

fervour. Then the night was supposed to have fallen on the manse of Inverlochan, and every inmate was expected to retire to rest as ten o'clock struck on the eight-day clock in the hall. In bidding good-night to his daughter—which the minister did with less reserve and more warmth of affection than would have been usually expressed between father and daughter in his young days—he bethought himself

to enquire, "I hope you enjoyed yourself at the Macdougals', Flory?"

"Yes, father; we went as far as the Craigs one day, and we had company—" began Flora readily.

But he stopped her. "My dear, I'm glad you were happy; I daresay it was a diversion to you, and you'll tell me all about it some other time." He spoke placidly, and withdrew with a

good conscience to his well-earned repose. Yet excellent man as Malcolm Macdermot was, he was a little oblivious when he failed to recognise that his young daughter's diversions were very few, and that if he had stooped or tarried to enter into them by listening to their details, he would have well-nigh doubled them.

(To be continued.)

## NEW EMPLOYMENTS FOR GIRLS.

By S. F. A. CAULFEILD.

### PART I.



o suggest employments for women quite suitable for those belonging to a social position above the middle classes of society is somewhat difficult outside those learned professions in which some have already

risen to eminence. For these vocations, comparatively few possess the means for rendering themselves eligible, and only a certain number amongst them have the natural qualifications for the profession selected, and likewise an opening for its exercise.

Thus my object must now be restricted to pointing out ways and means of a strictly feminine and suitable character, whereby a small private fortune may be supplemented by the exertions of industrious hands, and of intelligent minds that are less highly and generally cultivated.

In dealing with such a subject we should beware of closing our eyes to the painful fact that defeat of earnest endeavour and deplorable disappointment have recently followed the selection of certain amongst these new vocations. Not long since, in a series of articles on "Women's Clubs," I had great pleasure in calling attention to what was a scheme for their employment, extensively diverse in its characteristics. I allude to the useful "Ladies' Guide" Institution, which included service of several kinds—registry offices, a club, with reading and sleeping apartments, and private reception-rooms, etc. This society had "a habitation and a name" in Cockspur Street, and all was well appointed and in good working order when I had the pleasure of visiting it for review. But alas! it has disappeared from its original place; and whether to reappear elsewhere with a more limited prospectus, for the benefit of themselves and others, I am as yet unable to say.

I must also note the deplorable collapse of some at least of the establishments of our "Lady Milliners." One would have thought that in a business like this, where, beyond the unavoidable and heavy items of rent and taxes, the outlay in material must be comparatively so small, the returns would be amply satisfactory. For the real value taken out by the purchaser—consisting mainly, as it does, in the good taste of the lady milliner, her deft and delicate handling of materials, and her selection of beautiful combinations of colour—the profits to the milliner should be very considerable as against the outlay made. However this may be, the recent failures in business

amongst these "lady milliners" must prove not a little deterrent to others in the adoption of this line of business, however gifted for such an industry, and clever at book-keeping, the intending milliner may be. Possibly the ladies who have failed employed too many and too expensive assistants to render the work less fatiguing to themselves, and to substitute their own inefficiency and lack of experience; or it may be that in the natural shrinking from being very much *en evidence* to the customers the business was carried on in an unsatisfactory way. Be this as it may, this scheme—and more or less so of dressmaking—has met, so far, with failure in more than one case, and left the brave aspirant to self-support worse off than when she started on her somewhat uncongenial enterprise.

I cannot say that our "Lady Dressmakers," to whom I have referred *en passant*, have met with an equal amount of failure as the milliners; but if so, the result might be due to personal incapacity. To render success at all likely, she ought to be a thoroughly well-trained dressmaker herself, experienced in practical work; whereas, I fancy that in most cases good taste and a special interest in the fashions, with a certain amount of capital, are all that she usually brings into the business so far as she is personally concerned. Thus she has to make over all the practical direction of the work and supervision afterwards to a substitute, for whose services she has to pay heavily, and which salary must sweep away a very considerable portion of any profits that may accrue.

But various doors are open to sharp wits and willing, active hands, and one of the most serious of the questions which the bread-earner has to ask (in reference to all alike) refers to her individual capacity and thorough qualification for the special work she means to undertake.

A Dressmaking and Millinery Club is to be found at 7c, Lower Belgrave Street, S.W., under the supervision of Miss Youngusband, and competent lady professionals in this business are sent from this establishment both to make and mend at private houses at 2s. 6d. a day and board as "Visiting Dressmakers."

There are multitudes of girls amongst us who sing well, and who excel in their playing of more instruments than one; but at the same time they or their families would object to their adding to their means by becoming public performers. I sometimes wonder why so few amongst them endeavour to utilise their musical attainments by attending private evening or afternoon receptions, and while ostensibly received on a footing with all the other guests, obtain a confidential acknowledgment of their services from the friendly hostess to whom they were rendered. I remember to have known a very nice girl in my early youth, whose mother was a widow in reduced circumstances, and learned that her charming singing was sought, through the private recommendation of friends, and remunerated at a guinea

an evening (as it was in my father's house). Some of my musical readers may say, "The cost of evening dress and the inability to employ a maid as an escort stand in my way; and besides this, the friends who might introduce me as a 'Visiting Musician' to others by inviting me to their own receptions are not likely to pay a guinea each time for my services when they may chance to invite a guest who could entertain the rest for nothing." I answer, with reference to dress, that an inexpensive black lace gown would be sufficient to answer your purpose for a very long time, especially by diversifying its appearance a little with coloured trimmings; or else, for a young girl, a white alpaca would be perfectly suitable, and cost but little. As to the amount of remuneration and the lack of a maid to attend you to and fro, half a guinea and two shillings for cab or train would both pay you and preclude the necessity of having an attendant. Unnecessary fatigue would thus be spared you, and the risk of having your dress soiled; and the moderate charge would ensure your obtaining a greater number of engagements than that of a guinea would be likely to ensure. As a rule people are only too apt to rate their services too highly. Doubtless a lady, well brought up and generally well educated, brings with her recommendations and special advantages over and above those of persons of a lower class, brought up with different associations and habits of thought in daily life. But if she be not as efficient in the special thing which she brings into the market, in competition with others less favoured in birth and general training, those who want that special service will seek elsewhere for what they pay for, from whomsoever it may be obtained, stipulating only that the provider be respectable. I cannot impress this fact too strongly on my young friends of the upper class.

Another field of remunerative work appears to me to present itself to girls who make themselves proficient in "Cutting-Out." What multitudes there are everywhere of mothers who cannot afford to employ dressmakers and seamstresses to manufacture their own and their children's clothing either for indoors and out. But they have all learnt plain sewing, and so has the child's maid; and all their difficulty lies in the fact that the art of cutting-out well and to the best advantage was not one of their acquirements. To go out by the day as a "Visiting Cutter" and guest in the family (or else to take your meals alone, as becoming your position), and to cut out material of all kinds and garments of every form and use with quickness and decision, might prove a successful enterprise. But you must be acquainted with all the new patterns issued for your guidance, and keep well up to the latest improvements. For this, as for every other art, training is essential; and this can be obtained at the classes held in connection with the City Guilds and Technical Schools at the People's Palace, and at the Royal Polytechnic

Institution. There a three months' training is given for a fee of five guineas, and a certificate granted. The training comprises private tuition under a high-class tailor cutter—the making of dresses, cutting of underclothing, and needlework; also attendance in large public classes. Once thoroughly instructed and certificated, you could advertise as a visiting teacher in private houses, or try your chance of success in setting up classes in small country towns, charging as moderately as possible for the lessons given. You might also take home materials to be cut out, having only to provide yourself with a proper description of scissors, a set of brass tacks with broad heads and tiny points, for securing material or paper to a large deal board or table, and also a marking (or indenting) wheel, to indicate the lines required on tissue pattern-paper. There are few mothers or young girls who, were their dresses or mantles cut out for them, could not manage to put them together with needle and thread. Certainly the cost of a day's work (or much less) from an efficient cutter would not be equal in expense to that of employing a good dressmaker, with the addition of all her petty profits on her purchases of small sundries for the completion of her work, not to speak of the inconvenience and the "fash" entailed by her broken promises!

So I advise some of my needy girl-readers to qualify themselves for this useful vocation, and leave their addresses at a librarian's or stationer's, setting up a large card in the shop to advertise to all whom it may concern, that a cutter of materials and patterns and a teacher of the art can be obtained by the day (after the plan of Miss Younghusband's Club) through the proprietor of the shop, who has the lady's name and private address.

Another branch of work, that of a "Chapron Sketcher," might be advertised in the same way by a lady artist if she be a little past her extreme youth, by accompanying and directing sketching parties, through which means many a good draughtswoman, having a quick hand and effective style, could supplement the fitful incomes obtained by the limited sale of her pictures.

Photography is a kindred art, and to one experienced in it as a "Landscape Photographer," the taking of country seats, and even less pretentious dwellings, might yield a fair profit to an itinerant proficient who advertised in local papers to take interiors as well as exteriors; and any interesting objects in neighbouring places might be made as specimens of proficiency and for sale in the stationers' shops. A little summer holiday might be utilised by those little able to bear its expenses in this simple way.

It seems to me that no sooner does a girl return from school than a course of home study should commence, and be carried on at certain hours of the day when her mother and young sisters have had their due share of her filial and sisterly service. This home study should take such a direction as to enable her to be self-supporting if need be, or to supplement the small allowance which may scarcely cover her necessary expenses.

These are not the days for mere unremunerative recreation for the majority of our young sisters of the upper classes. Lawn tennis will scarcely provide them with pocket-money, not to say bread. And yet I may suggest an exception to the rule, supposing that the game be studied, as now already in the case of cricket, with a view to being a "Teacher of Games," and giving lessons in these arts. Already this idea has been mooted and carried out, and may prove an agreeable and healthful method of contributing to an empty purse, and bringing a few comforts into an impecunious home.

