THE TENNIS PLAYERS.

By SYDNEY GREY.

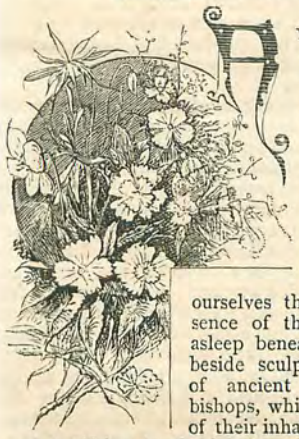
SWIFT to follow the bounding ball,
Active and lithe of frame,
Hark, how their voices rise and fall
While merrily goes the game.
Laughter borne on the summer air
Says life's true wealth is youth and health,
And a heart with never a care.

Yonder the grey-haired gardener moves
Tranquilly to and fro,
Looks at the joyous group, and loves
To think of the long ago;
Far-off years, when he had his share
In life's true wealth, bright youth and health,
And a heart with never a care.

So grim age ever spoils our prime;
Winter must follow May;
Each is best in its own good time,
And wise in its ordered way;
But to the young is earth most fair,
For life's true wealth is youth and health,
And a heart with never a care.

WORK FOR ALL.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.



A YEAR or two ago strolling through the cemetery of St. Andrew's, in Fife, the Canterbury of Scotland, and trying, as our manner is, to figure to ourselves the living presence of those who lay asleep beneath our feet, beside sculptured coffins of ancient abbots and bishops, which lay empty of their inhabitants, open and testifying to the labours of remote antiquity, we were much struck by such modern inscriptions as this—

Andrew Morrison,
Gardener;
or, James Baillie,
Ploughman;
or, Andrew Murdoch,
Slater;

and pondering much on this retaining after death the workday costume, as it were, of life, it seemed to us to give the key to the excellence and success of the Scottish race, whether it came to them with that great gift of education which they received through the hands of John Knox, or whether it be part and parcel of the manliness which makes the poorest Scotchman able to hold his own in argument against a duke or a "minister." They are free from the canker which has marred the lives of many Englishmen and more Englishwomen; they are not ashamed of their work, even though it have to do with the building of common houses for poor folk to dwell in, the turning of the clods of the earth to grow common pot-herbs and vegetables. The man who has passed his life in such hard and simple work is not ashamed when he passes out of it to couple his occupation with his name, and his sons, when they lay him reverently to rest, think they do him honour in recording the kind and quality of his work.

The age of *gentility* it is to be hoped is passing away in England, and a healthy, vigorous life is coming in. No good work could, in the nature of things, be done by women who hid it away, and thought nothing did them so much honour as white hands and silk dresses. The abundant wealth of the country is no doubt largely responsible for this; men have made money so freely that there has been "no occasion" for the daughters to work, and those who have been less successful, have thought that they lost caste if their daughters did what their neighbours didn't, and, as in China, artificial restraints were resorted to, to keep the fair young things delicate and idle.

How little wealth has added to the happiness of the world is, perhaps, scarcely conceivable, but it exercises a despotism over men's minds which cripples the reason. Essentially of this world and earthly, it reigns supreme, and even poets and philosophers in England gather wealth, and leave it to their heirs. But the time seems to be come when women, who now in England are in the majority, must think for themselves on the question of work, if not on other great social questions. Women are by nature sympathetic and active; they are also by nature pious; they read the Bible. Let them read it not as a talisman to be repeated and not thought of, but as a living guide of conduct, and they will find on every page of the New Testament the enforcement of the decree pronounced on Adam when he left the Garden, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." If toil is the punishment, it is also the solace of life, and no human being is truly well and happy who does not do a reasonable amount of honest work. A man (using man in its widest sense of human being) who does not work, is like a chrysalis, unformed and unsightly, with the beauty in which Nature intended him to be clothed all folded up and undeveloped.

Owing to various causes, into which it is unnecessary to enter here, women in the middle classes of English society are at the present time much in excess of men. In consequence of their number, and perhaps as a part of their social enfranchisement, women are now looking for occupations outside the home—not because home is less dear to them than it was to their mothers, but simply because such a home is not possible for them, and because if they do not find work their lives must be vacant, their energies unemployed, their very means of subsistence meagre and uncertain. It becomes all women, then, to look the matter fearlessly in the face, to see what is to be done, what can be done, and, by studying how to do some work thoroughly well, to make themselves self-supporting, industrious, and happy.

Knowledge is easily carried, and no one is the worse for it; true knowledge makes people humble as well as thoughtful, cures idle gossip, and gives a better centre for the mind to work from than narrow selfishness; if it be but of the smallest art it leavens the character and blows off the fads and fallacies that are born of idleness.

"Quot homines, tot sententiæ"—in this wonderful world no two human beings are alike. Can there be a greater sign of the infinite power of the Creator than the endless variety in beings that have so much in common? It is of the highest import in selecting the employments of a life to have regard to the temperaments and capacities of the individual, rather than to what may happen to be his wish at a particular time—systems which run all men through one groove carry the elements of failure in them, while many a man and woman has had reason to repent the too ready accomplishment of a wish, a too early success.

It is not very long since teaching was looked upon as the only employment suitable to a gentlewoman, and while we would regard it as the first and highest profession, and one for which perhaps the majority of women are suited, it is an occupation which above all others requires a loving and sympathetic nature, and should on no account be thrust upon an unwilling or highly nervous temper, and it should be always remembered who deigned to be known as the "Teacher," and should be accepted not as task work, but as a labour of love. If undertaken grudgingly, and as a hard necessity, it must be infinitely wearisome, and broken health, shattered nerves, and soured temper are the certain outcome of noble work done in an ignoble spirit.

Next to the care and training of children comes the care of the sick, for which many women seem to have special aptitude; it is to be wished that they were much more largely employed in dispensing, and that the laborious task of sick-nursing were not the work considered most suitable to them.

Next to the care of the sick would seem to come the management of finance, and the conducting and keeping of accounts offers good employment for young women of general training and intelligence.

Women have often been regarded as made of finer stuff than man, more fitted to ornament and beautify life, and it is beyond dispute that their taste, delicacy of hand, eye for colour, and patience in elaboration fits them to be the decorators of our homes. How much pleasure may be given by the skilful selection of a drapery, the arrangement of a glass of flowers, or a well-composed dress! That there are many branches of decorative art in which girls excel can therefore be no matter

of surprise, any more than that girls show great readiness to come forward for training in the schools which have been recently opened to afford it. Facilities for studying art in its higher branches have always been considerable ever since the name of Angelica Kauffmann appeared on the roll of the first forty academicians, and it may be doubted whether women did wisely to open an exhibition all for themselves, and whether it has done more than encourage poor and ineffectual work which had better never have been exhibited at all.

Next to the art of painting in oil and water, with all its offshoots of china painting, painting on silk, velvet, &c., comes the beautiful art of carving in wood, which is calculated to afford true artistic pleasure to all who practise it, and which forms one of the most elegant and enduring of ornaments.

Engraving on wood, or, as it was perhaps better called, cutting on wood, is also an elegant occupation. The demand for good work is practically almost unlimited, and promises speedy and ample remuneration, the ever-increasing number of illustrated papers and magazines affording a ready market for good wood-cuts.

For those who have not patience and love for teaching, or for caring for the sick; to whom the rule-of-three is an abomination, or who are not attracted by the study of form and colour, there remain employments equally useful to the community, and the remuneration for which is fair and certain, such as plan tracing, law copying, and printing, all of which are being successfully followed by women. Hair-dressing is a skilled occupation, requiring much taste and neatness, and one which appears in all respects suited to women, though it has not advanced with the speed expected, owing to the almost unaccountable fact that women actually like to submit their heads to the manipulation of men, and that men can be still found willing to pass their lives in such a calling.

No summary of occupations for women would be complete which did not include the fine arts of cookery and dressmaking—arts in both of which the Englishwomen of the nineteenth century have until recently been lamentably deficient, and both of which should be studied in the general interests of society by every woman who is likely to have to do with the feeding and clothing of a family.

Music, *i.e.*, the art of producing sweet sounds, either with the voice or with the aid of artificial contrivances, has long occupied a prominent place in the education of girls; but the art is so difficult that it seems to be accepted more and more that it is of little use to spend time in the cultivation of it unless there be some natural taste and capacity for it. To those who possess this beautiful gift, many opportunities of cultivating it are now open; but if exercised as a means of earning money, it is laborious in the extreme, and, except in cases of special fitness, is not to be recommended.

Other ways of earning a livelihood, open to women, we know of none, except such as are designated in the report of the Society for the Employment of Women, as temporary employment, which consists principally of writing, *i.e.*, copying MS. or music, addressing envelopes, &c., often a valuable assistance to those who are seeking occupation, and helps them to tide over difficult times—but not requiring special training or special gifts, it is hardly to be treated of in a summary like the present.

We propose in our following papers to give an account of the training required for each of the above employments, and of the facilities for obtaining it.

II.—Teaching.

Teaching has always been accepted as work undeniably suited to a woman; so naturally her field, indeed, that, until the middle of the present century, it was generally supposed that she had an innate faculty and capacity for it, and that special training was quite unnecessary. It was, in fact, no uncommon recommendation to a lady who wished to undertake the intellectual and moral training of children, that she was "quite a lady and never expected to have to teach." Much has been done within the last quarter of a century to put this calling on a better footing—to make it, as it should be, the highest profession in which a woman can engage, and to awaken in the members of it a feeling of fellowship and self-respect.

Girton College, Cambridge, deserves the first mention, as the pioneer, which started with the purpose of doing for girls what has always been done for boys, *i.e.*, securing them leisure and opportunity to pursue their studies after the ordinary school course, and to prepare themselves systematically for the practice of their profession. Students are not, it is true, necessarily persons intending to become teachers. All young women who desire to continue their studies beyond girlhood are welcomed, but special encouragement and special help are given to intending teachers. There are several scholarships available for reducing the expenses, particulars of which can be obtained of the secretary, Mrs. Croom Robertson, 31, Kensington Park-gardens, London.

The college was opened in 1870 with six students in a hired house in Hitchin; in 1873 it was removed to a building erected for the purpose at Girton, near Cambridge. The college now forms two sides of a quadrangle, and comprises fifty-five sets of rooms for students, and ample accommodation for lectures, dining, &c.

The college course is in all respects similar to that of the University, on which it was modelled, and it is desired to give a certificate of proficiency which shall be of equal value with the ordinary B.A. degree.

The terms are three, and occupy each about eight weeks, so that half of each year is spent in residence, and the charge for board, lodging, and instruction is £35 per term, paid in advance. Entrance examinations are held in London in March and June. A fee of £1 is charged.

The course of study comprises divinity; modern languages; classics; mathematics, pure and mixed; natural science; moral science. Students may select their own course of study.

The other colleges, of rather more recent foundation—Newnham Hall, at Cambridge, principal, Miss A. J. Clough; Lady Margaret Hall, principal, Miss Wordsworth; and Somerville College, principal, Miss Shaw Lefevre, at Oxford—are almost identical in their system and in expense; the expense, indeed, at Lady Margaret's Hall is slightly in excess of Girton. The avowed object of the foundation of this college is to procure for its students the protection and training of an academical house, on the principles of the Church of England, though members of other religious bodies are not excluded, while Somerville places students of all denominations on the same footing.

All four colleges offer scholarships, full particulars of which can be obtained from Mrs. Croom Robertson, 31, Kensington Park-gardens, London, W., secretary, for Girton; from Mr. Bateson, secretary of the Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Woman, St. John's Lodge, Cambridge, for Newnham; from Miss Wordsworth, lady principal, Riseholme, Lincoln, for Lady Margaret Hall; and from either of the secretaries, the Hon. Mrs. Harcourt, Cowley Grange, Oxford, or Mrs. J. H. Ward, 5, Broadmore-road, Oxford, for Somerville.

The ancient university of St. Andrew's, Fife, alone of the universities of the country grants to woman a university title, LL.A., which is the equivalent of an M.A. for men. The present centres for examination are St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, London, Halifax, Bristol, and Belfast. The fee for examination is two guineas, which must be sent to Professor Knight, the University, St. Andrew's, when the form of application for examination is returned.

Candidates who obtain the title of LL.A. pay an additional fee of four guineas before receiving their diploma, or making use of the title.

No candidate can be admitted to the St. Andrew's LL.A. examination who does not hold the local examination certificate of a university, or the certificate of the College of Preceptors or a government teacher's certificate.

There is no limit as to age in the LL.A. examination.

St. Andrew's offered the diploma of LL.A. first in 1877, when it was received by three students. The number has been steadily increasing, and in the present year was granted to seventy-six.

The University of London has recently opened its degrees to women, but as it is only an examining body, and does not supply teaching apparatus, St. Andrew's is perhaps justified in the assertion made above "that it alone of the universities grants to women a university title equivalent to a M.A. for men." Most of the classes at London University College are open to women, and many are largely attended by them; but it has been felt that there are serious objections to common classes in a large establisment like University College, where little supervision is possible, and the munificence of a lady, Miss Dudin Brown, has opened a London College for Ladies, for the preparation of students for the London University degrees. Present address: Westfield, Maresfield Gardens, South Hampstead, of which Miss Constance L. Maynard, certificated student in honours of Girton College, Cambridge, is mistress and hon. sec. Here students can enjoy the leisure and peace of academical life, and here religious teaching, conducted on Protestant principles, will form the basis of all study. The scale of expenses is similar to that at Girton and at the other colleges.

