

On the conclusion of which the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone—a huge block of polished red granite—was proceeded with. King Edward, with the assistance of the architect, Mr. E. B. P'Anson, and other helpers, acquitted himself of his task with perfect success, and declared the stone well and truly laid. The trowel and mallet used were designed, executed, and presented to the hospital by the Bronzegrove Guild. The stone bears the following inscription:—

"This foundation-stone of the new buildings of St. Bartholomew's Hospital was laid on 6th July, 1904, by Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith; Emperor of India, near the site given in 1123 by Henry I., King of the English, and ever since devoted to the relief of pain and the cure of disease among the poor of London, and through the increase of knowledge in the medical art here attained to the alleviation of human suffering throughout the world. Fear God. Honour the King."

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone being finished, Sir Trevor Lawrence, the Treasurer, stepped forward and inquired whether it was the Queen's pleasure to receive her Charge as a Governor of the hospital. Of course, Her Majesty smilingly assented, whereupon Mr. Cross, in academic robes, proceeded in accordance with ancient custom to read, most impressively, the said Charge in the following quaint terms:—

"Your Majesty having been elected and chosen a Governor of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, it is your duty and charge to acquit yourself in that office with all faithfulness and sincerity; endeavouring that the affairs and business of the said hospital may be well ordered and managed; and promoting the weal and advantage of the poor wounded, sick, maimed, diseased persons harboured in the said hospital.

"To this end your Majesty is now admitted a Governor of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital."

A copy of this address, along with a miniature Governor's staff, was then handed to Her Majesty by Sir Trevor Lawrence.

Then followed a charming interlude, when Miss Isla Stewart, the Matron, ascended the centre steps on to the platform, and, with great dignity, presented, as an offering from the nursing staff, a lovely bouquet of pink malmaison carnations to the Queen and one of crimson roses to the Princess of Wales. Miss Stewart's curtesies were quite *comme il faut*, and a burst of acclamation testified to her immense popularity as she skilfully descended the steps, still facing the Royal party.

With the singing of "God save the King" (in Sir E. Elgar's arrangement) by Madame Albani the impressive ceremony came to an end.

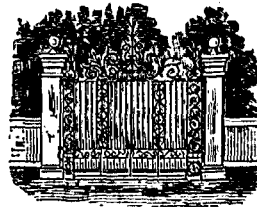
The announcement of a gift of £1,000 from the King was cheered to the echo.

The King and Queen, upon leaving the pavilion, drove in semi-state through the Little Britain gate, round the quadrangle of the hospital, and bowed to and smiled upon the numerous patients lying and standing in the square in the kindest manner, winning all hearts, no doubt. It was a very beautiful and touching scene, and one can but hope that the great work of entirely rebuilding this ancient "House," so happily begun, may go forward to a glorious finish, and that we may all be present on the Opening Day.

E. G. F.

## Outside the Gates.

### WOMEN.



themselves—truly a queenly gift.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania has given her castle on the Rhine, which is picturesquely situated, and is provided with every modern comfort, to be used as a home for writers, whether Roumanians or foreigners, who are too poor or too feeble to keep

Miss Susan B. Anthony, the pioneer of women's political rights, will pass through London on her way back to America. She is to be entertained in London by our leading woman suffragists.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Honorary President of the International Council of Women, has gone to Prague, Bohemia, where she will be officially extended the welcome of the city and entertained by the University. She will help the Bohemian women to organise a Council.

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) notes the progress which the emancipation of women has made since the date of the movements which in the middle of the last century were mainly devoted to the acquisition of political rights. Nowadays in Germany, as elsewhere, the object of the women's movement is eminently practical, and it has succeeded in opening for women many careers in the service of the State, of science, and of commerce, which were formerly closed to them. Even in Germany large numbers of women are employed in the administration of the telegraphs and telephones, as clerks on railways, and in industrial establishments, and, in some cases, as factory inspectors. Among the lower middle classes the aim of marrying their daughters satisfactorily, which was the ideal of the renowned "Familie Buchholtz," is no longer the sole object of their education and training. Throughout Germany numerous institutions organised on the model of the *Letteverein* train girls in book-keeping and stenography, as well as in housekeeping, needlework and cookery. It is only among the upper classes, and especially among the impoverished section of the *petite noblesse*, that the careers open to unmarried women are still subject to the old restrictions. As the *National Liberal* organ observes, the whole movement has done a great deal to improve the material and moral *status* of the community. A constantly increasing number of women are indebted to it for the possibility of earning a humble but independent livelihood. Powers which lay dormant and talents which were unappreciated have been discovered and enlisted in the interests of the general welfare. The highest tributes are paid to the efficiency and the zeal of the women who are employed by the State and by municipalities. On the other hand, those political rights which are still being claimed for women, such as the exercise of the franchise, continue to be regarded in Germany as far beyond the horizon of practical politics.

Many of the Japanese ladies, as we know, are very

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