It is possible that by means of advertising, either in daily papers or magazines, or as

I before suggested, by cards in stationers' shops, engagements as "Walking Chaperon" might be obtained, for taking children to and from school, and giving them daily walks during the holidays. In time also of sickness at the children's home, when there is no one who could be spared to take charge of them, such assistance would be gladly enlisted by many. To how many a mother, whose nurse cannot be spared from her infant charge, her home laundry, and needlework, the services, for a couple of hours daily, of a steady girl of the upper or at least educated class would be of the greatest advantage, supposing of course that the charge made were very moderate. All our girls need a daily walk themselves, and a little pecuniary advantage might thus be derived from it over and above personal recreation and benefit to the health.

One of the most important and more lucrative industries which have quite recently cropped up for ladies is one respecting which I have already given a promise of information. It is one for which a woman may be trained, practically as well as theoretically, in the Agricultural College at Swanley, Kent. A ladies' branch of the "Home Produce" Company has been inaugurated, and a house provided for "Lady Agriculturists" near the original building. Here theoretical and practical instruction is given, together with some five hours of daily labour in the gardens and on the farm. Of course they are not required to do heavy labourers' work; but fruit and vegetable growing, dairy work, and stock-keeping are within the limits of their practical work. The fees for instruction and residence amount to £70 per annum, and those who wish to visit the college before making a final decision are permitted to board in the establishment for a few days.

But without undertaking work as arduous, incurring the expenses entailed by college life, nor the contemplation of an outlay on such an expensive and risky investment as that of the establishment of a farm, you may safely venture on the business of gardening and as a "Floral Decorator." This would include the care of a conservatory, of window floral decorations, as well as those for fêtes, dinners, balls and weddings, and that of family burial grounds; the making-up also of wedding bouquets and funeral wreaths. At present such work is very extensively monopolised by expensive shops; and while a pleasant and most suitable occupation for ladies with delicate hands and cultivated taste, a less monopolised market for flowers, and the handiwork their uses demand, will prove a boon to multitudes who can ill afford to expend as much on these gratifications as they have up to the present time. There is a society inaugurated in London, called "The Woman's Gardening Association," under the management of ladies, who find employment in this line, and take charge of all the house plants in the absence of the family from town, which are usually so sadly neglected by the cook or housemaid, to whose charge they are but too often unhappily relegated.

The occupation of "Market Gardening" is being very successfully carried out at Harrow-on-the-Hill. An account of Miss Grace Harriman's enterprise is given in one of our contemporary magazines. She writes herself from the "Hut," Mount Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill. The details she gives are decidedly encouraging. People might very naturally suppose that to set up your garden near London would ensure you the best market; but according to her view and experience a better sale can be made in sending to a large Midland market, so much so as to make up for the greater cost of freight. Miss Harriman much insists on united work, and that it is essential that each lady should invest at

least £100 capital in the enterprise to provide their own share in house and garden, naming six ladies as a suitable number to attend to a three-acre garden or fruit plantation, each being responsible for her own half-acre, and keeping a careful account of the same.

In addition to the "Agricultural" and the "Market Gardening" branches of this ladies' industry, there is a third, *i.e.*, "Landscape Gardening." In this department a good authority, in the person of Miss Wilkinson, who has made her name at this profession, is of opinion that there is "a great opening for women in horticulture," and some in landscape gardening likewise; evidenced by her own adoption of this department. Besides the work which she has done in other directions, she has proved her thorough efficiency by her skill in the laying-out of open spaces in London.

A fourth department in connection with industry having reference to the produce of the earth is "Jam-making." For this, some extra expenditure is necessary over and above the purchase or long lease of land and cottage and of fruit-trees. There must be a factory, and a steam-boiling apparatus would be required, involving the employment of a man to keep it at work and in order. In other branches of produce-raising the expenditure would be less. For instance, pruning, grafting, and budding, the potting and training and arrangement of flowers, and making of cuttings, provide lucrative employment without cost of capital. Thus there is an opening to those without as well as those so fortunate as to possess it.

A series of lectures (eight in number) on "London Gardening" was given by Mrs. T. Chamberlain, F.R.H.S., at the Portman Rooms last spring, and those who lost the opportunity of hearing them may apply to this lady for information, and possibly for tuition, at 39, Drayton Gardens, S.W.

Multitudes amongst my countrywomen have turned their faces towards the Colonies, and I am able to tell them that, according to the latest prospectuses issued by Government from the Emigrants' Information Office (31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.), there is a demand in Australia and at Cape Colony and Natal for vine and all fruit-growers; and those who understand pruning such trees; for market-gardeners and dairymen—and I suppose dairywomen—and that such men and women will under certain conditions obtain free, or at least reduced, passages to Queensland and Western Australia.

I may supplement my suggestions as to making a practical profession of these several departments of flower, fruit, and cereal culture, by suggesting that the theoretical acquaintance with these subjects, or some of them, may offer remunerative work. Lecturing on these subjects and giving private lessons to those would-be professionals who cannot afford to go through a college course, or even lessons for the benefit of amateurs in gardening, might afford a livelihood to many, and in any case add to their limited means. I have given much space comparatively to this subject, because it is so many-sided, and likely to suit persons of small means in some one of the branches indicated.

Having already spoken of Millinery, Dress-making, Visiting Dressmakers, Visiting Musicians, Cutting-Out, Visiting Cutter and Teacher, Chapron Sketcher, Landscape Photographer, Teacher of Cricket and other Games, Walking Chaperon for Children, Agriculture, Floral Decoration, Care of House Plants, Market Gardening, Landscape Gardening, Fruit-growing, and Jam-making, I still have as many more occupations suitable for ladies to undertake, of which I hope to treat in another article.

(To be continued.)

powerless to penetrate to the church above, and the solid thickness of the door defied all her efforts.

Was it possible they had forgotten she was there? Then a worse doubt struck dread to her heart. Had they ever been aware of her presence? She had kept behind them all; she had spoken to none of the party. She felt almost sure that the old monk had not cast a glance at her.

It was a terrible situation. Gradually the full horror of it dawned upon her mind. It was purely by accident that she had come to this church. No one would think of seeking her there. No one would have the least clue to her whereabouts, for it was quite aimlessly that she had wandered out this afternoon. If she could not succeed in making herself heard she would have to spend the night where she was. Who could say how many hours it would be ere

anyone opened that door? Brave as she was, Enid shuddered at the thought. She glanced at the bit of candle in her hand. Already it was almost burned out.

At this moment the swelling notes of an organ reached her ears, accompanied after a few moments by the sound of voices chanting in unison. The monks were singing their vespers in the church above. Again Enid put forth her utmost efforts, hammering on the door, shouting, screaming, but with no better success than before. The thick iron door, the solid roof above, deadened effectually the greatest noise she could produce.

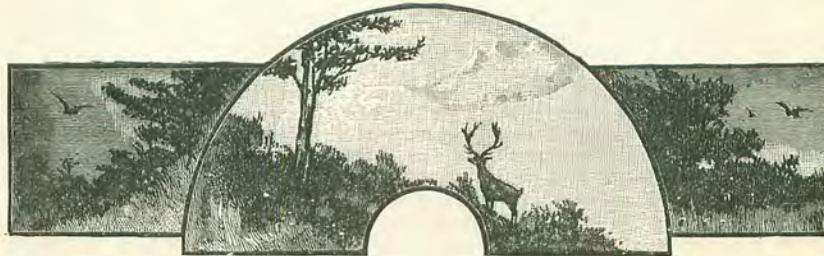
She was well-nigh in despair, but it occurred to her that ere the light went out, and left her helpless in the darkness, it would be well to explore the chambers again, and see if she could discover any other outlet. So she went through them once more, looking about her with the

utmost care. She did discover a small wooden door at the end of a passage, which apparently had been used by the workmen during the excavations. But it was locked, and she knocked long on it without receiving any response. Apparently on this side the old house was quite remote from human life.

By this time the candle had burned almost to her fingers, and she hastily made her way back to the steps ere its light went out. Placing the last morsel on the step beside her, she sat down and watched it expire.

As with one last flicker its light vanished, Enid's courage died also. The darkness which settled on her seemed like the darkness of the grave. She covered her face with her hands to shut out the blackness which looked so terrible, and burst into hopeless tears.

(To be continued.)



## NEW EMPLOYMENTS FOR GIRLS.

By S. F. A. CAULFEILD.

### PART II.

It has doubtless been observed by the readers of Part I. of this series, that their attention is not only drawn to professions and trades by which a livelihood can be made, but to more trifling, and less lucrative occupations. By means of suggestions such as these latter a wider circle of more or less impecunious persons of all ages may be materially assisted, who only require to supplement their incomes or allowances in a very limited degree.

These persons for the most part are untrained in any description of calling whereby a living might be made, and others have certain home duties which would preclude their adoption were they possessed of the necessary qualifications. Amongst middle-aged and elderly women, the reduction of whose means of support fell upon them too late in life to enable them to meet the trouble by acquiring a profession, and whose age would disqualify them for many good appointments, a considerable number might find these humbler paths accessible.

The title of these articles gives promise of suggestions for the benefit of girls only; but I wish to prove myself better than my word, and offer a helping hand to the more advanced of my sisters, in paths both new and old, as yet unknown, or at least forgotten.