Girls who do not aim at what has been called the higher education, or whose means do not permit them to give so much time to preparation for their profession, can obtain help from the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, which has opened a Training College for Teachers in Middle and Higher Schools for Girls, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

The cost of tuition is £24 yearly, payable in instalments of £8 at the beginning of each of the three terms, and ten shillings for stationery.

Scholarships, varying in amount from £10 to £24, have been annually awarded, and the Payne Prize (founded in memory of Professor Joseph Payne), of the value of about £7, is given annually to the student who stands highest in the Cambridge Teachers' Examination.

Further particulars may be obtained from Miss Agnes Ward, Principal of the Teachers' Training and Registration College, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., or from Miss Brough.

The Teachers' Training Syndicate of Cambridge holds an examination in the theory, history, and practice of teaching at Cambridge in

June for persons who have completed the age of twenty before June 1st in the current year, and awards certificates to all who pass the examination satisfactorily. The fee for examination is £2 10s.

The Home and Colonial School Society, Gray's Inn-road, King's Cross, London, also provides instruction in the art of teaching—the terms to resident pupils, between the ages of fifteen and thirty, are from £45 to £50 per annum; to day students, £15 per annum, or £8 for six months. At the West Central Collegiate School, 29, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, teachers are trained for the Cambridge Teachers' Examination—the fee is £5 5s.; but in the case of anyone who could be really useful in teaching in the school, the fee would not be exacted.

This society has also a Kindergarten class for private governesses, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers; but the principal Kindergarten training college is at 31, Tavistock-place, which is open to all students above seventeen years of age who are otherwise qualified to enter the Froebel Society's examination, *i.e.*, who have passed the Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local, Higher Local, Society of Arts, First and Second Class College of Preceptors, &c.

The college year is divided into three terms, each of about thirteen weeks; the fees are £20 a year, or £7 per term, payable in advance. Names of candidates should be sent to Mrs. E. Berry, hon. secretary to the Froebel Society, 27, Upper Bedford-place.

We must now say a word or two about the schools, where girls may obtain the training which will qualify them to take advantage of the benefits offered by the various establishments we have enumerated. As Girton is the pioneer college, the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls, Sandall-road, Camden Town, must be honoured as the pioneer school, which, through the energy of its honoured head mistress, Miss Buss, has afforded to a vast number of girls opportunities of study which they could hardly have obtained otherwise.

The fees per annum are sixteen guineas; to pupils who enter above the age of sixteen, nineteen guineas. There are numerous scholarships and prizes. Applications for forms of entrance should be made to Mrs. Alfred J. Buss, school secretary.

From these schools five hundred and forty pupils have passed the College of Preceptors' examinations, and two hundred and nineteen the Cambridge Local Examinations, one hundred and six with honours.

The Girls' Public Day School Company offer education at moderate terms in various districts of London and in many county towns.

It is not to be supposed that the education to be obtained in any of these large and crowded establishments can be comparable to that which is given in private schools, conducted by accomplished Christian women, who care equally for the mind, soul, and body of the girls entrusted to them; but they are conducted by women of a high tone of character, who have thrown all their heart into the work, and if the mother be prepared to do her part at home, there is little doubt that great good may be done by them. Whatever benefit there may be in the stimulus of competition they enjoy in the highest degree; and we speak from personal knowledge when we say that the girls who leave the Camden schools are well prepared for work, and for the most part very earnest and capable.

From the above notes we see that there is abundant opportunity for the preparatory study necessary to those who are disposed to undertake teaching as a profession, and it will follow as a necessary corollary that there is little scope now for the amateur.

In no calling, perhaps, is so much assistance offered to the student; the demand on the energies in the present high-pressure state of education is, it is true, often too great; but there is no calling in which, take it all in all, women are so likely to excel and in which the remuneration is more reliable.

In the Girls' Public Day Schools Company salaries vary from £80 to £180 or £200. Teachers in elementary schools under the School Board receive good salaries, and have short hours. Under the School Board two thousand certificated female teachers are employed; the lowest salary obtained by assistants is £50 per annum.

The salaries of head mistresses of High and Public Schools with the capitation fees amount in the case of St. Paul's, London, to £2,000, and in the North London Collegiate School to £1,300, while the minimum at Dolgelly, Wales, is £190, the average being about £500.

The salaries of teachers in private schools average from £25 to £100, according to the acquirements possessed, but in private schools assistants are resident, and at no expense for board and lodging, which cannot be calculated at much less than £50 additional.

The same remark may be made of private governesses whose salaries are on a similar scale. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the position of a governess in a private family can ever be desirable; her hours of occupation are almost the whole of her waking hours, the discipline of her pupils must be inferior to that of a school, and she suffers from the fatigue of instructing one or two children who never feel the stimulus of competition, which, whatever may be urged against it, is the most natural whetstone for sharpening the wits, while her mind, perpetually in contact with younger minds, is apt to be dwarfed to their level, and, like the lawn of a suburban garden, being perpetually mowed of the little it can produce out of its own unassisted force, grows browner and barer, until it is voted only fit to be dug up and carted away to the dust-heap.

A school, well ordered, is the proper field for the teacher; hours of study and recreation come in regular course, and if at the present time the drive is greater than a prudent educator would consider advisable, children are in their proper subordination, friends and equals are at hand, and the teacher can never feel that she is in the position of one who is in the family but not of it; her work is definite and clearly laid out for her, and she is spared all the endless worry of misapprehension, imagined slights, and inexplicable grievances, which often ruin the health and spirits of the resident governess.

VARIETIES.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.—Hazlitt mentions an habitual liar, who, consistent to the last, employed the few remaining days he had to live, after being condemned by his doctors, in making a will, by which he bequeathed large estates in different parts of England, money in the funds, rich jewels, rings, and all kinds of valuables, to his old friends and acquaintances, who, not knowing how far the force of nature could go, were not for some time convinced that all this fairy wealth had never an existence anywhere but in the idle coinage of his brain, whose whims and projects were no more.

COMMAND AND OBEDIENCE.—One very common error misleads the opinion of mankind—that, universally, authority is pleasant, submission painful. In the general course of human affairs the very reverse of this is nearer the truth. Command is anxiety, obedience ease.—*Paley.*

MAN AND WOMAN.

Woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse; could we make her as the man,
Sweet love were slain; his dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet in the long years liker must they grow,
The man be more of woman, she of man.
—*Tennyson.*

RED HAIR.—Red hair, according to Lavater, characterises a man singularly good or singularly bad; and, he adds, "a striking contrast between the colour of the hair and the colour of the eyebrows inspires me with distrust."

INNOCENCE.—Innocence is like polished armour: it adorns an it defends.

HOW MARIGOLDS ARE YELLOW.

Jealous girls there sometimes were
While they lived or lasted here;
Turned to flowers, still they be
Yellow, marked for jealousy.
—*Herrick.*

SUCCESSFUL SINGULARITY.—Let those who would affect singularity with success first determine to be very virtuous, and they will be sure to be very singular.—*Colton.*

PLANS FOR EVERY DAY.—Whatever your situation in life may be, lay down your plans of conduct for the day. The half-hours will glide smoothly on, without crossing or jostling one another.

ZEAL WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE. — Zeal without knowledge is like expedition to a man in the dark.—*John Newton.*

REASONING BEINGS.—She who will not reason is a bigot; she who cannot is a fool; and she who dares not is a slave.

RICHES.—If a rich woman be proud of her wealth, she should not be praised till it is known how she employs it.

CHOOSING BY WEIGHT.

When Loveless married Lady Jenny,
Whose beauty was the ready penny:
"I chose her," said he, "like old plate,
Not for the fashion, but the weight."

OUR ANCESTORS. — Nations, like individuals, derive support and strength from the feeling that they belong to an illustrious race, that they are the heirs of their greatness, and ought to be the perpetuators of their glory. It is of momentous importance that a nation should have a great past to look back upon. It steadies the life of the present, elevates and upholds it, and lightens and lifts it up, by the memory of the great deeds, the noble sufferings, and the valorous achievements of the men of old. *Dr. Smiles.*

RUSSIAN PROVERBS ON LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

As regards the treatment of a wife by her husband, proverbs in Russia differ. "Love your wife like your soul, and beat her like your *shuba*" (overcoat or furs), says one of the stern class; to which another responds in the same spirit, "Not long hurt the bumps from a loved one's thumps." Wives have undoubtedly been subjected to much ill-treatment in Russia, where many husbands have always been of the opinion that "Liberty spoils a good wife."

Some Russian proverbs are cynical as to the advantages of matrimony. If the bachelor cries, "Oh! Oh!" the married man cries, "Ai! Ai!" and those who "Wed once, wail always." One of the brief dramatic proverbs tells a mournful tale.

she had opened her heart to me on the subject of Carrie. "I am old-fashioned, as Carrie says, and it is still my creed that parents know best for their children; but she thinks differently, and she is so good, that, perhaps, one ought to leave her to judge for herself. If I could only know what your father would say," she went on, plaintively.

I could give her no comfort, for I was only a girl myself, and my opinions were still immature and unfledged, and then I never had been as good as Carrie. But what I said seemed to console mother a little, for she drew down my face and kissed it.

"Always my good, sensible Esther," she said; and then Uncle Geoffrey came in and prescribed for the headache, and the subject dropped.

(*To be continued.*)

WORK FOR ALL.

III.—Medicine.—Nursing and Dispensing.

First among the accomplishments which endeared the lovely daughter of Isaac of York to her people and to her age was the knowledge which she had acquired from the wise Miriam of the virtue of drugs and the art of healing wounds, and Eleanor of Castille would only have been exercising the function of women of her time if she had really sucked the poison from her husband's wound and so saved his life.

Even down to the times of our great grandmothers, the lady of the manor esteemed it her duty and her privilege to inquire into and minister to the ailments of her tenants, and in her still-room manufactured comforting and wholesome "waters" from the plants which grew on her estate for their benefit and her own.

It is only quite in modern times that ladies have been content to be ignorant of the principles of health; and when some twenty years since the idea was started that women should not only as wives and mothers be acquainted with the laws of health, but that the art of healing would be a suitable calling for women, the difficulties that lay in the way of their following a course of study similar to that pursued by men seemed insuperable. In these islands no qualifying degree but that of apothecary could be obtained, so that the few ladies whose resolution was fired rather than daunted by the difficulties which lay before them, took advantage of the liberality of Switzerland, and took their degree at Zurich.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson, who came forward as the leader of the movement in England, supplemented her apothecary's degree with an M.D. obtained in Paris, and she has been followed by a small number of ladies who have taken advantage of the increasing facilities for study, and are doing good work now.

At the present time the University of London and the King's and Queen's Colleges of Physicians in Ireland award the M.D. to women duly qualified.

Before they can be registered as medical students, candidates must pass one of the examinations in arts recognised by the general medical council, *i.e.*, the Oxford or Cambridge local examinations, junior and senior; the senior local examinations for honorary certificates of the University of Edinburgh; the local examination for honours certificates of the University of St. Andrew's; the examination in arts of the Society of Apothecaries in London; the examination for a first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors; the local examination of the Queen's University in Ireland; or the matriculation examination of the University of London.

These certificates must include English, Latin, arithmetic, elements of algebra and geometry, with one optional subject, viz., Greek, French, German, or natural philosophy.

The London School of Medicine for Women, 30, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, guarantees the instruction necessary for obtaining a licence in medicine.

Four years is considered the necessary time of study to obtain a licence to practise from the King's or Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; the expense, including fees, hospital practice, books and instruments, is nearly £200.

Five years' study is generally required to obtain the M.D. from the University of London, but the examinations being very difficult this ranks higher. No student is admitted to the school under the age of eighteen. There is an entrance scholarship, value £30, to be annually competed for in September. All information respecting the medical education of women will be furnished by Mrs. Thorne, hon. secretary, 30, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, London.

The medical men in England, into whose hands the health of the community has so long been committed, have so endeared themselves to their patients by their sympathetic and kindly ways, no less than by their knowledge and skill, that there is a strong and natural indisposition in the British public to deprive them of any part of their work and emoluments, so that, except in a few cases, the female M.D. has had considerable difficulties at the outset of her professional career. But India, which during the last century has exercised such a marvellous influence on the fortunes of the upper middle classes of Great Britain and Ireland, has lately come forward as a powerful assistant in opening a way for the employment of women as doctors. The women of India cannot and will not appeal to men for help in their sickness and infirmity, and they have sent a touching appeal to the Queen to send them out qualified women who may enter their zenanas and help and advise them.

The opening thus presented seems likely to be used by many enterprising young women, who cannot look for ready employment in England, and it is hardly too much to hope that women so trained and qualified may not only prove a great blessing to the native ladies, but may improve the tone of the female portion of the British community in India; and that a careful study of the climate, with reference to the laws of health, etc., may enable them to teach their countrywomen how to enjoy the glories of the "Golden Indies" with less cost of health and physical and moral energy.

