THE PROGRESS OF THE WOMEN'S WORK.

BY S. F. A. CAULFIELD.

I AT the status of women, as members of society in general, should I have been raised, and the sphere of their work considerably extended, under the auspices of a sovereign of their own, could scarcely be a matter of surprise. Yet the rapidity of the advance made in every direction, and the triumphs achieved, is a remarkable revelation of intellectual power, and indomitable energy and courage. Does the reader ask, "Why so?" Because of the long-existing monopoly, by their countrymen, of all scientific, literary, artistic, and practical training of a high-class character; and of all spheres of bread-winning employment, which could possibly be available for themselves. The first effort made in this country to extend the limits of a woman's renumerative work—was that of the "Victoria Palace and Publishing Institution" established by Miss Emily Faithfull, to which our Empress-Queen ever gave her cordial patronage. A bright and very noteworthy example of a "difficult"—even beyond her bodily powers—has been presented to us, during many years, in Her Majesty's own person; and to this end, these of her five highly-educated, well-trained and gifted daughters; who aid and encourage female labour and advancement, and every beneficent influence in the training and protection of their countrywomen.

At three-score years and ten Her Majesty acquired the language of her Indian Empire, and, so thoroughly, as to converse in it, therefore to bring herself closer to those and sympathies with her Eastern subjects. Moreover, so carefully had she studied the history, habits, and even to the display race, and the commerce and geography of the land, its boundary lines, its forts, and strongholds, and its divers races and their respective interests, that when in the year 1857, the Great Mutiny came over, some few years ago, to lay certain facts before her, he declared that his Imperial Mistress knew considerably more than he knew himself, or had come over to tell her! Of the stores upon scores of documents of every description to which her signature is required, not one of them receives it until she has thoroughly perused and considered the questions involved. And in addition to this, she has audiences to give to her ministers, and deputations to receive; her own private affairs to manage, and the personal claims of an immense family connection to meet; and over and above all this she must add her daily study of the politics of her own, and of all other nationalities, the course of events leading up to friendly alliances, or to impending collisions, knowing that, on her own woman's shoulders, she owns the prerogative, and must bear the responsibility, of declaring or prohibiting war. But enough has been said, in view of my limited space, of the venerable and illustrious lady, whose example I exhort you to emulate. I do not mean to take a retrospect of the "women's movement" in the course of the last fifty years, but realize now that the most noteworthy events, embraced in the circle of the last two or three years, in all parts of the world. I must also make a note of the societies which have, at last, had the magnanimity to remove the disabilities of the sex; and have admitted them to membership and equal privileges with their brethren. Amongst the old clubs, or societies of the so-called "working-classes," that of the "Forestiers," the "Friends," and the "Oddfellows" have extended the privilege of admission to women. I do not know of any of the institutions for reformation in the lower grades of the community who were, or subsequently, to the accordance of equal privileges to women by the "Salvation Army," but imagine that they have been followed suit. The institution of university education, the granting of degrees and diplomas, and the opening-up of professional spheres of work for women, at a gradual and simultaneous process, and then, as it were, with a rush, must be well known to all classes of my readers.

The legalisation of their practice of the "healing art" has been but a restoration of an ancient privilege, and that in other lands besides our own. An instance of the divine blessing on their labours and unselfishness, and the example of courage, and exposure to danger, in the exercise of one branch of the profession of which, at that time, they enjoyed an unadulterated monopoly, is given in Exodus i. 20. There were one hundred and forty medical women in the United Kingdom, and the British Medical Association has recently espoused one of its rules, that excluded women from membership of the Association; and I may also observe that amongst the latest concessions made in this department of professional work is the step taken by the University of St. Andrew's this spring. By an ordinance recently enacted, lecturers have been specially appointed for the instruction of women students.

A sum of £30,000 becomes available this present year (1891) for bursaries or scholarships, "one-half of which is reserved for women students exclusively." Moreover, "the women who intend to enter the medical profession will have an prior claim to these bursaries." But they may graduate in arts, sciences, and theology. During the course of the last two years, medical education has been granted to women in the Edinburgh School, and access to the licences of the Conjunct Scottish Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, which previously degree has been withheld from them. Now the barrier of old prejudice has been broken down, and existing evidences of a woman's absolute capability for the theoretical and practical exercise of any intellectual profession she may adopt, have been recognised, and our medical students may now matriculate as its undergraduates, and obtain its medical degrees.

It was in 1882 that these degrees were first granted to women in the London University, and of those who have taken it—now upwards of thirty—four of them have won the gold medal of the University. Miss Brudie, and Miss Vredeux, and Miss More in anatomy and in the "Proceedings Med." and Dr. Mary Scharrleb and Miss Pace in obstetrics. These were taken successfully in the past few years. In 1870-1, Miss Alice McLaren passed in first class honours. Twenty-seven or more of our medical institutions for women and children are, are, or have been opened partly or wholly, by registered medical women, including the post offices appointments held by them (for the female staff) at the London and Stamford Hill fever hospitals, the Edinburgh School board, and two lunatic asylums. Many more appointments are held by medical women in India likewise. An article by Dr. Garett-Anderson, president of the London School of Medicine for Women, recently appeared in the "Fortnightly Review," called "The History of a Movement," in which those interested in this department of the female sex, they themselves acquainted with the rise and progress made by women-doctors, and the advantages now secured to them. Andrews' work, I believe, the lead in this direction. At the present time, lady physicians are distinguishing themselves in that continent, in thorough efficiency, and those in Philadelphia are specially credited with great large fortunes, or, at least, incomes, some of these ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 dollars per annum. In Russia, women appreciate the ministrations and advice of duly qualified practitioners of their own sex. The first who took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in that country was Madame Susslow, who has been in full practice for five or twenty years, enjoying a great reputation as a specialist for the diseases of her own sex. She was the daughter of a small farmer, educated in Moscow, and, showing a strong desire for medical studies from an early age, was sent to Switzerland to pursue them. These she rapidly completed, and in 1859, with a degree, returning to her native land to follow her chosen vocation. I may here note the fact that a new opening for women in a lower branch of the art, but which, on account of the necessary practical co-operation of men in certain cases, I do not myself approve, viz., the profession of veterinary surgeon, has been adopted by one lady for the first time, it may be more in Russia. Millicent Dohoviskia is the first lady to which the necessary diploma has been awarded in that country.