I referred to some branches of needlework as a trade in Part I. of this series, but left some important points and suggestions yet to be made, and must exhaust the subject before entering on other departments of industry for women. Courses of lessons are given in various parts of the country, originating in the Technical College for Women at 26, Colquitt

Street, Liverpool. In a letter I received from the able Secretary, Miss Fanny Calder (Associate of the Order of Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem), she says: "The public have wanted such organised and scientific instruction . . . and in our school alone we cannot half supply the demand that is made upon teachers of our training. Technical papers, such as I enclose, have been appealed for as a basis of organisation in more than half the counties of England; and where I have visited and given addresses, work has been started almost at once." It may be well to give my readers an idea of the nature of the lessons given on the subject of "Household sewing, with home dress-cutting." Six lessons are given in home dress-cutting; from six to ten lessons in making-up; six to twelve in plain sewing, mending, patching, and darning; six to ten in drawn-thread work and fancy stitches. Each student has to supply herself with large sheets of brown or white paper, black, blue, and red pencils, a penny inch tape measure, a one or two-inch rule, a penny note-book, and a wheel marker.

Of the other departments of domestic economy in which training is given in this Technical College for Women, I hope to speak in my next article, not to break the thread of the subject at present under consideration.

Amongst the higher departments of the art of the needle I must draw attention to that of "Lace Mending," as one of those somewhat out of the common run of money-making employments suitable for women, and which, moreover, presents the advantage of supplying occupation at home. Good sight and an ex-

tensive acquaintance with every variety of lace are absolutely essential, and practical experience in the ways of so effecting repairs, either by substituting broken stitches, or by so deftly inserting new pieces of lace of similar make and quality, as to effect repairs not easily detected. A careful study of the several manufactures, foreign and English, modern or old, could be made by means of *The Dictionary of Needlework* (Upcott L. Gill, 70, Strand, W.C.). Visits to our lace-making counties, where it is home-made in cottages, and to the centres of the several manufactures in large towns, together with lessons in the art when hand-worked, wherever attainable, must be undertaken towards due qualification. Also visits to foreign manufactories—as many as can possibly be accomplished—are strongly to be recommended. At these an insight into the manner of repairing defects and rents, as well as in the original working, would prove of the greatest advantage. When qualified to undertake the reparation of valuable lace, the mender should advertise her art, and give her address and the name by which she wishes to be known, besides offering her services at all those great shops where such goods and articles—lace veils, caps, and trimmings—are made up with ladies' own materials. For really good lace-mending a considerable price is given. Home occupations are in great demand at the present time, and this is one which would prove very interesting as well as lucrative, amongst those who are adepts in the art of needlework, and have a natural love for it.

The subject of lace-blending is treated more or less fully in the dictionary to which I have referred, by a great authority on the subject of

that beautiful fabric—Miss Blanche Saward—which she has therein exhaustively described, and with a very great number of illustrations. The art of producing needle-made lace may bring a good return to a really first-class worker, and find a sale in the best dress-making establishments, where materials for trimmings of dinner and ball dresses, as well as silk, satin, and velvet, are supplied. I need scarcely add, that every known variety of stitch in lace-making must be acquired before trade orders are solicited. The method of cleaning lace to be restored must naturally be referred to the subject of laundry work.

The business of "Wardrobe Woman," or caretaker of linen, the darning of socks and woollen underclothing for single men living in chambers—such as lawyers, and clerks of all professions—would prove very suitable for such persons. A day given, week by week, to each, on the return of the laundresses' baskets, would bring in a small sum on a Saturday afternoon that would supply the wherewithal for the poor lady's humble marketing, and at least keep want from her small lodging. Officers' barracks would also yield a "happy hunting-ground" to these needy ones, whose name, alas! is legion, and who suffer in almost hopeless obscurity. To secure such employment they should obtain testimonials of respectability from a clergyman or other suitable person, and ask permission to hang up a card, if possible, in the offices of mansions, calling also at the several chambers with a card, to solicit engagements. Even a shilling a week from two or three of these single men—visiting two or three daily—would be of only too high a value to many of our otherwise incapable and suffering women. Wardrobe-women are employed in all large institutions, but engagements of such a kind, to be sought and found as above suggested, will probably be a novel idea to many.

My last reference to the use of the needle may give a useful hint to a good many of my readers. I recently heard of a lady who was skilled in knitting, crochet, needle-lace making, cross and tent-stitch, and, in fact, every description of stitch used in embroidery; and her services were engaged in a large establishment to begin work on canvas, silk, and satin, as a pattern to be copied by the purchaser of the piece, for whatever article of wear or of furniture intended; for a square, or a few inches of a design for knitting, macramé lace, white thick embroidery or cut-work, and of crochet, are supplied with the materials when sold. By the trade orders which this lady undertook she made an income of about £200 per annum, and this shows that such a field for work exists; and how considerable a return for her labour a quick and reliable worker may realise. Here again we find a home occupation for some amongst the hundreds who are continually laying the circumstances of their need of making money before our Editor, who, like the—

... "Gentlemen of England may  
... sit at home" ...

but, alas! for our impecunious ones, by no means "at ease."

And now a suggestion is due to some who can betake themselves to a humbler department, amongst those who ply the needle for food or clothing.

Another and perfectly new occupation is now presented to ladies of artistic taste—persons practically well acquainted with drawing, delicate in touch, accurate and close observers, and such as are possessed with the gift of patience. No hurried work, of whatever description, has any market value, nor does it prove satisfactory to those for whom it is executed in private life. When instructing my friends in the art of wood-carving, and

writing upon it, one of my principal rules, on which I insisted, was this—"When any effect could be produced by one incision or cutting, do it rather in two or more"—exactly the reverse of the counsel I should give to the painter in water-colours, when one clean sweep of the brush, with a previously well-selected tint of colour, should produce the complete effect desired, and should never be touched again.

But this preamble must be cut short, and give place to the introduction of "Cameo Sculpture." The hastily-prepared rubbish produced to supply a cheap market flooded our shop-windows for a very long time, and the beautiful art was thenceforth at a discount. But a revival of fashion may be expected with that of superior work, more especially so when combined with the supply of a home employment for the benefit of unavoidably stay-at-home women. Already most creditable examples have been brought into notice, as at the first Arts and Crafts Exhibition. These were produced by some ladies in Lancashire, where it seems that the idea originated, and notably some work by Mrs. Spencer Astbury, Miss Scholefield, and Mrs. Arnot. Papers were read on two occasions, some time since, by Mr. S. Astbury, in the Addison Hall, Kensington, on the subject of "Employment for Women"—in which this gentleman is deeply interested; and Mr. J. B. Marsh (of the Red House, St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth), who is engaged in the same benevolent cause, then exhibited some specimens of the fine work done in cameo sculpture, one example being valued at £60.

But my reader may say, "No one now wears any but 'stone cameos' as brooches." But formerly they did, and what fashion that had any claim to beauty can you name that has never known a revival? In the present case the revival has actually begun. Besides, there are other uses to which the shell sculpture can be applied. Portraits would bring in a considerable return; cases of family likenesses, under glass, might as well occupy a place on the walls, as miniatures; and ingenuity might be exercised in the selection of those portions of shells that would supply suitable colouring for hair, beard, and dress, as well as those for flesh tints. Cameos may also be set round objects of art, picture-frames of miniatures, and small looking-glasses, besides their employment as articles of personal adornment—in bracelets, breast-pins, decorative buttons on dress, etc.

There are many born artists with cultivated taste who would need little or no technical instruction in this delicate and fascinating work; but as I cannot deal with exceptions only, I recommend intending students to procure a *Handbook on Cameo Cutting*, by Mr. John B. Marsh (Wells, Gardner and Co., 2, Paternoster Buildings, E.C.). I also suggest that classes may be formed under the management of an engraver of cameos, as such may be found in London. It is so much easier to learn thus, as well, and less expensive—a great consideration to those who have reason to look for some means of augmenting their resources. Should any friendly advice or information be desired by ladies intending to adopt this means of adding to their incomes, Mr. Spencer Astbury, of Heathgate, Rushall Common, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, would, I am sure, extend his kind offices to them, and initiate them into all essential particulars respecting it, as he has been good enough to do for me.

A new field for female industry of an artistic and delicate kind, has been discovered in New York, and it appears to have met with great success so far as the efforts of its lady pioneer have been put to the test. "Valuable China Mending," to which that of fine glass might be united, supplies an interesting as well as useful

line of business. To be an adept in so delicate an art, careful studies of a practical character should be made under a professional artist. Then a store of clay of various colours should be laid in, and all sorts of broken scraps collected for insertion work, and suitable tools purchased. Glazing should be understood, and the laboratory supplied with shelves and stores of scraps of every description of ware, from the most delicate Sèvres and ancient Oriental porcelain downwards. The lady china-mender should be expert in the art of china-painting, to enable her to copy patterns where pieces have to be supplied in place of any hopelessly destroyed. Glass may likewise be included in the art of restoration; and the various kinds—Venetian, Austrian, Bohemian, ancient Spanish, and other manufactures—must all be studied; for much practical experience should be obtained before the artist could venture to undertake the responsibility of restoring valuable, or at least valued, objects.

I have seen a splendid Oriental jar of considerable value, which had been much broken, and likewise one equally large of Dresden manufacture, so admirably restored, that detection of the breakages was quite impossible; in fact, no one could see the difference in either case between the broken vessel and its unharmed fellow. The Dresden jar was highly decorated in bold relief; the Oriental one first named was perfectly smooth in surface.

To those who have artistic taste, originality of conception, and delicacy of touch, "Wood Carving in Relief" might be found a lucrative home occupation.