The objections which are urged to medicine as a profession for women never seem to be felt when they desire to become sick nurses, although the one calling is quite as laborious as the other, and there are few of the objections which in fairness would not apply to the sick nurse—the truth being that nursing has been almost exclusively in the hands of women, whereas the practice of medicine has become the occupation of a large number of educated men, who, under the designation of "general practitioners," lead sufficiently laborious and often very devoted lives. Hospital nursing affords certain employment for women of sound constitution, methodical habits, and cheerful temper. The salary generally commences at £20 and rises to £30; matrons and lady superintendents receive from £50 to £100. Board and lodging are supplied, and are on a liberal scale.

Almost all the London hospitals train nurses. At St. Thomas's, the committee of the Nightingale Fund have made arrangements for the admission to their school of a limited number of gentlewomen who desire to qualify themselves in the practice of medicine. These probationers must pay £30 towards their maintenance during their year of training. Occasional vacancies occur for the admission of gentlewomen, free of expense, should they be in a position to require such aid.

Probationers should be from twenty-seven to thirty-seven, single or widows. Mrs. Wardroper, the matron at the hospital, receives all applications from candidates who are admitted as probationers, subject to her selection.

Payment will be required by two equal instalments in advance, half on admittance and half at the end of six months. The probationer will receive instruction from the medical instructor and the hospital sisters, and she will serve as assistant nurse in the hospital. During the year of training she will receive payment in money and clothing to the value of £16, on the following footing:—Clothing costing about £4, payment at the end of the first quarter £2, at the end of the second quarter £2 10s., at the end of the third quarter £2 10s., at the end of the fourth £8, and a further gratuity of £2 if recommended for employment.

The usual times of admission are the quarter days. Candidates must be seen by Mrs. Wardroper, at St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert Embankment, Westminster Bridge, London, between 10 and 12 a.m. only, on Tuesdays and Fridays. The regulations to which probationers are expected to conform may be obtained by writing to Bonham Carter, Esq., secretary to the Nightingale Fund, 91, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

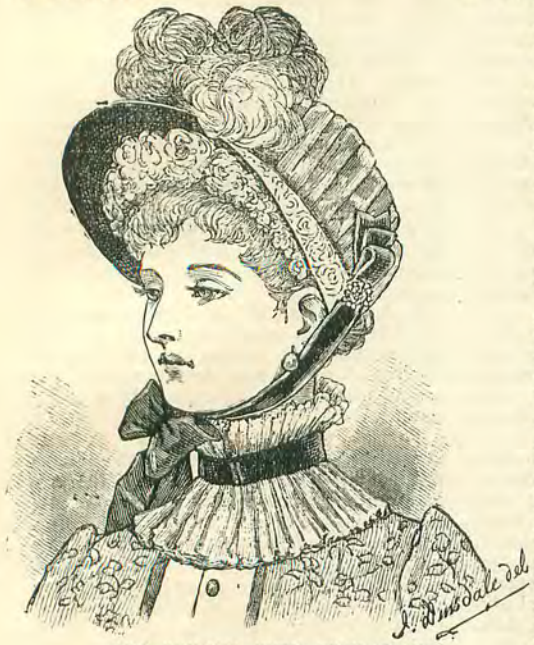
The School of Nurses in connection with Westminster Hospital trains nurses in a similar manner. Their standard of age is between twenty-five and thirty-five, and they require testimonials of health and character, according to forms supplied by the lady superintendent, 8, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

At both institutions probationers are expected to conform to the standing rules of the institution; they are under the direction and authority of the lady superintendent, and must wear the uniform of the institution.

At Guy's Hospital, London, S.E., pupils are taken by the matron for training. The terms are £1 1s. per week, paid a quarter in advance; laundry expenses and uniform are extra. Lady pupils are expected to be implicitly obedient to either the sister or the nurse under whom they may be working. The hours on duty are every alternate day from 8 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., with two hours off duty (from 2.30 to 4.30); and from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. every alternate day. No certificate is given under a year's consecutive training. If a lady pupil comes for a year, three weeks' holiday can be taken at the end of six months, and leave of absence once a month (from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning).

There is also a Training Institution for Protestant Nurses at the British Nursing Association, 3A, Cambridge-place, Norfolk-square, Paddington, W., where lady probationers are received for periods of not less than three months, on payment of £1 1s. per week, paid in advance. The age is from twenty-five to forty.

Gentlewomen and other candidates desirous of becoming probationers should apply to Mrs. Elizabeth Carberry, the lady superintendent, at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.



NEW BONNET, WITH OPEN FRONT.

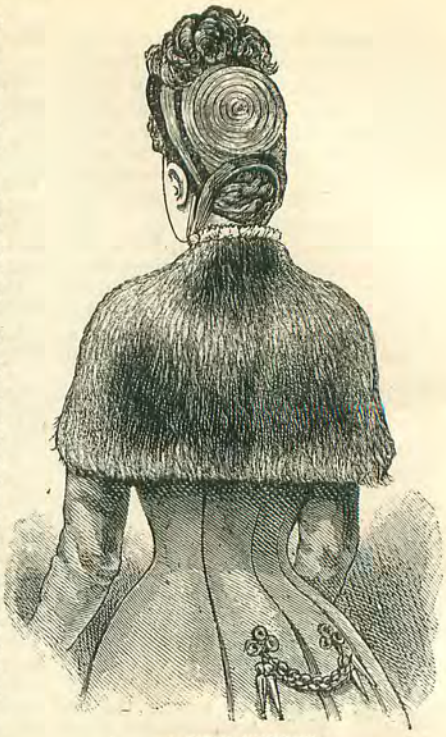
Girls who have not the physique for nursing, or to whom the education necessary for the practice of medicine would be too costly, or the duties too onerous, may earn an honourable living and follow an interesting calling, if they study chemistry with a view to maintaining themselves by it as a business.

By the *Pharmacy Act of 1868*, women were admitted to the examination, which legally qualifies them to practise pharmacy; and the Pharmaceutical Society admits women as students to the lectures at their offices, 17, Bloomsbury-square, W.C., for which the fee is four guineas; but they do not admit women to their laboratory, and as practical knowledge of chemistry, dispensing and pharmacy is absolutely necessary, it would be better for a student to take the course at the South London School of Pharmacy, 325, Kennington-road—secretary, Mr. William Baxter—which is at present the only place where a woman can qualify herself to pass the examinations, which the law requires, before she can open a shop or style herself a dispensing or pharmaceutical chemist. The course at this school extends over a year, and the fees amount to about £15.

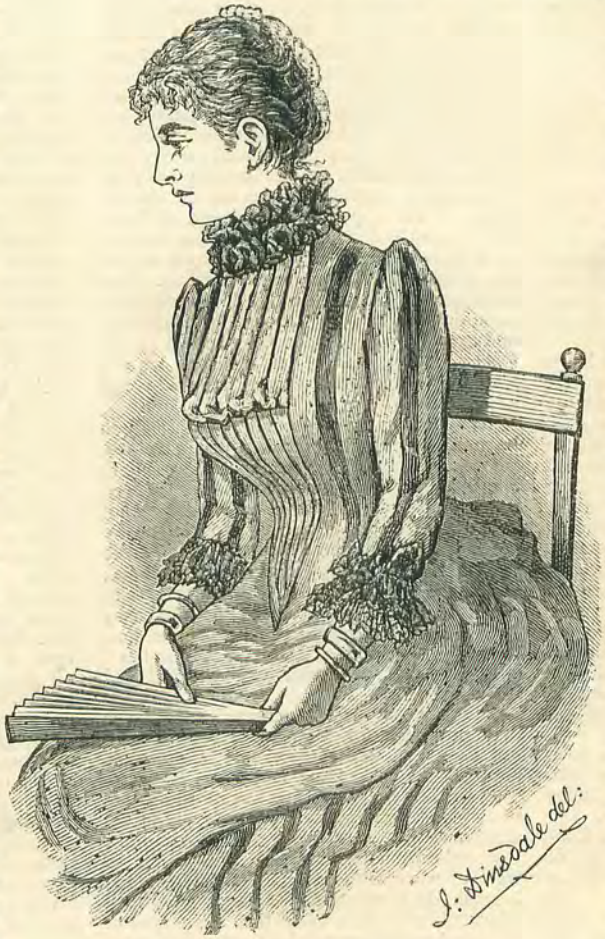
A class for technical chemistry has also been opened by the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, at low fees, particulars of which may be obtained on application from Philip Magnus, B.Sc., B.A., director and secretary of the Institute, Gresham College, London, E.C. Before admission to examination, candidates must pass a preliminary examination in Latin, arithmetic, and English, unless they possess a certificate of having passed the local examination of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Edinburgh, or the examination of the College of Preceptors, or any other legally-qualified body approved by the council, provided Latin and arithmetic be included in the subjects. Candidates should be thoroughly conversant with fractions and decimals at the outset.

At the Hospital for Women, Marylebone-road, girls are taught dispensing at a premium of £5 for six months; they should possess a slight knowledge of Latin, and be familiar with the medical weights and measures.

Desirable as pharmacy is as an occupation for women, a certain difficulty lies in their way, owing to the fact that since 1877 it has been insisted on as an indispensable condition that the year's technical training shall be supplemented by a three years' apprenticeship to a chemist and druggist, and it is very difficult at present to find druggists who are willing to take girls as apprentices; but the following passage from the *Lancet* suggests the hope that this difficulty will soon pass away:—"There is nothing in the process of education or in the business of a pharmaceutical chemist that would be unbecoming to a woman. For purposes of neat compound she is a serious rival. The success of a pharmaceutical chemist turns largely on the way in which dispensing is conducted, and the natural handiness and neatness of a woman would find ample field in it. Doctors are only waiting till dispensing can be done at reasonable prices by chemists, to hand over the whole of their prescriptions to them. Perhaps the introduction of women into the trade may hasten this desirable arrangement."



A NEW BONNET.



STRIPED EVENING BODICE AND OVERSKIRT.

The implied suggestion that the introduction of women would probably assist in lowering the prices of chemists—in other words, diminishing their profits—may perhaps neutralise the effect of this recommendation. Work should always have its fair price, by whomsoever it is done, and women will never take their proper place as workers until it ceases to be considered that their work can be had at a lower price, for this almost necessarily implies that their work is inferior. We must hope that, before long, chemists may be found who are willing to take girls as apprentices. If some great firm would take the initiative and admit, say, half-a-dozen girls at once—as was done with marked success by two great Bond-street hairdressers—they would be conferring a signal boon on girls, and would, we venture to think, be securing for themselves able and trustworthy assistants. Meanwhile it is to be mentioned that Miss Isabella Clarke, who is practising as a certificated pharmaceutical chemist in Spring-street, Paddington, is willing to take outdoor apprentices, at a premium of £100, for three years.

It is satisfactory to know that dispensing is one of the trades approved by the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, and in paying the apprentice fees for which they are willing to assist. Particulars can be ascertained from Miss Gertrude King, secretary to the Society for the Employment of Women, 22, Berners-street, to whom all arrangements are entrusted.

modesty. A true man would scarcely overpraise himself, or malign another."

She left the room as she said this, and he flung himself on the settle, dropping his head in his hand despairingly.

His mother had been a listener.

"Marry! but thy hot tongue has settled thy business, now, Rube. Neither Isabel nor her broad pieces will come into thy honest hands."

"I care not for her gold, mother. And if her choice had fallen on Master Hodgson, or any godly man, I could have borne disappointment. But I cannot see her fling her life away in silence."

He had, however, settled the business, as his mother said.

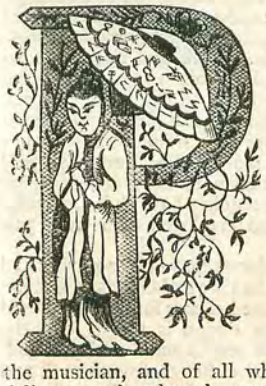
Before another week came round, Master Denton wore an elaborate bone-lace Vandyke collar wrought by Mistress Raine's fair hand, the hand of which it was a pledge and a forerunner.

(*To be continued.*)

WORK FOR ALL.

IV.—ART.

DRAWING, PAINTING, WOOD CARVING, WOOD ENGRAVING, AND DECORATIVE ART GENERALLY.



"POETA nascitur, non fit," says one of the master poets of Rome, a dictum which may be freely rendered, "No teaching will make a man a poet, unless he has the natural gift." And the same thing may be said with equal truth of the painter, of the musician, and of all who practise those delicate and ethereal arts which convey the highest pleasure, and help us, in a subtle way of their own, to realise that there is in us a soul which is not of the earth earthy, but which claims kindred with heaven, and raises us above the mists and entanglements of this troublesome world. There is scarcely a creature on this earth who has not some spark of the heavenly enthusiasm which, given in large measure, makes the poet, the musician, the painter; and let us hope there are few men and women in England whose blood does not flow more briskly, whose step is not lighter, and whose eye does not kindle at a fine strain of music or at the sight of a fine picture; so that between the happy few on whom has been bestowed the blessed gift of creative genius, and the multitudes whose lives are better and purer for their work, there is a powerful and energetic middle class who do *not* possess the genius to originate and to conceive, who yet are gifted with a vein of talent, more or less generous, which would well repay cultivation, and which would fill the lives of those who possess it with healthy interests and sufficiently lucrative employment.

