

than we did formerly—we now accept them at twenty-one. There is something more that we give them than just the training in the care of the sick. In these three years we try to develop these women to go out to meet the most difficult conditions. We mature them and we train them in a hundred ways. The best material comes from the country homes, where, however, they have not had certain advantages, where they know nothing of the city life, and where, perhaps, they have not been accustomed to all the luxuries and niceties that are required in the homes of the wealthy. We have coming to us young women who are philanthropically inclined, who have money, and who desire to do some good in the world, and I believe the very best place for these young women to do this good is in the training school. They are certainly doing serviceable work for the community there.

"I consider that these three years should do something more than give the nurse so much theory and so much practice. If they enter at 21 or 22—21, I think, is the average—they are then 24 when they are ready to take up their work outside. This is quite young enough to go out to live in boarding houses, with the temptations and surroundings which we all know of, or should know of, if we talk with our nurses. If it is their desire to fit themselves for institutional work, I do not think any woman is fitted for an advanced institutional position until she is, perhaps, 27 years old; she may work up to the different positions from 25 to 27, but I think you will all agree with me that 27 is even young to take the responsibility of a small hospital or school. Now, is this too much time to give to their training?"

Very many questions of interest were discussed. There is only space to allude briefly to a few, which will serve to prove how useful these Conventions are, and how desirable it is that the transactions should be placed on record, so that the practical conclusions of experienced Superintendents should reach a larger audience than that which listens to them during the meetings.

M. B.

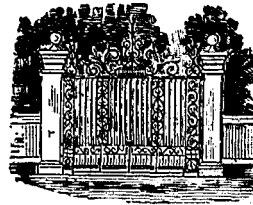
We have received the third volume of the "Science and Art of Nursing," published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., which we hope to review in another issue. The book is excellently produced, and has numerous illustrations. We are glad to observe that the subjects dealt with are all discussed by medical men and nurses with special experience in the subjects under consideration.

The maintenance funds of the Children's Sanatorium at Holt, Norfolk, for the open air treatment of consumptive children are nearly exhausted; 15 beds have been in full occupation since 1st April, and some 35 cases have been received and dealt with this year with marked success. Donations or annual subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Treasurer, Alfred Hoare, Esq.; Hon. Sec., T. H. Wyatt, Esq., M.V.O., 68, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.; bankers, Messrs. Hoare and Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C. Annual report will be forwarded on application.

## Outside the Gates.

### WOMEN.

The release of Mrs. Pankhurst with her daughter Christabel from Holloway Gaol comes with relief to many, whose Christmas dinner will taste the better that no suffragist is dining on prison fare.



Before Lord Robert Cecil's Public Meeting Bill was passed by the House of Commons on Saturday there was considerable opposition. Mr. Morton (Sutherlandshire) moved that the Lords' amendments should be considered that day three months, and Mr. C. Duncan (Barrow-in-Furness) seconded the motion. Mr. C. Harmsworth (Worcester, Droitwich) and other members supported the motion on the ground that the Bill carried with it the gravest consequences to the right of public meeting.

The *Daily Chronicle* declares that "when half a dozen gentlemen of colour arrayed in blankets and wearing toques of white feathers presented themselves at the main entrance to the Houses of Parliament last week, there was some demur at admitting them. Sad experience of suffragist wives has made the men of the A division, once of a trusting and benevolent character, highly suspicious."

"It was just on the cards that these were conspirators in still another plot hatched at Clement's Inn to annoy the Mother of Parliaments. Satisfactory credentials were, however, produced, and the dusky visitors, personally conducted by Mr. W. T. Wilson, were shown over both Houses."

The American Circle of the Lyceum Club entertained at luncheon last week nine of the American Rhodes' Scholars. Miss Howard, the first woman scholar to study in England under the auspices of the Society of American Women in London, and a holder of a scholarship founded by Madame Thayer on the lines of those administered by the Rhodes' Trust, was also present.

Speaking at the recent Poor Law Conference at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on "The Work of Women in the Administration of the Poor Law," Mrs. W. N. Shaw, a member of the Women's Local Government Society, urged that more women should be appointed as relieving officers, and said that the organisation of the workhouse, workhouse schools and homes for children, required the experience of a woman householder. Women already on boards of governors should be urged also to take steps to ensure the appointment of women inspectors under the Infant Life Protection Act in the unions which they served.

A successful start has been made in the Women's Department of King's College in connection with the courses of a university standard in Home Science and Economics. The first courses are

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