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July 15th, 1889.



THE

ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW

OF

Social and Industrial Questions.

EDITED BY C. A. BIGGS.

“S' il y a une question au monde dans laquelle il soit nécessaire de voir clair et de ne pas se payer de mots, c'est celle-ci ; c'est une question de vie ou de mort.” (‘L'Ouvrière.’ By Jules Simon. Page ix.)

“A certain man hath said, ‘Withstand the beginning ; after remedies come too late.’” (Thomas à Kempis, Lib i cap 13.)

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FRANCE—*Le Droit des Femmes*; *Revue Scientifique des Femmes*; *La Citoyenne*.

ITALY—*La Donna*.

SWEDEN—*Dagny*.

POLAND—*Kronika Rodzinna*.

DENMARK—*Kvinden og Samfundet*; *Head vi Vil*.

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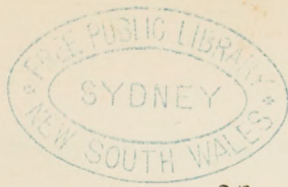
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Englishwoman's Review.

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THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW

(NEW SERIES.)

No. CXCIV.—JULY 15TH, 1889.

ART. I.—THE BATTLE OF THE NAMES.

WHAT is in a name? A name is the symbol of a life—a life's achievements, good deeds done, great works furthered, loving memories, helpful words, happy homesteads. All these things—and their contraries as well—may be summoned to the mind by a name. These symbols, that may be so potent or so weak, are the weapons in the battle against, and in defence of, women's suffrage on which the *Nineteenth Century Magazine* and the *Fortnightly Review* have entered.

We need not now concern ourselves with the particular points urged in the protest in the *Nineteenth Century*, which was noticed in the last number of this *Review*, nor with those urged in the reply in the current *Fortnightly Review*, the gist of the matter lies for us in the two lists of names.

Seeing that the weight of a name for a warfare of this description depends on the experience which backs it we naturally enquire first, on which side are the names of those who have been for years labouring to improve the position of women and of those who

have both the earning and the spending to do. The absence of such names from the reply might lend a negative value to the protest of those who "having all the chances" in life, take up politics for party purposes, or who, having others to do the earning, have only the spending for their share.

List by list, how do they stand? The list in the *Fortnightly*, to help its readers in judging of the weight of the weapons, is classified in groups:

1. General list.
2. Wives of clergymen and church dignitaries.
3. Official; Poor-law guardians, members of school boards, &c.
4. Education: *i.e.* (*a*) pioneers of the movement, (*b*) university officials and tutors, (*c*) head mistresses of high schools, (*d*) university graduates, and certificated students.
5. Medical and nursing: registered medical practitioners, and women connected with nursing.
6. Workers in social and philanthropic movements.
7. Literature: authors and journalists.
8. Artists and musicians.
9. Landowners.
10. Women engaged in business, and working women.

The declaration to which the names are appended is as follows:—

"The undersigned desire to express their approval of the proposed extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to women, which they believe would be beneficial both to them and to the State."

The first section alone outweighs the entire list in the *Nineteenth Century*, including many ladies of rank and position, wives of well-known men and "quiet" women not a few, while the wives of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and of the Bishops of London and Carlisle, give weight to the second group. The third shows that a large proportion of the women who have been elected by their fellow citizens to do public work, as Guardians of the Poor and School Board members, feel that the direct and responsible influence of the vote is desirable. But perhaps the weightiest portion of the whole is the fourth group. Here we

find nearly every pioneer worker for the higher education of women—except the name of Lady Stanley, of Alderley, whose pioneer efforts would have led us to expect to find her here, rather than on the list of the protest. But we have here Mrs. William Grey, Miss Shirreff, Miss Emily Davies, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, the principals of Girton, of Newnham, the principals of schools who have led the way, Miss Beale of Cheltenham College, Miss Buss of North London College, Mrs. Byers of Victoria College, Belfast, followed by heads of forty High Schools; while over 200 other ladies engaged in education, whether as principals of private schools, assistant teachers, or otherwise are enumerated, though space forbids the printing of the names. Then follows a long array of women graduates of London University and Royal University of Ireland—proof that while those who have forced open the doors of learning for women felt the need of political influence, those who have entered the gates have had their aspirations widened. A similiar experience meets us in the group of medical women, which begins with the first ladies to win medical degrees and ends with twenty-six students of medicine.

The fact that these later groups of names are all drawn from limited sections of persons gives them additional value as testimony to the extent of the desire felt amongst intellectual women generally. The social and philanthropic workers include some of the most honoured names in the land—honoured for noble and arduous work. Miss Manning, Miss Hubbard, Miss A. P. Irby, Miss Cons, Mrs. Booth, of the Salvation Army, are amongst these. Literature furnishes some of the best informed and most popular women authors in the kingdom—Miss F. Power Cobbe, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, Miss Matilda Betham Edwards, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, Mrs. Emma Marshall and many more.

Two thousand names were received during the short time open for collection; the list contains 600. A supplemental list of some 300 more appears in the July number of the *Women's Suffrage Journal*. Hundreds, therefore, have been perforce omitted from the detailed list of names.

ART. II.—WOMEN AND THE AUSTRALIAN
UNIVERSITIES.

WE have much pleasure in reproducing the following interesting paper, which has been sent to us by Mr. J. C. Kirby, and which was read by him before the South Australian Women's Suffrage League in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Adelaide, May 2nd :—

There exist in Australia three teaching Universities which also have the power to confer degrees. They are the Universities of Sydney, of Melbourne, and of Adelaide. The movement to elevate the status of women, and particularly the efforts to secure for women the legal right to vote in the election of Members of Parliament, are and have been intimately connected with the labours which have secured women access to the highest culture of our time. On behalf, therefore, of the Women's Suffrage League of South Australia, whose head-quarters are in Adelaide, the following questions were addressed to the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. By the courtesy of the above universities and their respective Registrars, Mr. H. Barff, of Sydney; Mr. E. M. A'Becket, of Melbourne; and Mr. J. Walter Tyas, of Adelaide, the following answers were returned. It may safely be said that the information given is of great interest.

1.—When were women first admitted as graduating students into your University?

Sydney.—At the Matriculation Examination of 1882, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the University passed June, 1881.

Melbourne.—In 1881, by virtue of the University Act of 1881.

Adelaide.—At the opening of the University in 1876. [N.B. by J. C. Kirby. In this, as in so many questions of radical advance, Adelaide led the van in Australia.]

2.—Who was the first woman to graduate, and in what course?

Sydney.—Florence Isola Thompson and Mary Elizabeth Brown were the first women students. They entered in 1882 and graduated B.A. in 1885.

5.—How many women students are now in the University?

<i>Sydney</i>	23
<i>Melbourne</i> .—B.A. degree, 23; M.B., 12; } B.Sc., 1; }	39
No regular course, 3 }	
<i>Adelaide</i> .—M.B., 1; B.Sc., 8; Arts, 1; } Music, 24 }	34
Total... ..	96

There are 32 women attending Adelaide University who are not qualifying for degrees. Of these 26 study Physiology.

6.—Are there any special scholarships for women?

Sydney.—There are no special scholarships for women. In 1881 £5,000 was given by the late Mr. Thomas Walker, of Sydney, for the foundation of Bursaries, and he desired that a portion of the income up to one-half, as circumstances might dictate, should be awarded to women.

Melbourne.—No.

Adelaide.—There are no special scholarships for women.

7.—Are all or any of your scholarships equally open to women as to men?

Sydney.—All the University Scholarships and Prizes, &c., and all the University privileges are open to women equally with men.

Melbourne.—Yes. All.

Adelaide.—All scholarships, with the exception of the Angus Engineering Scholarship and Exhibitions, are open to women. The Prizes are all open to women, and in many cases have been won by women.

8.—Are women legally competent to become Professors or Lecturers in your university?

Sydney.—Legally, yes. Clause 3 of the University Extension Act of 1884 is as follows: "The benefits and advantages of the University and the provision of the Acts relating thereto shall be deemed to extend, in all respects, to women equally with men."

Melbourne.—Yes.

Adelaide.—There are no statutes or regulations to prevent women becoming Professors or Lecturers.
9.—Are the fees the same for women as for men?

Sydney.—The fees are exactly the same for either sex.

Melbourne.—Yes, the same.

Adelaide.—The fees are the same for men and women.

Mr. E. N. A'Becket, the registrar of the Melbourne University, appends the following valuable observations:—

(1) By Section 10 of the University Act of 1881 women are excluded from membership of the Senate.

(2) A very large number of young women present themselves for the Matriculation Examination. They are more successful than the boys. The reason of this, I think, is that the minds of girls develop earlier and they are not so much distracted by outside games and amusements. The total number of girls who have matriculated up to the present time is 137. The number who have passed the Matriculation Examination is far greater.

(3) As far as the experience of this University goes the women have proved that they are not inferior in mental capacity to the men.

[N.B. by J. C. Kirby. Reviewing the answers to questions 7, 8, and 9, it is delightfully plain that equal justice to the sexes is the reigning principle in the constitutions of the Australian Universities—the only exception being the exclusion of women from the Melbourne Senate. Review of all the questions shows that Australian experience favours the belief in the mental equality of the sexes, and that a fair start has been made in the higher education of women.]

J. C. KIRBY.

Port Adelaide, South Australia.

ART. III.—THE IRISH LACE INDUSTRY.

THE revival of the Irish lace industry is remarkable—not simply the increase in demand, which might be due to a passing wave of fashion, but the revival in design, which is itself the chief reason of the improved sales and the best guarantee for their continuance.

It is scarcely six years since the marked falling off in the lace trade was brought before public attention at the Cork Exhibition, and efforts to improve designs systematically set on foot by the Science and Art department in connection with the Cork School of Art, Mrs. Power Lalor being subsequently appointed inspector, and Mr. Alan Cole to lecture on lace and lace designing to the lace schools of Ireland.

The eagerness with which several of these schools have thrown themselves into the plans formed, and the energy with which they are working them, is the best possible encouragement to continue those plans.

By the kind invitation of Mr. Alan Cole, the present writer had lately the gratification of looking over all the lace designs which had been sent up from the art schools of the United Kingdom for the national competition at South Kensington. The prize designs will be shortly exhibited to the public; but to see the new energy at work the designs which are not selected for prizes are as valuable as the prize designs, for they show the high average of the whole of the Irish work. By far the larger number of these are from the Munster Convent Schools, Youghal, Kenmare, Kinsale especially; Tralee and Killarney, and the new Limerick Art Schools send a few, and some excellent specimens come from Cork.