Since the opening of the Royal Academy, when Sir Joshua Reynolds was president and Angelica Kauffmann one of the honoured Forty, women have always been admitted a students in its schools; and many have attained considerable excellence, though it may not be easy to establish the fact from the experience thus obtained, that women really possess creative genius in as large measure and as frequently as man.

The great impulse given to female education of late years, and the fact that in these days of male emigration women are much more frequently called on to maintain themselves, have had the effect of calling out whatever talent they may possess; and consequently we find large numbers pressing into the Art schools now common in London and in all the principal cities of the kingdom.

The Royal Academy admits students, whose drawings are approved by a committee of its members, to study at its schools for a period of seven years. Candidates must send in specimens of their work, at present a figure copied from the antique with the utmost refinement of finish; the drawing must be sent in with a printed form duly filled in, on the 28th of June or the 28th of December, to be submitted to the council. This form may be obtained from the registrar of the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, on the application of a member, or some artist or person of known respectability. The hours of work are from 10 to 3. Students are required to provide their own materials.

The National Art Training School at South Kensington, and its numerous dependencies, send up drawings, but the competition is so keen, the drawing so careful, and the finish so minute, that a special school has been called into existence, which is taught by Academy students of special merit, and which for the last three years has been eminently successful in passing its candidates. This school, known as the St. John's Wood Art School, is conducted by Mr. Calderon, and is in the Elm Tree-road, St. John's Wood. The terms are 15 guineas per annum, paid in advance, or 10 guineas for two terms, students not being admitted for a single term. Students purchase their own materials, but models are supplied.

Any one desiring to become a student at the Royal Academy, will do well to study at this school.

There are 164 Schools of Art in the United Kingdom. The National Art Training School at South Kensington, with its ten affiliated metropolitan schools,* provides instruction in art at moderate cost.

There is a large number of free studentships, particulars of which may be obtained from the secretary, Science and Art Department, S.W.

The primary object of the course of instruction in the National Art Training School is "the systematic training of teachers in the practice of Art, and in the knowledge of its scientific principles, with a view to qualify them as teachers of Schools of Art, competent to develop the application of Art to the common uses of life, and to the requirements of trade and manufactures. The instruction comprehends freehand, architectural, and mechanical drawing, practical geometry, and perspective; painting in oil, tempera and water colours, modelling, moulding and casting objects of still life, the figure from the antique and the life, and the study of anatomy as applicable to Art." The fees for classes for five whole days, including evenings, are £5 for five months, with an entrance fee of 10s. Evening classes are held for women, three evenings a week, at £1 per term.

Before being admitted to these classes, students must pass an examination in freehand drawing of the second grade. Examinations of candidates are held weekly at the beginning of each term, and frequently throughout the year at the school, on Tuesdays, at 10.30 a.m., and at 6.45 p.m., candidates bringing their own lead pencils and indiarubber. The fee is 2s. 6d. for day students, 6d. for evening students, to be paid at the time of examination.

The annual session consists of two terms, each lasting five months, and commencing on the first of March and the first of October, and ending on the last day of July and February.

The hours of study are from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., and in the evening from 7 to 9.

There is an annual examination for prizes in all the Schools of Art, and a national competition.

Of all the affiliated schools none, perhaps, has earned for itself a higher place in public estimation than the Female School of Art, 43, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C. It has the advantage of the highest patronage, and possesses a considerable number of scholarships and prizes. It is very ably conducted, being happy in the indefatigable energy of its superintendent and secretary, Miss Gann, and her staff of teachers, most of whom have worked in the school since its commencement.

The Slade School of Fine Art at University College, London, W.C., is largely attended; the studios are open from 9.30 to 5, except on Saturdays, when the schools are closed at 2.

On entering the schools students will be required to draw from the antique until judged sufficiently advanced to draw from the life. The college provides seats and easels, but the students must furnish themselves with all the materials and with the other appliances that they may require.

A refreshment-room and other accommodation, as well as a female attendant, are provided for the exclusive use of women.

The fees for the session are £19 19s.; for a term, £7 7s.

Application for admission should be made either before or as soon as possible after the beginning of each term. The fee must be paid within two days from the commencement of each term.

Wood carving, a beautiful and elegant art, of the highest value for decorative purposes, is now being developed at the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington, in day and evening classes, under the careful teaching of Signor Bulletti, himself an accomplished artist.

There are twelve free studentships, six for day and six for evening classes, granted by the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, which are granted by the committee "to persons of the industrial class who intend to earn their living by wood carving."

The classes are held by day and in the evening. The day classes work from 10 till 5 on five days of the week, from 10 to 1 on Saturday; the evening classes work from 7 to 9 on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. The fees for day students are £2 a month or £5 a quarter. The fees are payable at the ticket-office, Royal Albert Hall, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., or by Post-office Order to T. Healey, Esq., the hon. secretary, at the school, the order to be made payable at the branch office, Exhibition-road, South Kensington. All students are required to provide their own tools. Students paying their own fees may take away work executed by themselves, on their own materials; but the work done in the school by free students, and all work provided by the school, remains the property of the school.

Applications for the free studentships must be made to T. Healey, Esq., hon. secretary, at the school. Candidates must have passed the second grade art examination of the Science and Art Department, in freehand

* 1. Female School of Art, 43, Queen's-street, Bloomsbury; 2. City and Spitalfields School of Art, New Bishopsgate Ward Schools; 3. St. Thomas's School of Art, Charterhouse, Goswell-road; 4. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields School of Art, Castle-street, Long Acre; 5. Lambeth School of Art, Miller's-lane, Upper Kennington-lane; 6. West London School of Art, 204, Great Portland-street; 7. North London School of Art, Sandringham-road, Kingsland; 8. Islington School of Art, 22, Cross-street; 9. Stratford School of Art, Maryland Point; 10. Westminster School of Art, Royal Architectural Museum.

drawing at least. Those who have some knowledge of wood carving, or who have obtained the second grade art certificate in the other subjects, or in drawing from the antique and the figure, or from architecture, in designing or in modelling, will be preferred.

At the end of July we visited the school, and saw the girls at work at the lower end of the long room devoted to the school; they seemed bright and much interested in their work, and the lady superintendent showed us some candlesticks and other articles which had just been completed, the workmanship of which seemed to us firm and spirited. The work on which they are employed consists of scrolls, candlesticks, book slides, boxes, music cases, &c. When we were there a very elegant pianoforte case just finished was on view, but we cannot affirm that it was the work of the girls.

Students who have been in the school not less than twelve months may, on the recommendation of the instructor, Signor Bulletti, receive such payment for their work as the committee may determine; but it must not be supposed that facility in this art can be acquired without steady and persistent practice. Three years' study is requisite for its acquisition, even with the utmost industry and natural taste, but at the end of the first year a clever student may earn from 10s. to 12s. a week, while a skilled carver would probably earn from £2 to £3 a week.

Upholsterers and picture framers give regular employment to wood carvers, and much elegant fancy work may be done in the shape of small articles, such as blotting books, paper knives, and other things suitable for presents.

Wood carving is a genuine branch of art, and those who practise it with originality and power must always rank as genuine artists.

The large demand for woodcuts as illustrations for books, magazines, and newspapers, and the inferior style of work at present admitted, suggested to the committee of the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute the advisability of giving girls an opportunity of acquiring the art of engraving or cutting on wood, and accordingly they opened a studio in June, 1879, at the South London Technical Art School, 122 and 124, Kennington Park-road, S.E., which they placed under the charge of Mr. C. Roberts, who has his offices in Chancery-lane, and who besides being a skilled artist, is a very able teacher, and heartily interested in his work. The studio is open daily from 10 till 4 (except on Saturday), and there is an evening class from 6 to 8 on Tuesday and Friday. The fees are £4 4s. a year, payable half-yearly in advance. No one can be admitted as a student for a shorter period than a year; and those who are admitted are expected to attend regularly, and to apply themselves steadily to the work.

All members of the class must have taken a second grade certificate of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, or must be prepared to do so. There are four scholarships, each consisting of a free studentship for one year, which are awarded after the first year's practice, and which may be renewed in the following year on proof of industry and progress, and on the recommendation of Mr. Roberts.

This art requires much practice, and a long apprenticeship is essential to enable anyone to acquire a thorough knowledge of it. At the end of four years a student may probably earn about £1 a week, but she cannot hope to be a skilled engraver under five years; she may then earn from 30s. to £5 a week and upwards, according to her skill and ability.

With a view to facilitate their obtaining remunerative employment, the Society for the Employment of Women has assisted Mr. Roberts to establish a work-room near his own offices in Lonsdale Chambers, Chancery-lane, to which he drafts off students from the Kensington studio as they become able to execute work fit for publication, and employs them under his own supervision, paying them according to their work.

A private class for wood engraving is held on Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 3 o'clock, at No. 3, East Temple Chambers, Whitefriars-street, by Mr. Paterson, for upwards of fourteen years a very successful teacher in London and Edinburgh; the terms are £2 2s. per quarter for engraving, £2 2s. for drawing on wood, or both inclusive £3 3s. The cost of tools is about one guinea, and blocks about 7s. 6d. a quarter.

Many of Mr. Paterson's pupils are now earning good incomes, wood engraving being of all Art callings perhaps the most certainly remunerative, and an occupation in every respect thoroughly suitable to the nice observation and delicate handling of women.

It is a pretty sight to see the girl wood engravers sitting at their little circular tables, generally three at each, close to the window, or, in the evening round large shaded lamps, each intent on her own little block, and handling her tiny tool with manifest pleasure. It is an art which doubtless requires certain special qualifications, but they are qualifications which girls most frequently possess. Those who can draw as well as engrave have a great advantage.

China painting is an elegant art, which girls who have a good knowledge of drawing can acquire in a few lessons, a fact which will probably explain why it has been considerably overdone. Girls who have had a regular training for two years at a good School of Art may still earn something considerable. Messrs. Howell and James, Regent-street, hold classes for pottery-painting every day except Saturday; the fee is £3 3s for ten lessons of two hours each, £2 2s. for six, and £1 1s. for three lessons. They hold an annual exhibition of china-painting, to which each exhibitor may send two large or three small works; and it is encouraging to know that the ladies' work sold at this exhibition in one season realised £2,000.

A class for teaching china-painting has been established by the City and Guilds of London Institute at the Lambeth School of Art, Miller's-lane, Upper Kennington-lane, S.E.

The fee is 10s. 6d. per month, and students supply themselves with all necessary materials, and also pay for the firing of the finished work.

The course consists of instruction in the manipulation of simple colours, and afterwards of those that require greater skill for their successful use. Landscape, figure, and decoration by natural flowers, ornamentally arranged, are the subjects principally taught.

For further particulars and forms of admission, application must be made at the South London Technical Art School, 122, Kennington-road, or at 22, Berners-street, Oxford-street, or at the central office of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, London, E.C.

More than a hundred ladies are permanently employed at the works of Messrs. Doulton and Co., Lambeth; and there is a class for pottery-painting held on Tuesday and Friday at the Lambeth School of Art, Miller's-lane, Upper Kennington-lane, the fee for which is 10s. 6d. per month.

A few ladies work at painting on glass at the Whitefriars Glass Works, Whitefriars-street, E.C., where they have a work-room to themselves, and work for six hours a day for five days and four hours on Saturday. Other houses also employ women.

A good knowledge of drawing is of great advantage, but the technicalities of the art can be acquired in three months' study; the average earnings of an ordinary worker are from £50 to £70 per annum; those who can copy figures on glass may earn from £90 to £100.

As painted glass is now so much used for the decoration of private houses as well as of public buildings, it seems a pity that it should not afford employment to more women, as the mechanical part clearly comes within the scope of ordinary abilities, while the work itself is elegant and light.

Decorative art in all its branches, designing, tile-painting, panel-painting, &c., is taught by Miss Collingridge, at her studio, 9, Beaumont-street, Portland-place, N.W.; and her pupils have generally been very successful in obtaining remunerative employment.

Very delicate and beautiful work is done at the Ladies' Tracing Office, 8, Great Queen-street, Westminster, under the superintendence of Miss Jessie Long. This office was established through the agency of the Society for the Employment of Women, and has been eminently successful. It takes three months to learn the art; after that time girls can earn at the rate of 3d. per hour, rising to 6d., and they work seven hours a day. Neatness and accuracy are the principal qualifications required for a plan-tracer. All inquiries respecting this office should be addressed to Miss King, secretary for the Society for the Employment of Women.

Photography can now hardly be recommended, or take rank among the Art callings. A considerable number of women are indeed employed in "spotting" photographs, whose wages begin at 6s. a week, and rise to 15s. or £1, the hours being from 9 to 6. Mounting photographs on cards, which requires much neatness and accuracy, also gives employment to many, and they earn from £1 to £1 5s. a week; but the most skilled and best paid branch of the art open to them is retouching negatives, which requires both skill and judgment; women so employed earn from 30s. to £3 a week.

Besides their classes for wood engraving and china-painting, the City and Guilds of London Institute has opened classes for modelling and design. That for design is taught by Miss Amy Walford; it meets on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 6 to 8, and the fee is 2s. 6d. per month, payable in advance.