I once knew a first-class furniture dealer and upholsterer who told me he would gladly offer a certain lady, whose amateur work he had seen, a permanent engagement at a large salary if she could be induced to work for him; not merely, he said, because of her bold, free designs and delicate finish, but because she was not a copyist only; and designers are rare, while the mere execution of copies may be performed very fairly by many. This lady was entirely self-taught, and as an amateur has, by her writings and personal instructions, made many successful pupils. Frames for pictures, bookstands, cabinet panels, and corner-cupboard doors; coffers carved on top, ends, and sides, serving well as tea-chests, or receptacles for photograph sides, etc.; borders for small oak or walnut tables, covers of blotting books, and many other useful things, might be placed in a window for sale, and be advertised likewise, as in the case of bookbinding. They might in this way find a fair sale for private gifts and for bazaars, being, to my own knowledge, very much preferred to the sort of flimsy little-durable articles offered for sale at these fancy fairs. The work, if good, might also be shown as specimens to furniture dealers, and thus articles might be sold and trade orders obtained. I might also suggest the pursuit of "Wood Engraving" to those who have good strong sight and a steady hand. For this purpose boxwood is employed in small blocks. There is a school for this art established in Kennington Park Road (122 and 124). The annual fee for teaching amounts to £3 only, and free scholarships are given to deserving students after the first year of training. There is a lady superintendent to look after them, and they are supplied with meals at a fixed tariff. The school for wood-carving is the City and Guilds Technical Institute, Exhibition Road, South Kensington. The fees for day students amount to £2 a month, or £5 a quarter; and for evening students, 15s. a month, or £2 a quarter. We recommend intending wood-engravers to read our articles on the subject contributed by Mr. Taylor (Vol. VII., GIRL'S OWN PAPER, commencing at page 372).

The trade of a "Bookbinder" might be found a paying enterprise in a country town, where there would be very little or no competition.

Of course there would be a certain amount of outlay in commencing the business, but from six to ten pounds would supply all your stock-in-trade—appliances, paper of different kinds, boards, binders' cloth, etc. A full list of all such essential requisites, and nearly all of them with their several prices named, will be found in Vol. II. of the *GIRL'S OWN PAPER*, page 342. The whole process is likewise given (*see* also pages 426 and 810); and we may encourage those who desire to acquire the art at home by saying, that others, who have had no further instruction, have written to tell of their perfect success through the study of these directions. It would be well to obtain permission at a stationer's to hang up a framed notice, advertising your business and address, and to obtain trade orders from the stationer also. The work is by no means fatiguing, as there is no occasion for standing during much of the process.

Having suggested many home occupations

in this part of our present series, I may conclude it with an out-of-home variety of work, and one that may offer a living to women of both the upper, higher-middle, and the domestic servant classes.

The profession of "Lady Courier" is one that might prove successful to gentlewomen and other well-educated women of middle-age, or certainly not less than thirty years of age. But for this, at least three languages should be acquired—German, French, and Italian; also a thorough acquaintance with the money of each country, the hotels and their charges, the best places for breaking long journeys, etc. She should be active, willing to aid in packing, good-tempered, and not disposed to make difficulties, nor to find fault with accommodation, or food, so far as she is herself concerned.

"Maid Couriers" might be even more likely to find employment, and to the abovenamed duties she would have to add personal attend-

ance on her mistress in every department in which a lady's-maid should be qualified. But those who are already experienced in such domestic service, are very rarely acquainted with foreign languages, or with one only, and that but imperfectly. Thus, to any who aspire to holding a superior position, as "Courier-Maid," there will be much to learn.

I have now offered some suggestions, and information on training to be obtained at the Technical College for Women in Liverpool, in Plain Sewing and Cutting-out; I have spoken of Lace Mending, Pattern Working, of a new field for Wardrobe Women, of Cameo Sculpture, China Mending, Wood Carving and Wood Engraving, Bookbinding, of a Lady Courier and Maid Courier. Much remains to be said on the momentous subject of remunerative occupations for women, and perhaps not the least important amongst them will be found in the next part of this series.

(To be concluded.)

## À PROPOS DE BOTTES.



**N** the proper care of boots and shoes were better understood, it would cease to be a reproach to English women that they are so frequently *malchaussée*.

To be really well shod, three things must be considered

—what is neat, what is comfortable, and last, but not least, what is suitable for the occasion. Nothing looks so unbusiness like and absurd as to see a girl start for a muddy country walk in a pair of thin-soled patent leather boots or shoes; neither should we admire a pair of heavy-made blacking-leather ones at a town reception or a garden-party on a dry day.

It is not, in the long run, an extravagance to have several pairs of boots going at the same time. New ones should be bought before the old ones are quite worn out, as they are always the better for keeping, and can then be taken into wear gradually—a great consideration for tender feet, as a new boot is usually somewhat of a trial. Another great saving for the feet is not to wear the same pair of boots quite every day, as then pressure does not always occur on the same spot. If the boots have been wet, they should be allowed at least a clear day to dry, as nothing is more likely to crack leather than to place it near a hot fire when wet.

Repairs must be taken in hand without delay. The heels must go to be straightened at the first signs of wearing down, and the wear of the soles attended to with equal promptitude, remembering the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine."

For general smartness as well as comfort, I think it is essential to possess one or two pairs of well-made, water-tight, blacking-leather boots for country walks and wet days, and one or two pairs of glacé kid or patent leather boots or shoes for town wear and smart occasions; and to those who travel much, and have to spend long days without the luxury of changing their boots, I strongly recommend russia leather, especially for summer wear—it is so soft and comfortable, easily kept clean, and shows the dust of travel far less than black leather.

The glacé kid, patent, and russia leather boots should never be allowed to share the fate of the ordinary leather ones, which go down to the boot-house to be blacked. When

away on a visit a vigilant eye should be kept on them, and a warning given that none but the blacking-leather ones are to go downstairs. I have experienced the anguish of seeing my best patent leather boots shorn of their pristine gloss owing to the ignorance and carelessness of other people's servants in sending them down to be "blacked." In fact, if you have not a maid of your own, I assure you it will repay you to take the trouble of doing your "dandy" boots yourself. A pair of old loose-fitting gloves kept for this operation will save the hands from getting soiled.

Now, with a piece of sponge, a small duster, and a chamois leather, let us take our first lesson.

I should say, in passing, that boots should be cleaned on *their trees*, and if you do not already possess such things, let me strongly advise you to have a pair made at once. They will cost about 10s. unpolished, about 12s. polished; and they will repay you over and over for the original outlay, by keeping your boots in shape, and making them last twice as long. The boots should be placed on the trees the moment they are taken off the feet.

To clean glacé or glove kid, sponge off the mud and quickly dry, and with a small piece of flannel or sponge rub on a little black Meltonian Cream or Alma Polish. There are various preparations, such as Parisian Polish, or Peerless Gloss, sold for this purpose, and there is no doubt they give the boot a beautiful gloss at the time; but my experience is that they soon cause the leather to crack and rot, whereas the Meltonian Cream preserves it and keeps it soft; and now that this excellent preparation is made in black, it fulfils every requirement.

Patent leather should be cleaned thus. Sponge it with warm (not hot) water, and while still warm rub in a little sweet oil or white Meltonian Cream, and finish with a leather. If oil is used, it must be *very* sparingly, and all rubbed out immediately after it has been rubbed in, or it will cause the leather to look dull and sodden. Meltonian Cream gives it perhaps more gloss, but oil, if used with great care, will probably keep the leather in better condition.

There is undoubtedly nothing so *chic* for a smart occasion as patent leather, and with proper care it lasts much longer than glacé kid, and with the help of varnish in its latter days, can be made to look well to the very end. When the patent leather refuses any longer to take a polish, and begins to show signs of cracking, apply varnish. This can be

bought from any bootmaker, or it can be made at home according to either of the two following excellent recipes:—1. One pint bottle of claret, four ounces of powdered gum arabic, and two ounces of logwood. Put the mixture in a saucepan, and let it simmer on the fire. Strain when cold. 2. Fifteen ounces of gum arabic, one quart of black ink, six ounces of sugar candy, half a pint of spirits of wine, and half a pint of port wine. Put the gum and sugar together in one pint of ink, and keep warm until dissolved, then add the other pint of ink and the port wine. Boil over the fire for five minutes, then let it get a little cool, and add the spirits of wine. Boil all up for one minute. Strain into bottles.

The varnish must be rubbed on with the cushion of the finger, and nothing but the finger will answer the purpose: do not attempt to save your finger by using a brush instead. Very little must be rubbed on, and it must be done very smoothly, till the whole surface is covered. The newly varnished boot must be kept free from dust, and not worn till the varnish is thoroughly dry. If you wish it to dry very quickly, a little methylated spirit can be rubbed on the boot before applying the varnish; but if done habitually this will soon cause the leather to crack. Every particle of varnish should be washed off with warm water each time before putting on fresh.

Other kinds of black leather will also take varnish, but not so well as patent. A boot once varnished must be always varnished; and as it is a rather troublesome operation, I do not advise commencing it till the boot is too shabby to wear otherwise.

There are special preparations sold for cleaning russia leather, but it will look better, and last longer, if cleaned with ordinary saddle soap. Brecknell, Turner and Sons' is about the best, and is sold in sixpenny tins. Sponge the mud off the boots, *rinse out* the sponge in clean water, and squeeze it nearly dry. Rub as much soap into it as it will contain, and then rub that into the leather, and leave it to dry in thoroughly before polishing with chamois leather. It is as well to soap the boots overnight, and to polish them the following morning. A little white Meltonian Cream rubbed on will be found a great addition before polishing with the leather. The more soap that is rubbed into brown leather, the softer, better, and more supple it will become. It should after a time turn a rich dark brown, and wear a polish you can almost see your face in.

EVELYN.

## NEW EMPLOYMENTS FOR GIRLS.

By S. F. A. CAULFEILD.

## PART III.



NOTHING to wear!" was the grievous complaint of two or three decades ago, and was made the title and subject-matter of a bright little book of remonstrance—a poem it was, and it hailed from beyond the Atlantic. A wail ascends from our sisters again; but the form of complaint has changed, and the change is one we rejoice to see, for it tells of a healthy condition of mind, and an honest desire to work. "Nothing to do," is the cry of to-day, "to earn a living, or lessen the burdens on those who are weary and needy at home!" And kindly hands are on all sides extended to guide the willing to new fields of labour; for these are the days when the purse-strings are open, to aid in the struggle for bread of the poor.