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of the Sorbonne lectures (on "French Romantic Literature"), which, being of a description that permitted the opening of the doors to the general public, was attended by some hundreds of students eager to interrupt M. Larroumet, the lecturer, and failing to do so, shouted, "No women," till both he and his lady audience had to leave the room. This was especially true of the progress of would-be women-breatherands is, nevertheless, already making headway in France. Amongst other questions connected with them, that of their licence to acquire and practice the vocation of druggist is under discussion, or so very recently. There is a society for the Amelioration of the Position of Women, which is decided to grant some form of scholarship annually, to enable girls of slender means to go up for the examination that must be passed in order to qualify for dispensers of medicines. Here in London we have three institutions for the training of women in this connection, i.e., the "Pharmaceutical Society," the "Sauce London School of Pharmacy," and the "Middlesex College of Chemistry," and in Dublin there is the "Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland." Dentistry is being successfully practised in England as well as elsewhere. In the Edinburgh Dental Hospital, women are trained as practitioners, and we have a "Ladies' Dental Institute" in the old Brompton Road. In Denmark a similar work is being prosecuted in several instances, after due qualification, having passed the regular examinations instituted for that profession. I have already alluded to the institution of colleges for our sex, with a list of which it is not necessary that I should occupy space, although I cannot refrain from naming a few of the most brilliant amongst the students. It may be that some of our girls had an opportunity of reading an article by Canon Brown, in the Nineteenth Century, in which the institution of an "Imperial University for Women" was suggested. The curriculum in this seat of learning would be specially adapted to the requirements of the sex, so as to open a career to them "comparable in honour, and entoulage with that open to men." So far they have not been permitted to qualify for degrees at Cambridge or Oxford, and thus a special university for women is decidedly called for. Canon Browne's idea is that there should be a central council, i.e., a senate with delegates from all the others, to supervise a perfect organisation, women holding degrees themselves having a share in its administration. We have certainly shown ourselves deserving of every educational advantage for which we have struggled, and won by indomitable energy and perseverance; for though not all endowed with the splendid abilities of some of our distinguished sisters, the percentage of women who pass examinations successfully for Government positions in the various kingdoms (or republics) of the world, is found to be greater than that of men. But, certain doctors have given it as their opinion that girls' study was made more injurious to women than to men. But as it happens, those of the first-named sex who have acquired the most brilliant of success, are healthy young women, in no degree injured by their brain work; nor are they in a position to drive their brains to the detriment of their health. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that our distinguished women, who, in some instances, invaded the hitherto monopolised "hunting-ground" of their brothers, outside their profession, are women equally exemplary as wives and mothers, and "guides of the house." As a rule the size of a female head is smaller than that of a man, and from this it has been argued that they lack the cerebral capacity and powers of mind of their brothers. But, arguing from analogy, this statement does not hold good. It is the fact that some of the most insignificant of the creation by far excel in brain-power the vastly larger animals, in an instinct almost equal in reasoning ability to that which is the ant, for example, is specially pointed out to us in Holy Writ as an example from which we may learn wisdom, and yet in point of size and weight, the brain substance of this tiny creature may be compared to a mote in a sunbeam. It is the quality, rather than the quantity which is the real problem of the question of intellectual ability. A woman is generally a smaller animal than a man, and her brain is in proportion to her entire body. The average weight of a man's brain is said to be forty-nine and a half ounces, and a woman's forty-four ounces, the latter having a higher specific gravity. The man's brain is larger in proportion to his own stature, but the woman's in proportion to her weight. To return to the remarkable fact that some of our best scientific and classical students are healthy, vigorous young women, I may specify Miss Edith Read, who took a double first in two of the Great Tripos at Cambridge—mathematics, and moral science. "Look in my face and see." The wrangling was not gained by a bespectacled, old, elderly-faced, "blue-stocking," of the approved and once distinctively typical female mould. It was made at the London University with class-honours. At the Girton examination she obtained two scholarships, and at the close of her course she came out with a place close to that of twenty-sixth wrangler. She now holds the appointment of assistant-clerk to the Portland Nautical and Commercial Union, and I may add seven or more are engaged in the same work who were students of Oxford and Cambridge. And in the brief list which I cannot touch upon here, two other scholarships are trampled upon. The name of Miss Black should be recorded, for she was said to have "walked over the course where no man then dared to compete." She appeared in the first-class mediæval and modern languages tripos, Miss Scott may, perhaps, have a claim to be placed first on my list as being one of the earliest of our distinguished collegians who was bracketed with the eighth wrangler, Miss Ramsey—now Mrs. Butler—and Miss Harvey, next on my catalogue, the former having distinguished herself in the classical tripos, and the latter in the modern languages tripos. Miss Ramsey winning first-class honours on the tripos, and attaining to the position of senior classic of the college. Miss Wake only commenced the year before she entered Cambridge; and four years subsequently she ranked amongst the first classical scholars, and beat them on their own ground. As a proof of this indisputable evidence of the brain-power of which a woman's smaller head may be capable, another distinction was won by her, for a letter of Her Majesty's congratulation was sent her by Sir Henry Ponsonby, command of the Queen, accompanied by an order of her to wear a space in her collection of brilliant women is Miss Fawcett. Her first achievement was to gain the Gilchrist Scholarship at University College, and thence she entered Newnham, where in due time, and after study never exceeding six hours a day, she came out on the lists "above the senior wrangler." Some very noteworthy facts in reference to this remarkable girl are, that she took her meals with extreme regularity, and went to bed early, had keen enjoyment in the social scenes, and was a proficient in the essentially feminine arts of embroidery and dressmaking. My next part in this series will deal with our representative women in the several departments of astronomy, archeology, music, entomology, etc. (To be continued.)