Instruction is given by lecture and practice (1) in drawing flowers, foliage, and natural forms; (2) the arrangement of these studies in elementary designs; (3) advanced design, and the carrying out of finished works.

The course is adapted to students engaged in the practice of ornamental art, such as lithographers, engravers, house decorators, designers for textile fabrics, pottery, &c.

Pupils in the art of house decoration are received by Miss Agnes Garrett, 2, Gower-street, London. They have to serve an apprenticeship and pay a premium—the apprentice binds herself for three years, a shorter period not being considered sufficient. House decoration includes cabinet making, designing of household furniture and upholstery. A girl who has served her apprenticeship ought to be able to start in business for herself, if she has sufficient capital. Two friends starting in partnership would be much more likely to succeed than a lady alone.

Art needlework, which is very much used for the decoration of churches and of the houses of the wealthier classes, can be best studied at the Royal School of Art Needlework, in the Exhibition-road, South Kensington, where ladies who have been once admitted as students are sure of constant employment.

Applicants for admission must apply in person to the manager, and furnish two references of respectability; they must be gentlewomen by birth and education, and must be able and willing to devote seven hours a day to work at the school.

Every applicant is required to go through a course of instruction, for which £5 is charged.

The course of instruction consists of nine lessons in Art needlework, of five hours each. If after two lessons the teacher is of opinion that the applicant is not likely to succeed as a needleworker, she will be recommended to retire, and her £5 will be returned to her.

The work is paid by the piece, but the average earnings are from £1 to 30s. a week. About twelve ladies are employed by the school, and there are a considerable number of candidates when a vacancy occurs. The work is easy and attractive, giving much scope for taste in design and choice of colour.

Besides these recognised artistic employments, for engaging in which special facilities are offered to women, there are many in which they may earn, if not a living, at least a very handsome addition to a narrow income, and which may be followed at home; such as painting on fans, on silk or velvet, and the designing of Easter, Christmas, and birthday cards; in these, elegance of design and neatness of execution will not fail to win their way, though as Royal Academicians have lately condescended to employ their leisure hours in such small matters, the field is not so free as it was to the female *débutante*.

As work of this character has the advantage of being done at home, it necessarily has the corresponding disadvantage of uncertain sale, and requires much personal labour and enterprise to ensure it.

Girls must not expect to meet with benevolent Brothers Cheeryble, who will send interesting young gentlemen to buy up their work at nominal prices; but the demand for these pretty extravagances is so enormous, that no girl who has fancy and a certain amount of skill need despair of having her work appreciated and purchased.

ESTHER.

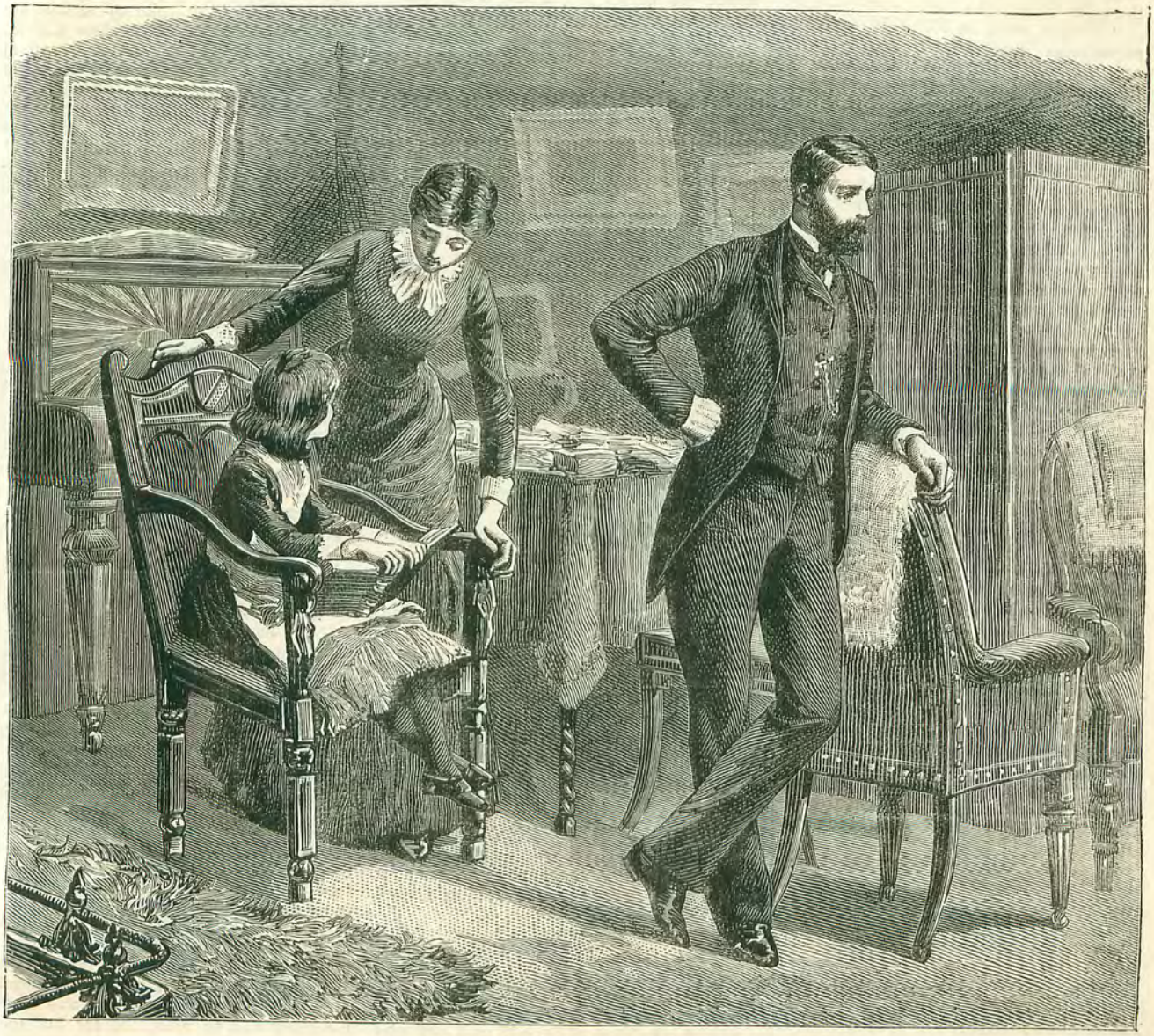
By Rosa Nouchette Carey, Author of "Nellie's Memories," &c.

CHAPTER XII.

I WAS NOT LIKE OTHER GIRLS.

I HAD no idea Miss Ruth could talk as she did that night. She seemed to open her heart to me with the simplicity of a child, giving me a deeper insight into a very lovely nature. Carrie had hitherto been my ideal, but on this night I caught myself wondering once or twice whether Carrie would ever exercise such patience and uncomplaining endurance under so many crossed purposes, such broken work.

"I was never quite like other people," she said to me, when I had closed the book; "you know I was a mere infant in my nurse's arms, when that accident happened." I nodded, for I had heard the sad details from Uncle Geoffrey; how an unbroken pair of young horses had shied across the road just as the nurse who was carrying *Miss Ruth* was attempting to cross it; the nurse had been knocked down and dreadfully injured, and her little charge had been violently thrown against the curb, and it had been thought by the doctor that one of the horses must have kicked her. For a long time she lay in a state of great suffering, and it was soon known that



"'HUSH FLORENCE,' CRIED HER FATHER HOARSELY."

along well enough with her for a month or two, but he soon finds that he is exposed to unintelligent criticism and interference, not only from her, but from those relations of hers with whom he is now brought into contact.

Perhaps she knows nothing, or next to nothing, when he marries her; he tries to teach her something, but it makes her angry and he gives it up; then he has to make the best of it, and to endure the intolerable tedium of her companionship. Low and illiterate to begin with, she remains all her life the same, chilling her husband's enthusiasm, and often hindering his advance in knowledge.

Such a woman is apt to be jealous of her husband's books. Cultivated women, indeed, have exhibited the same ridiculous jealousy; and William, for one, I know is afraid to marry lest his wife should not love his library. She might be fond of him, but what if her affection took no more sensible a form than that of the wife who, thinking that her husband was overworking himself, went and burned all his papers?

But why does a man of genius ally himself to a woman not in the least suitable? You may well inquire. Partly, perhaps, it is because he falls in love, not with herself, but with his own creation—his love is nothing but imagination. I read the other day of a case of the sort. A man of intellect and position had married an uneducated woman. "She came to him poor and meanly clad," says he who tells the story; "but his genius was rich enough to deck her out in purple and fine linen. So long as these lasted all went on comfortably; but when they were worn out and the stock was exhausted, alas! poor wife! shall I not rather say, alas!—poor man?"

Occasionally, the learned make foolish marriages, because they trust to the recommendation of other people rather than to their own judgment. As regards the ways of the world they are far too simple. Look at Richard Hooker, the famous author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity." He, like a true Nathaniel, fearing no guile, married a young woman on the recommendation of the young woman's mother. Joan "brought him," says Izaak Walton, "neither beauty nor portion; and for her conditions they were too much like that wife's, which is by Solomon compared to a dripping house; so that the good man had no reason to 'rejoice in the wife of his youth;' but too just cause to say, with the holy prophet, 'Woe is me, that I am constrained to dwell in the tents of Kedar!'"

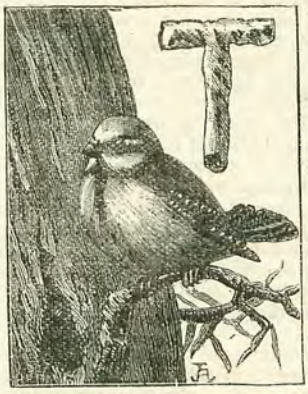
Hooker set a praiseworthy example by putting up meekly with his unhappy lot. Two pupils of his once took a journey to visit him, but a single night in his house was enough: they were then forced to leave to seek for themselves "a quieter lodging." On coming away, one of them expressed to Hooker his sorrow that his wife did not prove a more comfortable companion. "My dear George," answered Hooker, "if saints have usually a double share in the miseries of this life, I, that am none, ought not to repine at what my wise Creator hath appointed for me; but labour—as, indeed, I do daily—to submit mine to His will, and possess my soul in patience and peace."

Men of the literary and learned class are usually of a highly sensitive organisation, and little things make an impression on them, and interfere with their happiness and usefulness, which would have no influence on the minds of people following other and less nervous pursuits. Their wives thus have often a hard time of it, and enjoy countless opportunities for the exercise of tact and sympathy. A woman may have many amiable and attractive qualities, but as a literary man's wife she may be a failure and a stumbling-block, just because she is incapable of understanding or sympathising with her husband's mind.

A literary man, of course, is seldom a hero to his wife. She sees too much, says someone, of the other side of the moon, and has little admiration to spare for that interesting and picturesque side of her husband, which is turned to the public in his books. Occasionally, however, there are exceptions, and it would not be difficult to name some women who are very vain of the literary reputations of their husbands. I have read of a funny example—but, indeed, it was pushing the thing rather far—in the case of the wife of one of the minor literary lights at the close of the seventeenth century. She had the most sublime conceptions of her husband's compilations, and we are told that his word was a law to her, and that she never rose from table without making him a curtsey, or drank to him without bowing. A nice wife! "John! she would just have been the one for you—but there are few such in the world." "Less than few; one sometimes," says John.

WORK FOR ALL.

MUSIC.



THAT branch of art which has usurped the name of music, a name properly belonging to all the fine arts, is in our minds so associated with ideas of rest and pleasure, of tenderness and enjoyment, that it seems hard, at first sight, to include it in a series of articles written upon work; and yet, perhaps, no one of the higher arts demands a more thorough devotion, a more earnest study. There is no age so distant, no people so barbarous, but has had some touch of melody, some instrument, however rude, which helped the soul to rise as on wings out of the hard struggle of daily life to something higher and more enduring.

Girls, like birds, have a natural disposition to "warble their native woodnotes wild," and life is brighter and happier for their singing; but if they desire to proceed further, to make it the delight and ornament of their lives, the means by which those lives shall be maintained, they will do well to disabuse their minds of the idea that the art to which they have devoted themselves is easy, or one to be excelled in without much and steady work.

And first of all, let no one undertake to study music with a view to make it a profession unless she possesses a strong love for it, a fine ear, and feeling. Nothing but labour to herself and weariness to her friends, let her be assured, can come of such work undertaken *invitâ Minervâ*—*i.e.*, without the natural gift.

It would seem, indeed, that if a little more of the science of music could be taught and a little less of mechanical proficiency insisted on, music might be made as valuable a factor in education as higher mathematics; but while every student is expected to be able to perform on so complex an instrument as a pianoforte, it seems to be accepted as a necessity to enforce a hard and early drill, without which the requisite manual facility can never be acquired.

It has long been felt that an art so universally popular, so pre-eminently humanising, deserves the best study, the most systematic training, and in 1822 the Royal Academy of Music was instituted in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, with a view to supply what was acknowledged to be a great public want. The universities, it is true, had granted degrees in music, as in other "liberal" arts, but to obtain these, residence in college was necessary, as well as a certain proficiency in literary subjects, and, besides, at that time no university granted degrees to women.