Employments for women, both many and various, have been named in this series already; as many, or more, are still on my list, and I cannot give space to them all. The first place for to-day, "without fear or favour," may be given to women as "Printers," for in this department of actual trade their first steps in new paths were taken. The secretary of one of the institutions now in work I have just received, and the fullest particulars thereon; and certainly I have ocular demonstration of the fact that efficiency has been attained; and she may well be congratulated for the excellent work of those employed under her praiseworthy management—I refer to Miss Weede, and the society established for training and finished work, at 21 B, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. But my judgment, in reference to the specimens now sent me, the public can scarcely need, when so distinguished a critic as Mr. Ruskin has pronounced so favourably upon similar examples. Apprentices are trained for a term of three years, at a premium of £5. A small amount of remuneration is given them after the first three months (*i.e.*, 3s. a week), a trifle being subsequently added to this sum until the apprenticeship be completed. The society is directed under a board of management, amongst whom are Louisa Lady Goldsmid, Mrs. Claude Montefiore, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, and other well-known persons. At about the age of eighteen the apprentices are able to earn 15s. a week, which is gradually raised to the maximum of £1 3s. Should they prefer to undertake "piece-work" at the current rate, or the sum above-named weekly, for every week of the year, whether work be good or slack, they are free to do so—it is a matter referred to their own individual choice. This valuable society was founded by Mrs. Paterson, a special friend to her sex, some eleven years ago. Her object was to have women so well trained in the business, that they could "enter into fair competition with men," but "not to undersell them"; and she began her work in a small way in Holborn. The struggle for existence was great during several years; but now the fifteenth annual report of the society has just been placed in my hands, showing a satisfactory balance after the payment of all expenses and dues.

This society, and another under the management of the Misses Hill, 154, Westminster

Bridge Road, S.E., I need scarcely remind my readers, have followed in the wake of that first women's printing establishment, inaugurated by our pioneer, in behalf of supplying remunerative work for women, now so far back as thirty-three years ago—I refer to Miss Emily Faithfull, who opened the "Victoria Printing Press" in 1858. There she employed a considerable permanent staff of efficient compositors, and a band of girls in training for other offices. Seven or more were supplied by her own during the twenty years that she carried on the business. This lady's efforts in the cause of women were early recognised and patronised by the Queen, from whom she received a "personal warrant" as "Printer in Ordinary, and Publisher to Her Majesty." The work was established in Princes Street, Hanover Square, together with a depository for the sale of needlework, etc., for the benefit of poor and industrious ladies. Miss Faithfull was placed some time ago on the Civil List, for "distinguished services as a writer and a worker on behalf of her own sex."

It gives me pleasure now to speak of one of the most important vocations yet presented for competition—I refer to the "Domestic Science Lecturerships," instituted for the benefit of the poorer classes and agricultural population all over the kingdom. Training of an extensive character is essential for so onerous a profession, which is exclusively designed for the daughters of gentlemen, who have comparatively but a limited sphere of remunerative employments open for their competition. The demand for such lady lecturers (required by the County Councils all over the country, and appointed by them) is met by the National Health Society—Hon. Sec., Miss Lankester, 53, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. Here classes are held and lectures given on Sanitation, Domestic and Personal Hygiene, Elementary Anatomy and Physiology, Nursing—accidents and disease. Artisan cookery (with demonstrations) has to be acquired elsewhere. All candidates for such appointments must be upwards of the age of twenty-five years, and generally well educated. First aid—as taught in the ambulance classes inaugurated by the Order of Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem—must be included in the list of acquirements of the lady lecturer, and a course of three months' training in a hospital or infirmary. The examinations of the society are practical as well as theoretical, and medals are awarded to those candidates who are the most highly accomplished, who will naturally be given the preference for appointment.

It is only fair to say that the Devonshire County Council originated the idea of employing gentlewomen as I have described.

From the prospectuses I have received, I see that these Domestic Science Lecturers will have a very thorough, practical, and exhaustive training; and all that will remain—and which must rest with themselves alone—to make them really efficient for their profession, is an agreeable manner and presence, a light, easy style, though a very clear method of conveying to others what they have learnt themselves. To lay down a list of dry, didactic rules would be to do no effective work amongst their hearers. The talks must be interesting and attractive, the style bright, the instruction couched in such simple terms as to be perfectly comprehensible to unscientific, uneducated persons, otherwise they will not give themselves the trouble of attending them. Each course of country lectures will occupy a period of twelve weeks.

The Technical College for Women in Liverpool (26, Colquitt Street), likewise prepares candidates for employment by the National Health Society, or direct through the various County Councils by whom such appointments are made. Miss Calder is the Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool School of Cookery at the Technical College, and from her I have been kindly favoured with a large supply of their papers.

Since writing the first two parts of this series, I have received a communication from the foundress and manager of the Lady Guide Institution, which originally had an office in Cockspar Street, and was under the direction of a committee. I was so favourably impressed by all I saw some time ago of this very comprehensive system for the employment of educated women, that I included it in my descriptive list of "Women's Clubs," which appeared in this magazine. It claimed a place with them, as it served this purpose amongst the multifarious objects for which it was instituted. The office is now at 352, Strand, W.C., next to Wellington Street. It is under the sole direction of the founder and principal, Miss Edith Davis, and the patronage of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Wellington.

"Cookery," it is now well known, offers a great field for remunerative work to the qualified and certificated teachers of the art. We have our training classes at South Kensington, and elsewhere both in the metropolis and in the provinces, and it seems to me that I can offer but little information on the subject with which my readers have not already been made acquainted in the pages of this magazine. I am just in receipt of all the prospectuses and circulars issued by the great School of Cookery connected with the Liverpool Technical College for Women before-named. From the Honorary Secretary I have received a kind letter, from which I quote this extract: "Within a year of its organisation, Elementary Laundry Work was accepted by the Education Department, and a grant accorded for day schools; whereas it took me five years to get Cooking made the subject of a grant before then. Only this summer did I start Household Sewing, with Home Dress-cutting, in our training school; and already our teachers are teaching with high approval in various parts of the country." From this lady I have also received many useful papers, and not the least valuable and interesting are some cookery rhymes, copies of which would be of much service in every family. Experience tells us that aids to the memory, once learned, are never forgotten; as, for instance—"Thirty days hath September," etc. In the present case, I may observe, one set of these verses has reference to the dressing of meat, and the other to that of fish. By whom they were composed does not appear. The fee for training a teacher for artisan and plain household cookery is seven guineas; that for training in all branches of cookery is ten. The training occupies about nine months. "Laundry Work" training, I may observe, is not required for Domestic Science Lecturerships.

"Laundry Work," and its supervision by those duly initiated into its practical working, but who can sink capital into the business and employ women to perform it, deserves a special notice. It holds out a wide field of profitable labour, under better auspices at present than ever hitherto. Here in London there are ladies associated in carrying on the business of laundry work, and with no less advantage to their customers than to themselves.

This opening for women ought to bring much comfort amongst the women employed, as the grievances of which they have recently so much complained can scarcely exist in more liberal establishments, directed by persons of a higher class.

A *Teachers' Manual of Elementary Laundry Work* (price one shilling) has just been published by Miss Calder (Longmans, Green, and Co.), and would prove very useful in private households. Those who are able to attend a course of lessons at the Liverpool Technical College for Women receive ten lessons of two hours each (demonstration three-quarters of an hour, and practical work one hour and a half), which course might be increased to twelve lessons, the eleventh and twelfth being devoted to the "getting-up" of shirts.

I now pass on to a department of remunerative work, which will remove the candidate for self-support from out of city life, and bring her into perhaps more healthful surroundings.

"Bee and Poultry Keeping" may be combined; the dry sunny garden essential for the one is equally so for the other, and should be well stocked with honey-giving flowers. The soil should be of gravel or sand, and there should be a paddock affording a good run for the poultry; and if well sown with clover, it will benefit the bees greatly. The wired enclosure should be roofed; but the exposure should be south or south-west, so that every ray of sunshine should be enjoyed within it. The hen-house adjoining or within the enclosure should be well provided with roosting-perches and dark compartments for laying or sitting hens. In country places where I have visited, and where sufficient means were not lacking to provide these poor harmless creatures with a warm dry house, a sunny exposure, and plenty of fine sandy gravel mixed with some sifted ashes in which to roll and clean their feathers, it has pained me to see them utterly neglected. Even apart from any humane feeling, on sanitary grounds such a state of things should not be allowed; for the effluvia is far from healthful, and, moreover, the fowls cannot be in a suitable condition to be employed for table use. No great outlay of capital would be necessary in poultry-keeping. A cottage could be obtained at a small rental, and a quarter or half an acre of land taken sufficiently near a railway station to enable the bee and poultry keeper to obtain a market for her eggs, chickens, and honey, constitute the chief outlay. It is quite a fashionable freak at the present time to take a peasant's cottage and fit it up as a pretty quaint holiday retreat, wherein to rest from work, noise, and intrusion of visitors. Just such a rural snuggerly would serve the purpose of one who wished to make an addition to a small income in an easy and healthful way, rendered all the more feasible through this prevailing fancy for acquiring such unpretending country dwellings. We have already seen the idea ventilated in some of the magazines, and to persons who need to augment their means of support, the new fancy lends its aid. Some years ago a gentleman conceived the idea of buying a small piece of meadow land, through which ran a brook, and this little property he devoted to the cultivation of watercress. It was a happy thought to him, for it resulted in adding a couple of hundred a year to his income, as he took the land and brook within easy reach of the London markets, where the demand for that most valuable little esculent is so very considerable. We have given a series of articles on the subject of Poultry Keeping in Vol. X., beginning at page 10 (No. for October 6th, 1888)—seven articles in all. So excellent a series already provided, I need say no more on the subject.