MERMAIDENS.

By Sarah Tytler. Author of "A Young Oxford Maid," etc.

CHAPTER V.

The air of the cockpit was hot and stifling, and felt as if it must be full of the great clouds of smoke which we knew were darkening the blue sky, and, in our close-cooped and cell-like ship from another. We clustered together like crows in a mist, which the dimly-burning lanterns did not do much to illumine, when we heard a loud crash in the near distance. Nobody told us what it was; a mast which had fallen, or whether the side of the Sea Serpent had been pierced by a shot. Aunt Maria and Sally could not repress a simultaneous scream and clung to each other. It was not our little Jane who bled; we lived to learn that she was a very heroine in the midst of her weakness, and I suppose I was too ignorant to understand the danger which might have been her undoing. Presently we were told that it was only part of the bowsprit, with its sails and rigging, which had been shattered and torn, and was, no doubt, hanging down Miscellaneous and disastrous success by a barely described in front of us; but no very serious injury to any of that day. Aunt Maria and Sally were, the one a sailor's sister and the other a sailor's daughter. They were human women; neither of them was a
of women as Fellows, when at least Isabella Bird (Mrs Bishop) and Mrs Fanny Stoddard had certainly been regarded as well qualified for such an honour, for they had both gained distinction, and both ladies were very worthy successors of the wonderful Eda raspberry. The early travels of Mrs Fanny Stoddard through the great Dark Continent were undertaken for the mere gratification of a strong natural impulse, but with the noble desire to demonstrate a fact of the interests of humanity, i.e. to prove that the explorations undertaken for the benefit of commerce and civilisation need not, if properly carried out, with sword and musket, and the shedding of human blood. And this was exemplified in her own frail, unprotected woman's person! A noble act of self-devotion, and heroic courage resulting in perfect success. I have alluded to the claims of our female painters to Academical honours, but have made no personal mention of any. My reason is to be attributed to the fact that there are so many of them, as, for example, Mrs Butler, Mrs Jenkins, Miss Florence Nightingale, Mrs Earnshaw, and Miss Merrick, who has painted the portraits of five reigning sovereigns, Mrs Anderson, and a goodly company of others, all deserving well of their own English Academy. Women sculptors, also, have a claim to distinctions of merit, and amongst them the Princess Louise of Lome. Our sex is also represented in the famous Miss Hosmer (U.S.A.), and our goodly crowd of representative female artists in Boston, New York. How hardly she obtained the well-earned distinction of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour may not be generally known, and was due, not to the sense of justice of those who have the power of awarding such a distinction, but to a female sovereign who chose to exercise her supreme prerogative and presented the order to her. During the reign of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, the Empress requested the authorities to bestow the order on this, her talented subject, and was refused. Her first act on becoming Regent was to visit Mademoiselle Rosbrun, and to take the budge of distinction with her she pinned it on the artist's breast, embracing her, and declaring her a Chevalier of the order. She then communicated to the authorities that she had, by sovereign right as Empress-Regent, created a precedent in favour of her sex. Since then the distinction has been awarded to some few remarkable women for heroic courage, and valuable service on the battlefield.

But here I must return to the subject from which I have wandered, just to say that already this year ten women have passed the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, and two attained the rank of Wranglers.

Agreeably to my promise in the first part of this series, I must now introduce astronomers to the notice of my readers. I have the pleasure of personal acquaintance with Miss Agnes Clerke, who has recently retired from the Astronomical Society of New York, for valuable work on astronomy, now in its third edition, and her Lives of Astronomers is a book well worthy of notice. She has studied the distance of the Nebulas, and she has calculated that their light, travelling through space to our planet, takes two hundred and fifty years to reach us. It may interest some to know or be reminded that light travels at about the rate of one hundred and ninety thousand miles in a second. Another most gifted woman and distinguished astronomer is a Scotchwoman, a native of Dundee, who, to our loss, has established herself and her work at Harvard University. I refer to Mrs Mina Fleming, who has inaugurated a corps of a dozen women as trained assistants to aid her in solving astrophysical problems, and with undisputed success at that observatory, examining photographs, and folding calculations into reductions of astronomical work. Mrs Fleming has examined and measured the twenty-seven thousand spectra of stars involved in the Draper catalogue (the late Dr. Henry Draper), and she has, moreover, herself discovered twenty-one new and variable stars (a larger number than as yet discovered by any man) by careful examination of the photographs taken at both the Cambridge (U.S.A.) and the Peruvian stations of the Harvard Observatory. In fact, it is not too much to say that some of the most remarkable astronomical discoveries made in the past few years have been made by this gifted woman. In her the wonderful Caroline Herschel has undoubtedly a worthy successor. It has been a matter of some surprise that, remarkable as our sex has been, as exponents of the science of music, both as singers and instrumentalists; they have produced no woman of note bored, very beautiful, as they have, in many instances, shown themselves. I have always myself maintained the opinion that a grievous lack of training, and of the opportunities for development, of our dormant musical talent has been the, hitherto, insuperable barrier to their rising beyond the rank of song-writers. But the awakening has begun with this, after years of training, essential to such a development. Miss Elizabeth, the daughter of the Bishop of Bristol and Gloucester, was the first of the students of music who produced a higher and more important order of composition, and has shown very considerable genius and originality; and now we may add another name, that of Miss Ethel Smythe, whose "Solomon Mass" in D was produced under the auspices of the "Royal Choral Society" a short time ago, during the recent season at the Albert Hall, and obtained the approval of Her Majesty the Queen. It was declared by the critics to be a "work of undoubted ability," and remarkable as being only her second attempt at writing for the orchestra. The first was a cleverly-scored serenade produced by Mr. Manns a couple of years ago, and pronounced as "well composed with the balance of the orchestra and the decision of a masculine hand" (the highest praise a man would give). Yet we have only one doctor of music of our own sex, and first in his profession, who has been decorated with the title of distinction, with the exception of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. I refer to Miss Annie Wilson Patterson, M.A., Dec., director of the Dublin Chapel Union, and herself a
composer of merit. Of singers and instrumentalists so many are distinguished, and so very well known is the fame of all classes of my readers, that it would occupy too much of my space, and without due reason, to give any individual notice of them. I may, however, note the place in this volume which has gained the fame of being the first time, the Bonnay Dobée prize for violincello playing at the Royal Academy of Music. The lady thus honored is Miss Gertrude M. E. Hall, the daughter of a gentleman residing at Brighton.