So the Royal Academy of Music has, from the first, been fostered by the patronage of the Royal family, and many of the most eminent living musicians in England are counted among its directors and committee, Sir G. A. Macfarren being its principal.

All branches of music are taught at the Academy, and students are permitted to choose one subject for particular study; but all students are required to learn harmony and the pianoforte, and all are required to attend the sight-singing class, and, when competent, to take part in the orchestra and choral practices and in all public performances.

Students are admitted at the commencement of each term or half-term. Candidates for admission must attend for examination, bringing music they can perform at eleven o'clock on the Saturday before the commencement of each term or half-term, with a recommendation from a subscriber, member, associate, or honorary member.

The fee for examination is one guinea, which is returned if the candidate is admitted.

For the convenience of candidates who reside at a distance from London, "local representatives" have been appointed in most of the great towns, who examine candidates and advise them as to the probability of their acceptance, and assist them with other information, and who undertake the business arrangements of the local examinations.

The year is divided into three terms—Lent term, of twelve and a half weeks; the Easter and Michaelmas terms of thirteen weeks each. The entrance-fee is five guineas; the annual fee for the entire course is thirty guineas, all fees payable in advance, and notice of withdrawal being required.

The course of instruction includes two weekly lessons in a principal study—one in harmony, one in a second study, when deemed desirable; one in elocution for singers, with the advantage of attending the sight-singing class, the violin quartet class, and the orchestral and choral practices.

The operatic class for the study of the lyrical drama is open to composers, singers, and accompanists. Students already in the Academy are admitted on payment of an additional fee of two guineas a term each.

Students are required to pay implicit obedience to all persons placed in authority over them, and to attend punctually at the hours appointed for their instruction, and at all orchestral and choral practices and rehearsals, if they be members of the band or choir, and at all public performances. On leaving the Academy students may undergo an examination, and, if it prove satisfactory, will receive a certificate, and in special cases the additional distinction of being made an associate of the institution.

There are eight scholarships open to girls:—1. The Westmoreland, value £10, to be appropriated towards the cost of a year's instruction in the Academy, open to girls between the ages of 18 and 24, and to be contended for annually. 2. The Potter Exhibition, value £12, open to competition for male and female candidates in alternate years, who have studied not less than two years in the Academy. 3. The Parepa-Rosa Scholarship, awarded by competition to British-born female vocalists,

not being or ever having been students at the Royal Academy of Music, between the ages of 18 and 22. It entitles the successful candidate to two years' free musical education in the Royal Academy of Music. Competition every two years, in April. 4. The Thalberg Scholarship, value £20, is open alternately to male and female pianists between 14 and 21 every two years. Competitors must pass a preliminary examination in orthography, English grammar, elementary arithmetic, rudiments of geography, and English history. Candidates above 18, in any foreign language at their own choice. 5. The John Thomas Welsh Scholarship, open to vocalists and instrumentalists of Welsh parentage, every three years, entitles the holder to three years' instruction in the Royal Academy of Music. 6. The Henry Smart Exhibition will be awarded to the candidate deemed to show the greatest promise in composition and organ playing. This scholarship being founded in the present year, particulars are not yet stated. 7. Lady Goldsmid's Scholarship, giving one year's free education at the Academy, will be open in April, 1884 and 1885, to competition by female pianists, who have been studying at the Academy not less than two years at the date of examination. 8. The Hine Gift, to be competed for annually in December by pupils of either sex under 17, who have been studying in the Academy throughout the three consecutive preceding terms. It will be awarded to the student who may be judged to have composed the best English ballad, the poetry for which shall have been selected by the committee, and announced two months before the competition. Value £12.

Besides these scholarships, there are prizes in money and medals, most of which are open to women, and which, bearing the names of well-known English musicians and vocalists, testify pleasantly to their interest in their art.

Applications for admission must be made to John Gill, Esq., secretary of the Academy, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

Within half-a-mile of the Royal Academy, at 13, Mandeville-street, Manchester-square, is Trinity College, instituted in 1872 for the purpose of advancing musical and general education. The classes here include all subjects connected with the science and art of music.

Trinity College holds examinations in all parts of the kingdom and in the colonies, and grants diplomas.

The fees are lower than at the Royal Academy, being £6 15s. for a session of three terms for each subject; there are evening as well as day classes in nearly all subjects, and students may enter for a single subject. A registration fee of 5s. is charged on entering the college, which is appropriated to the special fund for a college library.

Examinations are held twice a year, in January and July.

Though Trinity College is a comparatively new school, the names of such musicians as Sir Julius Benedict, Sir Michael Costa, and Mr. Sims Reeves are a sufficient guarantee that it is an honest attempt to do good work, and to make the study of music more thorough and scientific, and so to improve its quality.

The Guildhall School of Music, established by the Corporation of London, principal H. Weist Hill, Esq., though of very recent formation, has already done good work; it has been established "for the purpose of providing high-class instruction in the art and science of music at a very low cost to the student."

Instruction is given daily from 8.30 a.m. till 9.30 p.m. Forms of nomination can be obtained from the secretary, and, when filled up, must be signed by an alderman or member of the Court of Common Council.

Everyone must pass the preliminary examination. An entrance fee of 5s. must be paid on or before the day of examination. All fees are payable in advance, and vary according to the subjects in which the students arrange to take lessons.

There are classes in harmony, sight-singing, elocution, Italian, French, and German. The fees for private lessons vary, according to the length and frequency of the lesson, from £1 10s. a term of twelve weeks to £7 7s. Studies in class for one hour weekly in harmony, French, German, Italian, elocution, and deportment, £1 1s.; in sight-singing, 5s.

Students must implicitly obey the authorities of the school, and attend punctually at the hours appointed for the lesson.

Mrs. Charles P. Smith, the lady superintendent, 16, Aldermanbury, E.C., has charge of all the ladies attending the school. Upwards of £400 is distributed annually in the form of exhibitions and prizes.

The last effort for the advancement of musical education in England is the Royal College of Music, Kensington Gore, which is fostered by the special care of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. It is at present conducted in the National Training School of Music, which has become amalgamated with it, and has the advantage of being in a new and fashionable locality, close to the Albert Hall, and equidistant from the three stations of South Kensington, Gloucester-road, and High-street, Kensington, on the Metropolitan and District Railways.

It is the avowed object of the founders of the Royal College of Music to supply in England the place of the National Conservatoires in France, in Vienna, and in the principal continental cities, which are all largely subsidised by the State, and which will afford free education to students who are by nature endowed with the qualities which go to make the musician.

The college is open to students of both sexes, and consists of scholars, exhibitioners, and students. The scholarships are of two kinds—open and close, or local.

A scholarship entitles the holder to a thorough and systematic education in theoretical and practical music; scholars are entitled to select one subject as a principal study, but are all required to receive instruction in such additional subjects as may be chosen for them.

Scholarships are tenable for three years, but may be terminated at any time by the council, if they have reason to be dissatisfied with the progress or conduct of the scholar; while, on the other hand, in cases where it seems desirable, the period may be extended.

Girl candidates for scholarships are eligible up to the following ages: composition, 21; pianoforte, 19; organ, 20; harp, 19; violin and other stringed instrument, 18; singing, between 17 and 22.

The open scholarships are open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and are obtainable by competitive examination only; the examination to be held at the college after due and proper public notice.

A certain number of the open scholarships provide not only for the musical education, but for the maintenance of the scholar. Preliminary examinations are held throughout the country with a view to select candidates, whose qualifications give them a reasonable prospect of success in the final competition, and those only who may be selected at such preliminary examination are allowed to attend the final competition. No fee is charged for the preliminary, but the fee for examination at the final competition is £1 1s., which is returned to the successful scholars.

Persons desiring to enter the college as students, or paying pupils, must pass an entrance examination, the fee for which is £1 1s.

The full course of instruction occupies three years, and no student is admitted for a shorter term than one year. The fee for a student is £40 per annum, payable in advance in one term, or in instalments of £15, £15, and £10 at the beginning of each term.

Before entering college each scholar or exhibitioner with a parent or guardian, or other responsible person, is required to sign a form binding the pupil to obey the rules of the college, and to remain for the entire term of scholarship or exhibition, except in the case of illness or other unavoidable cause.

The other regulations are similar to those at the Royal Academy of Music and at Trinity College. The whole is under the direction of Sir George Grove, D.C.L., and Charles Morley, Esq., is the hon. secretary.

A private effort to advance the musical education of the country is that of Professor Wylde, at the London Academy of Music, which has been established now upwards of twenty-two years.

In this school ladies and gentlemen study in different departments. Students are not admitted unless they show that they possess sufficient ability to profit by the course of study, and are required to attend at the academy on one of the entrance days. The fee for three indicated studies is £5 5s.; for half a term, £3 3s. French, German, Italian, and elocution are extras, all fees payable in advance; if applied for 10s. 6d. extra is charged. There are certain scholarships which give one year's free instruction, or two years' instruction for payment of half fees, for which only professional students are eligible to compete.

Pianists must be under the age of 17 at the date of the first application, vocalists over 16 and under 20.

Applications must be sent to the hon. secretary, C. Trew, Esq., St. George's Hall, W., in the months of May and June, accompanied by a letter of recommendation from a lady patroness or steward.

Candidates must attend preliminary examinations, and only those approved can compete for the scholarships. Forms of application can be had at St. George's Hall, price 6d.

Medals are also awarded in three degrees of merit—bronze, silver, and gold. Students of one year can compete for bronze medals, bronze medallists for silver medals, and silver medallists for gold medals.

Other private classes may be and often are very useful, and in its early stages, or when the art is only to be pursued for amateur purposes, music, both instrumental and vocal, may be better studied under private teachers; but girls who desire to make it a profession, should by all means associate themselves with one or other of the public bodies which guarantee them methodical and thorough training. Vocalists who can obtain the teaching of professors like Welsh and Randegger cannot do better; but teachers of such ability are necessarily expensive, as they can only instruct a limited number.

In conclusion, we would earnestly warn all young women who desire to become professional musicians, to trust to no private speculator who offers exceptional advantages for nominal fees, by whatever lofty name he may dignify his undertaking.

There are other and more complicated exercises with the expander, but those I have endeavoured to describe are the most essential, and my space warns me that I must draw these remarks to a close.

In conclusion, I would add that the exercises I have described, and which I can so confidently recommend, should be practised for ten minutes every morning, while still in the dressing-gown and slippers, before leaving the bedroom.

NEW MUSIC.

ROBERT COCKS.

Prize Day. A cantata for ladies' voices. Written by Jessie Moir. Music by Charles Marshall.—The first part is an introduction and chorus announcing the "Prize Day," when the Kaiser's prize is to be competed for by two equally successful students, who are crowned with flowers, according to an old Greek tradition. Solos for soprano and contralto, with duets for the same voices and choruses for the whole of the students, follow. There is also a pretty trio for soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto. The accompaniments are very good, and the cantata as a whole most enjoyable. It is printed well and clearly, although in a small-sized book.

Two Duettinos, for equal voices. Words by Theo. Marzials. Music by Ch. Gounod.—"Arithmetic" is the title of one, and "Our Letters" is another. Both are easy and of small compass.

METZLER AND CO.

Household Words. Written and composed by Cotsford Dick.—The song is written in three keys: No. 1 in D, for contralto or bass; No. 2 in F, mezzo-soprano or baritone; No. 3, soprano or tenor. Although this is by no means one of Cotsford Dick's best songs, it is smooth and pleasing.

Unbidden. Words by Jetty Vogel. Music by Alfred J. Caldicott.—This song is also written for contralto, mezzo-soprano, and soprano voices. A simple song without pretension or difficulty for singer or accompanist.

Sunshine. Words by Alice Lowthian. Music by Caroline Lowthian.—A pleasant little song, both as regards words and music. The accompaniment is light and graceful.

Sing to Me. Ballad. Words by Dowager Marchioness of Downshire. Music by Lady Arthur Hill.—The words breathe a tone of sadness and disappointment, and the music is in Lady Hill's usual style. The song is written in three keys—E flat, F, and A flat.

Lingering Fancies. Words by Robert Anthony. Music by F. Rivenhall.—The usual love song, not very original, but one easily sung and of moderate compass.

Love must Make or Mar. Written and composed by William A. Aiken.—The style is bold and sustained, with an accompaniment to suit the words.

My Heart's Beloved. Words by Mary Mark Lemon. Music by Hugh Clendon.—A pretty song for a high soprano, with an accompaniment that requires smooth and skilful playing.

Rigaudon. Par Joachim Raff. Pour piano et violin.—A good study, and one that will be appreciated by the admirers of this popular artist.

Little Treasures. A selection of popular melodies arranged as pianoforte solos. By Michael Watson.—No. 13, "Au Printemps," is an easy arrangement of Waldteufel's charming waltz, especially adapted for small fingers. We recommend it to our young girls.

Ave Maria. By Schubert. Arranged for the American organ by Louis Engel.—This talented artist has been particularly happy in the arrangement of the favourite and well-known melody before us. It is one of six from the old masters, all equally adapted to the lover of this instrument.