On that of "Bee Keeping" we have two articles, entitled "A Girl's Own Apiary," Vol.

XI., pages 452 and 540 (Nos. for April 19th, 1890, and May 24th, 1890). They are charmingly written and thoroughly practical, and save me the necessity of entering further into the merits of this occupation.

Another excellent opening in several branches is offered in reference to "Dairy Keeping." As dairy farmer or proprietor, teacher of dairy work, and dairymaid, many women of the upper and lower classes may find very remunerative employment. Dairy keeping is now undergoing much scientific consideration and reformation. The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, and the Agricultural Education Committee, are engaged on the important question of improvement; and, acting on suggestions from the Board of Agriculture, the society's cheese room at Vallis Farm, near Frome, was recently employed for the making of experiments. The school of instruction for cheesemaking is under the supervision of Miss Cannon. In Gloucestershire likewise the Technical Education Committee of the County Council are engaged in the same way as regards dairy improvements; and a lecture was recently given at Darsley on "Buttermaking," by Miss Waddy.

"Lady-Helps" are, here and there, finding comfortable situations; but the difficulty in their case is to obtain a place where all the other domestic servants are of the same class. I know a house where two ladies are associated together to do the whole work required, where a brother and sister keep house together. One "help" in this household is a good cook; but she works in conjunction with her lady-mate; and lady's-maid's, parlour-maid's, and housemaid's vocations are carried out between them. When the general education has been good, little is forgotten, and the work is not half done. At the same time, technical training is more or less essential, and a would-be "lady-help" has very much to learn, and has need of a more than ordinary supply of patience and self-control. Women qualified for such situations are likely to find them in the colonies. My readers may have read an article which appeared this summer in this magazine, on "The Governess Difficulty;" and if so, they need not that I should do more now than remind them of my advice—that their profession of governess should be merged in the many-sided business of the "lady-help," if a field for remunerative work be sought in the colonies. Indeed, so overstocked is the home market with reference to the former that a stampede of young women trained for such a calling must be expected from the mother country. As governesses, pure and simple, no opening is offered in any of our colonies or dependencies. To go out with a family under an engagement to remain with them would be their only chance of emigration in that capacity.

A certain number of artistic ladies have made a more or less lucrative business as "High Art House Decorators." For this occupation much taste, a good deal of study of art in all the various styles—ancient, mediæval, and those of later centuries—at home and abroad; of pictures, books on costume, and ancient stuffs, should be studied, so that no anachronism should appear in any appointments, decorations, forms, and colours destructive to the reputation of an "art decorator." To those desiring to obtain a further acquaintance with this business, a visit to the show-rooms of some lady decorator would be of service.

"China Painting" is an occupation said to be overstocked; but not so staining and painting on glass. This art appears to be in demand for private house, conservatories, hall windows, glass doors, and to take the place of short blinds of Japanese carved wood, cane, wire, or muslin. It may be well to observe that a high premium is required.

I have just heard of an American "Lady Auctioneer;" and novel as the idea is, it is quite possible that a few of our own middle-class countrywomen might find the calling a successful one. I once saw a respectable-looking woman of the lower middle-class acting as a "cheap Jack" as I passed through a London market in a humble locality. But the vocation of "lady auctioneer" appears to be quite a new departure from the paths that women have so far trodden in search of daily bread; yet it is quite possible that it may yet take a subordinate place amongst occupations for respectable women specially qualified for such a vocation.

"Type-writing" is another of the occupations for women of which few of my readers can need much to be said. But this I may say, in recommendation of the business, that Treasury clerkships were opened to female type-writers in 1890 amongst those who were proficient as shorthand writers. A salary of £180 per annum may eventually be commanded by a thoroughly good hand at this business; but the salary paid on first admission to those who have passed the Civil Service exam. amounts to £60 per annum. Work can be found in most large firms, in manufactories, and offices of all kinds, for the type-writer; but many applications may be made, and a long search may precede the finding of an opening while competition is so great. The cost of learning type-writing—which training will take about six months—will amount to two guineas; and of shorthand £5. I ought to forewarn intending pupils in these arts that a knowledge of some of the modern European languages and a generally good education (orthography specially essential) are amongst the qualifications required in a type- or shorthand writer in a large proportion of the houses of business in which their services would be in demand, besides in copying sermons, medical papers, legal documents, lectures, etc.

To type-writing I may add "Plan-tracing," for which occupation there is an office in Great Queen Street, Westminster. Pupils are received by Miss Long, and women's work is carried on there for architects' and engineers' plans, and in "Map Colouring." There is also work of a kindred nature, superintended by Miss Gann and a committee—I refer to "Chromo-lithography;" the office and school are in Queen Square, W.C. The premium is decidedly a prohibitory one to many who might wish to be apprenticed, or at least trained, at a chromo-lithographer's. For the school for chromo-lithography, those alone who have an art teacher's certificate, or have had a year's training in the Female School of Art, are eligible.

"Lithography," pure and simple, is not overstocked, and women might find employment in it, as it is in request for fashion plates; and work of this kind could be obtained in large shops for catalogues and advertisements, as well as for fashion magazines.

To a limited number of educated women the "Teaching of Deaf Mutes" will be found to offer a fair income, and the work appears to offer great attractions to those who, on experience of its arduous character, decide on adopting it. And certainly to be the means of giving the imprisoned thoughts a vent, after long years of utter inability to express them, and to bring light and the solace of communion with their fellows to the lonely spirits hitherto wrapped in the silence and isolation of the grave, must of itself repay the teacher's labours, apart from the good pecuniary advantages obtained. And above all considerations of comfort to the deaf mutes, or of a competence acquired by the teacher, is the awakening of the poor benighted soul to a knowledge of its Creator, to the influences and responsibilities of conscience, and the unspeakably glorious hopes of the life to come,

through the God-man, Christ Jesus. But oh! the untiring patience that is essential for work like this! Having given the method of training much thought, I wrote an article on the subject in the *Leisure Hour* two or three years ago, and will only now say that Mrs. Kinsey, Lady Superintendent and Secretary of the Training College for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Elmhurst, Castle Bar Hill, Ealing, W., will give all necessary information to those desiring to be trained as teachers, which would be at a charge of £50 per annum. There is also a training college for teachers at 11, Fitzroy Square, W.; Secretary, A. G. Klug, Esq. All the insight which I have obtained on this valuable work was through Miss Hull, one of the most distinguished of its practical trainers, who has a private school for the children of the upper classes at Bexley, Kent ("Woodvale," Parkhurst Road).

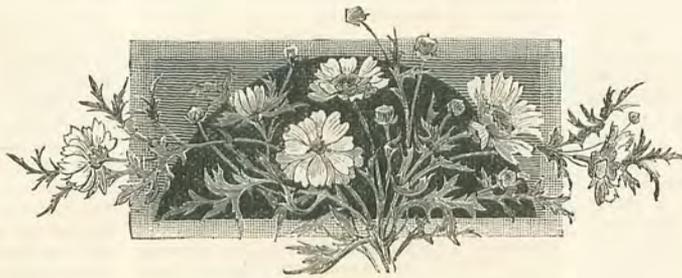
I suppose that no reader of this magazine can be ignorant of the existence of "Kindergartens." We have six training colleges in London and three in the provinces, and there

are about thirty-two schools in town, and upwards of forty in the provinces. Now the special object I have in view in naming this sphere of work for women, as well as the teaching of Ling's system of "Swedish Drill," and that of "Sloyd," is that I think a woman with a small amount of capital might, if well trained in either capacity, find a new field for herself in many a country town where she would meet with no competition. Of course she would have to hire a fairly large room if for gymnastic exercises, send her prospectuses out to the houses of the neighbouring gentry, and leave them in the shop windows for the townsfolk, for whom she might have an evening class in Swedish drill and gymnastics. If accompanied by music, the classes would be the more attractive. In reference to the Kindergarten, the introduction of such a school into a country town would probably prove a great boon to small shopkeepers, or others having all their own housework on their hands, or who have to earn a living, and would do so, away from home, if they could place their

children in safe keeping. The office of the Fröbel Society (Kindergarten) is 12, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.; and the Sloyd Institute is at 115, Vassall Road, Brixton, S.W. That of the headquarters is the Hampstead Physical Training College, Broadhurst Gardens, N.W., under Mme. Bergman Osterberg, near Finchley Road Station.

Printing, Domestic Science Lecturing, Lady Guides, Cookery, Laundry Work, Poultry and Bee-keeping, Dairy Work, Lady-helps, High-art House Decoration, China and Glass Painting, Auctioneering, Type-writing, Plan-tracing, Chromo-lithography, Lithography, Teaching of Deaf Mutes, Kindergartens, Ling's Swedish Drill and Gymnastics, and the teaching of Sloyd, have all had some notice in this third part of my series. A few important ways and means by which a woman may be self-supporting, while rendering needful service to others, remain for consideration in my fourth and concluding article.

(To be concluded.)



## THE MYSTERY OF KEVAN CAREW.

### CHAPTER III.

#### "GOOD-BYE, SUMMER!"

"GOOD-MORNING! Mrs. Spriggs," said I, entering a kind of treasure-house of old blue china. "Mr. St. Leger naturally wishes a house-party for the shooting, and I want you to tell me of any people whom you think it is proper to ask. The friends of the Carews have had time to change in thirty years," I added a little sadly, for these September invitations reminded me of those I had written year after year so long ago now, when I was only Jennie's governess.

We were soon deep in consultation; but when at last all was arranged and I rose to go, Mrs. Spriggs detained me with her hand.

"Madam, I hope I shall not vex you," she said, "but are you not going to help Mr. St. Leger break the curse?"

She spoke with no agitation, as one might when broaching a subject known to be hateful to the person addressed, but just as if we had never been interrupted in that strange conversation held in Jennie's corridor nearly two months ago.