I regret to say that one, at least, of our most distinguished archaologists was removed from the ranks of life by the unexpected visit of death on April last year. Not only as an archaologist of a very high order was Miss Amelia Edwards distinguished, but as a writer, a musician, an artist, and a lecturer. It was she who founded, with the aid of Sir Erasmus Wilson, the Egyptian Exploration Fund, of which she was the Hon. Sec. She was also a member of various Oriental congresses, Vice-President of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, West of England branch, and a member of the Biblical Archaelogists' and the Society of the promotion of Hel- lenic Studies. Only a few months before her death a civil list pension was awarded to her; and at a recent meeting of her sisterhood in her own country, she had an honorary degree conferred upon her in the United States of America on the occasion of the celebrations of Columbus. We may also give an example of another distinguished contemporary archaologist, the Countess Ersilia Lovalelli, whose fame is said to be world-wide.

Another representative woman is Miss Agnes Wedderburn, the entomologist for many years of the Royal Agricultural Society. She also holds the appointment of consulting entomologist of the Scottish local board of agriculture, and economic entomology at the Royal Agricultu- ral College, Cirencester. How valuable her services have been, I think it would be needless to say.

This brief allusion to the field of her re- searches turns my thoughts very naturally from the theme of individual public work to the col- lective outcomes of women's intelligence and industry. I refer to the Agricultural College at Wye, Kent, whence women are turned out after a long course of study, in an active professional life, what they have acquired during their training, which is both theoretical and practical. There is a ladies' branch of the Home Produce Company, dairy work, stock- keeping, and vegetable growing, all being comprised in the course of the training. There is also a Women's Gardening Association.

Market-gardening is now being very success- fully carried out by women as well as landscape gardening. The fashion for vegetable-growing, and rose-planting, are all now in their hands. Miss Wilkinson, the landscape gardener, who has laid out the open spaces in London so well, considers that it is a good way for success- ful enterprise in horticulture. To attain effi- ciency in their vocation, women apply them- selves to the study, not only of botany, but zoology, entomology, and the properties of soils, rotation of crops, management of glass- houses, practical chemistry, etc. Dairy-keep- ing is another department of a kindred nature which has been taken up with poultry-keeping, and the management of apiaries, in a scientific manner, carried on in Somerset and Gloucestershire, as well as in other counties. It is among inadvisable to use unselected stock. A monograph of the live stock of her own state is one of the exhibits of the World's Fair. She was the lady-manager and inspector of the first edition, and, it is stated, took the whole business into her own hands. Having received a collegiate education, and then studied the science of agriculture, and the rearing of herbs, she has proved eminently successful, and has lost nothing of those feminine attributes and characteristics which form the base of the good woman in the eyes of the so-called stronger sex. Having no child of her own she has adopted those of a friend now no more, being devoted to children.

From the cultivation of what grows or exists above ground, under a woman's auspices, I will give an example of what she can do, and with as triumphant success as her male com- petitors underground. The idea is somewhat more novel when adopted into the ever-growing catalogue of work performed by women. Another lady-manager of the women's depart- ment at Wye is Miss Alice McDaid, the winning milliner. So far, I fancy her vocation in life's struggle for bread — and business too — is unique in the story of new occupations for the sex; but special opportunities may render it expe- dient in others to emulate this lady's astonish- ing enterprise and perseverance. Within the last eight years Mrs. McDaid has risen to the summit of her hopes and ambition, having married a man who takes pride in doing to—made her fortune. She was recently apointed a delegate to the Mining Congress, the first of her sex to be accorded the distinction, and she was named a judge of the jury of awards in Mines and Mining at the Chicago Exposition. Eight years ago this remarkable woman was in possession of four mines as yet undevolved, only a sixty-foot hole in the ground preparing the way for her operations. She constructed new roads and bridges, she furnished her employees, an assistant engineer, over which she had machinery and buildings materials transported; she erected houses and crushing mills for the ore, and had the mining carried out under her personal direction. The "Spot- tled Horse Mine" (Ferndale County) quickly de- veloped into a grand institution in the best possible working order, she herself running it unaided. And this enabled the necessity for her riding some 120 miles or more over a rough and even dangerous country twice a year to Chicago and St. Paul for supplies. The mine is so well managed that all the Miller and goodwill attached to it has been preserved with hoisting works, is timbered and car-tracked; has a twenty-stamp mill with twelve pans, and is lighted by electricity by a plant of her own. She lives at Detroit in her well-cared for palatial winter house, is an art critic and lover of litera- ture, and is surrounded with objects of worth, rare and unusual, accumulated "by the days of struggle, and fatigue, and association in her labours with working men. It is only within the last few years that women have been trained as teachers in every variety of subject—scientific and literary and domestic economy. The National Health Societies of which Miss Lancaster is the Hon. Sec., holds classes among their women for this profession. Sanitation, elementary anatomy, domestic and personal hygiene, physiology, and nursing in accident and disease; these are included in the subject-matter of the lec- tures which duly qualified women are sent into the provinces to deliver to the country folks. There is also an association of women, whose lectures are likewise sent in for sending qualified persons into the country to lecture on science, art, history, literature in general. Local cen- trens have been established, and the nation, desiring to engage the services of a lecturer, can obtain all necessary particulars from the Sec., Miss Bradley, 15, Gray's Inn Square, London. I should add that this useful association is in no way connected with the Pioneer Club.
THE GIRL'S OWN PAPER.