Naturally amongst so many, there were plenty that were faulty in composition, showing the deficiency as yet in training so as to organise the parts, but the execution was, with few exceptions, most carefully and exactly done; and the fact that in the short space of time since the movement began so many designs of so creditable a character should be prepared is fraught with promise for the future.

Most of the designs are by the nuns and one thinks

with pleasure how this must have brought added interest to their secluded yet laborious lives; but some are by pupils in the convent schools, one of the best designs from Killarney being by a girl of fifteen, the daughter of the boots at one of the hotels.

The richest and most elaborate designs were from the convent of Poor Clares, at Kenmare, which is forming an excellent art library—another indication of the interest felt. The Convent of Mercy at Kinsale only opened its school in—if memory serves us rightly—1886 or 1887; nevertheless none send a larger number than this new school.

Mr. Alan Cole has published a report of his visits, which is really little more than a bare record of visits paid and lectures given, but read in the light of these designs shows the good work that is going on, and makes one appreciate the interest of the Irish M.Ps. who ask questions in the House of Commons as to the continuance of the inspection of Irish lace.

Some of the designs are original, some are adaptations from old lace, some are enlargements from photographs of good designs of old lace—a method of study which Mr. Cole has strongly urged on the nuns, as helping to familiarise them with good examples. These photographs, together with specimens of old lace, are circulated from convent to convent by the Cork School of Art and altogether, a revival seems at work which, if fostered with the care with which it has begun, may lead to highly valuable results amongst a people of so much artistic aptitude.

HELEN BLACKBURN.

ART. IV.—SOME HISTORICAL WOMEN OF POLAND (*Continued*).

We gave last month the history of the Countess Plater: we now propose to sketch one of some other Polish ladies who have equally distinguished themselves.

She was not the only one, though the most celebra-

ted of the women, whom strong patriotism at this time impelled to adopt the disguise of men, in order to serve their country by arms. Several others are mentioned by name in the interesting work entitled, "*Les Polonais et Polonaises de 1831*," by Straszewicz, of which a copy exists in the British Museum. Among these is a youthful heroine of sixteen, who left her convent-school for the purpose, and rose through sheer courage from the ranks to a lieutenant's commission, whether avowedly as a woman, or as a man, is not expressly stated. But it was not alone in such ways as these that in this and the subsequent insurrection the women of Poland bore their part. At the very beginning of the war the women of Warsaw formed themselves into a society for supplying aid and comfort to the wounded, resembling, no doubt, on a lesser scale, the Women's Sanitary Commission of the American Civil War, though not probably so well organised in its operations. This society was under the presidency of the well-known authoress, Clementina Tanska Hoffmanowa, whose works have been remarkable for their elevating tendency, and effort to introduce a higher tone in the education of girls. Women of all classes, not only sisters of charity, but those living in the world, came forward as nurses to the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Warsaw, or on the field of battle. One of the most celebrated of these was the Countess Claudina Potocka, who, young, highly connected, and extremely beautiful and accomplished, early devoted herself entirely to this service. The stories of the manner in which she was regarded by the wounded Poles remind us of the similar adoration expressed more than twenty years later for Florence Nightingale by our own soldiers. "Let her only come to me, and I shall die happy," was frequently said in regard to the Countess Potocka by those at the point of death, and it is said that she never failed to accede to such a request. After the downfall of the insurrection, when she, along with many of those who by their patriotism had more especially incurred the enmity of Nicholas, retired to Paris, she voluntarily sold all the few remaining possessions she had been able to save, and lived in poverty for the

sake of the cause. She then undertook the difficult and dangerous part of acting as political emissary, one of those, who by constant journeying to and fro maintained communications between the Poles of the "emigration" and those remaining in their own country, with a view of perhaps organizing renewed resistance to tyranny. These long-continued efforts brought her life to a premature close in 1838.

The activity of the women of Poland in the latest insurrection, that of 1863-4, and the various ways in which it was displayed, are far too well known to need elaborate comment. The patriotic zeal of the women in that terrible time was allowed to exceed even that of the men, who, but for their co-operation and encouragement, could never have maintained the struggle for so long a period against such tremendous and overwhelming odds as were brought to bear upon them. As a consequence, female patriots were especially liable to the persecution of the Russian authorities, and among the sanguinary ukases of the time we find one especially directed against insurgent women. Under this far-reaching term were included all who were in any way concerned in assisting the insurrection, whether by attendance on the wounded, by transmitting orders of the secret National Government, or even by preparing lint and bandages. All these offences were punished by imprisonment, fine, Siberian exile, and other penalties of a peculiarly revolting nature. Those who braved the perils of the battle field, in order to attend on the wounded as they fell, often met the fate of being murdered in cold blood by the Russian soldiery.

There was another and a peculiar branch of service during the war in which women were especially useful. This was in acting as messengers and agents between the leaders of different bands of insurgents. Communications between them were necessarily extremely difficult, both on account of the nature of the country, and its political state. It was necessary to elude the vigilance of the agents of the Russian Government, and of the countless hordes of soldiery by which the whole of Poland was terrorised. Messages could very seldom be committed to writing, and their transmission

consequently depended entirely on the fidelity of the messengers, and their discretion and intelligence. Every village was bound to maintain one or more in readiness; and it is remarkable that women were very frequently selected for this purpose in preference to men. Their goings and comings naturally would excite less attention; but the chief reason alleged for this preference is that as a rule they possessed more intelligence and discretion in comprehending and in transmitting a message. We find, moreover, the names of two women concerned as direct agents of the secret government which assumed command of the insurrection.

The question as to whether women should actually take part in battle as combatants, even if by a rare exception they should be physically capable of so doing, has been often discussed, and the general verdict of society has been in the negative. It is probable that if such examples were extensively followed it might tend to diminish the immunity and respect accorded to the weaker and non-combative sex in all civilised warfare. But such considerations hardly seem to apply in the case of the wars of Russia against Poland, in which all considerations of humanity were entirely neglected, and no more respect shown to women than to men. And when we read that in America at the same time four hundred women were impelled by sheer love of the Union to join the Federal army, though neither their homes were invaded or themselves personally injured by the rebellion, we can hardly wonder that numbers of Polish women, exposed to insult and outrage in their own persons and in all that was dearest to them, should have adopted the same course, as the most timid of animals will fight in defence of their young and their habitations. At any rate the number of war-like heroines in the insurrection was so great that it was popularly estimated that some two or three were in every band, and they were seldom mentioned by their countrymen except with the greatest respect and admiration.

The most celebrated of these was undoubtedly Miss Henryka Pustowojtow, aide-de-camp to General Langiewicz. The name of this young lady was, twenty-six

years ago, familiar enough to all readers of newspapers. She was the daughter of a Russian officer and a Polish mother, but in sympathies belonged completely to the latter race, and two years before the insurrection had suffered imprisonment in a Greek convent for the crime of belonging to the Roman Church. A ukase of Nicholas had ordered that the children of mixed marriages—that is, of Poles and Russians—should always conform to the Russian form of the Greek religion. After nearly two years of this imprisonment Miss Pustowojtow contrived to make her escape, and reached the camp of Langiewicz in disguise, where her spirit and courage soon made her a European celebrity. At this time she was not fully nineteen. It should be mentioned that half-a-dozen other ladies were present in the camp, acting as officers—two of them being married women, who had accompanied their husbands to war; the rest unmarried girls. Their presence was always a strong encouragement to their countrymen. In the last skirmish fought by Langiewicz, in the mountains of Holy Cross (Swienty-Krzyz), when he was completely surrounded by Russian troops, and escape seemed hopeless, Miss Pustowojtow suddenly darted forward in front of the Kossyniers, or scythe-bearers, who, fired with enthusiasm at the sight, readily followed her, and put the foe to flight by a desperate charge. But no such efforts could for long defer the ill-success of the dictator Langiewicz, who found his small army of 10,000 becoming every day more surrounded and hemmed in by the Russians. He at last resolved on the course which, at the time and since, gave rise to so much controversy and different construction of his motives. Assembling a council of his officers at midnight he told them that he had resolved to divide his army, and go himself to some other point, where it might be possible to recommence insurrection with greater good fortune. The success of the enterprise depended primarily, however, on his concealing his destination. It is supposed that he intended to cross a portion of Galicia, and reappear in Lithuania. He accordingly left the camp next morning (19th March) at dawn, accompanied only by Miss Pustowojtow, who passed as his son. In attempting, however, to cross

the Vistula, the travellers were betrayed by a spy, and arrested by the Austrian custom-house officers. They were sent to the castle of Cracow, and imprisoned there a short time, but released on parole shortly after. Although Langiewicz was shortly after re-arrested, Miss Pustowojtow was suffered to be at large. She, however, mysteriously disappeared some time later, and despite all efforts of the police was never afterwards traced. It was reported later on that she had rejoined the insurgents as an active combatant, and was attached to the staff of General Czachowski. We have not, however, seen this confirmed from any reliable source, and have not been able to trace the after career of our heroine. The report we have mentioned is certainly far from improbable, and if this be the case we may suppose that she was permitted to fall among the undistinguished dead—a happier fate than to be reserved for the supreme vengeance of the Russian Government and its dread executants.