"Listen, Mrs. Spriggs," I said quite kindly and gently—for the old woman's persistency touched me in spite of myself; "I do not say you are wrong in this matter; indeed, I beg you will tell me *how* you think Mr. St. Leger is to break this fancied curse, for I feel convinced that your judgment and good sense are warped with brooding over these old wives' tales, and I hope that you and I may have a little talk which will tend to clear up all such delusions."

The old woman shook her head sadly and incredulously.

"First of all," I went on briskly, "I should like you to tell me the various deaths which

have carried off the womenkind of the Carews since the curse, as you say, was invoked. What, for instance, befell that good lady who very naturally resented her son's low marriage?"

My words and manner excited Mrs. Spriggs. "Madam," she cried, "you may scoff, but you cannot scoff away facts! That guilty woman the morning after Sir Kevan's death was found in her bed stone dead."

"Apoplexy," I briefly remarked.

Mrs. Spriggs deigned no notice, but went on almost fiercely—

"Her grandson's wife—thank God, until Miss Jennie there have been no daughters—had two sons, and the elder was drowned at sea. She wasted away five years and died. The next Lady Carew, who was passionately attached to her husband, died of his coldness and neglect—ah, madam, you *may* laugh! And then came Miss Jennie's grandmother; and one day, as she was driving through the park with her youngest boy, the horses, being fresh and easily frightened, bolted, the boy was thrown out, and the wheels passed over him and crashed his life out; and his mother went melancholy mad, and died soon after. The story of Miss Jennie and her mamma you well know, madam."

"Consumption in the one case, *angina pectoris* in the other," I interrupted drily.

"And my late mistress," continued Mrs. Spriggs, dropping her voice almost to a whisper, "was most unhappy in her marriage, Sir Kevan being—I hope I do not forget my place in saying so, madam—far from a kind husband, and the lady having been previously much attached, 'tis said, to a gentleman not thought rich enough to marry her. She fretted and fretted so, poor lady, that she fretted her life away, and the doctors called it hysteria."

"That is the only case of them all in which I put one grain of belief," I said with decision, for I would not admit, even to myself, that my heart misgave me. "That Kevan, as I knew him, at all events, was little short of a brute. And now, Mrs. Spriggs, after all this rigmarole, I want you to tell me what it is Mr. St. Leger is to do to obliterate the curse which you say rests on the Carews."

Leaning heavily on the table which divided us, and bending forward so as to bring the fire of her dark eyes to bear as before on mine—"There is only one way, madam," she said in a low, sad voice; "it is written in the family books, no one knows by whom."

"And that is?" I said.

"That a master of Grayswood shall follow in the steps of Sir Kevan Carew, and *marry beneath him!*"

I sprang impatiently to my feet. A vision of beautiful Lillian Stanmore standing, as I had seen her yesterday, by the side of my handsome Dick, rose before me, and I turned almost angrily upon the old woman.

"Put such nonsense out of your head at once," I said sharply. "Fortunately I am able to assure you that that is the last thing likely to happen, and it is more than probable that you will shortly have to prepare for a very beautiful and high-born bride."

The rash words were scarcely out of my mouth before the housekeeper uttered a bitter cry of pain and despair.

"Oh, Miss Hetty, Miss Hetty!" she sobbed, laying her foolish snowy old head on the table; "is there no one will help me to save you, my lamb, my poor lamb?"

I left the room in the deepest annoyance.

"The superstition of those ignorant country folk is very provoking," I said to myself as I went upstairs; and I was indeed very much provoked. I spent the rest of the morning in

## NEW EMPLOYMENTS FOR GIRLS.

By S. F. A. CAULFEILD.

## PART IV.



HAVE now arrived at the last part of my series. I do not profess to have named one-half of the occupations open to women of the lower classes, as the variety is great where manufactories are so various, while employments for those apparently in a more favoured position are few, and the markets are overstocked for the most part. Still, I have made suggestions for all sorts and conditions of women, and many of these in scarcely yet

known and trodden paths.

Of "Professional Nursing" it seems trite to say much. In our own magazine the subject has been exhaustively discussed. In the great hospitals of the metropolis few openings are presented for the multitudes who seek them; but *outside their pale, in our unions and overpopulated parishes*, there must be plenty of work, paid or unpaid, for persons who seek it; and I may add, that a limited number find such employment from the promoters of the Church Army Mission.

The science of cure or alleviation of suffering by means of "Massage" has become so well approved by the Faculty, that it has opened a new sphere of active remunerative work to a considerable number of women. It has cropped up after centuries of disuse, for it dates back to ancient times, its revival beginning in Sweden and Germany. To persons qualified, not merely by instruction in the art, but by a robust constitution, it might be regarded as a good vocation for money-making. But the *masseuse* herself, as well as her patient, should be under the watchful direction of an experienced man, since they may, either one or the other, be deteriorated in health through mutual contact. Too much of the operator's vital energy and magnetism may be absorbed by the feeble yet too keen recipient; or the weakly operator may, on the contrary, draw from the patient all the little vital power she possesses. Training during a few months for this occupation may cost from five to ten guineas, and an operator can make from three shillings to half a guinea a visit. Aspirants to this business can obtain all further information from the Secretary of the Nurses' Club, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Another direction in which the tenders of the sick or wounded may find much scope for their labours has been provided by the Rural Nursing Branch (previously existing under the name of the Rural Nursing Association), now affiliated to the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute. The work is done in cottage homes. A duly certificated nurse has a salary of £30 per annum, her two years' training having been paid for her. Her travelling and laundry expenses and her uniform are also provided by the institution; and she lives, during her residence in the country, in her own cottage (or lodging), and works under a local committee. Already fifty-six nurses are employed in as many country districts; and it is to be hoped that the society will be able in time to supply the urgent demand for them all over the kingdom, taking each place in turn. The report of good work

done, the rules issued for the use of these country districts, and special "Hints for the Nurses" themselves, are all in my hands—kindly sent me by Miss Hope Malleon, the Organising Hon. Sec. How valuable such an institution must be in country districts, some far distant from any large town, will be obvious, when it is known that trained midwifery is a branch of the nursing supplied.

The professions of "Medicine" and "Surgery," of "Dispensing" and "Chemistry," as well as "Midwifery" and "Dentistry," are all, as you know, open to women. Up to December, 1890, one hundred and ten female students had taken medical diplomas entitling them to enter their names on the British register of duly qualified medical practitioners, two of which—the distinguished and lamented Mary Prideaux and Mary Scharlieb—took the gold medal of the University of London; and Alice McLaren passed in first-class honours in October, 1890. India offers an additional field, and that a very wide one, to female doctors. But to be eligible for appointments in that country, the professor must add to her other accomplishments that of an acquaintance with Hindustani, and the local dialect of that part of the country where a medical practitioner is demanded. There are five hospitals and a dispensary in India, of which the medical officers are all women; and to that at Agra a medical school is attached. The hospitals are severally at Bombay, Madras, Patiala (Punjab), Lahore, and Agra; and Lady Dufferin's Dispensary is at Calcutta. There are now no less than thirty-two regular women physicians, seventy-two missionary physicians, and nearly two hundred female students in the Indian medical schools, mainly, if not entirely, supported by means of Lady Dufferin's Fund.

Besides hospital and zenana practice in India, there is plenty of work to be obtained at home in private practice as well as in public institutions. Training in "Midwifery" can be had at most of the lying-in hospitals, and there is a special school for this department of the profession for gentlewomen at 131, Clapham Road, in connection with the Clapham Maternity Hospital, and where practical as well as theoretical training is given. Fees, £16 16s. for six months; board, £1 1s. per week, payable in advance. Eighty-two students have been trained here since 1889. Training in "Chemistry" and "Pharmacy" is given by the Pharmaceutical Society, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., where daily lectures are held, and exams. also. The fees are £4 4s. There is also the London School of Pharmacy, 325, Kennington Road (fees for a year, £15), and the Irish society bearing the same name holds classes to qualify for its matriculation exam. at the Queen's Institute, 25, Molesworth Street, Dublin. Here in London Mrs. Charles Keer, 9, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W., prepares pupils for the pharmaceutical exams.

Ladies are now being qualified as "Dentists," both at home and abroad. They are trained at the National Dental Hospital, 149, Great Portland Street, W., and at the Dental Hospital in Lauriston Lane, Edinburgh.

I think that I may finish my sketch of medical fields of labour open to specially trained women, by merely a passing word respecting the training in "first aid" to the sufferers from accident, inaugurated by the St. John Ambulance Society. Of these you may do well to avail yourselves (intending emigrants especially) before adopting the vocation of a nurse, entering on a course of medical training, or making a home in isolated localities.

Classes are held at the Polytechnic Institute, and lectures are given there as in other places, medals and certificates being granted. The fees are low, and the classes, in the rooms of the institution abovenamed, are limited to 130 pupils.

It is little necessary to do more than give a list of many of the remunerative occupations open to the upper, or at least educated, classes of women, and excepting in new paths, for our working girls of a lower grade either. In music there are several branches of lucrative employment, *i.e.*, "Harp and Piano Tuners." To the "Tuner"—if a nice, well-bred girl—an opening is presented for obtaining afternoon and evening engagements to play, and to arrange and conduct the musical part of the entertainment—a line of remunerative work which I have already named, apart from tuning. That the tuner undertakes such engagements should be named on her card, and left at the house; and after every tuning she should play some attractive piece. This should not consist of a race up and down the keys—like that of a wild cat or rabid dog—followed by crashes like the fall of a tray full of plates. Shocks like these are far from beneficial to the audience, who must inevitably be more startled than pleased.