You see, being ladies, we have the desire to please the eye as well as the palate of those we cater for. It is more trouble though, do you say? Well, a little perhaps, but it is worth it, don't you think?

While I think of it I must remember to tell you the outside of that brulhot (after it has been moulded into a round bun and set on a baking tin) will require to be brushed over with a little melted butter and lightly sifted over with caster sugar to give it the rich brown glaze which is always seen on the genuine article. It is best open when baked, butter each half, cut it in squares and eat while hot.

Now we have finished the pastry the fire can be allowed to go down, only keeping it in by a showelful of wet cinders and small coal. About four o'clock I shall come in and make it clear, build it up with cobbles, and when the oven has become thoroughly hot, take the bread up, knead the dough very lightly into shapes and place them.

If cooked too slowly bread is apt to be puffy and sour, if too quickly it is crusty outside and pasty within. Like everything else it wants watching and care. And watch it open when baked, butter each half, cut it in squares and eat while hot.

Now we have finished the pastry the fire can be allowed to go down, only keeping it in by a showelful of wet cinders and small coal.

The progress of women's work.

By S. F. A. CAULFIELD.

At the present date there are two ladies practising as conveyancers in London, i.e., Miss Orme, who likewise does special work on the Labour Commission, and Miss R. E. Lawrence, who was a successful candidate for the London L.I.B. degree. In France, a lady has recently been called to the Bar, and another is practising as a barrister at Montana, U.S.A., and now seeking the appointment of attorney-general. These cases were mentioned by Mr. G. R. Dod, at a provincial meeting of the Law Society. In America there are more and more and more remarkable instances of great talent and efficiency exhibited by practising barristers and pleaders of our sex in those transatlantic States. In the Kansas towns, where women are police judges, the methods adopted are sometimes very original, and, apparently, equally successful. A sentence is very commonly to the effect that the tramp should have two baths daily for a week or ten days, and hard labour on a pile of stones (to be broken for roads), with the additional threat that he will feel if he worked, and starved if he refused, thus carrying out the Divine decree, "if a man will not work, neither shall he eat." The relief from their depression and their demeanour since has been marked, in view of all the baths that the lady-judges prescribe! In the State of Arkansas a woman has been elected assistant sergeant-at-arms.

A Health Committee formed of ladies has, I understand, been formed in several English towns and cities, who make house-to-house visits, armed with soap and carbolic powder. These visitors make suggestions as to cleanliness, report on overcrowding, on discovery of infectious diseases, and on the general condition of affairs to the health authorities. An organisation of this kind has existed for the last ten years in New York, and one has just been instituted in Philadelphia.

A woman sanitary engineer was appointed to represent English women at the American Congress of Hygiene. She is the possessor of certificates for art, music, hygiene, divinity, physiology, and sanitary science. This lady does not play at her profession, nor spare herself in the most disagreeable and trying departments connected with it, for she visits slaughter-houses as well as workshops and laundries, and understands the laying of drains and water-pipes, and so forth. In fact, she is thorough in all she undertakes.

Not only have we stepped into the field of sanitary engineering, but likewise into electric engineering, and that in the person of a thoroughly feminine representative from America, Miss Millicent Fawcett, of whose career and triumphs at Cambridge I have already written.

This branch of useful work has also been taken up in America, and with equal demonstration of efficiency. Miss Bertha Lamme of Springfield, Mass., has obtained the diploma of electrical engineer from the State of Ohio, and she has been engaged (some little time since) by the Westinghouse Electric Co., one of the greatest corporations in that line of the United States.

Architecture is selected as a new opening for women, and for those who have artistic taste and are good draughtswomen, it seems a very suitable profession. A well-known firm in London has recently arranged to take female pupils. Some will be failures, no doubt; but how many young men adopt professions and prove failures in every sort and kind of work?

As yet we have no women governors of jails, even for women's jails; but they have proved highly efficient in more than one great prison for women in the United States. They have the whole direction of them, and carry on their own special department with great remarkable success. Their main idea is to coerce, punish, and train the wrong-doers with a view to ultimate complete reformation, to raise or bring into existence their self-respect, so utterly lost if ever possessed; to cultivate also habits of neatness and cleanliness, to make them feel that they may still be trusted and raised to the level of useful and respectable citizens. So, their surroundings are bright and attractive, their dress is plain, but neat and even pretty. They enjoy the enjoyment of a garden, and the cultivation of flowers; in fact, the best side of the faulty character is brought out and the highest feelings worked upon, and this, with such great and gratifying results that it were well if this talent for reforming the wrong-doers were made more extensively available for the benefit of the community at large in other nationalities.

Women as editors and journalists are now increasing in numbers in more countries than our own. Mrs. Emily Crawford is one of our leading journalists, having been correspondent of the Daily News, Indian Daily News, New York Tribune and Weekly Daily News, besides being editor, with the Black and White, The Century, and the Contemporary Review, besides transactional reviews. Mrs. Crawford is a woman of great originality as well as of energy of character,
combined with the charm of a kindly nature and gracious manners.

As yet we have no very remarkable women business men, which has made a very slow beginning, and amongst them Mrs. Allingham in our own country, Miss Alice Barber in America, and Miss Pyle in England. But I might name several more of our own lady journalists, and a legion of clever and useful magazine editors and contributors; but with the exception of the one woman I will content myself, and with scores whom I might do well to name, both in that hot-bed of female writers, America, and elsewhere, we are not permitted to become editors or publishers. But educational work is on the advance, even amongst these partially enlightened and progressive women. The Italian government has made such very great advances in almost all other respects within the last few years that it will expand considerably more in time, and the prejudices of centuries in reference to women will be thrown off with their old baggy drawers and their ill-fitting, white-sold slippers. A school has been opened by a highly educated Japanese lady, Mrs. Tel Som, for the teaching of women of her own position in life.