We need hardly dwell longer on the painful and revolting annals of the terrible days of 1863. Since that time, in spite of the grinding tyranny under which the Polish nation still languishes, and the apparently almost insuperable bars to progress existing, progress, social and moral, has been made, and in its furtherance women have had their share. Writers of distinguished ability, notably Madame Elisa Orzeszko, one of the most talented and progressive of all Polish authors, have taken a notable part in the diffusion of new ideas. Several newspapers and periodicals in Warsaw are edited by women, among others "Bluszer" (Ivy), by the poetess, Miss Maria Ilinska; and "Kronika Rodzina" (Family Chronicle), by Madame Alexandra Borkowska. In art, literature, and science Polish women have been largely distinguished during the past twenty-five years. Women students of Polish nationality are found in every Continental university. Miss Belinska is an artist of repute in Paris. Miss Caroline Schultze, the young lady doctor, whose brilliant medical honours recently attracted so much attention, is a Pole by birth. The honoured name of Maria Zakrzewska, though belonging to America by association, belongs

through origin to Poland. To enumerate in part the particulars of the life and work of all celebrated Polish women, who have been of service to their country and humanity in different ways, would require a separate chapter to itself. If we ask why nearly all these women appear to belong to other countries rather than to their own, and why Poland itself is not the scene of their activity, we shall find our answer in the terrible conditions of Russian domination, which prevent women (or, indeed, to a great extent, men) from obtaining or claiming advanced education otherwise than abroad, and in the repressive policy which hinders all natives men or women, from occupying high positions of trust or influence, even educational, in their own land. We think, however, that these instances, and those we have quoted of Polish historical women, sufficiently prove their capacity and intelligence, and show that but for existing conditions, their progress must be on a par with that of any other Continental nation. When the time at which the question of women's political rights can be agitated shall arrive for their country, when Poland shall once more regain her position among the nations of Europe, we can but hope that the patriotic services of her daughters will not pass unnoticed or unrewarded, and that any new era of freedom and prosperity will then be the lot of women, as well as of men.

MAUDE A. BIGGS.

ART. V.—THE EMPRESS TSZE CHI.

THAT remarkable chapter in Oriental history, the reign of the present Empress-Dowager of China, who in February last handed over the reigns of power to the young Emperor Kwangsu, is briefly narrated in a most interesting article in the *Times*, of June 17th. To have ruled successfully over thirty millions of human beings for twenty-eight years with success is no light achievement

under any circumstances, but to enter on that rule unexpectedly in the midst of rebellions, conspiracies and debt and to bring the country to an unparalleled condition of peace, prosperity, and advancement, marks the Empress Tsze Chi amongst the great rulers of the earth. Yet how faint are the echoes that reach our Western ears from the seclusion of the Chinese capital.

“Last February,” says the writer in the *Times*, “the Empress Dowager of China, with the usual Chinese ceremony and solemnity, handed over the reins of power to the young Emperor Kwangsu; and with this event terminated, for the present at least, one of the most remarkable reigns in modern history. It will be nothing new to students of Oriental history to read of a woman ruling a vast empire with more than masculine vigour, but it is not often that a country has been ruled with such extraordinary success as China has been practically since 1861, by the Empress Tsze Chi, who now retires into the customary seclusion of Oriental women. She found China, in the words of one eminent writer, ‘with the prestige, resources, and peace of the realm reduced to their lowest ebb;’ with the most fruitful provinces a desert; with three great and apparently successful rebellions raging simultaneously in different parts of the empire; with a load of debt caused by an unsuccessful foreign war, during which the capital was in the hands of the invader—she found all these when her husband, the Emperor Hienfung, died in 1861. Now that her administration has just terminated, it is known to the world how all this is altered. As the German Minister pointed out the other day, in his speech at the Imperial banquet to the foreign Diplomatic Body in Peking—itself an incident which would have been impossible in 1861—profound peace reigns all over the 18 provinces and the vast regions outside them, and there never was a time in the history of China when she was greater in the eyes of foreign Powers or more respected by them. In 1861 a great English authority on China described that country as gradually falling into decay; an English military man undertook to go through the length and breadth of the country with a few score of soldiers, and there was every pros-

pect, to the Western eye at least, that the days of the Manchu dynasty were numbered and its downfall certain. It is probably not too much to say that at no period of its 250 years of power has the Manchu dynasty been more secure than it is at present moment."

The Emperor Hienfung, who died in 1861, appears to have been surrounded with an evil set of advisers, and it was to a council of these that he left the charge of the Empire during the minority of his infant son. The child was at the time with his mother, the present Empress Dowager, and with her was also Tsze An, the first or legal wife of Hienfung. The Council of Regency entered into a conspiracy to murder the two Empresses, and get possession of the child. This plot became known to them, and with the assistance of Prince Kung, they dismissed the Regency and took the government themselves until 1873, when the young Emperor came of age. But he died after a brief reign of scarcely two years. Again an infant was heir, and the two Empresses resumed their rule.

"In 1881 the Empress Tsze An died, leaving the sole power to Tsze Chi, who recently handed it over to the Emperor Kwangsu. It is generally understood that the deceased Empress Dowager was a lady of simple tastes and unassuming manners, little fitted for the exercise of the powers which she wielded, and that her more masculine and vigorous colleague, the surviving Empress, was the real ruler; and certainly it must be said that the government has been administered with as much firmness and resolution since Tsze An's death as ever it was during her lifetime.

"So much for the leading personal incidents of this long and remarkable administration. We have already referred to the difference between China as it was on the death of Hienfung in 1861, and as it is on the accession of Kwangsu in 1889. A disastrous foreign war, which with slight intermission had extended over nearly four years, had barely concluded; the Taiping rebels had in a sense torn the heart out of China, for they had devastated the central provinces both north and south of the Yangtze, which are the granaries of China; in the south west, in Yunnan, a successful rebel

ruled, and was known to the Western world as the Sultan Sulieman of Talifu; in the far west Yakoob Beg had established his power over a vast territory which he ruled from Kashgar; several provinces were depopulated, so that the grass grew in the streets, and crowded cities and fertile districts, which some years before had fed millions and millions of human beings, had become deserts. How the Taiping and its subsidiary rebellions were put down; how the 'kingdom' of Talifu was over-turned, and how the whole region westward, from China proper to the Hindoo Koosh, was again brought under Chinese domination—all these are matters of current history. So also are the forced withdrawal of Russia from Kuldja; the incidents of the Franco-Chinese war in regard to Tonquin; and that revival of the military power and commercial prosperity—external and internal—of China, which is one of the most extraordinary events in modern Asiatic history. As far as credit for these things can be given to rulers, it is due to the Empress Dowager. She found China in the lowest depth of abasement, and she leaves it, on the whole, prosperous and in the enjoyment of the respect and consideration of all foreign nations. There can be little doubt that the future historian will place her name side by side with those of the greatest rulers of China, and that in the history of the Manchu dynasty she will be placed in the same rank with great and successful rulers of men like Kanghsi and Kienlung."

ART. VI.—BUTTER *versus* VOTES.

"We don't want women who can vote; we want women who can make butter." Such was the remark made by a gentleman a few days ago to a member of the Women's Suffrage Society.

We wonder if that gentleman realised that it is just the women who are most called on to make butter—

the women farmers of the land—who are most in need of the protection of the vote. However, the agitation for the Franchise does not seem to lessen the attention to butter-making, and all who value women's work must have seen with pleasure in the record of the prizes at the Royal Agricultural Show how well the women acquitted themselves. The *Morning Post* says:—"In the champion dairy contests, to which only the successful butter-makers in the previous competitions are admitted, the Queen's gold medal was adjudged to Miss S. J. Keel. In addition, the Society's silver medals have been awarded to Miss Ada Williams, of North Hill Farm, Chew Stoke, Bristol; and to Miss Gwellian Morgan, of Clemenstone, Bridgend, a young lady whose quaint Welsh attire is not less attractive than her excellent manipulation of the dairy apparatus. The male competitors have failed to distinguish themselves in this final contest. In the class for fresh butter absolutely free from salt the exhibitors include the Queen and the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden. Out of the 120 exhibits, the first prize goes to the Queen, for a beautiful make sent from the Royal Dairy at Windsor. In another very full and satisfactory class, fresh butter slightly salted, the first prize goes to Miss Eliza J. Body, of Leigh Hole Farm, Somerset, and the second to the Queen for another sample from the Royal Dairy."

The motto of the Royal Agricultural Society is "Practice with Science." How much meaning for women as well as for men is included in those words. Without practice science avails nothing, but without science no amount of practice in these days will keep the farmer on a level with the times. Too long the science has been all with the men, and therefore the practice has fallen away from the women. But with a record like this, and the greatest lady in the land giving her sanction alike to the practice and the science, that disastrous severance of science from the occupations of women seems diminishing and will diminish with yet greater rapidity when the possession of the Franchise has added dignity to the position of women in the community and increased respect for

their work. "Practice with Science" is a far-reaching principle ; it applies wherever there is need for care or for responsibility, be it the baking of a loaf or the churning of butter, or the ruling of a household or the casting of a vote. There may be a correlation between butter and votes very different from that intended by the gentleman above quoted, but very much akin to the motto of the Society which encourages the making of butter on the highest principles of efficiency.

HELEN BLACKBURN.

REVIEWS.

THE leading reviews all deal this month with the question of Women's Suffrage in some form or other. The reply in the *Fortnightly Review* to the protest of the *Nineteenth Century* has been already noticed.

The Nineteenth Century itself this month balances its June protest by two able papers, one by Mrs. Fawcett, the other by Mrs. Ashton Dilke. Mrs. Fawcett's paper opens with an historical parallel between the protest of the ladies of the *Nineteenth Century* list and the petition of certain Nonconformist ministers in the reign of George the Third against the Bill for the removal of the many vexatious restrictions to which Nonconformists were subject, who thought that what would be gained in the direction of toleration and freedom of conscience, would be lost by the encouragement that would be given to Socinianism and other heresies.

The National Review opens with an article on "The Threatened Abdication of Man," from the vigorous pen of Mrs. Lynn Linton, an article which can best be described as one long, wild shriek. If anyone would wish for an example of a shrieking sisterhood, let him read Mrs. Lynn Linton's paper. There is no argument, no fact, but a continuous shriek against a set of imag-

inary beings. We will quote a sentence near the beginning, and a sentence near the end, as specimens of all that lies between: "Claiming superiority all round, they do not allow any unlikeness between the sexes in the very qualities essential to each." "We have never wanted for majestic and sublime women They were not like the modern advanced women, despisers of men and natural duties, contemners of modesty, self-seekers for notoriety, short-sighted partisans doing their best to induce a whole nation to commit suicide that a few busybodies may have a wider sphere and more exciting employment than are granted by nature and society."

If any of our readers have met such women in the army of the women workers of our day and country, they are more fortunate—we mean more unfortunate—than the present writer.

But let us turn to the *Contemporary Review*, and forget these ravings in the calm, profound, scholarly paper of Miss Julia Wedgwood—"Male and Female created He them." This is a paper which cannot be worthily treated in a brief notice—but this we must say, that for those who wish to go down into the deepest meanings of society, those who would the better understand the inner workings of the present by tracing back its links into a far remote past, this paper of Miss Wedgwood's is the most valuable contribution that the literature of the woman question has yet received.