Three Melodious Sketches for the pianoforte. By Eugene Woycke. Morning, Noon, and Night are separately treated with musical expression. No. 1, "Morning" (*moderato cantabile* in G), is smooth and soft, as an awakening to the day's work and duties. No. 2, "Noon" (*allegretto giojoso* in A), is more stirring and brilliant, requiring good playing, but not difficult. No. 3, "Night" (*andante con moto* in D), is quiet and more restful, gradually passing from the time of activity to the time of repose. Each sketch is sold separately.

Die Fussgarde. Quick March. Composed by Alois Volkmer.—A brisk, clanking march, suitable for young pianoforte players, written in the key of C, without any unmanageable stretches or difficulties.

Pas de Pierrots. Pour le piano. By Hugh Clendon.—A very easy and pleasing little lesson for the student of the pianoforte, short and quickly learnt.

SWAN AND CO.

To a Flower. Poetry by Barry Cornwall. Music by V. H. Zavertall.—This is some of Barry Cornwall's pretty poetry set to suitable music. The accompaniment is very nice, requiring delicate playing and taste.

A Broad and Limpid Stream. From the Spanish, by J. G. Lockhart. Music by V. H. Zavertall.—A quiet song, with guitar-like accompaniment; without difficulty for either player or singer. The air is pretty.

Sunshine. Trio for soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto. Poetry by Mary Howitt. Music by V. H. Zavertall.—A well-arranged trio, needing good and careful singing.

Souvenir d'Helensbourg. Mazurka. By V. H. Zavertal.—A brilliant mazurka, well marked, the character of the dance kept prominently throughout.

Fantasia Scozzése. By V. H. Zavertal.—A collection of well-known Scotch airs, easily arranged and quickly acquired.

WEEKES AND CO.

Fantasia Brillante. By C. T. West.—A showy drawing-room piece in five flats, not difficult for a moderately advanced pianoforte player.

WORK FOR ALL.

CLERKS, BOOK-KEEPERS, ETC.

CLERICAL work, being in its nature quiet and sedentary, is very suitable to young women; indeed, they do it with so much satisfaction to themselves and to their employers that a tradesman who has once had the services of a thoroughly efficient female book-keeper, not only desires to retain her, or, if she marries or for other family reasons has to leave, to replace her by another girl, but recommends his friend to employ a female book-keeper, assuring him that she will be found as efficient and more generally satisfactory than the young man he can get for the same salary.

For a book-keeper, accountant, or commercial clerk the most important qualifications are trustworthiness, punctuality, and steady discharge of duty, with a quiet and self-possessed deportment. Her handwriting must be firm and legible, her figures well made and unmistakable. The value and importance of a good hand can scarcely be overrated; clerks almost invariably have to make application for a situation by letter, and the girl who writes the best letter is pretty sure to be selected—a carelessly written or ill-expressed letter being almost certainly fatal.

A clerk must be able to say what she has to say concisely and clearly: she should therefore be well practised in English composition, and accustomed to think clearly and accurately. It is a decided advantage to a clerk or book-keeper to be versed in the art of stenography, for employers not unfrequently prefer to dictate their letters, which the clerk takes down in shorthand, and copies out at leisure.

A knowledge of French and German is also a great advantage, as in many trades there is a large foreign correspondence. It will be seen from these observations that the subjects commonly taught in schools are precisely those which are most essential to the clerk or book-keeper—good arithmetic, grammatical study of language, and careful and accurate expression. In some of the middle class schools the technicalities of book-keeping are taught, and in all particular attention is given to arithmetic and English composition. It follows, then, that a girl who has successfully passed the Oxford or Cambridge local examination, or the third class College of Preceptors, is in a position to get up the technicalities of her calling without difficulty. There are excellent book-keeping classes in London at the Colleges for Working Women, 29, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, and 7, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square; at the Birkbeck Institute, and in various other places; while the Society for the Employment of Women, 22, Berners-street, has for more than twenty years given a thorough and systematic training in book-keeping in all its branches, to girls who desire to seek employment as clerks or book-keepers, and when they have passed a satisfactory examination, the society does its best to find them suitable situations.

Trained women are, as a rule, quick workers, and the salaries of those who are skilled in office work average from twenty shillings to thirty shillings a week. The hours indeed are long, but as the occupation is sedentary, they are able to bear them without excessive fatigue.

The period necessary for the special study of book-keeping is from four to six months; and it is very desirable that the student should join a class, private study from a book seldom being so effectual. The learner should make her books, the items being dictated by the teacher, as they would occur in a house of business, and arranged by the student under their respective heads—an exercise of great value, as it familiarises her with the principles and minutiæ of trade, and she can hardly attain skill in this exercise if she be teaching herself from a book. A certificate from a well-known authority is of immense advantage to a book-keeper when she is first seeking employment. Our witty neighbours' *mot*: *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute*, is never truer of anything than of the book-keeper's start in life; a good introduction generally securing her steady and fairly remunerated employment for the rest of her business life.

Shorthand is taught at the School of Stenography, Lonsdale-chambers, Chancery-lane. Pitman's manuals, which can be procured of any bookseller, are very clearly drawn up, and it is not at all impossible for a student to acquire the art by herself; but her progress will be much more rapid if she can join a class, as the teacher will naturally explain difficulties as they occur, and will dictate distinctly at a steady rate a certain number of words a minute.

There is at present but little opportunity in England of acquiring a knowledge of the commercial technicalities of French and German; there is indeed a good class at the Birkbeck Institute, and as the attention of the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute has been called to this matter, there is reason to hope that before long classes will be opened at Gresham College for the study of these languages for the purposes of commerce.

Girls become book-keepers at 18 or 19 years of age, and a young book-keeper earns about 15s. a week, without board and lodging. When she has gained experience her salary will rise to £1; while if she can undertake correspondence she will earn from 30s. to 40s. a week all the year round.

It is more than ten years since Government opened certain branches of its postal clerical work to women, and Government work has the advantage of being permanent, clerkships being retained till the girl marries or is superannuated. Government clerkships in the departments open to women are obtained as in the other departments—by competitive examination, and are open to girls between 18 and 20 years of age. As the salaries are good and the hours short, the competition is very keen. To have any chance of success the candidate must be well acquainted with English history, geography, and arithmetic, and must understand the principles of English composition; she must, as a *sine quâ non*, write a good hand, and be able to express herself well in writing. If she is weak in either of these matters she will be unable to pass the preliminary examination, and no knowledge of higher subjects will avail her.

All Government clerks undergo a year's probation, and if found unequal to the work by the end of that time they will be dismissed. Cases of such dismissal do occur, though happily seldom; and it becomes a candidate who is accepted to be very careful. Girls sometimes think that if they once get into an office they are provided for; and so they are if their performance of work be equal to their promise; but it is only just to the public, whose servants they are, that the character and efficiency of their work should be maintained.

Government examinations are held twice a year, and the dates are advertised in the daily papers, no other notice of them being given. Girls are admitted to the competitive examination for the situation of female telegraph learner in the General Post Office, London, between the ages of 14 and 18; the subjects of examination are—writing from dictation, handwriting, and easy sums in the first four rules of arithmetic. Candidates who are successful must attend the Post Office Telegraph School to undergo a course of instruction in telegraphy; for this course there is no charge, but while they are in the school they receive no pay.

The course of instruction extends over three months; but should it appear that the candidate has no aptitude for the duties of a telegraph clerk after a month's trial, or even later on, her nomination will be cancelled. The scale of pay is 10s. a week, when they are certified from the school, rising to 12s. when they are certified to be fully capable of transmitting public messages, and rising to 14s. if they are certified to be capable of taking charge of a telegraphic instrument, increasing at the rate of 1s. a week up to 17s, and thence at the rate of 1s. 6d. up to 27s., promotion depending on merit.

Girls between the ages of 15 and 18 are eligible as sorters; they are chosen by open competitive examination, provided they are duly qualified in respect of health and character. (Candidates must not be less than four feet ten inches high without their boots).

They are examined in (1) reading and copying manuscript, (2) handwriting, (3) spelling, (4) arithmetic—the first four rules, simple and compound—and the geography of the United Kingdom. The wages of sorters begin at 12s. a week, and increase by a shilling a week up to 20s.; promotion depends on merit.

Girls between 18 and 20 years of age are eligible for the situations of female clerks in the Receiver and Accountant-General's office, and in the Savings Bank department of the General Post Office in London. The subjects of examination are—arithmetic, English composition, with special reference to grammatical accuracy, geography, and English history. Before candidates can enter for this there is a preliminary examination in handwriting, spelling, arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions. The salaries of savings banks clerks commence at £65 per annum, and increase by £3 per annum up to £80.

Post Office clerks must be unmarried or widows: they are required to resign their appointments on marriage.

Besides the above there are various kinds of clerical work which girls can do perfectly well, such as addressing circulars, copying MSS. and music. A good deal may be made by this kind of work, but the supply is necessarily uncertain, and it is chiefly valuable to fill up time between the intervals of regular engagements. A great deal of such work is done at the Society for the Employment of Women, 22, Berners-street, which has earned a first-class character for such work.

Girls are occasionally employed as secretaries, and for a bright, intelligent girl no more desirable occupation can be suggested than to be the secretary to a high-class scientist or author. The lady who was secretary to Sir Charles Lyell has won for herself a place in the scientific world which is justly admirable. Many societies also have female secretaries, those specially which are concerned in the interests of women and of households, as the Ladies' Sanitary and the Health, but the salaries of secretaries are not equal to those given to men who do the same work; and to be an able secretary a woman must have special capabilities, unwearied devotion to her work, and unflagging perseverance.

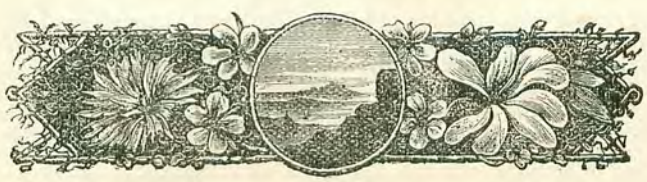
Printing, which is in many of its details an employment thoroughly suitable to women, seems to find its proper place in connection with clerical work, though it is purely a mechanical calling. Many firms now employ girls as compositors; the apprenticeship is for three or four years, the premium £5, which, however, is not always required. A printer can earn from £1 to 25s. a week; if she becomes a proof-reader more, according to her knowledge and skill. This trade has been worked with much public sympathy by Miss Emily Faithfull; and the Society for the Employment of Women, which has been indefatigable in its efforts to promote the objects for which it was founded, and to raise the moral and physical status of women wherever it seems feasible, accepts printing as an occupation in all respects suitable to women.

There is a printing office entirely managed by women at 21B, College-street, Westminster, where apprentices are taken. The apprenticeships are for three years, and the premium £5, but after the first three months apprentices receive wages at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week, which rises to 10s. at the end of the three years; after that time the average earnings are from £1 to £1 5s. a week. The hours of work are from 9 till 6.30, with an hour's interval for dinner.

An account of the clerical occupations suitable to girls would hardly be complete without a brief notice of the remarkable success which has attended a private venture. It is now several years since Messrs. Kelly and Co., of 51 Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn, began to employ girls to assist in compiling their Post-Office directories; and owing to the admirable management of Mr. Kelly himself, and of the lady to whom the superintendence of the girls has been entrusted, the experiment has been from the beginning an undoubted success. Girls are admitted from the age of fourteen, their one qualification being that they can read, and that they write a firm and legible hand. The wages begin at 8s. a week, increasing 2s. a week every year. The hours are from half-past nine until half-past five, except on Saturdays, when they leave off working at three o'clock. An hour is allowed for dinner, which is eaten on the premises, a cooking apparatus being provided for those who like to use it.

The cutting and sorting of coupons affords occupation to a considerable number of ladies, who can earn from 15s. to £1 or 25s. Messrs. Rothschild, St. Swithin's-lane, and Messrs. Baring, Bishopsgate-street Within, give employment to a considerable number of ladies in this occupation.

Law-copying is an art that can be perfectly practised by women, and women take position in the Census of 1881 as "law clerks;" law copyists serve an apprenticeship of six months, sometimes paying a small premium of two or three guineas, sometimes only being required to give their time. After six months they begin to earn a few shillings a week, which may increase, according to their efficiency, to 25s. The hours are from nine to seven, except on Saturdays, when they leave earlier. But law-copying is hardly a calling to be much recommended, as there is not now a large demand for women copyists, owing chiefly to the fact that many law documents which formerly had to be copied may now be printed.



bond between husband and wife, father and daughter, and only affecting the duties of either in the shape of better sense in their exercise."

And now I have pleaded my cause and said my rede. It is a great and noble cause, and should be taken in hand by a stronger hand and a firmer advocate; but as Ion says, in Talfourd's beautiful tragedy of that name—

"The coarsest reed that trembles in the marsh,
If Heaven select it for its instrument,
May shed celestial music on the breeze
As clearly as the pipe whose virgin gold
Befits the lip of Phœbus."