The question of women editors, I believe that there is but one at present in India, and she conducts the Santa Guardian, viz., Miss Alice Goodall. Here in England we have had and still have lady editors and sub-editors very many, and probably my readers are well acquainted with that fact, and with the names of not a few. Amongst Italian lady contributors of scientific articles to magazines, reviews, and medical journals, I may name Dr. Giuseppina Cattani, the Assistant Pathologist of the University of Bologna, who has written medical papers which have also distinguished her as a clever microscopist. In America the Anthropological Society of Washington has four ladies members of its institute in recognition of their contributions to ethnology, viz., Mrs. French Sheldon, the African explorer, Mrs. Anna M. Newcomb, M.D., department of the distinguished astronomer, Miss Alice Fletcher, who has made researches and studies amongst the Northern Indians for the Peabody Institute of Cambridge (U.S.A.), and the distinguished astronomer, Miss Alice Fletcher, who has made researches and studies amongst the Northern Indians for the Peabody Institute of Cambridge (U.S.A.), and the distinguished astronomer, Miss Alice Fletcher, who has made researches and studies amongst the Northern Indians for the Peabody Institute of Cambridge (U.S.A.), and the distinguished astronomer, Miss Alice Fletcher, who has made researches and studies amongst the Northern Indians for the Peabody Institute of Cambridge (U.S.A.), and the distinguished astronomer, Miss Alice Fletcher, who has made researches and studies amongst the Northern Indians for the Peabody Institute of Cambridge (U.S.A.), and the distinguished astronomer, Miss Alice Fletcher, who has made researches and studies amongst the Northern Indians for the 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PART IV.

In this, the concluding part of my series, I propose, not only to pursue the thread of "Women's Progress in their onward march into further fields of multifarious usefulness, but also to gather up the threads of the "what-sailors would call a "yarn," not yet spun out to their full completeness in the three preceding articles. For, as time travels on, new ventures are made, and new successes follow; and the number rapidly increases of women who work efficiently; albeit, some on humble lines, and for ever unknown to fame; yet with ample credit to themselves, and unquestionable benefit to others. And, likewise, the roll of distinguished names amongst women of splendid abilities, and of energy equally great, shows day by day, and month by month, their ever-increasing influence.

I may extract a few passages from a Transatlantic paper. "The girl-graduates this year are unusually interesting. They include those who have taken courses in Theology, Bachelors and Masters of Arts, and one or two Doctors of Philosophy. At Vassar the themes of their commencement addresses included for example, 'New Prison Methods,' 'Spiritualisation of Thought in France,' and 'Medieval and Modern Charity.' Even in their school-days they dream of uplifting and bettering the human race, the great Mother-of-humanity, speaking through the enlightenment of woman's brain. When Vassar college was founded, some old gentlemen doubted whether it would live; 'the delicate female brain could never bear the strain of severe study.' But Vassar has passed its twenty-seventh anniversary, and numerous other women for women have been established; and nearly every college and university in the land is open to them. And the 'delicate female brain' steals away the best and most difficult to obtain of the prizes and collegiate honours to be conferred." By the terms of Miss Garrett's gift to the medical school at Johns Hopkins University, an award of $1,000 will be absolutely impartial in that school, and a graduate of Vassar, Miss Christine Laidl, was the first permitted to enter as a student. The first woman who received from it the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was Miss Florence Bascom, who had previously taken the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Literature, and Science, and Master of Arts. At Columbia College, New York City, Miss Laura Grace Levy won the Mathematical Prize over a number of younger women.

It is pleasant to hear that the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Heidelberg have admitted women students to the degree of "Doctor," and a Fräulein Windscheid is about to compete for it. At Gottingen, similar facilities are offered, and two English ladies who have already studied mathematics at Cambridge are taking the lectures there.

Before concluding this department of women's intellectual culture, I must add a few more intimated that the Fräuleins can be considered for the highest academical honours. The Misses A. M. J. E. Johnson, and E. A. Story attained to the position of "Wranglers" last year. Both Fräuleins are regarded in Germany as great scientific workers, and are distinguished as regards sports—the latter a tennis champion. Amongst other remarkable women of Girton and Newnham who have risen to positions of the first eminence, senior and junior "Optimes," and first-class honours in the Natural Science, Classical, and Historical "Tripus," I may cite, for example, Miss Minnie Baldwin, Miss Edith Pardey, Miss Florence M. Platt, Miss Noreen Ellis, Edith M. Platt, Miss Lillian A. Tommas (now Mrs. Henry Clarke). Also at the London University, Miss Maria Ogilvie has passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science, with the highest credit, having previously gained the Gold Medal as the Head of the Ladies' College, Edinburgh, and a Prize of £100. In 1890 she obtained her degree as Bachelor of Science at University College, London, and was awarded the Gold Medal for Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Space would fail me, or I should like to add very many more distinguished names; but I cannot even record all the honours attained by the gifted women already named.

Having spoken of distinguished scholars of Girton and Newnham, it is only fair to conclude this part of my subject by observing that the newly appointed Principal of Bedford College, Miss Emily Wedgwood, is a Fellow of Somerville Hall, and a brilliant classical scholar.

Again reverting to women's progress in America, I may mention that Miss Alice Head, Law, Medical and Superintend- ent of Public Schools" in Iowa, was appointed (about a year ago) a member of the "State Board of Education," and having been proposed as the Republican nominee for "State Superintendent of Public Instruction," was so heartily supported by prominent persons connected with education in that State, that no doubt she was duly appointed to the office.

Already I have referred to lady astronomers, and may add that Miss Mary Proctor, the daughter of Miss Mary Proctor, is delivering lectures on Astronomy to young people, under the management of Major Pond, Everett House, New York.