Miss Becker contributes a paper to the *Manchester Courier*, which deals with quiet, weighty gravity with the main points of objection urged by the protestors; and from this we quote a passage touching the point which appears to be the most fraught with perplexity for many waverers at the present time.

"The objectors say that if votes are given to unmarried women on the same terms as they are given to men, large numbers of women leading immoral lives will be enfranchised. This statement appears to be a monstrous exaggeration, whether as regards the absolute number of such women or their proportion to the rest of those who would have votes. If the

assertion refers to lodgers, it should be remembered that the stringent conditions of the lodger franchise as to rent, term of residence, and of personal claim to be placed on the register, would probably preclude most of the immoral women from becoming entitled to vote. But, after all, women who lead immoral lives form but a small proportion of women lodgers. These comprise such classes as teachers of music and other accomplishments, teachers at high schools, daily governesses, telegraph and other clerks in the Civil Service, shop assistants, elementary schoolmistresses, ladies with small independent means, ladies engaged in literary pursuits, and others, forming a numerous body of self-dependent, self-respecting women, who are maintaining themselves in as honest and honourable a manner as any other class in the community. Nothing shows more clearly the contempt which underlies some of the most specious professions by men of respect for women than the instinctive manner in which, when women lodgers are in question, men ignore the great body of the respectable women and single out as a type of the class, the unfortunate beings whom they maintain in a condition of degradation and on whom they impose the reproach of their own sins. It may be that to place the power and the protection of the Parliamentary suffrage in the hands of this outcast class, to raise the fallen woman from under the feet of the partner of her sin and to place her as a political equal at his side, would do more to arrest the conscience of men and to uplift the standard of morality accepted in the world than any other influence that has yet been brought to bear for wiping out the reproach of ages, and strengthening the moral life of the community."



RECORD OF EVENTS.

IRISH HOME INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.

SPEECH BY LADY ABERDEEN.—The first annual meeting of the Irish Home Industries Association took place on May 24th, at the Leinster Lecture Hall, Molesworth street, Dublin. Her Excellency Lady Londonderry occupied the chair, and there was a very large attendance. Amongst those present were :—Her Grace the Countess of Aberdeen, Sir Thomas Brady, Sir Charles Cameron, Mrs. Power Lalor, Miss Gore Jones, Mrs. W. Burke, Mrs. and the Misses Huband, Mrs. Corbett, Rev. Dr. Molloy, Mrs. Margaret Stokes, Dr. Sigerson, Madame MacDermott, Mr. Philip and Mrs. and Miss K. Bagenal, Miss Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick, Miss L. Digges La Touche, Miss Blunt, Mrs. Naish, Mr. Angelo Fahie, Mrs. Careher, Professor Barrett, Mrs. Luke M'Donnell, Miss Thunder, Miss Rose, Mrs. Kincaird, Mrs. Cresswell, Mrs. Olphert, Miss Murray Kerr, Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Croker, Miss Kelly, Miss Boyle, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. A. Boyle, Mr. A. Graves, Mr. R. Sexton, J.P., T.C. ; Miss Porter, Miss Tottenham, Miss Barrett, &c.

The report having been read, Lady Aberdeen who was received with loud applause, said : As the report has been taken as read, a heavy responsibility has been put upon me in endeavouring to bring before you the chief points of interest in it. The first paragraph relates to the sale of work at Olympia, and in that matter I feel some responsibility. I feel that I come before you to-day for judgment. You kindly assented to my proposal, made last year, that your committee should undertake the sending of goods to the Irish Exhibition for sale. I am afraid that that decision was attended with no little trouble for the committee ; but I don't think you need regret the decision you arrived at, nor need the committee regret the trouble they took. The Irish Exhibition has often been held up as a great failure, but it cannot be too distinctly understood that the Irish market place at the exhibition was not by any means a failure, but a very great success. Through the money we took at the turnstiles, and through the sales, in which your Excellency so kindly took a part, and in other ways, we found we made a profit clear of all expenses of £3,000. You will ask "What did you do with that £3,000?" and I am afraid I must have a confession to make there. We did not embezzle it. We were too timid about it. At the commencement of the Irish Exhibition the council gave the ladies' committee a choice whether on the one hand they would undertake all responsibility for the preliminary expenses of the market place and then have all the profits for themselves, or, on the other hand, that the council should undertake to put up the market place, undertake all expenses and all responsibility, and then that whatever profits were made should be handed over to the council and applied with the rest of their surplus for the benefit of technical knowledge in Ireland. Well, we had a long discussion over the subject, and we thought prudence the better part of valour, and

preferred not to take the responsibility, and thus at the end of the exhibition, with many regrets and much grumbling, and much murmuring we had to hand over the £3,000, and unfortunately I am afraid Irish technical education is not to-day much the better for that £3,000. I don't think, however, we can measure the amount of good done through the agency of the exhibition by the amount of money the exhibition gained, because I know that an immense amount of interest was awakened in Irish industries through the exhibition; that a great amount of knowledge was gained by the English people about the products of Ireland, and that a very real desire was stirred up amongst them to be of real use by becoming permanent customers for the purchase of Irish products. This was also shown by the sale we had at Bradford. At the end of the Irish Exhibition we found we had a great amount of goods left unsold, and we heard that there were a number of ladies at Bradford who were willing to take up the matter, and we communicated with them and had a most successful sale there, which was arranged and participated in by people of all political parties, and by both rich and poor alike. I was down there, and I can testify to the great interest taken in Irish manufactured goods. I was particularly touched by the numbers of working women who showed a very great interest in the Irish goods displayed. We expected that the working women would have bought something useful, but, on the contrary, we found that what they wanted was something "really Irish"—"A real bit of Irish lace, miss, please." The success of the sale at Bradford has led us to entertain a plan of arranging sales from time to time in England, in various provincial towns, and in some of the chief watering places, and we think if we can stir up interest in these sales in the provincial towns and watering places a great amount of good may be done. I intend to bring this proposal before you to-day for your sanction, and if your association approves of the plan we must depend upon you in a large measure in sending us goods, because you were the chief sender of goods at the exhibition and the other sales. We must look to you, then, to train the workers, to make those articles which will be really saleable and useful, and to prepare with them for these periodical sales. If this plan seems feasible to you I think we in London will be able to carry it out, and, in fact we have already arranged to keep on a saleswoman and a clerk, to make the necessary arrangements for the sales. So much, then, for what has been done by us in England for opening up the English market for Irish goods and the products of Irish home industries. Now, what has been done here? Your report states that the depôt has been removed to better premises during the past year. I had the pleasure this morning of seeing that depôt for the first time, and of hearing of the work that has been carried on there, and I venture to congratulate the association on having secured premises which are so central and serviceable to the general public. I hope our friends will try and induce persons to visit it, for the only thing the ladies' committee have to complain of is that they have not as many visitors and as many buyers as they would wish. You know that this depôt has

been put entirely under the management of the ladies' committee, a very efficient ladies' committee, and I know the executive feel that they owe the committee a great deal. . . . You may have seen in the papers mention made of the legacy left by Mdle. de la Branchardiere for the benefit of Irish industries. The matter has been a long time before the court, and I have to thank your committee for the confidence placed in me by asking me to see the ladies and gentlemen interested in the matter in London on behalf of your association. I had hoped to be able to bring you to-day the final decision of the court, but as you are, no doubt, aware, matters of law are known to drag on, and this matter has dragged on for weeks and months. The court, I think, will desire Miss Mitchell, who is the executrix of the will, to bring in a draft scheme for ratification, and although that scheme has not yet been laid before the court, roughly speaking, I think the plan will be to give the interest of the money to your association, in order that you may give it to a committee which will be formed in Cork for the promotion of the lace and crochet industry, particularly the crochet industry, to which Mdle. de la Branchardiere devoted her life. Now, this is a very important matter in the history of our association, for if the court does what we hope it will do, if it gives this money to us, it will clearly mark our association as being one capable of receiving such legacies, and we may well hope in the future that others will follow the example set them, and leave us bequests which may be devoted to the benefit of various industries throughout Ireland. Your report mentions one matter referring to industrial education, which appears to me to be by far the most important event of the year in connection with that subject. I am sure this association will desire to join with many others throughout the land of all ranks and classes in acknowledging their sense of deep gratitude to Sir Patrick Keenan and his brother commissioners for the revolution they have effected in the education of girls in the national schools of Ireland It is not needful of me to urge the claims of Irish cottage industries, nor is it needful of me to urge the necessity for technical training in cottage work. We all agree as to that, and to whatever political party we may belong, we all agree that it is in the revival of industries and in the training of its skilled workers that we may look in the future for the prosperity of our country. To bring about the revival of prosperity, and to train and give the people habits of independence and self-reliance is the object of many efforts throughout the country, many efforts that we hear of every day all tending in the same direction, here, there, and everywhere, having the same objects that we have in view, and doubtless slowly but steadily these efforts will have their due effect. Let me just tell you very briefly what may be done by one brave girl. In the West of Ireland there is a young lady at the present moment. She has settled down in a place called Letterfrack, in Connemara, by herself, with the desire of teaching an industry there. She was travelling eighteen months ago throughout that part of the country, and she was struck with the poverty of the people. She was a kind lady, and she thought to herself that she might be able

to do something for the people. The thought followed her home, and she began to consider whether she could not learn basket-making, and then teach it. She knew nothing about it, but she was determined to find it out, and with a great deal of trouble she got a thorough training in England of basket-making. She then went to France, where she learned how to make pretty French baskets, and in the following summer she settled down in this little place, and started her teaching of the trade of basket-making. She began by teaching one small boy, but her class rapidly increased, and there is now quite a little industry established there, the boys learning basket-making and the girls learning how to make cheap bonnets. She has planted the place all about with osiers, and she is now making an experiment in the growing of early vegetables, and if the experiment proves successful she hopes next spring to do something also in that direction. All this she is doing single-handed, but the work is more than she can do by herself, and she cannot continue it alone. I wonder if there is some one who would be willing to go and help her. There is another young lady precisely in the same situation in Galway who is anxious that somebody should go and help her, for the work once begun grows rapidly. It is work surely that should appeal to everyone, for everyone must feel that it is of such real and permanent good. The lady, Miss Sophie Sturge, feels that she cannot continue the work without help, and if she does not get help she is thinking of forming a company or something of that sort. Now, our association seeks to link all such individual efforts together.