There is no true music in these gymnastic exercises, producing nerve-thrilling, head-splitting, and crazy effects. Play some beautiful air, soothing and agreeably suggestive, calling up pleasant memories it may be, the melody swelling out gradually, and dying away, like the dropping of the breeze on a summer's evening, when we cease to hear the twitter of the leaves. Or else select a bright, enlivening air, touching the chords crisply (not "hit or miss" style), the several notes being unflinchingly correct, and the time perfect. These two styles will take with your audience, and obtain you engagements over and above your tuning. Fortunately, it is only on the piano that one can be electrified by horribly startling effects, and coarse and noisy pounding.

Besides, for tuners there are facilities offered for instruction to be given in a variety of instruments, both wind and stringed; and amongst the latter I would direct special attention to the mandoline and the zither, as they are less common than the rest. Organists and harmonium players may find engagements, but work must be sought in small country churches, Sunday schools, proprietary chapels, and in those of every variety of Nonconformist denominations.

The art of "Drawing," "Modelling," and "Sculpture," and a facility in taking likenesses especially, may offer remuneration, if not a livelihood, to many more female artists than are as yet so engaged, including work as a visiting teacher.

"Commission Agencies" are within the attainment—with perfect suitability—of young women who, if visiting as such, are attended by a respectable person of middle age, or otherwise in carrying on the business by correspondence at home. I am acquainted with a lady belonging to one of the first and best-connected families in the land, who acts as a commission agent to a wealthy friend on a large scale; but her name does not necessarily transpire, and the business can be carried on, as I said, by correspondence, and through the intervention of personal friends.

I have yet another opening in trade that may find a few competent women for its unique requirements. These, however, would need a little capital to invest in their stock-in-trade. I refer to a new idea which has

been carried out by a lady at Teddington—in opening a librarian's shop for the sale of old and rare books; and she has called her library "The Book-seeker's Haven," and her catalogue "Eureka."

I am now drawing near the last of those employments on my list which may prove suitable, as well as profitable, to educated women, both of the middle and the upper ranks of social life. It may be observed that I have omitted the vocation of "Governess"—that too frequently hardly-used individual of former times, who was required to give instruction in every imaginable "ology," half-a-dozen languages, English, music, drawing, painting on all descriptions of materials, decorative needlework of every description, etc., for a pitiful apology of a salary, and holidays in a lodging, if a foreigner with neither home nor friends at hand to visit. Matters are doubtless improved for them now, but the calling is creeping on towards final extinction before the steady advance of schools, colleges, and classes held for every branch of ordinary or highly-finished education. On this account I wrote an article for our magazine a short time since, making a suggestion which might be of service to many young women who cannot find situations in this country.

In the United States we find that a grist and planing-mill is in the hands of a "Lady-Miller"—*i.e.*, Miss Addie Johnson, of West Virginia. She has studied mechanics sufficiently to "take down and put together an engine as well as any engineer in the country;" and she has worked her mill for the last three years. This is quite a new vocation, and it seems worth a notice.

Again, from across the ocean we hear of a lady who was chosen, in the State of Massachusetts, to be the "Treasurer of the Florence Savings Bank." I refer to Miss Mary White Bond, who recently died at her post, where she was highly esteemed for her business ability; and it is said that "the bank never lost one dollar by her investments." There are doubtless more openings, very various in kind, in that great far-Western continent than there could possibly be in our own small and over-populated island home; but I think it expedient, all the same, to let my readers hear a little of what women can do, and are distinguishing themselves in the doing, elsewhere.

I have not as yet heard of any lady who has undertaken "House Agency." The nearest approach to it has been made by the "Lady Guide Society," every description of work being, apparently, undertaken by them on demand. But to adopt this business as a distinct vocation is a different thing. Were an agency for procuring lodgings united with that of finding houses and flats, it would prove of the greatest use to strangers, and invalids little able to seek them themselves. The lady agent could enable them to choose from a good selection the locality most suitable, and on the terms they might stipulate to pay. The office should be very well advertised, and the double agency clearly indicated on the office windows. It seems to me that such a business would be perfectly suitable for a well-educated woman.

Although I have incidentally alluded to "Zenana Work," I have not entered into the question of "Missionary Enterprise." Comparatively few are thoroughly qualified for it, so many are the essential requirements for such a vocation. Health, patience, self-abnegation, courage, zeal for souls, self-restraint, aptness for the acquirement of languages—all these are amongst the necessary qualifications of a missionary. A considerable number of our young countrywomen appear to desire appointments to this profession, and I think it desirable that they should be fully acquainted

with all its difficulties, privations, and sometimes great personal dangers, amongst uncivilised tribes and countries like China, or the major part of Africa. Nor is the danger restricted to that which may be apprehended from a heathen or a Mohamedan people; fever and ague, and other complaints, including the evils of extremes of heat and cold, sunstrokes, frost-bites, and possibly starvation, besides the perils in travel by land and by water, are all to be taken into account. The cost must be counted, the foes looked calmly and closely in the face. Nor is this all that has to be considered. There is yet another point which should be very clearly brought before the notice of the intending missionary, and pressed home on the conscience, and that is, that they must beware of any self-deception in their desire for missionary life. In youth there is often a strong desire for adventure and for seeing new countries, and there are also many who long for independence, and to escape from the petty restrictions of home life—its lack of excitement and its little every-day pin-pricks, it may be—that bring no public recognition in their patient endurance, not to speak of the little dull round of uninteresting private duties which the near relations of life entail on all. Alas! that such duties, so easy of accomplishment, should feel like a burden to so many! What would not too many of us give to be blessed once more with such golden opportunities for doing sweet and loving service to some who are gone, and who deserved it at our hands, yet who never reproached us for the selfishness or the thoughtless omissions with which we reproach ourselves, and which were equally so deplorable!

But some are doubtless called to work in the world's great vineyard outside the threshold of home; and the onerous question as to who they are must be investigated and solved by each individual would-be labourer. After an unprejudiced consultation with those who might naturally claim their services and their presence in the family circle, a good test of their true motives might be applied to them by the offer of missionary work in their own land.

"Bible Women" and "Parish Visitors" find plenty to do, and in giving up other means of earning a living they are very properly provided with salary by the societies or clergy and ministers who seek their assistance. Of course such visiting is oftentimes a painful and even dangerous labour when prosecuted in the alleys and back streets of our large cities. Of this there can be no question. Far be it from me to throw cold water on the zeal of any of my younger countrywomen. I only wish to point out that work should be selected according to the age of the individual, as well as her acquirements and personal qualifications for any specific vocation. There is a niche for each and all, and Divine guidance should be sought in part through a natural source of His own appointment—*i.e.*, parental advice, the special needs of the home circle, and likewise through the plain teaching and admonition to be found in His own Word: "It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." Let them honestly seek Divine guidance in a humble and prayerful spirit, and "the wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not err therein."

For eligibility as a "Mission Woman," or "Bible Reader," the age of the visitor must be taken into account. I speak from personal experience, acquired as an amateur visitor of two large districts at far too early an age; of the risks of contact with rough and drunken men, and of their threatened murderous assaults on unoffending wives in my very presence. I can also speak from experience of the risks run, sooner or later, of bringing the germs of fever, small-pox, and other contagious or infectious diseases, to my family at home, whose health and life I had no right

thus to jeopardise. Persons of middle age are less liable to catch such complaints; and those who adopt a vocation of this kind should either live alone, or with middle-aged and consenting parties at home, or with fellow-workers, willing to encounter all the dangers which such a mission must ever involve in any large city.

My series on the subject of employments for women must now conclude. I have suggested no less than seventy-three ways and means of self-supporting work, or at least of making a certain addition to a private income. In this, the last number of the series, the reader will find some information on the following subjects—I think a summary of them in their sequence may prove a convenience—Professional Nursing, Massage, Cottage or Rural Nursing Appointments, the professions of Medicine, Surgery, Dispensing, Chemistry, Midwifery, Dentistry, and Ambulance Work (which latter is unpaid), Harp and Piano Tuning, instruction in Mandoline and Zither Playing, Drawing, Modelling, Sculpture, Commission Agencies, Sale of Rare Books, profession of Governess, Millers, Bank Treasurers, House and Lodging Agencies, Foreign Mission Appointments, Bible-Women, and Parish Visitors. I have not suggested Secretaryships, MS. Readerships (for publishers), Printers' Readers, Journalists, Copyists, nor situations as Private Companions to Old People or Invalids, simply because such appointments are so difficult of attainment, and comparatively few in the market, as compared with the multitudes of women who personally are really, in every respect, eligible for one or more of them. Still, I have been able to demonstrate, that a great many fields of work are presented for selection, and thus, to such as fail in securing one, a door may be found open in another. And while ostensibly writing for the young (so-called "Our Girls"), I have felt constrained to remember their elders, who will find many suggestions for their own exclusive benefit.

Missionary labour appears to me to be almost exclusively that of the robust and middle-aged; yet we may carry a missionary spirit into every vocation of life, both private and public; and Sunday-school teaching is also open to our young fellow-countrywomen, which is akin to it. Apart from the presence of the missionary spirit in every vocation, I would impress the important fact on my readers, that all work is sacred, though not ostensibly of a religious character. In serving your fellows, and labouring so as "not to be chargeable to any;" you "serve the Lord Christ," and of whatever nature that labour of head or hands may be, the soul goes through a course of training in its prosecution. "There is a crook in every lot," and "ups and downs" have all a lesson to teach us. The soul's gratitude is called forth to Him who blesses faithful service, or its patience is taxed in meeting with losses and failures. We need the "pulling up of our various tent-pegs," one by one, and to be led to see our true home and true riches in our Father's "many mansions" above. All the same, we are exhorted to be "diligent in business," for "If a man will not work"—for others if not for himself—"neither shall he eat!"

"Occupy till I come" your time and opportunities, your thoughts and your lips, your whole strength, in endeavouring to attain to a higher life in your own soul, and in leading others so to do. In all the employments which I have enumerated you may serve your Divine Master; and "when you have done all," you will feel that you are but "unprofitable servants." Yet "the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever!"