It is a fact worth recording, that a Miss Knowles has been elected Attorney-General of the State of Montana, U. S. A., after a spirited campaign against two male competitors, and at the age of twenty-eight. It is observed that while having a strong, firm character of face, she is a pretty woman; and it certainly is not those who have little chance of making connection with the public, that devote their time and strength to intellectual labour. I spoke of Miss Millicent Fawcett and Miss B. Linn as distinguished sanitary engineers, and I should have mentioned another, practising in the same profession, Miss Mary Bryant. Having been recommended as a promising scholar by the Durham College of Science, and being a graduate of the London University as well as of Durham, she undertook, some little time since, to investigate by the method of thermo-currents the changes of temperature which boiler-plates undergo during the conduct of heat. This was really a valuable application of knowledge and ability; for an accurate acquaintance with the conditions to which these plates are subject is a matter of considerable importance in marine engineering. It has been said that women have a "flying eye," or an "unaccustomed idea of marine inventions;" but with a wider field opened out to them, and better opportunities for the development of such power, we find already a small harvest of useful inventions springing up in many lines. Amidst a great variety of such inventions, including the "flying" tractor, which made its appearance in America, and before-named, we find the "Burdon Horse-shoe machine," which turns out a shoe every three seconds. Another invention is that of a combined house-blower and kitchen range; devised by a Mrs. Wilcox; which is so perfect in its construction that a shower of tea or coffee can be heated during a period of twenty-four hours, and the cooking for the family accomplished by ordinary stovettes of coal only. It may be interesting to some to know a few particulars of its construction. A coil of pipe passes through the furnace part of the machine; through this pipe the water circulates; and it is heated and passed to the different rooms through other pipes, packed with asbestos to retain the heat. This ingenious invention was exhibited at the Chicago "World's Fair," I hope it may give further space to examples of women's mechanical capabilities, which for lack of teaching have lain dormant.

Engaged in another department of practical science we find Miss Mary O'Brien, of University College, Aberystwyth, who is attached to the Oxford Botanical Laboratories, and devotes herself to the assimilation of nitrogen by leguminous and other plants. Women gardeners are much on the increase, and the good feeling that the "Kent County Council" has been shown in throwing open to their competition (with men) thirty-five scholarships of £60 each, and some at £50, at the "Middlesex Hospital Horticultural College." It is estimated that there are at present 6000 lady-gardeners in London alone (including the suburbs) who have private gardens in order, either by the day or by contract; and classes are numerous round London on the flower farms for their training.

Perhaps the election of a lady mayor (not "mayress") by marriage may startle some of my readers. But the lead, in the granting the franchise to women, has been taken by New York City. The lady who holds the highest office in Ouchanga is a Mrs. Yates, and she has had considerable experience in municipal affairs, her husband having filled the position she now holds for four years, assisted by his wife. She is a woman of exceptional ability and clearness of mind, as may be supposed, her strength of character and stamp of independence. Some of the rules she has instituted seem admirable. She says, "There should be much less talking"—fifteen minutes is the limit in question-meeting, and five for discussion—"the institution of lady jurors and police walkers, holding that no woman should be denied a woman to look after her. Mrs. Yates is herself a "Justice of the Peace," and since her appointment as mayor, a lady of Christchurch, and another of Dunced, have been made Official Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, with the powers also of Justices of the Peace.

A few words now on the subject of fresh, so-called "departures" in the manual employments and trades taken up by women. I am not able at this moment to say how many women are engaged in trade in this country. But in parts there are some that women are said to be doing business on an independent footing. Here we have 58,000 women enrolled in "Trade Unions." I do not name them for the idea of improving their probable engagement in business, and the combined effort made to such an extensive degree in the supposed interests of women, and the best that they can do. It deserves well of the manual bread-warmers as having written and read a paper on "How should we treat the "Sweating System,"" at a somewhat recent congress of co-operative societies, and published at the "Co-operative Union, Limited." (City Buildings, Manchester). I have not read the paper
THE PROGRESS OF WOMEN’S WORK.

Myself, but it is said to demonstrate “how thoroughly a woman may master the details of a branch of social economy,” and it is described as “a treatise which is as interesting as it is instructive.”

No less important are the passenger and mercantile navy is a forbidden vocation to a small proportion of energetic women having a special fitness for the duties such a command entails. There are properly licensed and certificated marine captains or “skippers” commanding steamships of the American passenger and mercantile navy who are women qualified as such; and there is also a female “purser,” the first in the field (and there may now be others), Miss Bertha True. She was appointed to the Time-line of the “Maine Central Steamboat Service,” the daughter of the captain. She is qualified as a navigator, could steer the ship from the age of eleven, and has acted as her father’s “mate” —in every sense of the word— on many a long voyage. She is a clever artist likewise, and drew the illustrations for a history of the American Arctics by its present owner, Lieut.-Com. Perry, on his way to the North Pole, and has braved all the dangers, fatigue, and privations of an Arctic winter.

The wife of Captain Taylor, U.S.R.M., has also accompanied her husband four times to the Arctic regions in the revenue cutter Bear. These enterprises are not uncommon amongst the professional mariners, and there are very remarkable instances of the ability and courage exhibited by women, when the whole care and navigation of a ship has been entirely left in their hands, are on record, no advantage of previous training for such work having been utilised in these cases of extreme and unexpected emergency. I may here add the name of Miss H. of the New York, Maine, which has recently been published. She is only just out of her “teens,” and is very gentle, gentle, and graceful. She likewise holds the appointment of “fright check and messenger for the American Express Company.” Another young and beautiful woman has accompanied her American Arctic-explorer husband, Lieut. Com. Perry, on his voyage from the vicinity of the North Pole, and has braved all the dangers, fatigue, and privations of an Arctic winter.