Mrs. POWER LALOR, in supporting the adoption of the report, said that after the speeches they had just heard it almost seemed presumptuous on her part to speak on the same subject. Technical and industrial education was all-important, and the alteration made by the Commissioners of Education was a very important one. Briefly it meant that 22,000 girls, now in the sixth class throughout Ireland, would, after the 1st August next, instead of employing their school hours and mental energies in searching out the Latin and Greek affixes and prefixes of English words, and working out sums in proportion, interest, discount, and the extraction of the square root, devote themselves to the womanly and useful arts of plain sewing, dress-making, knitting, darning, or, where desirable, carding and weaving wool and flax, lace-making and embroidery, besides other kinds of cottage industries. Teachers had hitherto earned literary result fees to the amount of 11s. 6d., whereas industrial fees could only reach 3s. per head. This naturally offered inducements to the teachers to place the literary subjects before the industrial. Now the position was reversed. For 22,000 girls, the industrial fees would amount to 9s. per head, and the literary to 5s. 6d. This would cause an immense change in the industrial future of Ireland. At present it was a tentative movement, but let them hope it would be availed of with so much energy and judgment as immensely to increase the area of home and cottage industries, and that by degrees the remaining 348,000 girls attending the National schools, in the lower classes, might be made participators,

in their proper degree, of the same industrial training. As representing the ladies' sub-committee there, she thanked Her Excellency for presiding, and Lady Aberdeen for having come from England to attend the meeting and testify to the great interest she took in Irish industries.

The report was unanimously agreed to.

Lady Aberdeen having been moved to the second chair,

Sir THOMAS BRADY moved, and Sir CHARLES CAMERON seconded a vote of thanks to Her Excellency, Lady Londonderry, for presiding, which was carried by acclamation.

Her EXCELLENCY, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said: Ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you most sincerely for the very kind manner in which you have alluded to my being here to-day. I can only tell you it has afforded me the greatest pleasure, and always has afforded me pleasure to be associated with any good work in any way I can, especially in a work of this kind, which essentially belongs to women, and has been founded by Lady Aberdeen—the Irish Home Industries Association.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT CONGRESS ON WOMEN'S WORK AND INSTITUTIONS.

Madame Morsier, who is secretary to the *Congrès Internationale des Œuvres et Institutions Féminines*, has been in London, with a view of arousing interest amongst English women workers for this Congress, and by invitation of Mrs. Eva M'Laren a large company met at St. James' Lodge, Delahay Street, to hear Madame Morsier's account of the Congress.

Mr. Woodall who was in the chair, read the following letter which he had received from M. Yves Guyot:

To Mr. Woodall, M.P., Chairman of the meeting.

SIR,—Among the International Congresses initiated by the Minister of Commerce and of Industry in connection with the French Exhibition, there is one entitled International Congress of Women's Work and Industry. Mme. de Morsier is secretary of the Committee of Organisation; she will be able to explain to you the exact character of this Congress. In France the question of the Rights of Women is much less advanced than in England. She has not found a John Stuart Mill to advocate it for more than forty years, nor have any of her legislators found it possible to propose a Bill analogous to that which bears your name.

We have, however, endeavoured to extend to women the right of voting at the election of Judges of the Tribunals of Commerce. The measure was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, but rejected by the Senate, but we have reason to believe that it will pass in a short time. On the Councils of Public Instruction, women have not only a right to elect, but to be elected.

It does not appear possible to us that the right of women to vote for the Municipal Councils and for the Legislative Assembly can be passed for several years. Such an accession of rights, hitherto withheld, ought to be a matter of careful preparation, and the Congress would have to guide the development of public opinion on this point. The organizers of the Congress have determined that women ought to procure for themselves the right of showing that they are capable of acting, that they may obtain the right to. It is this point of view which has determined the programme of this Congress, and I am convinced, that it would be most useful in order to assure in future the widest realization of the Rights of Women.

I take the liberty of writing this letter to you as a partisan, both thoughtful and ardent, of the development of Women's Rights. I regret that my position, as member of the Government, does not permit my taking any active part at the Congress about to be held, but I shall follow its labours with the most lively interest, and it is this interest which leads me to write thus to you. Assuring you of my profound esteem,

YVES GUYOT.

He then introduced Madame de Morsier, who gave a most interesting narrative told, in fluent English, with a vivacity that charmed all her hearers.

The idea of this Congress for women originated with Madame de Morsier herself, who drew up a programme (Dossier) last June and took it to the *ministère*, where the official in charge of the arrangements for the Exhibition Congresses met her idea with favour—but she heard no more about it. Going again in November to inquire, she found a new official and nothing but discouragement. Then a Congress was organized by private associations and she thought all hope of any Government Congress was quite over when to her surprise in the spring she received a letter from the Commission asking her to go and discuss the programme with them. She went, but thought it quite too late. However, M. Yves Guyot, himself a member of the Commission, urged her, said she had no right to refuse so important a work and she agreed to undertake it. M. Jules Simon consented to be their head. Madame de Morsier then went on to explain that their idea was to form a programme which should unite all women who had done good work, and therefore it must be a moderate programme. M. Jules

Simon was the only man in France under whom such a union could be possible. It was a question of women, not of party or creed. Some of the Jewish ladies had been the first to come forward and help her, then some of the leading Protestants and then some leading Catholics, but they wanted the co-operation of other countries and especially England.

Madame de Morsier then asked the chairman to read a letter, which she had received from M. Simon. The letter was as follows :—

You ask me for an explanation of your Congress, but you astonish me ; it is for you, Madam, to give me this explanation. For this Congress is your work, you have conceived it, you have baptized it, you have organized it, and you will certainly have all the honour of it.

It is quite understood that we shall not discuss the political Rights of Women, nor the organization of the family. This I hold as essential. You know, I daresay, that I am as obstinate as possible with regard to the question of the family, but I am not so obstinate about Political Rights and I may say that I am willing to confer electoral rights on unmarried women or widows. But your Congress would have been a scene of uproar had this question been gone into and you have very wisely decided to leave outside all questions of this kind.

We do not condemn any solution ; we only exclude some questions. Our aim is to make known the philanthropic and patriotic work done by women and which yet remains for them to accomplish. The only aim of this Congress, if I am not mistaken, is that indicated in its title, " Works of Women." The question of the civil rights of women has since been added. I suppose this will include her property, whether inherited, or acquired by herself in business ; the right of attestation in a court of justice ; the right of selling and buying ; the right of trading ; and the right of taking part in the election of the judges of Commerce. It has, perhaps, even been desired to introduce the very delicate, but very important question of what the rights of mothers are with regard to the education of their children, and in all the questions concerning schools.

In answer to questions, Madame Morsier said, that at the afternoon meetings only women delegates would speak, but the audience would be of both men and women and at the morning discussions anyone might speak.

The office of the Congress is at the Bibliotheque Internationale des Femmes, 21, Passage Saulnier, Rue Lafayette.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF WOMEN'S
WORKS (*Bibliothèque Wolska*).

Mdlle. de Wolska, the founder of the *Bibliothèque Internationale des Œuvres de Femmes*, has also recently been in London. Her library has received official recognition, and has been formally opened as the "*Bibliothèque Wolska*." The Queen of Rumania is President. Its objects are :

To make known the writings of women of all countries.

To form a meeting place for French and foreign women engaged in intellectual and literary pursuits.

To give facilities for women coming to Paris from foreign countries to enter into communication with French women who are working for the advancement of others, for their mutual help.

Mdlle. de Wolska hopes to form a committee in London who may further her plans by collecting and transmitting the writings of English women and enrolling subscribers to the Library.

Persons interested in the project should communicate with Mdlle. de Wolska, either at the Library, 21, Passage Saulnier, Rue Lafayette, Paris, or through Miss H. McKerlie, 7, Great Castle Street, Cavendish Square, London.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

The annual distribution of prizes took place in Handel Street on 25th June, in the presence of a large company of visitors.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava occupied the central position on the platform, and was supported by the Dean of the School, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D. ; Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Mrs. Fawcett, Lady Hamilton (mother to the Marchioness), Lady Blackwood (Lady Dufferin's daughter), Sir Owen and Lady Roberts, Dr. Annie McCall, Miss Manning, Miss Louisa Stevenson (Edinburgh), Mrs. Thorne (Lewis), Mr. and Mrs. Oung (Burmah), Mr. and Mrs. Stansfield, Miss Irby, Signora Salazaro, Mrs. Sheppard, and Mr. Kittridge, late of Bombay.

The prize list having been read, the ceremony of

distribution was then performed by the Marchioness, who pointed out that a wide and useful work was open to those women who had not already chosen a profession in the Zenana Mission of India. It would give them the greatest satisfaction, and be of the greatest utility if they could thus help the poor suffering natives. That all those students there present might become worthy members of the profession which they sought to enter was the best wish she could earnestly express.

Sir GUYER HUNTER, in proposing a vote of thanks to her ladyship, said she had been the able pioneer of the excellent medical work in India. When her ladyship went to India she found the movement in a slow and almost retrogressive state, but with her aid it was developed and many were the natives who now blessed the Zenana Medical Women's Mission.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Dr. GARRETT ANDERSON made a statement respecting the work of the School, showing it to be in a thriving condition and alluding to its continued connection under more favourable circumstances, with the Royal Free Hospital.

The Right Hon. JAS. STANSFIELD, M.P., said, that though on the finance sheet there appeared to be a balance against the School, they would find that, through a reduction in the money paid to the Royal Free Hospital, there was really a good sum left in hand.

The following is the list of the prizes and certificates.

Summer Session, 1888.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—Examiner: Dr. Sainsbury. Prize: Miss Sorby. Certificates: Miss Ward, Mrs Keith, and Miss Harris, (equal).'

MATERIA MEDICA.—Examiner: Dr. Sainsbury. Prize: Miss Madgshon. Certificates: Miss Aldrich-Blake and Miss Wood.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Examiner: C. W. Heaton. Prize: Miss E. M. Harris.

PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Examiner: C. W. Heaton. Prize: Miss Wood. Certificates: Miss Chadburn, Miss Aldrich-Blake, Miss Hatch and Miss Weir.