The harbour bar which has sheltered beloved lives in the storms of a dangerous coast was once only a few grains of sand; the great Sacred Harmonic Society, which has stamped its mark on the national love for Handel, was once a little knot of friends at a shoemaker's; and the Sunday-schools which have been a blessing to millions of teachers and taught was once a little group of children in the poor attic of a Bristol cobbler. To stronger hands and wiser heads I would commend the question—is it reasonable and right, taking into consideration the testimony I have brought forward and the opinions I have quoted, that *that* art should be practically ignored in the education of English girls which has proved so useful to boys—that art which of all others binds society most together, unites its members in the expression of the most divine thoughts, softens divisions, kindles sympathies, and exorcises weariness and care by a reviving and ennobling recreation; while it so exerts its power that poor and rich, young and old, can join in praising their Divine Father and the works of His blessed hands in a holy fire of enthusiasm which can make the dull ore of this work-a-day world to glow into a white heat of devotion, and burn up the dross of lower desires, as the sacred floor of the cave in Scott's "Monastery" shrivelled up all dead and ignoble things. Surely it is not fit that an art which can do this should be trampled down and stifled amidst the rising womanhood of the country, contrary to all precedent among the wisest nations, contrary to all practice in the most remarkable era of our own nation, contrary to all wisdom, human and divine.

Noisy honours and public displays are not the real attributes of that sex which was last at the cross and first at the sepulchre. They are utterly abhorrent to the ideal of that womanhood at whose head the Virgin Mother stands, the blessed of all generations for evermore in her heavenly purity and stillness, or of that lesser Mary (also loved of her and our dear Master), whose haunting image, sitting quietly at her Lord's feet, has been dear to all Christendom through the long ages. Even the Greeks knew better, for Thucydides singles out as the crowning grace of woman fidelity to her own sex and nature and the being as little as possible the subject of men's remarks, whether in praise or dispraise.

I would, in conclusion, appeal to those fathers and mothers in whose hands practically is vested the power of influencing education, to remedy the evils I have pointed out, and powerfully to take up this matter. To those stronger hands, with, possibly, a keener personal interest than my own, and probably a much larger and more accurate knowledge than my own, I commit this cause, with an earnest appeal not to let the subject rest till they have considered it well and done what could be done to carry it out to a perfect end.

Dante calls the angels "birds of God," and I would fain hope some slight seeds of future thought and action might be wafted across seas to the far lands where plans for education are yet to be formed and colleges yet to be founded, and, like the down the soft winds float along, take with them some germs of thought whence may arise fair endowments for the future education and perfection of Englishwomen; remembering that an old writer, describing the highest education, says:—"The universities *par excellence* were those where learned men studied and taught the seven liberal arts or sciences, viz., grammar, rhetoric, logic, *music*, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy."

WORK FOR ALL.

Miscellaneous Callings and a few Statistics.

Having now enumerated the principal callings open to girls who desire to live intellectual lives, we may in conclusion say a few words of other very honourable and necessary callings, which, perhaps, should have had an earlier place in our catalogue.

The selection and preparation of food is a duty of paramount importance to the health and prosperity of the family, and no housemother can properly fulfil her function of provider who does not give much and daily consideration to the food supply of the household; this is now so generally acknowledged that a course of lessons in cookery is considered of as much importance to a girl, who is "finishing" her education, as riding lessons or calisthenics.

At the National Training School for Cookery in Exhibition-road, South Kensington, a full course of twenty weeks is given in the practice and teaching of cookery; the fee for the course is £20. Teachers of plain cookery can pass through a course of ten weeks for a fee of £8 8s.

The conditions of admission are as follows: (*a*) The student agrees to obey all the rules of the school laid down by the executive committee. (*b*) For any infraction of the rules the student may be discharged at a day's notice without having a claim of any kind on the school. (*c*) If after training the student proves competent (of which the committee are sole judges) and her services be required, she will be prepared to accept an engagement on the staff of the school at a salary ranging from £1 to £2 weekly; but it is to be clearly understood that the committee are not responsible for finding any paid employment for the student while in the school or afterwards.

Students in training are expected to attend evening classes held by staff-teachers once a week. A student in training for a teacher first passes as a pupil through the scullery and demonstration classes, which occupies one month, working from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an interval of from 12 to 2 for luncheon. At the end of that month her notebooks are examined and corrected; she then spends one month in the plain cookery practice kitchen, and a fortnight in teaching what she has learnt.

During the course of training the student may dine with the other pupils at the cost of one shilling, or she may purchase at a nominal charge any little dish that has been cooked. Staff-teachers receive £2 a week all the year round, and their dinner; if they are sent to live out of London, they receive a further sum of 30s. a week for board and lodging, with all their travelling expenses.

The School Board employs a considerable number of teachers of cookery, paying them at the rate of £60 a year, and courses of demonstration lessons at the Quebec Institute, 18, Baker-street, W., and other similar societies, are well attended and remunerative.

For really clever visiting cooks there is ample employment. We know two excellent middle-aged women who earn more than a livelihood by cooking dinners or suppers for people "on hospitable thoughts intent," who do not venture to commit themselves to the tender mercies of the confectioner, and who are thus enabled to furnish their boards with food solid and light, pleasant to the taste and grateful to the eye; and in such request are these economical and skilled cooks, that the first point to be ascertained when a festival is in contemplation is on what day the cook will be able to render her services. But while persons with special faculties for cooking must always be held in high esteem, it would surely be a great gain to the family life if a general knowledge of the art of selecting and preparing food were considered an essential part of a woman's education, be she gentle or simple; such a knowledge would render impossible the tyranny of the extravagant, uncleanly "cook," who often rules supreme in the basement, and is regarded with anxiety and alarm by her so-called mistress.

Dressmaking and upholstery are also arts which should be familiar to house-mistresses, and which, as occupations, may profitably occupy the attention of young women. The dress of women has, indeed, in late years become so complex that the draping of the female figure has grown almost as difficult as the costuming of men, and the sewing machine far from simplifying work, as it was supposed it would do, has introduced an elaboration of ornament which would have made our mothers open their eyes and shake their heads in dismay. Dressmaking is consequently now much executed in detail, and instead of dressmakers we have skirt hands, bodice hands, etc., who by necessity work in connection with each other, and principally in the establishments of drapers, who find it to their advantage to manufacture the "costume" of which they supply the numerous materials.

A large number of young women are employed in the manufacture of dresses as well as in the sale of dress materials; these, who are called the "young ladies" of the establishment, are frequently the daughters of clerks, farmers, or even of professional men, who prefer to maintain themselves by such work to becoming governesses; and, if the calling be lower from a moral and intellectual point of view, the wear to the spirits is certainly less, the responsibility not so heavy, and the periods of leisure more definite and more to be relied on.

The "young ladies" resident in the houses of the higher firms, such as Messrs. Howell and James, Regent-street, Messrs. Lewes and Allenby, &c., are thoroughly well cared for, the salaries varying, according to capability, from £20 to £200 a year. The hours of opening business in the higher class houses vary from 8 to 10 A.M. In large cheap business houses, such as that of Messrs. Spencer and Boldero, Lisson Grove, and Messrs. Venables, High-street, Whitechapel, the hours are longer, but the assistants are equally well cared for.

Some houses receive apprentices. At Messrs. Howell and James's apprenticeship is for three years. The apprentice pays a premium of £40, but she resides in the house. Cheaper shops require little or no premium.

There is at present a great dearth of visiting dressmakers—a very respectable and useful class of young women. A girl who understands her business, is modest and of an obliging disposition, is a most welcome help to the overtasked housemother, and she may earn for herself a very good living, but to undertake this work she must be trained to dressmaking in all its branches. Unfortunately in the great houses a girl at the end of her apprenticeship does not turn out a skilled dressmaker; all the time has been spent in making her perfect in one part only, so that at the end of her time she is only a skirt hand, or a bodice hand, and thus her mind is dwarfed, and rapid and skilled fingers, obeying the motion of another mind, are all that result, instead of an artist, knowing her work in every detail, able to devise and to execute. A visiting dressmaker receives from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day, and her principal meals are provided for her.

Hair-dressing is an art in every respect suitable to women. For some years the great Bond-street hairdressers, Messrs. Trufitt and Douglas, have been in the habit of taking apprentices, and in their rooms ladies can always be attended by women. A moderately clever girl is ready to give help in the hair-dressing saloon in six or nine months, and the wages are from 32s. to 35s. a week.

It would be a great advantage if ladies would prefer for themselves and their young children the services of women to those of men. A few girls earn a respectable living as visiting hairdressers, but it must be much less fatiguing and more profitable to work in a shop, especially if the girl understands the preparation of supplementary hair, and the making of hair chains, brooches and ornaments, which would employ her leisure time.

There are various other trades in which girls can earn a living. Mr. Eugene Rimmel, 96, Strand, employs girls in the details of his perfumery business, whose wages begin at 8s. and rise to 21s. The work is light, the hours from 8 to 1 and 2 to 7.30. Besides these, he employs others at rather higher wages to serve in his shops.

In conclusion, we must say a word to the largest class of our girls, who, however, have the power of self-maintenance so completely in their hands, who are so numerous and so indispensable to the well-being of the community, that they hardly want sign-posts to tell them what to do or where to go; we mean our household servants, the girls who dress our food, clean our houses, go on our errands, and minister to us in the thousand ways which our present complex mode of life renders almost necessary.

These girls come to us for the most part from poor and overcrowded homes; they have had little experience of dwellings in which there has been even free space to breathe, much less the opportunity of growing familiar with orderly and easy life. Is it not rather a marvel that they are often good, honest, and kind than that they are sometimes heedless, flippant, and unteachable? The extravagance and wastefulness of large houses cause incalculable mischief; bread and meat, the sacred gifts of God, by which the life of man is maintained, and no fragment of which can be wilfully wasted or misused without sin, are often treated as a means of adding to the already too large wages of the cook, and the younger servants, catching the spirit of their superiors, quickly grow dainty, selfish, and unbearable. What a change there would be if every housemistress made it her duty to superintend the expenses of her own household, and to know exactly what was required for its supply!

Even young women of liberal education do not always escape mistakes, if they are left in early youth to their own guidance; is it, then, fair to expect all the cardinal virtues from the daughters of the people, whose utmost learning has been gained from the parish or board schools? We believe that the present class of our servants would contrast very favourably with their ancestresses three generations ago; clean faces, well kept hair, and tidy clothes are the rule, not the exceptions nowadays, and it is only fair to hope that, with all the encouragement held out to them to be thrifty and self-respecting by the Girls' Friendly Society and others, they will become continually more prudent and reliable.

A girl who has had a dozen years' training in a well-managed family is likely to make an infinitely better wife to a small tradesman or mechanic than a girl who rushes into matrimony from an overcrowded home, before she is a woman, having spent her girlhood in one of the small trades, such as artificial flower making, feather making, etc. She knows what a home may be and ought to be; she can value order, cleanliness, and gentleness of speech, and, if she has any aptitude, will have learnt how to supply her household with nutritious and palatable food, a matter of paramount importance to the family health and good spirits. But while we commend the influence on a girl of a few years' service in a well-regulated family, where a wise economy is the order of the day, we are well aware of the injurious influence on the character and mind of a young woman who becomes a member of a staff of servants, where the mistress deputes her work to a housekeeper, and where in some departments the servants have not enough to do to keep them out of mischief; while in others, especially in those that fall to the lot of young women, the unripe energies are overtasked, as by carrying scuttles of coals from the bottom to the top of high London houses, by the filling and emptying of baths, etc., offices in France for the most part assigned to men, but which in England generally fall to the lot of the under-housemaid, schoolroom, or nursery-maid.

In favourable circumstances, we repeat, there is no condition so conducive to health and comfort as that of the house servant; she is not exposed to inclement weather, she sees at once the fruit of her labour, she is well fed, well clothed, and works for those whom she loves and honours. Free from wearing responsibilities, with frequent opportunities of seeing her friends, and of giving them timely help occasionally, it is hardly possible to imagine why maid servants should not be happy, and happy they are for the most part, likely to become happier, let us hope, as better opportunities of early education shall teach them to understand better what is meant by duty, and to live more intelligent and pious lives.

It will perhaps be interesting to close this little series of articles with a few quotations from the census of 1881, which will show the number of women entered as engaged in the occupations we have described, and will relieve any nervous girl from the apprehension of doing anything strange or new if she should undertake to maintain herself in one or other of them.

The total number of females in England and Wales is 13,334,537, giving a surplus of 694,635 over the male population; the total number of women registered as engaged in remunerative work is 3,403,918. Teachers amount to 123,995; teachers of music, 11,376; chemists and druggists, 631; medical practitioners, 25; medical students and assistants, 64; midwives, 2,646; sick nurses, 35,175; painters and artists, 1,880; art students, 1,059; wood carvers, 28; engravers, 64; photographers and photographic assistants, 1,309; lithographers and lithographic printers, 135; printers, 2,202; law stationers, 100; commercial clerks, accountants, and others, 6,414; while those engaged in the Civil Service mount to the high number of 7,370.

Besides those above enumerated, large numbers of women work with their fathers and husbands as tailors, watchmakers, etc.; but these are close trades, and offer little encouragement to outsiders. It should be remembered that the work of girls is, as it were, on its trial. If it be found to be inferior to that of men it is but just that it should be paid for at a lower rate, but if equal or superior, surely it should stand upon its intrinsic worth, and be paid for accordingly. Every woman who does what she undertakes to do in the spirit of the true workman, rejoicing in it and doing it to the very best of her ability, is a benefactor to her sex—nay, more, a true patriot.