The case of the Misses Nansen is an enterprising, fearless, and capable traveller, who proposed to join the expedition to the North Pole with her distinguished husband. But on the present occasion she has been prevented from carrying out the enterprise. She has already named some energetic and practically useful and enterprising women, and may include the name of the Miss Nansen, who has written a book on her travels and adventures in Tibet.

It may surprise some of my readers to hear that the wife of the famous writer Mrs. C. W. M. has been frequently named as one of the highest opinion has been expressed. She is not enrolled in due form as such, but this is no bar to her practising in that capacity for those who feel confidence in both her ability and her integrity. I refer to Miss Amy E. Bell. This lady had a distinguished career at University College, Bristol, and she has been named as one of the National Association for the Education of Women, and she has never advertised, and undertakes no speculative accounts whatever; and although a mere outsider, she has gained a reputation for highly trained ability and absolute integrity, and has carried on her vocation for a period of about eight years.

There is some reference to women as illustrators; and picking up one of the dropped threads of the “Yarn” which I am spinning, I am only just in giving two more names of women who are doing greatly approved work in this line. The student of the Royal Academy, Miss Gertrude Hammond having been the winner of the £50 prize offered by the Academy for the best painting of a woman’s story. None of her paintings have been recently purchased by the Empress Frederick. Excellent work of theirs in black and white and have appeared in the "Illustrator, in which I might fill many columns with accounts of the several branches of philanthropic work carried on by our English women on a large scale; but I think it best to draw my attention to the new publication of a series of "Congress Papers," edited by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, by command of Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian. It is entitled "Women's Mission," and was specially prepared for the Royal British Commission of the Chicago Exhibition (Messrs. Sampson Low). Women's work for children, and ragged schools, for girls, soldiers and sailors; for emigration also, and work in connection with the Church of England, are included in the list. The book contains in this volume; together with sick-nursing, guardianship of the poor, and art, including needlework, etc. The efforts made for the relief of women by their fellow-countrywomen—and by no means excluded—by "honourable women, not a few," is a leading feature. The example given by many members of our own aristocracy is worthy of universal emulation. At the head of these we have that of the Princess Christian, who, amongst many other efforts for the public good, established the School of Art Needlework, South Kensington, and the Girls College, for their training in many departments of practical work.

Lady Henry Somerset is President of the "World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Great Britain," and the British Temperance Association, and is the leader of the White Ribbon Band, and of the Upward and Onward Association. The Countess of Carlisle is likewise an active worker in the Temperance Movement. The young Duchess of Montrose is giving her time and attention to the training of wives; and at the recent opening of the institution to which she has given her name, she was the principal speaker. She feels the lack of knowledge amongst the lower classes of how to make a man's home comfortable, and during her visit to the United States, she said, "I am teaching our women to cook and to clean." The example given by many members of our own aristocracy is worthy of universal emulation. At the head of these we have that of the Princess Christian, who, amongst many other efforts for the public good, established the School of Art Needlework, South Kensington, and the Girls College, for their training in many departments of practical work.

Miss Tait, daughter of the former archbishop, is appointed to administer the diocese. The Bishop of Sutherland is another champion of temperance, and presiding over a meeting of 2000 women at Hanley, he made an admirable speech. Another successful worker in the cause of temperance is to be found in Miss Frances Willard, M.A., President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the National Sister Association, U.S.A.

This lady was the first dean of a woman's college. Again, through the energetic action taken by another American lady, the daughter of the late Bishop of Ohio, hundreds of drinking-saloons were closed.

Turning to a different field of labour, let me draw attention to the mission of Mrs. W. of Whitall Smith. This lady is a member of the Society for Inaugurating Bible Reading for the World's W.C.T.U. The best known of her works is the "Secret of a Happy Life," which has gone through forty editions, and, including Chinese, it has been translated into more than a dozen languages. Here, in England, we have such an army of influential women engaged in similar or other valuable work, both of the higher and middle classes, that I cannot attempt to extend my list. Yet I should particularly like to name the work carried on by the promoters of Bible-reading and prayer associations, which are so frequently named in the Correspondence columns of this Paper. A woman's accredited and authorised position, in regard to all such work is clear, from the terms with which St. Paul speaks of them, and the encouragement which is given them in the Epistle to the Ephesians (Philippians iv. 3), "Help those women who labour with me in the Gospel, with Clement also, and with other my fellow-labourers, who are of the household of faith." The new movement set on foot by Miss Stokes for the Inauguration of a Female Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, placed under the inspection and control of medical officers, is in every way, the work of the heart, and, in this, she has the help of the medical profession in every branch of the work undertaken, including cooking, camping, transport, mending of carriages, harness, and tents, etc. On the occasion of the Egyptian volunteers being engaged in war service.

How can I close a subject so full of interest to those for whom this magazine is specially provided, when so very much yet remains to be told? But all things must come to an end, and I will only add that the Report of a Royal Commission is about to appear on the question of women's wages, which are inadequately paid, as compared with what these men claim and receive. I am glad to see that two fresh nominations have been made of women, one of whom is a man of public spirit and public grace, and the other of the Association of Inspectors of Factories and Workshops. That women are found quick, efficient, and conscientious in places of trust has been more than demonstrated, and they are found able to compete on even lines with their brethren, and rise to the highest positions. Only recently, Miss Annettc M., of the Clearing-House branch of the General Post Office, where she entered as a telegraph clerk twenty-three years ago. The next year she rose to be chief of the branch, charged at £500 per annum, and ten years ago at £600. This may be an encouraging little piece of information to many. Once more, I conclude with the words of that immortal hymn, "Let the whole world feel that our feet." Amongst other populous countries we are a "drugg" as a country, but we are a country also, and our toils are too severe for the reception of such worthless trash, amongst whose proverbs we teach them, "The worst son is better than the firstborn." We do not see, in our notice (read in a contemporary) is now affixed to a large piece of water at Finsbury: "Girls must not be drowned in this water."