HISTOLOGY AND PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.—Examiner: Dr. Halliburton. Prize: Miss Aldrich-Blake. Certificates: Miss Wood, Miss Chadburn, Miss Hatch, Miss Ede, Miss Anderson, Miss Weir, and Miss E. M. Harris.

Winter Session, 1888-89.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Examiner: Dr. Halliburton. Prize: Miss Ewart. Certificates: Miss Bramwell, Miss C. Sturge, Miss Jones and Miss Armitage.

CHEMISTRY.—Examiner: C. W. Heaton. Prize: Miss Bale. Certificates: Miss Gallatly, Miss Murdock.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Examiner: C. W. Heaton. Prize: Miss Wood. Certificates: Miss Hatch, Miss Armitage and Miss Chadburn.

ANATOMY, 2nd year.—Examiner: Stanley Boyd. Prize: Miss Piercy. Certificate: Miss Jones.

MEDICINE.—Examiners: Mrs. Garrett Anderson and Dr. H. Donkin: Prize: Miss Dickinson. Certificates: Miss Wilson, Miss Fleury, Miss M. Smith, Miss Farrer, Miss Madgshon, Miss Cargill, Miss Williams and Miss Tribe.

SURGERY.—Examiner: A. T. Norton. Prize: Miss Farrer. Certificates: Miss Berthon, Miss Cooper, Miss Dickinson, Miss Fleury, Miss Tribe, Miss Boardman, Miss Gordon, Miss Henderson, Miss Knight, Miss MacKinnon, Miss Madgshon, Miss M. Smith, Miss Sturge.

OPERATIVE MIDWIFERY.—Examiner: Miss McCall, M.D. Prize of 5 guineas given by Mr. Wood: Miss M. Smith. Certificates: Miss Henderson, Miss Wilson, Miss Knight, Miss MacKinnon, Miss Cargill and Miss Dickinson.

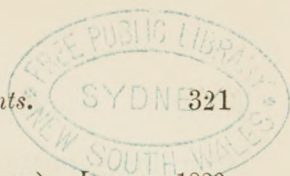
Entrance Scholarship for October, 1887, given by the Executive Council, value £30, awarded to Miss Armitage. Examiner: G. S. Carr, M.A.

No certificate is given under 66 per cent. of marks.

The following students have obtained qualifications to practise or passed professional examinations since 1st July, 1888:—

At the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh.—First Examination, 1888: Miss Cooke, Miss Cooper, Miss E. M. Harris, Miss Wheeler, Miss Harrison. 1889.—Miss Wilson, Miss Hughes, Miss Shaw. Second Examination, 1888: Miss Porter, Miss Whitby, Miss Cooper, Miss Wickham, Miss J. B. Henderson, Miss Gordon, Miss Hamilton, Miss Cooke. 1889.—Miss Brown. Final Examination: Miss Crawley, Miss Crosfield, Miss Jenkins, Miss Gray, Miss Hunter, Miss Acworth, Mrs. Keith, Miss Sorby.

University of London Intermediate Examination in Medicine, July, 1888.—Miss Longbottom, first-class honours in Anatomy, with marks qualifying for gold medal; Miss Benson, third-class honours in Anatomy, second-class honours in Physiology, first-class honours in Materia Medica; Miss M. D. Sturge, second-class honours in Anatomy; Miss Farrer, second-class honours in Materia Medica; Miss McLaren, third-class honours in Physiology, third-class honours in Materia Medica; Miss Williams, third-class honours in Physiology; Miss Madgshon, third-class honours in Physiology.



Miss Berthon, Miss Dove, Miss Tribe.

Miss Pace, Miss Staley (omitting Physiology). January, 1889.

—Miss Sheppard.

M.B. Examination, October, 1888: Miss Webb, second-class honours in Obstetrics; Miss Macdonald. B.Sc. Examination, 1888: Miss Benson. M.D. Examination, December, 1888: Mrs. Scharlieb, B.S.

Royal University of Ireland.—Second Examination in Medicine, April, 1889: Miss Armott. Third Examination in Medicine, 1889: Miss Russell, Miss Dick.

Society of Apothecaries, London.—Final Examination: Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, M.D., Toronto. Primary Examination: Miss Sprigg.

The following Students have received appointments.—

Miss Hitchcock, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Medical Officer, Babies' Castle, Hawkhurst. Miss Jane Hunter, L.R.C.P. and S. Ed., M.D., Assistant Medical Officer, Clapham School of Midwifery. Miss Crosfield, L.R.C.P. and S. Ed., Resident Medical Officer New Hospital for Women. Miss Gray, Clinical Assistant Homerton Fever Hospital. Miss Harris, Curator of Museum Royal Free Hospital. Miss Morice, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Resident Medical Officer, Agra, Lady Dufferin's Fund. Miss Florence Nightingale Toms, L.K.Q.C.P. and L.R.C.S.I., M.D., Helen Prideaux Prize. Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D. and B.S. London, Physician to Out-Patients, New Hospital for Women, Queen's Lecturer on Physiology, National Association for Nurses, Women's Jubilee Fund. Miss Julia Cock, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Physician to Out-Patients, New Hospital for Women; Miss Walker, L.K.Q.C.P.I. Physician to Out-Patients, New Hospital for Women; Miss Julia Cock, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Medical Inspector to the Camden School for Girls. Miss Macdonald, M.B., Resident Medical Officer, Cama Hospital, Bombay. Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, Lecturer on Midwifery, Extra Mural School, Edinburgh. Miss Walker, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Medical Officer to the Welcome Sick Benefit Club and Dispensary for Working Girls.

WOMEN'S TRADES UNION PROVIDENT LEAGUE.

The fifteenth Annual Report was presented at the Annual Meeting held on June 26th, at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand.

Mr. Richard, M.P., had been announced to take the chair, but in his absence this was filled by Mr. Rowntree, M.P. Miss Orme, Mr. Baum (Secretary of the Upholsterers' Society), Mr. F. W. Verney, Rev. A. M. Jephson, Miss Mears and Miss Augusta Brown took part in the proceedings.

The Report is of an encouraging character, showing considerable progress during the past year, which has

seen the formation of several New Unions. Of the Match Makers' Union, the report says, "The Union, which has existed not quite a year, has now over 700 members, and is the largest purely female Union in England."

The next London Union to be formed was the Cigar Makers. This Society which held its first meeting in November, now numbers about 200; its Secretary is Miss Goode, and it meets at Lockhart's Coffee Rooms, 118, Commercial Street, E. The youngest of the women's Unions is that of the Shirt and Collar Dressers, Ironers' and General Laundresses' Trade Union; its Secretary is Mrs. Murrell, 4, Emily Place, East Hill, Wandsworth.

The Report also records the formation during the past year, in Leeds, of a Society of women working in various trades, and a branch of the West Riding Weavers' Association. Continued effort is also recorded in Liverpool, Manchester and other towns, and the Report concludes by urging that among no section of the working class is the formation of Trade Unions at the present moment so urgently required as among the female workers.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE RETURN OF WOMEN AS POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

This Society held its seventh annual meeting on 27th June, in the Westminster Palace Hotel, when the chair was taken by Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and a report presented of a most encouraging kind, since it had an unusual amount of success to relate, as our readers are already aware, in the increased number of ladies returned this year as Guardians. The adoption of the report was moved by Canon Price, seconded by Mr. Chambers; Miss Lidgett and Miss Phœbe Blythe, of Edinburgh, also spoke, the latter describing the successful working of the Scotch Boarding-Out System; and the great improvement in nursing in workhouses which had been brought about by the influence of Women Guardians.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association was held in the Town Hall, Westminster, on the 27th June, when there was a very large attendance, including the Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Arthur Russell, Louisa, Lady Goldsmid, Lady Henley, Lady Grant - Duff, Lady O'Hagan, Lady E. Biddulph, Lady Trelawny, Lady E. Cavendish, Lady Lymington, Lady Cunliffe, Mrs. Fawcett, Earl Fortescue, Lord A. Russell, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Sherbrooke, and others.

Viscount WOLMER, M.P., who presided, said it was impossible for the Unionist Party, any more than the Conservative or the Gladstonian Party, to do their work properly without the help of the ladies.

Lord DERBY spoke on the general question of the Unionist Alliance, and moved:—"That this meeting records its hearty appreciation of the successful co-operation of the Liberal Unionist leaders with the Government in the work of restoring law and order in Ireland; and looks forward with confidence to the introduction of further measures for the amelioration of the social condition of the Irish people."

Mrs. FAWCETT seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

A second resolution, "That this meeting urges upon all members of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association increased exertions to enlarge its numbers and promote its objects," was also adopted, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Miss Tod held an "at home" on the afternoon of the 28th of June at No. 5, Queen's Gate Place, the result being a very large, influential, and interesting gathering. The topic of the occasion, as indicated on the cards of invitation, was the Irish Question, with regard to which brief speeches were made by Miss Tod, Mrs. Ashford, of Birmingham; Mr. Caine, M.P., and Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. The company also included Sir William Ewart, M.P., Mr. J. Musgrave, J.P. (Belfast), Mr. Thomas Sinclair, J.P. (Belfast), Mrs. Westlake, and Miss Emily Davies.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

The Examination Lists of June 27th, in the Faculties of Acts and Sciences in Victoria University, give a satisfactory record for women.

Miss Alice Crompton (Owens College) stands at the head of the list, the only name in the first class for classics in the Honours School. In the second class for Classics two men, no women; in the third class for Classics again two, one of them being Miss Edith Johnstone (Owens College). In mathematics, in the Honours list, two out of five are women, Miss Jessie Auld (University College), Miss Amy Mullock (Owens College).

THE VICTORIA COLLEGE, BELFAST.

The annual distribution of prizes took place in the College Lecture Hall, on 28th June, a large company being assembled, and the Mayor (Mr. C. C. Connor) presiding.

Mrs. BYERS, principal, read the report, which shewed a good record, stating that "the past year has been one of unprecedented success, both as regards numbers in daily attendance in the College and School, and in the distinguished successes of our pupils, 133 girls obtaining long lists of honours in eight different public examinations. These were the Royal University, Cambridge University, the Irish Intermediate examinations, the College of Preceptors, London; South Kensington examinations for drawing, the Christian Evidence Society, London; Trinity College, and the Royal Academy of Music, London. The Scholarship Committee disbursed nine exhibitions, amounting to a total of £185, to successful senior students. Seven of these nine exhibitors were ladies who obtained the highest honours in the different examinations of the Royal University. Eighteen of our students passed in these R.U.I. examinations, obtaining fifteen honours in different subjects."

The Mayor, after distributing the prizes, spoke in cordial terms of the great benefit Mrs. Byers con-

ferred on their city in forming and carrying on the College.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. MURRAY, in moving the adoption of the report, also spoke, mainly of the great success that had attended the College and its pupils in the distinction they had earned, and concluded by urging that greater support should be given to Mrs. Byers by scholarships.

COUNTY COUNCILLORS (QUALIFICATION OF WOMEN) BILL.

In the House of Commons, on July 5th, on the order for the adjourned debate on the second reading of this Bill being called, the Speaker's attention was directed to the fact that 40 members were not present. After the lapse of the usual interval the Speaker counted the House and, less than 40 members being present, the House adjourned at three minutes to 12 o'clock.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Annual Meeting of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage took place on July 9th, at the Westminster Town Hall, the Countess of Portsmouth presiding.

The meeting, which was numerously attended, was noticeable from the emphatic speeches of the different Members of Parliament who took part, each in turn pointing out the necessity of a careful definition of the aim and object of the Association. The report which was presented, after recording the Parliamentary history of the movement, states that the Bill, having now, at this late period of the session, no chance of coming forward, was withdrawn by Mr. Woodall on June 28th. The work of the season was briefly recorded, and the report concluded by appealing to "friends of Women's Suffrage for active support in their effort to press the question to an issue during the life of the existing Parliament. As an actual majority of the members of the present House of Commons have declared themselves in favour of Women's Suffrage, it is of vital importance to obtain a decisive division before the

next general election. Your Committee will spare no effort to support the action of the Parliamentary leaders, and should they be fortunate enough to secure a favourable day for the Bill next session, there is every reason to hope that at the next annual meeting of the Society your Committee may have the satisfaction of recording a substantial measure of success." The balance-sheet shewed receipts amounting to £336, expenditure of £266, leaving a balance of £70 2s. 6d.

LADY PORTSMOUTH, in addressing the meeting, reminded her hearers that all things come to them that can wait. She referred to the appeal against Women's Suffrage in the nineteenth century as a testimony in favour of the Franchise, seeing that all who had signed that appeal admitted the propriety of higher education and political influence for women.

The adoption of the report was moved by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, who urged the importance of united energetic action on the part of women, and a measure so reasonable and moderate as that supported by the Society could not long be withheld.

Sir WILLIAM MARRIOTT, M.P., supporting the resolution, commented on the moderation of the demand.

Miss EMILY DAVIES also supported the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*

Captain EDWARDS-HEATHCOTE then moved "That in the opinion of this meeting the principle of Women's Suffrage as now established by common and statute law for unmarried women and widows in local elections, should be extended to Parliamentary elections; this meeting therefore respectfully request their Parliamentary friends to take steps for the re-introduction of the Parliamentary Franchise Extension to Women Bill in its present form at the earliest period of the next session, and pledge themselves to support such action by every means in their power." He said it was useless to shirk difficulties, and the difficulty which he found, as one of the Parliamentary secretaries, all lay in the one word *unmarried*; some members would not support it because they thought married women would be admitted, some because married women were excluded. For his part he would like to ask those who wished to

extend the measure to married women how they could exclude fagot voters, how they could prevent rich men from doubling their own votes by the votes of their wives, and thus give them an advantage over poor men.

Sir JOHN PULESTON, M.P., seconding the resolution, stated that it was the action taken by some outside that Society which had driven many M.P.'s to sign the memorial against the second reading of the Bill this session.

After a few words from Miss TOD, the resolution was unanimously carried.

The Hon. Mrs. COLBORNE (directress of Needlework to the Education Department, Whitehall), moved:—
“That the Executive Committee for the ensuing year consist of the following persons, with power to add to their number, and of delegates of Associated Societies: Professor Adamson, Mrs. Ashford, Mrs. S. A. Barnett, Miss Becker, Miss C. A. Biggs, Miss Helen Blackburn, Miss Jessie Boucherett, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Colonel Cotton, M.P., Miss Courtenay, The Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Miss F. Davenport-Hill, Miss Emily Davies, Captain Edwards-Heathcote, M.P., Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Louisa, Lady Goldsmid, Mrs. Hallett, The Viscountess Harberton, Mrs. Haslam, Miss Mordan, T. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Stephen Spring-Rice, Mrs. Sterling, Miss Tod.” She spoke of the value the vote would be in raising the status of teachers.

The Rev. J. VERSCHOYLE having seconded, the resolution was carried *nem. con.*

Mrs. BYERS, of Belfast, moved, and Miss MORDAN seconded, a vote of thanks to the Countess of Portsmouth for presiding.

In putting this vote to the meeting, Mrs. FAWCETT announced a letter from Mrs. Frank Snoad offering to collect £10 for the Society, if 20 other ladies would do the same before the 1st August.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID IN INDIA.

A well-attended meeting on behalf of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, was held on the afternoon of July 9th,

at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Henry Brudenell-Bruce, M.P., the Lady Mayoress, Sir Peter and Lady Lumsden, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir M. E. Grant Duff and Lady Grant Duff, Sir William and Lady Muir, Sir George Bowen, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., and Colonel John Robertson (hon. secretary).

In opening the proceedings, the CHAIRMAN read a letter received from Colonel Stanley Clarke, in which was expressed the regret felt by the Princess of Wales at her inability to be present at the meeting. Her Royal Highness continued to feel the utmost interest in the work of the association, and wished all success to the meeting. A letter of regret from Lord Northbrook, who expressed his entire approval of the aims of the association, and a telegram from Lord Brassey, detained on a House of Lords Committee, were also read.

The LORD MAYOR said it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to preside at a meeting having for its object the furtherance of such an admirable scheme as that with which they were now concerned. He felt sure it was one which would commend itself to the people of this country, who took the greatest possible interest in the welfare of her Majesty's millions of subjects in India. Having undertaken the government of India, we in England were bound to do everything that lay in our power to promote the well-being of its people; and it was of paramount importance that nothing should be done to hurt their religious or social prejudices. Lord and Lady Dufferin had, during their stay in India, probably done more to advance the educational status and generally to promote the happiness of the people there than any one else. They had won affection and confidence there, as here, and he felt convinced that any recommendation they might make with regard to the amelioration of the condition in which her Majesty's Indian subjects lived, would be received with the respect it deserved in this country. Personally, and speaking also on behalf of his fellow

citizens, he heartily wished success to the great philanthropic object that this association had in view.

Sir W. W. HUNTER then at some length described the origin and aims of the association, which, he remarked, owed its existence to the direct initiative of her Majesty, who, on Lady Dufferin's departure for India five years ago, personally commended the matter to her care. A nobler enterprise never emanated from a great ruler, and this splendid project of practical benevolence had had the effect of still further increasing the affection in which the Empress of India was held by her subjects. Lady Dufferin's investigations into the subject of the medical treatment of women in India soon showed her that what was really needed was practically the creation of a female medical profession for this particular purpose. The sufferings of the Indian women, due to the customs of the country, which entirely debarred them from receiving treatment at the hands of English doctors, and due also to the ignorance and cruelty of the native dhais, or nurses, were found to be terrible; and there could be no doubt that the lives of thousands of women and infants were yearly sacrificed, which might have been saved by proper medical advice and attendance. This association was accordingly started under the direction of Lady Dufferin, with a view to the training of female doctors, and the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries, to be officered by women. The appeal made in India had been loyally responded to, and the "Countess of Dufferin's Fund" had also received substantial help in this country, much good work having already been accomplished by its means. There were now throughout India 12 female hospitals and 15 dispensaries, and 220 women were at the present time receiving medical education in India, to fit them for the work. Great results had already been achieved, and it was computed that 100,000 women and children would this year receive relief from the various hospitals and dispensaries started by the association. Increased funds were, however, urgently needed to carry on and extend the work. India had certainly done its share in respect to contributions;

and it was confidently believed that the committee in England would obtain at least the £1,000 annually required to complete the work in hand.

Sir ARTHUR LYALL, in describing the progress of the association in Northern India, said the undertaking was now fairly established and set going in that part of the country, and was already proving itself a scheme of the highest benevolence and the widest practical utility.

Sir M. E. GRANT DUFF having briefly spoken on the subject of female medical education in Southern India, Mr. T. SUTHERLAND, M.P., made a strong appeal to English sympathy on behalf of the society, emphasising the fact that, the great Princes having contributed to the fund, there was no middle-class in India to whom application for help could be addressed.

In moving a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for presiding, the Marquis of DUFFERIN said he was sure the support of the chief magistrate would act very powerfully in inducing the public to respond to this appeal, and he was glad to think of the excellent effect that the news of this influential meeting would produce in India. The English people had never been asked to assist a more worthy object than that now before them, and he conceived it to be their plain duty to assist in the successful carrying out of the scheme suggested by this association. Among those on whose behalf he thanked the Lord Mayor, he desired to include Lady Lansdowne, who had promised to prosecute the efforts begun by Lady Dufferin.

The following, among other donations, were announced during the meeting by the Lord Mayor :—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, 50gs.; the Mercers' Company, 500gs.; the Duke of Bedford, £50; the Duchess of Bedford, 50gs.; the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, 50gs. and the Lady Mayoress, £20.

WOMAN IN ITALY.

By permission of the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, a lecture was given on the above subject at 40, Dover Street, by Signora Zampini Salazaro, of which the following account appears in the *Queen*. Amongst the company present were Miss Anna Swan-

wick, Miss Ward (Vice-Mistress of Girton College), Mrs. Holman Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pilcher, Mrs. Mallet, Miss Todd, Miss Toker, Miss Mundella, Miss Clementina Black, and Professor Tedeschi. Signora Salazaro is a lady who is making considerable efforts to improve the intellectual and social condition of her fellow countrywomen, and she has been sent to England by the Italian Government to ascertain the position of women in this country.

The picture which the lecturer painted of the lives of Italian women was in many respects a melancholy one. Little provision was made for their education, and any efforts on their part towards study and self-improvement were discouraged; thus Italian girls grew up in extreme ignorance. They were married generally at an early age, and were allowed no voice in the selection of their future husbands. If the man who was chosen for her should be unrefined and brutal, the wife was completely at his mercy, and he had the power at any time to deprive her of all civil rights on the slightest ground of suspicion. Thus it often happened that the happiest marriages were those with foreigners. Married women had no social freedom, and could not ever go out alone; the unmarried ones were supposed to look after the children of their married brothers and sisters, for it was considered degrading if they took to business. The telegraph and telephone offices were open to women, but the competition in these departments was exceedingly severe. They were discouraged from writing, and so it happened that teaching was almost their sole means of livelihood. Queen Margherita, who was a most liberal-minded and gifted woman, was fully aware how much needed to be done, and had rendered her (the Signora) most valuable support and encouragement in her efforts. There were many cultivated and enlightened men also in Italy who deplored the present state of affairs, and who would rejoice to find more intellectual companionship from their countrymen, and to be able to meet them on more equal terms.

The Signora then proceeded briefly to sketch out the plan of an International Literary and Scientific Institute

which she trusts to establish in Rome, for which she hopes to enlist the interest of English ladies. At the close of the lecture a hearty round of applause testified to the pleasure which the company had received in listening to the lady's valuable remarks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Speaking of the great flood in Pennsylvania the *Boston Women's Journal* says: Every chord of human feeling has been thrilled by the tragic circumstances of that awful disaster. The generous courage of many men and the greedy hunt for plunder from the dead by others, with all the attendant horrors, have been told in the papers of the day. But out of all the ruin and loss of property and life, and over all the agony which rent so many thousand hearts, there rise clear and beautiful instances of heroism which prove (even in contrast with the depravity shown side by side with them) the nobility of human nature. The finest of these occur among women.

The woman who stood at her telegraph, sending despatch after despatch to warn the people below, when urged to flee for her own safety, said: "My life is worth more here;" and she stood at her post, using the wire to save others, till the swelling flood made this impossible, and then, just flashing the words, "This is my last despatch," she was washed away.

Another woman had kept the telegraph offices of Johnstown and Bedford Springs for many years, as the *Ledger* says, "for the greater part of her lifetime,—about thirty years,—and her comely person and pleasant ways were known to many travellers and visitors to those places." She was at her post in Johnstown on that fatal Friday afternoon when the waters began to rise. She had sent a report of the condition of affairs near her office and residence, saying that she had been compelled to go up to the second story; but with no thought of flight. When another call was made upon her for further information, no answer came; and later, far down the valley, her dead body was recovered from the flood.

The *Manchester City News* states that "the employment of women as attendance officers is gradually becoming general in the country. The objections usually raised against lady visitors were that they were not physically strong enough, or that they would be too lenient in the discharge of their onerous duties. But the test of experience has proved that they are able to cope with the difficulties, which were supposed to be capable of being surmounted only by men. In dealing with certain cases it is not surprising that women, with their superior tact and sympathetic natures, will often succeed in averting harsh measures, where a male visitor would probably fail. The School Board for Worcester has recently added a second lady visitor to their staff, and there are twenty employed by the London Board."

Miss Agnes Hine, the one lady who competed in the recent Carpenters' Company Examination in Carving and Art Wood Work, won the first prize of £5 for a frieze in soft wood. It is a beautiful piece of work, of bold and original design, and was much admired. Miss Hine is the first woman to whom the Company have ever given a prize, and the trade are up in arms.

KILGOBBIN AND KILLINEY EASTER VESTRY.—"The question arose at the Vestry, whether it would not be advisable, in the critical state of our Church's finances, and in the lamentable lack of interest of many of the laity, to strengthen the Church's position by admitting women as members of the General Vestry, on the same conditions as men, with a view to their eligibility to parochial offices as Churchwardens and the Select Vestry. The question was deferred for fuller consideration, but all present were in favour of it."—*Kerry Evening Post*, May 4th, 1889.

THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY AND ART STUDENTS.

Mrs. E. M. Ward's pretty studios, at Chester Houses, Chester Square, were quite *en fête* on Saturday, the 6th inst., when H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany kindly encouraged the students by a visit for the purpose of examining their works. The principal studio, tastefully decorated with flowers, was surrounded with drawings,

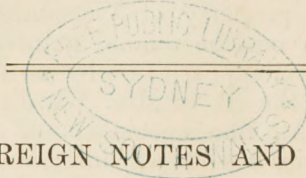
studies, and finished pictures by the pupils, and had at least one quaint adornment in shape of a couple of squirrels from Savernake Forest, which serve as models for the students, the graceful little creatures suggesting in their never ceasing movements the idea of perpetual motion. When Her Royal Highness, attended by her equerry, Sir Robert Collins, and lady-in-waiting, Miss Helen Maxwell, arrived at the studios at mid-day, she was evidently not unmindful of the pretty effect produced by Mrs. Ward's forty to fifty pupils, who, chiefly arrayed in white, lined the approach, and filled the studios. The collection embraced examples of all kinds of art, from the tentative efforts of the merest neophyte to the finished work of the now accomplished artist like Mrs. W. B. Sandeman, who, as one of Mrs. Ward's most successful pupils, kindly lent her Royal Academy picture of "Afghan Trophies," giving proof of what may be acquired by talent and industry combined.

The Duchess of Albany, in her inspection of the pictures, showed keen and deeply interested appreciation of all she saw. Two profile heads in chalks—one of "Clytie," the other "Mary Queen of Scots"—by the Hon. Evelyn Gifford, a little lady aged thirteen years only, elicited her Royal Highness's approval. Other of the younger pupils whose works well deserved a word of commendation were Miss Lillias Dundas, for a careful drawing of a leaf with deep cast shadow in chalk; and Miss Collins, whose female heads and charming little studies of children's hands give good promise of future success. A pretty shaped wicker work basket, filled with a lovely mass of different coloured roses, also by Mrs. Sandeman, much attracted the notice of the Royal visitor, who, in examining Miss Anderson's "still life" study of a vase and partially-peeled orange, showed the natural habit of observation in the very applicable remark that "the peel of the orange had been cut some time." Miss F. Lily Hensley showed encouraging proficiency in her group of pictures—heads, in chalks, of girls, and one of them a long-haired pretty little lass looking down—a really beautiful work—some tame rabbits, and the before-mentioned squirrels, which, to

the artist's grief, could not be persuaded to sit still for, say, half a moment. Miss Phillimore, another of Mrs. Ward's most successful pupils, had also a characteristic study in oils of the squirrels, and most admirable portraits in water colours of three horses, "Merevale," "Palmer," and "Jubilee," the property of Viscountess Ossington. Those desiring to become animal painters among the students, by the bye, appear to be by no means scarce. Whether it is that the art of Mrs. Ward's grandfather, James Ward, R.A., fine specimens of whose talent ornament the studio, has had any influence on the minds of the young ladies, we will not say, but one of the pupils, Miss Bruce, had so clever a portrait of a fox terrier, that Mr. F. Goodall, during an official visit to the students, was so pleased with the study, that he took palette and brushes in hand, and himself worked on the picture for an hour. Miss Blundell is also apparently pursuing the right road to distinction in the branch of animal painting she has adopted in her life-size studies of horses and cows' heads, and in her anatomical drawing of a leg of the former animal. Miss Beatrice Ward was represented by a little drawing, sweet in feeling and colour, of a little girl with her doll, executed for St. Philip's Church bazaar, and Miss Alice Phillimore, the only landscape student in the exhibition, sent delightful sketches in a moonlight scene and view from the windows at Ossington. The Lady Olivia Taylor gave proof of her talent in a very charming head of a girl in chinks, eyes looking down, and Miss Oliphant Wilson a well-modelled drawing of the Venus of Milo and a water-colour study of tomatoes in a green bowl. With something of the statuesque feeling in art of her late father, Mrs. Flora Chappell (*née* Ward) exhibited a most admirable head of herself in chinks—quiet, dignified, and refined in drawing. Miss Augusta Bruce's heads of a couple of dogs were excellent; and Miss Robinson's sketch of rhubarb in a bowl rich in colour. The rather uninteresting, but extremely necessary, study of an anatomical arm from a cast, in chinks, was very finely and boldly drawn by the Hon. Adila Hay. A briskly-drawn, spirited head of a girl looking upwards was by the Hon. Eva H. Tracey. And here we must leave an exhibition in itself attrac-

tive, whilst its attraction was enhanced by the gracious presence of Her Royal Highness.

Upon leaving, the Duchess of Albany was presented with a magnificent bouquet by the daughter of the Lord Chancellor, the Hon. Miss Evelyn Gifford.—*The Queen.*



FOREIGN NOTES AND NEWS.

FRANCE.

WE learn from the *Droit des Femmes* that the proceedings of the Women's Congress held in June will be published in a separate form; meantime a very brief survey is all that is given, stating that the Congress was opened by Mdle. Maria Deraismes, who delivered an eloquent address which was received with frequent applause, in which after a rapid glance at the past she entered into a review of the present state of the question. Immediately after Mdle. Deraisme, M. Leon Richer addressed the assembly, bidding welcome to the strangers who had come to take part, and reminding them that it was in Paris at the time of the Exhibition of 1878, the first International Congress on the Rights of Women was held. Then with a view to rouse fresh interest in the Chamber of Deputies, in regard to the Bill relative to the civil rights of women, he proposed that they should begin their labours by sending a resolution, urging that the Bill be at once proceeded with. This was unanimously agreed to, and copies of the resolution sent to M. Ernest Lefevre, who has charge of the measure, and to the President of the Chamber. The Congress then proceeded to the programme which had been laid down by the organising committee, the first sitting being devoted to papers on the historical aspect of the question. Then followed papers dealing with the economic, the moral and the legislative sections. The last of these entered more especially into plans for the reform of laws oppressive to women in various countries. To enter into detail would, explains the editor, be impossible; this must be reserved for the report of the transactions, *in extenso*; but this he would say, that despite some incidents of no great importance, the sittings had been hard-working and satisfactory, and their endeavours had met with success. The Congress was closed by a banquet to the foreign visitors, men and women, at the Salons de Mardelay, Rue Richelieu.

AUSTRALIA.

The May number of *Dawn* (Sydney) begins the second year of a publication which is described "as the pioneer paper of its kind in Australia, being edited, printed and published by women, in the interests of women."

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